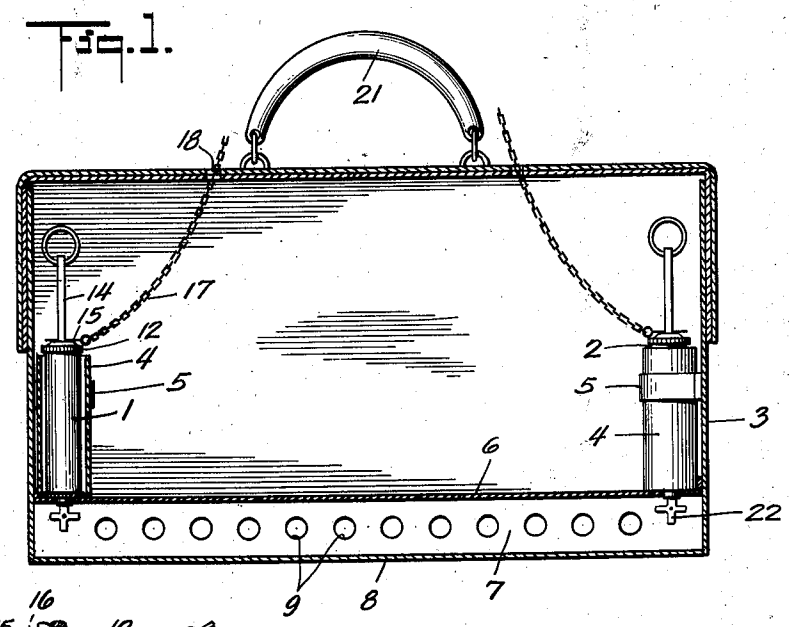
Nov. 24, 1925. 1,563,176

A. EIMER

PROTECTIVE MEANS FOR THE CONTAINERS OF VALUABLES

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Fig. 1.



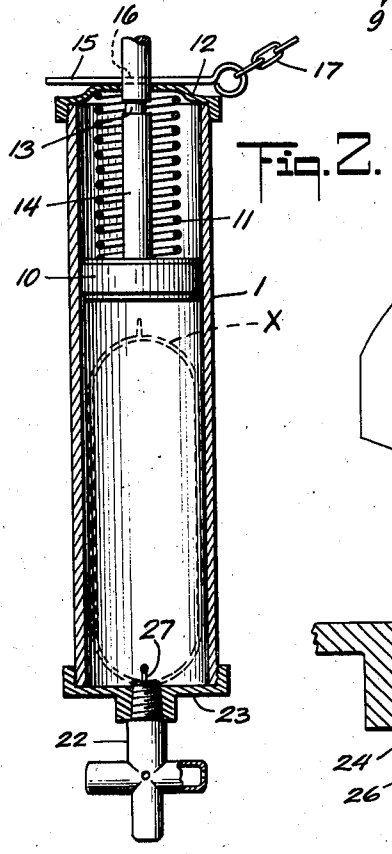


Fig. 2.

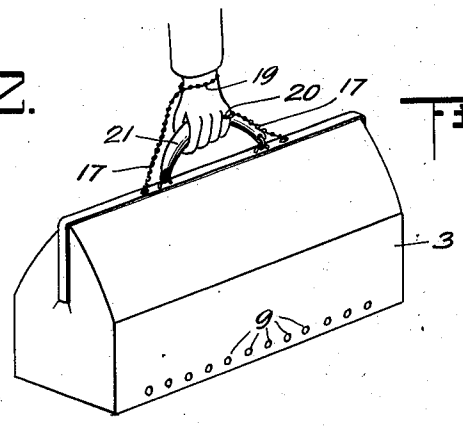


Fig. 4.

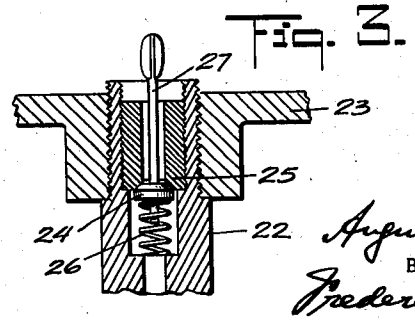


Fig. 3.

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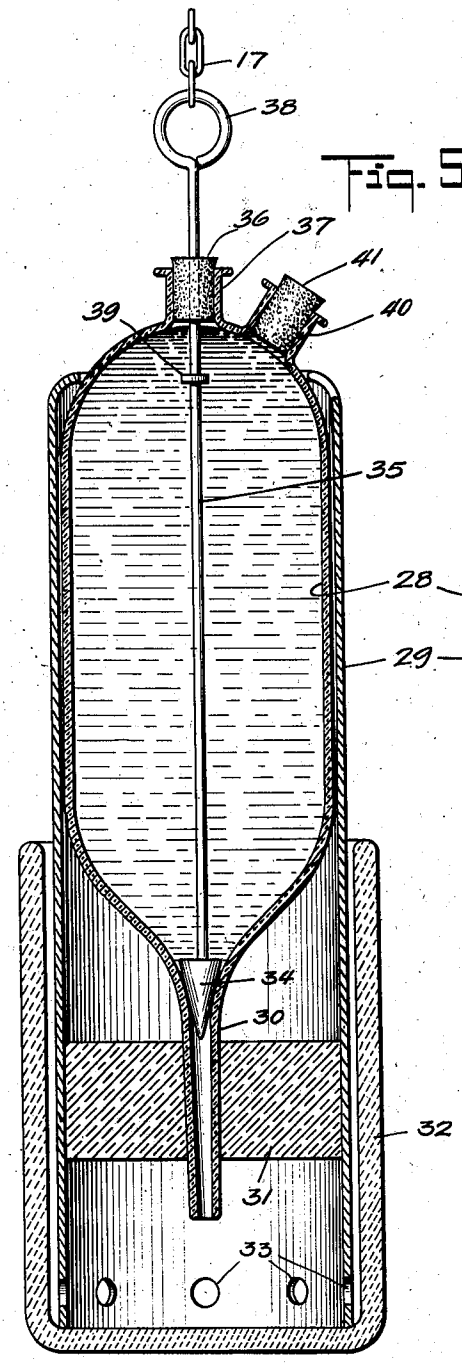


Fig. 5.

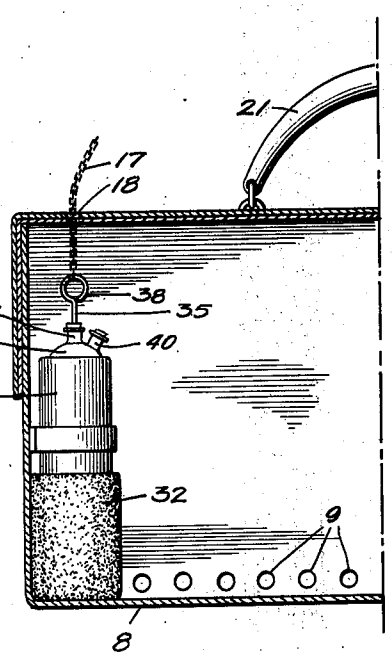


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST EIMER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PROTECTIVE MEANS FOR THE CONTAINERS OF VALUABLES.

Application filed January 30, 1924. Serial No. 689,445.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST EIMER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Protective Means for the Containers of Valuables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to protective means for use with containers for money or other valuables, to guard against theft as by the snatching of such containers from the hands or person of the rightful carriers.

At present if a thief snatches a bag from the hand of a person carrying it he may make good his escape with the property because it is difficult to follow him in crowded streets, and one purpose of my invention is to provide means connected with a bag or other container which is automatically operable, in the mere act of tearing the container away from the carrier's hand grasp, to release a charge of visible smoke from the container interior in the form of a continually issuing cloud that will envelope the container and serve to unmistakably identify its purloiner, necessitating discard of the container by the thief if he would make his escape. Because the smoke belching container is a sure tell-tale of its location and the fact that it is stolen property.

Tear gas or the like is similarly releasable to overcome the thief, or the container may be equipped with means for the release of both a smoke cloud and tear gas.

Other features and advantages of my invention will hereinafter appear.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of a bag equipped with my improved protective means.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of a fluid containing and ejecting syringe forming part of the protective equipment.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view of the syringe nozzle and valve therefor.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a bag showing the means whereby the fluid release means are automatically operable.

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view of a modified form of fluid containing and discharging device, and

Fig. 6 is a partial view of a container equipped with one of these devices.

My invention is based in part upon the property of certain liquids, as for example titanium tetrachloride, to produce visible smoke when exposed to the atmosphere, and I have devised means whereby a syringe or other suitable receptacle for such liquid may be provided with discharge means which are automatically operable, when set.

In Figs. 1 to 4 I have illustrated one form of my invention, wherein a pair of syringes, 1, 2 are shown disposed within a hand bag 3. It will be realized that a bag is shown only by way of example, since my invention is equally capable of employment with every conceivable kind of container or package for valuable portable property. The syringes are shown as each supported within a tubular sheath 4 which is secured to the bag interior by a strap 5.

The syringe nozzle, here shown as cruciform with plural outlets, is extended through a false bottom 6 in the bag, and exposed within a space 7 between the false bottom and the bag base 8, the sides or bottom of the bag being provided with perforations 9 about the space 7, to put said space in communication with the atmosphere. The syringe is provided with a piston 10 that is normally impelled inwardly by a spring 11 to eject the liquid contents through the nozzle, but the piston may be held retracted, with the spring compressed against screw cap 12, by means of an annular groove 13 in the piston stem 14. When the syringe is charged with the liquid the piston can be inserted, the cap screwed on, and a pin 15 placed in a transverse hole 16 through the stem, outside the cap, to hold the piston retracted when the groove in the stem is released from its engagement with the cap. The piston is then set or "cocked" for automatic operation. A flexible strand, such as chain 17, connects with the pin 15 at one end thereof, said chain being passed outside the bag as through a hole 18, and is there adapted for engagement with the hand of the bag carrier. At 19 this chain is shown secured about the wrist of the carrier's hand, and at 20 it is shown as provided with a ring which fits on one of his fingers. Either of these or equivalent connecting means may be employed. Thus, the carrier, in grasping the bag handle 21, to carry the bag, has through the chain a line connection with pin 15, so that if the bag is torn away from his hand grasp this action has the effect of

causing the chain to draw the pin 15 out of the hole 16, thereby releasing the piston, which, being freed, is impelled inwardly by spring 11 and discharges the liquid, through the nozzle, into space 7, where its contact with air creates a dense white smoke that issues from perforations 9 and envelopes the bag in a visible cloud.

The nozzle 22, which as stated is here shown as being cruciform, to provide a plurality of outlets for the liquid, is screwed into the base cap 23 of the syringe, and contains a valve 24 which is held upward closed against a seat 25 by a spring 26. Said valve is provided with a guide stem 27. The propulsive power of spring 11 is sufficient to overcome the resistance of valve spring 26 and causes the valve to open through the pressure communicated by the column of liquid in the syringe.

In the modification of my liquid containing and discharging means shown in Figs. 5 and 6, I have shown a vessel 28, which may be of glass or other suitable material, and that is fitted within a cylinder 29, said vessel having a depending tapered nozzle 30 which is entered through a transverse diaphragm 31 fitted in cylinder 29, and said cylinder stands in a cup 32 composed of porous material, such for example as clay, porcelain or any suitable material or structure, with whose surrounding wall it is in communication through openings 33 about it wall. The smoke creating liquid is normally held within vessel 28 by means of a conical valve 34 that fits within a ground seat at the entrance to the tapered nozzle, and said valve is provided with a stem 35 which extends up and through a stopper 36 that closes the mouth 37 of the vessel, said stem, outside the vessel having a handle 38 for connection with a chain 17, which latter is carried through an opening in the bag, so that a tug upon the chain will move the stem 35 through the stopper and thereby open the valve, a collar 39 on the stem 35 serving to engage stopper 36 to remove it in the valve opening operation. The vessel 28 may have a filling orifice 40 provided with a stopper 41.

This form of my invention differs from the other in that it has no operating spring and discharge of the smoke producing liquid is effected by a direct pull upon the valve stem to unseat the valve and remove the stopper, thus allowing the liquid to flow out by gravity. The porous cup 32 becomes saturated with the liquid and yields it to the atmosphere, thereby prolonging the period during which smoke is created.

The two liquid receptacles 1 and 2 are shown in Fig. 1 because in some instances it may be desired to charge one with smoke creating liquid and the other with tear gas or a fluid that is capable on release of temporarily overcoming the holder of the bag or other container. Or the two receptacles may be charged with the same liquid.

Obviously my invention of providing for the automatic creation of a smoke cloud as a result of unwarranted tampering with a container of valuables need not be limited to portable carriers, since the principle involved is applicable to the doors and coverings for other enclosures, whose opening movements can similarly control the liquid release means.

To prevent the possibility of the smoke producing liquid or other fluid employed, leaking from its container while not in use, I may enclose such fluid in a sealed glass tube or bulb (such as indicated at X in Fig. 2) this tube or bulb being of a character to be easily breakable under the impacting pressure of the spring operated piston 10, to thereby release the liquid or other fluid.

In this instance the valve controlled nozzle 22 can be dispensed with, since the opening in the base of the syringe then needs no proctective means. Thereby is eliminated the liability of the small nozzle orifice to become clogged.

The cup 32 has been stated to be composed of porous material. I intend this designation to be inclusive of such material as wire gauze, having absorbent material which will serve to quickly deliver the liquid to the atmosphere.

Other modifications and variations of my invention are equally comprehended in and by the foregoing disclosure.

I claim:

1. The combination, with a portable, perforated container for valuables having a handle, of a receptacle therein charged with a fluid that is reactive in the atmosphere, and means auxiliary to said handle to effect the release of the fluid from said receptacle.

2. The combination, with a portable, perforated container for valuables, having a handle, of a fluid receptacle within said container having closure means, and closure release means extended outside the container for engagement with the carrier's hand that is grasping the container handle, whereby the closure release is automatically operable to deliver the receptacle contents when the container is withdrawn from the carrier's grasp.

3. The combination, with a portable container for valuables, of constantly open means of communication with the outside atmosphere, said container having a handle, a fluid receptacle within said container having closure means, and closure release means extended outside the container for engagement with the carrier's hand that is grasping the container handle, whereby the

closure release is automatically operable to permit discharge of the receptacle contents when the container is withdrawn from the carrier's grasp.

4. The combination, with a portable container for valuables, of a false bottom therein providing a space between it and the container base, said space provided with constantly open means of communication with the outside atmosphere, a handle for said container, a fluid receptacle within said container, said receptacle having closure means, and means for discharging its contents into said space, and closure release means extended outside the container for engagement with the carrier's hand that is grasping the container handle, whereby the closure release is automatically operable to permit discharge of the receptacle contents when the container is withdrawn from the carrier's grasp.

5. The combination, with a perforated container for valuables having a handle of a frangible, sealed vessel therein charged with a fluid that is reactive in the atmosphere, means for breaking said vessel to release the fluid, and means auxiliary to the container handle to actuate said vessel breaking means.

Executed this 22d day of January, 1924.

AUGUST EIMER.