(No Model.)

C. L. POND.

METALLIC SEAL.

No. 343,849. Patented June 15, 1886.

Fig. 1.

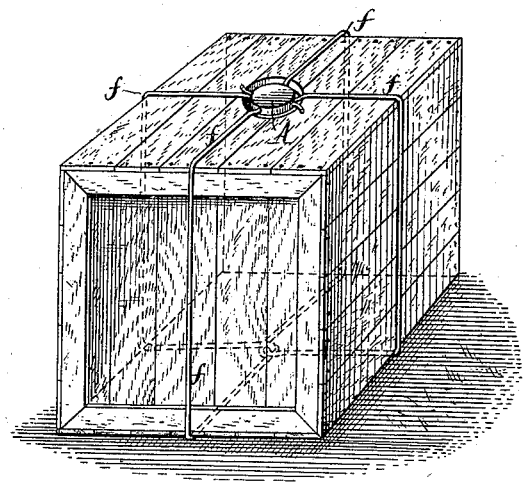


Fig. 2.

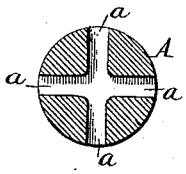


Fig. 3.

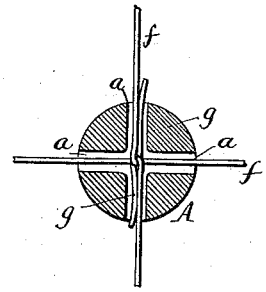


Fig. 4.

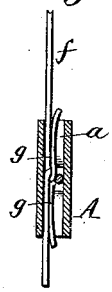


Fig. 5.

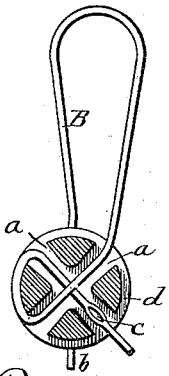


Fig. 6.

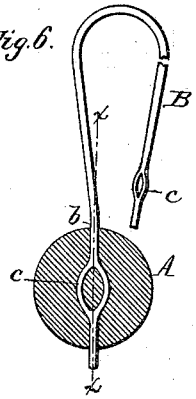
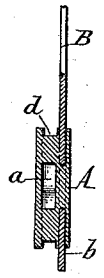


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. POND, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

METALLIC SEAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,849, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed January 27, 1886. Serial No. 189,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. POND, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Metallic Seals, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in lead seals, and has for its object to produce a simple and cheap seal, to which the shackle-wire is securely attached so that it cannot be withdrawn without detection after the impression is properly formed on the seal.

My invention consists, to that end, of the improvements which will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a packing-box to which my improved seal is applied. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the seal-disk in the plane of the threading-holes with the shackle-wire detached. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the shackle-wire attached to the seal-disk. Fig. 4 is a vertical section at right angles to Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a seal-disk which is cast on one end of the shackle-wire. Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken in rear of the threading-holes in the plane of the cast-in end of the shackle-wire. Fig. 7 is a vertical section in line *x x*, Fig. 6.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the seal-disk, made of lead or other soft metal, and constructed with two threading-holes, *a*, which intersect each other in the same plane at the center of the seal-disk. The two threading-holes are arranged at right angles to each other, or nearly so, as clearly shown.

B represents the shackle-wire, which is permanently secured to the seal-disk by casting the latter upon one end, *b*, of the wire. The cast-in end *b* of the wire is arranged in the solid part of the disk A in rear of the threading-holes *a*, as clearly shown in Fig. 7.

c represents a loop formed on each end of the shackle-wire by splitting or slitting the wire and opening or distending the split portions. If desired, the wire may be formed with enlargements at the places at which the loops are formed by using a thick wire and reducing its size between the loops by suitable rolls or dies. The loops or enlargements so formed on the wire form an anchorage by which the ends of wire the are securely held in the seal, and whereby the ends of the wire are prevented from being withdrawn from the seal-disk without detection after the impression has been properly formed on the seal. A loop, *c*, is preferably formed on each end of the wire, as shown; but it may be omitted on the threading end, because that end is attached to the seal-disk with great security against stripping by passing the threading end through both threading-holes *a*, as shown in Fig. 5. An annular groove, *d*, is preferably formed in the edge of the seal-disk, to receive the bent portion of the threading end of the wire. The seal cast upon one end of the wire is especially adapted for sealing freight-cars, money-packages, and other like uses.

The seal represented in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 is designed to be used with a detached shackle-wire, and is especially adapted for sealing packages by means of a long shackle-wire, *f*, which is passed around the package, as represented in Fig. 1. When the seal is so used, the shackle-wire is drawn through one of the threading holes *a* and over the top, ends, bottom, and sides of the package in the manner of a tie-string, as shown. The threading ends are then passed through the other threading-hole, *a*, from opposite sides of the seal-disk, and fastened together by bending interlocking hooks or loops *g* on the threading ends. This is easily done by moving the seal a short distance out of its position sidewise or in the direction of the last-mentioned threading-hole, so as to bring both threading ends outside of the seal-disk, then interlocking the threading ends with each other, and then pushing the seal back to its former position, so as to embrace or inclose both interlocking ends of the wire by the last-mentioned threading-hole, as represented in Fig. 3. The seal can now be pressed by placing a strong metallic plate under the seal and stamping the upper side of the seal with a suitable die or stamp; or the seal may be pressed by means of a suitable press, which is properly constructed to insert one of its jaws or dies under the seal. The

packing-case is preferably provided with a recess or opening under the seal, to facilitate the operation of pressing and to prevent the seal from projecting above the top of the packing-case in a position in which it would be liable to be defaced or torn off in handling the package.

I claim as my invention—

1. A metallic seal-disk constructed with two threading-holes, *a a*, arranged at right angles to each other, and intersecting each other in the same plane in the center of the disk, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a metallic seal-disk constructed with two threading-holes, *a a*, arranged at right angles to each other, and intersecting each other in the same plane in the center of the disk, of a shackle-wire having one end permanently secured in the seal-disk outside of the threading-holes, substantially as set forth.

3. In a metallic seal, a shackle-wire constructed with a loop, *c*, formed by splitting the wire and distending its split portion, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 25th day of January, 1886.

C. L. POND.

Witnesses:
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