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GEORGE R. DUNN.

Improvement in Seal Locking Bolts.

No. 119,333. Patented Sep. 26, 1871.

Fig. 1.

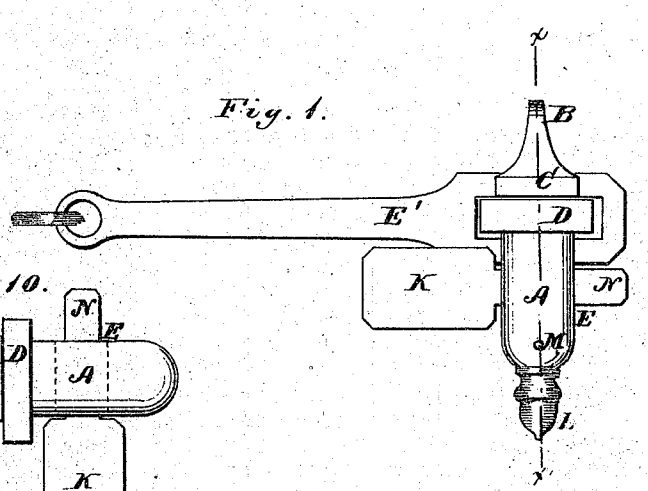


Fig. 10.

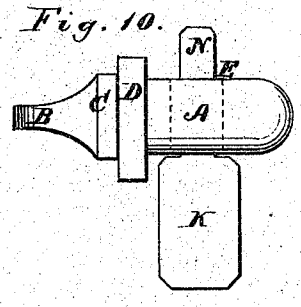


Fig. 2.

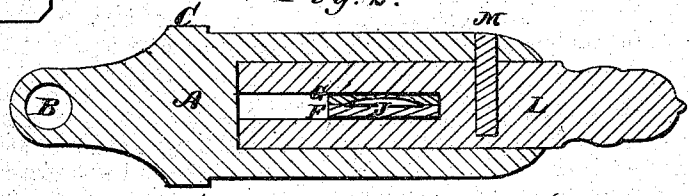


Fig. 8.

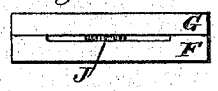


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

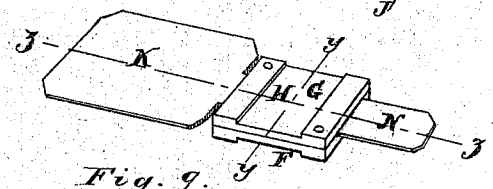


Fig. 5.

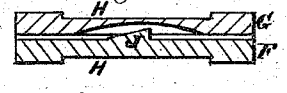


Fig. 9.

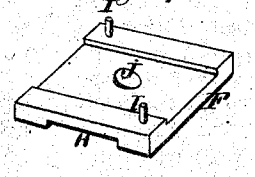


Fig. 6.

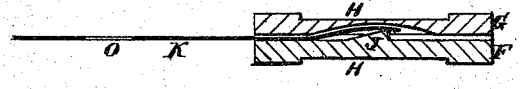
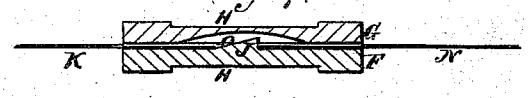


Fig. 7.



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R. K. Ellsworth.

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By Hill & Ellsworth.
His Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. DUNN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEAL LOCKING-BOLTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,333, dated September 26, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. DUNN, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Seal-Lock; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the lock, showing the seal applied. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the locking-bolt with the seal removed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the locking-plates and seal removed from the lock. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the locking-plates taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 3, with the seal removed. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the locking-plates taken in the line *z z*, Fig. 3, with the seal removed. Figs. 6 and 7 are similar views of the locking-plates, the former showing the seal partially and the latter wholly inserted. Fig. 8 is an end elevation of the locking-plates. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of one of the locking-plates, showing the locking-pin upon its inner face; and Fig. 10 is an elevation of a modified form of the lock.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawing indicate like parts.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved lock or fastening of that class having a seal which must be broken or destroyed before the lock can be opened or detached. To this end the invention consists, first, in two grooved locking-plates, which are together inserted in a transverse mortise formed in the lock, being firmly secured therein by any suitable means. A space is left between the proximate faces of the locking-plates, for the insertion of the seal-slip, which is formed with one end larger than the other, and provided with one or more perforations adapted to fit over a beveled pin projecting from the inner surface of one of said plates. By this construction the slip is easily inserted between the plates, but is prevented by the beveled pin from being withdrawn, and by its widened or shouldered end from being forced entirely through the bolt. It further consists in the construction of the bolt and the method of securing the locking-plates therein.

In the accompanying drawing, A is a bolt of any desired form, provided with an eye, B, at one end to receive a fastening-chain, and with a shoulder, C, to prevent it passing entirely through the staple D, to which, in this instance, I have shown it applied to hold a hasp, E′, in place. The bolt is bored out or cast with a longitudinal opening extending partially through it from the end opposite the shoulder C, and is also formed with a transverse mortise, E, opening into the longitudinal recess upon opposite sides. F G are the locking-plates, formed with grooves H upon their outer faces, and attached to each other by the dowels I. The inner face of the plate F is grooved at right angles to the groove H and provided with a central beveled pin or projection, J, while the inner face of the plate G is made concave at its center. By this construction the concave surface of the plate G is removed a short distance from the end of the beveled pin J, when the two plates are fitted together to permit the introduction of the seal-slip. K is the seal-slip, composed of a thin strip of metal having a widened end, which may be marked in any proper manner with letters, figures, or symbols, or cut in any desired form, for the purpose of identification or designation.

The operation is as follows: The bolt having been passed through the staple D above the hasp, the locking-plates are attached to each other by the dowel-pins and inserted in the mortise E of the bolt, where they are firmly held by the bifurcated pin L, whose legs enter the grooves H, as shown in Fig. 2. The pin L is, in its turn, fastened to the bolt by a stud, M, driven into transverse holes in the bolt and pin L and securely beaded down or brazed to the bolt. The seal K is now applied by introducing its tongue N between the locking-plates, and as it passes between them its end strikes the beveled pin and is turned upward against the concave surface of the plate G, along which it is guided until the perforation O in the tongue fits over the pin, as shown in Fig. 7. It is prevented from being withdrawn by the perpendicular face of the pin. In order to remove the seal its widened end must be cut off or separated from the tongue, when the latter can be easily drawn through the locking-plates and the bolt removed from the staple. The passage between the locking-plates is made of such depth as to receive the seal-slip with close contact, so that when the latter is inserted it cannot be moved to clear the end of the locking-pin. If desired, the locking-pin L may be constructed with but one arm to enter a groove in one of the locking-plates, the two latter being held together by the dowel-pins.

In Fig. 10 I have shown a modification in the construction of a bolt, which in this case is made solid, with the locking-plates soldered or brazed

in the transverse mortise. In this modification the exterior groove H in the locking-plates may be dispensed with.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a mortised locking-bolt, the locking-plates F G, beveled locking pin J, and perforated seal-slip K, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with a hollow mortised locking-bolt, the locking-plates, and the perforated seal-slip, the locking-pin L, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

3. In combination with the stationary beveled locking-pin the perforated seal-slip, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

4. The locking-plate F, constructed with the outer and inner groove at right angles to each other and with the beveled locking-pin J, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

5. The locking-plate G, constructed with the external groove H and the interior concave surface, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

Witnesses: GEO. R. DUNN.

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