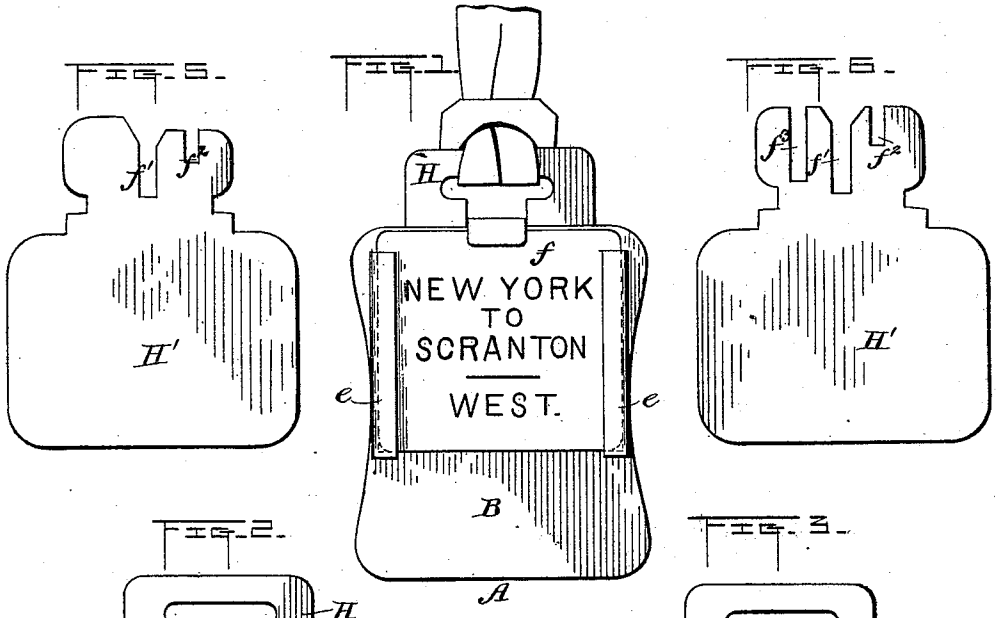
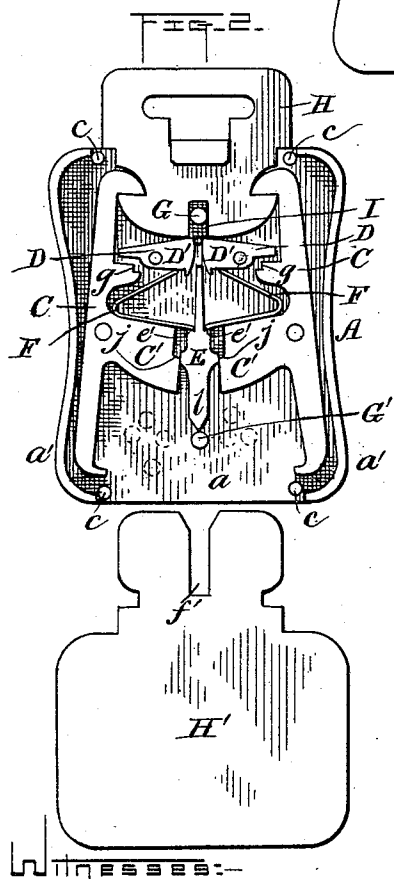
(No Model.)

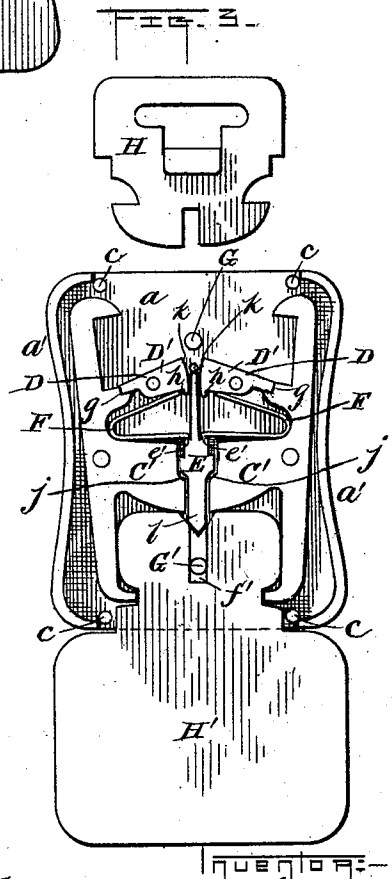
J. K. LOCKARD.

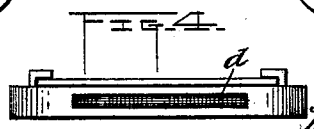
BAGGAGE CHECK.

No. 457,162. Patented Aug. 4, 1891.









Witnesses:—
Geo. Ranney
E. J. Fenwick

Inventor:—
John K. Lockard
by his atty
Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN K. LOCKARD, OF BLOOMSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

BAGGAGE-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,162, dated August 4, 1891.

Application filed April 15, 1891. Serial No. 389,034. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN K. LOCKARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baggage and Satchel Checks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention consists, first, in the combination of a sliding bar having a double-tapered upper end and a spear-shaped locking-head below said double-tapered end with the guide and guard pins or studs and with the tumblers and cam-like locking-jaws, whereby the said tumblers are caused to remain either in their unlocking or locking positions until the dogs or the tumblers are actuated, respectively, by the key that is attached to the connecting strap or chain and by the unlocking-key kept by the attendant, and when locked there is no possible means for the introduction of picking-instruments between the tumblers, which is not the case with checks which are not provided with the said double-tapered and spear-headed bar; and it consists, second, in a locking-case provided with a series of studs or guiding-pins arranged at different altitudes and at different distances from the vertical center of said case, in combination with a locking mechanism comprising the pivoted tumblers, pivoted dogs, and a spear-headed sliding bar, whereby greater safety against unauthorized unlocking of the checks is insured, this construction enabling a number of combinations to be adopted.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the check as in use. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the check with its cap-plate removed, the tumblers being locked. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 2, the tumblers being unlocked and the locking-key still in its position and the strap or chain key out of position, whereas in Fig. 2 the strap or chain key is in position and the unlocking-key out of position. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the check. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate keys with different numbers of wards for various combinations.

A designates the body of the check, comprising a back plate *a*, edges *a'*, and a cap-plate B, the latter being secured in position by rivets *c*, and when thus secured there is a space *d* between the back and front plates, which forms a chamber for the locking mechanism and for the insertion and withdrawal of the keys, the edges *a'* being cut away at top and bottom to form the key-insertion passages. The face or front plate B is provided on the outer edges with flanges *e*, open at the upper end and closed at the lower end, and between these flanges the destination-card *f* can be inserted.

C represents pivoted tumblers, and D' pivoted cam-like locking-dogs.

E is a sliding bar applied between the lever-arms C' of the tumblers.

F are springs arranged to bear upon the lever-arms C' of the tumblers, the lever-arms D' of the locking-dogs, and also upon shoulders *e'* of the sliding bar E.

G G' are guiding and guard pins which enter the wards of the strap or chain connecting key H and the unlocking key H'. The keys H H' in Figs. 2 and 3 have but a single ward *f'*, respectively, while the keys shown in Figs. 5 and 6 have, in one instance, two wards $f' f^2$, and in the latter instance three wards $f' f^2 f^3$. The tumblers C have angular locking-notches *g*, and the dogs *g'* have stops *h* for the springs F to abut against, while the sliding bar E has two shoulders *e'* for said springs to rest upon and bear against. The lever-arms of the tumblers have shoulders *j* about midway of their height.

The sliding bar is tapered upwardly on both sides from its shoulders, and this tapered portion extends up between the cam-like surfaces *k* of the dogs D, and below the shoulders *e'* an arrow-shaped head *l* is formed on the bar, and at the extremity of the bar it is terminated into a V form, as shown. With this construction the check, if it is locked as in Fig. 2, can be unlocked by inserting the key H' and pressing against the lever-arm C', this action causing the upper ends of the tumblers to move from the position shown in Fig. 2 to the position shown in Fig. 3 and the dogs D' to assume the oblique locking position shown in said Fig. 3, said action also causing the tapered part of the sliding bar E to pass up between the cam-surfaces of the dogs D' and the spear-head *l* to rise above the

shoulders *j* of the lever-arms, and by this means the tumblers are held in their unlocked position and the dogs retained in the position against the tumblers. (Shown in Fig. 3.) If the check is in the unlocked position shown in Fig. 3, it can be locked, as shown in Fig. 2, by inserting the strap or chain connecting key H, and thereby acting upon the lever ends of the dogs D′ and moving them out of locking position with the tumblers, whereupon the springs F are allowed to depress the lever-arms of the tumblers and release the sliding bar E from said arms and allow its spear-head *l* to pass down into the narrower space between said lever-arms, and thus retain the tumblers positively locked. The parts being in the position shown in Fig. 2, cannot be reached by any implement inserted between the lever-arms of the tumblers, because the pin G′ acts as a guard against the insertion of such instrument, and so long as this sliding bar remains in the position shown in Fig. 2 it will be impossible for the tumblers to be unlocked, and only a key adapted for unlocking them will accomplish the result.

The side edges of the case A are made of concavo-convex form, in order to give the tumblers a chance to move on their pivots within the case and also afford a firmer hold of the hand upon the exterior of the case, and thus prevent the case slipping up or down in the hand, this latter benefit being secured by widening the case at its upper end and giving its corners an approximately quadrantal form, whereby said corners are made to serve as stops for preventing the case moving up and down in the hand while clasped therein.

In the drawings, Fig. 2, a series of pins or studs similar to the one G are shown by dotted circles. These pins are to be in number and arrangement so as to work with keys such as are shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and by this means a number of combinations can be employed.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a baggage-check, in combination, the sliding locking-bar, spring-actuated pivoted tumblers, and pivoted dogs, the said bar being arranged between the tumblers, substantially as described.

2. In a baggage-check, the spear-headed sliding bar E, in combination with the spring-actuated pivoted dogs and spring-actuated pivoted tumblers having shouldered lever-arms C′, substantially as described.

3. In a baggage-check, in combination, a case provided with a series of studs or guiding-pins arranged at different altitudes and at different distances from the vertical center of the case, the pivoted tumblers, the pivoted dogs, and the spear-headed sliding bar, the said combination being adapted to be operated by a key with a plurality of wards, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN K. LOCKARD.

Witnesses:
I. D. WHITE,
R. B. ANGELL.