H. D. BARNES.

SEAL-LOCKS.

No. 195,474. Patented Sept. 25, 1877.

fig. 1

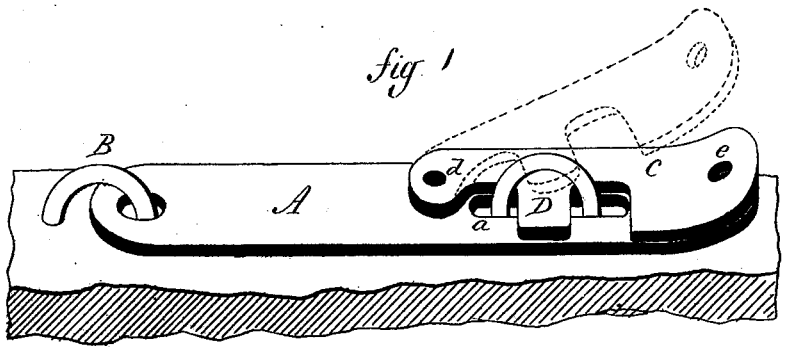
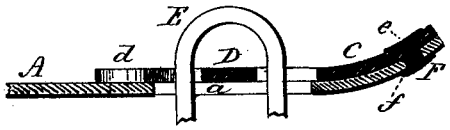


fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY D. BARNES, OF FAIR HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEAL-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **195,474**, dated September 25, 1877; application filed August 8, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY D. BARNES, of Fair Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Seal-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section.

This invention relates to a device especially adapted for locking oyster-tubs, but applicable to other uses.

Usually a strap is attached to the cover, and slotted to pass over a staple, through which a padlock is introduced to secure the strap.

The object of this invention is to dispense with the lock and seal the fastening; and the invention consists in a metallic strap slotted to pass over the staple in the usual manner, combined with a bar hinged to the said strap, and with a projection to lie transversely across the said slot and through the staple, the said bar and strap each perforated, so that the perforation of one corresponds to the perforation of the other when the said projection lies across the slot in the strap, and with a seal or rivet passed through both said perforations, and headed thereon, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the strap, constructed with a longitudinal slot, *a*, and substantially in the usual method for padlock-straps, and attached at the opposite end by a staple, B, or otherwise. To the strap A, and in rear of the slot, the bar C is hinged as at *d*, so as to turn upon the face of the strap A, and shaped to form a projection, D, extending across the slot *a*, when the bar C is turned onto the face of the strap, as in Fig. 1. In that condition a perforation, *e*, in the bar, corresponds to a perforation, *f*, in the strap. E is the staple, over which the strap is passed to be secured. To thus pass the strap over the staple, the bar C is turned away, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1, until the bar C uncovers the slot *a;* thus placed over the staple, the bar C is returned, the projection D passing through the staple, as seen in Fig. 1. Then a soft-metal rivet, F, is passed through the perforations *e f*, and headed upon both sides, as seen in Fig. 2. This seals the fastening, and it can only be released by destroying and removing the sealing-rivet, which is done by cutting off one of the heads.

For convenience in sealing, the ends of the strap and bar are correspondingly turned up.

This construction makes a cheap and serviceable fastening, not only for the special purpose mentioned, but for many other purposes where a sealed fastening is desirable.

I claim—

The combination of the slotted strap A and bar C, hinged thereto with a transverse projection, D, across the slot, both strap and bar correspondingly perforated, and a sealed rivet through said perforations, substantially as described.

HENRY D. BARNES.

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