March 17, 1931. A. R. BOUCHER 1,796,502

CARRYING CASE EQUIPPED WITH LOCK CONTROLLED ATTACHING MEANS

Filed June 22, 1928 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

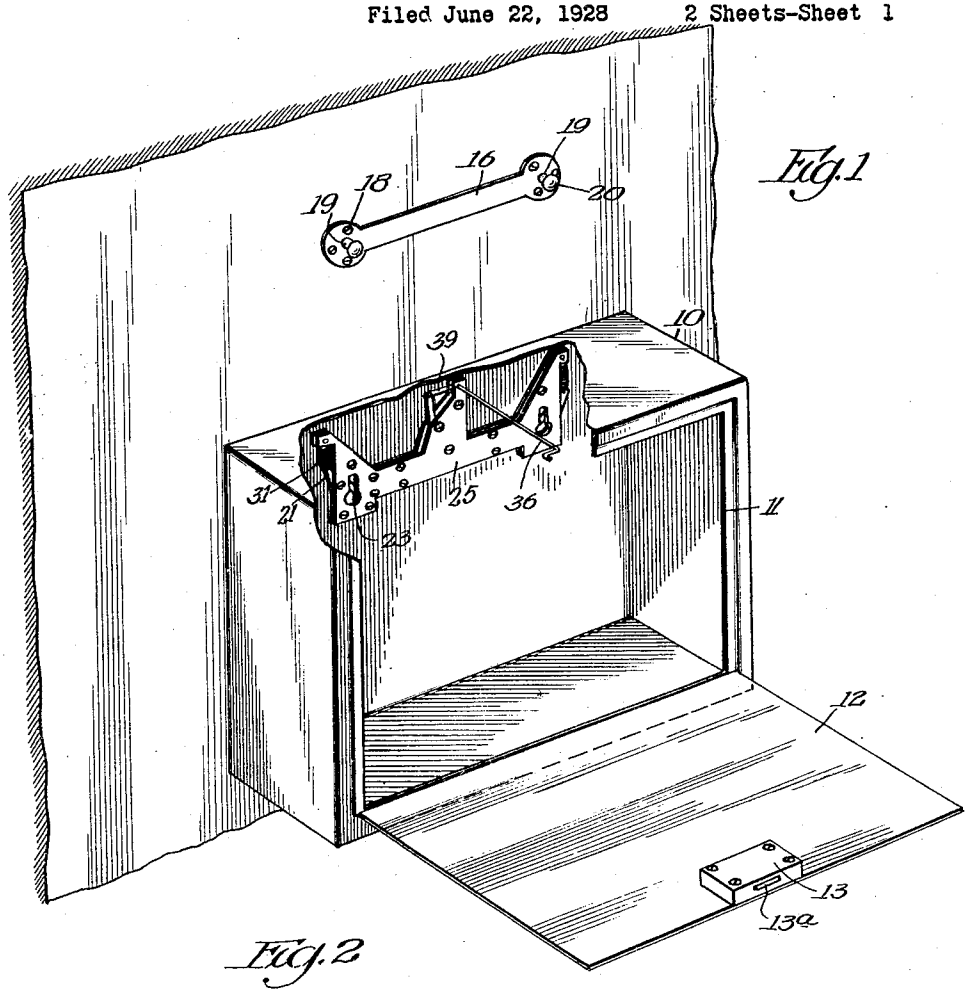
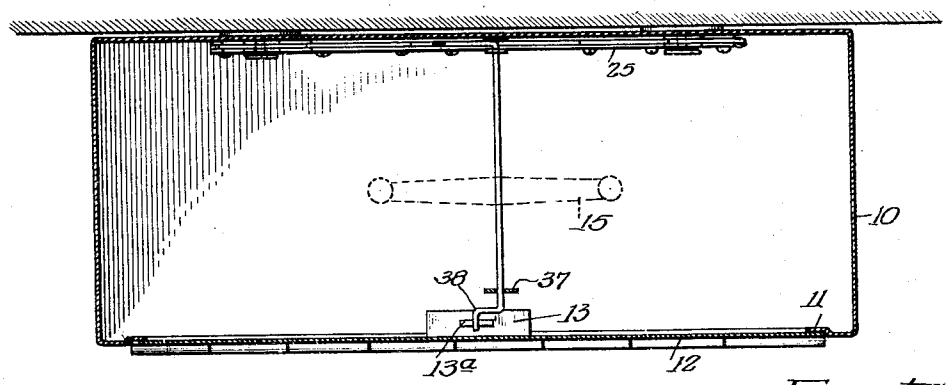


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Inventor:
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Fig. 3

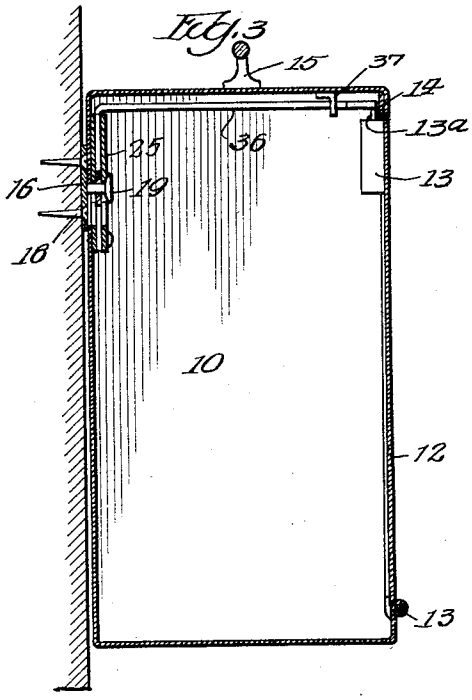


Fig. 4

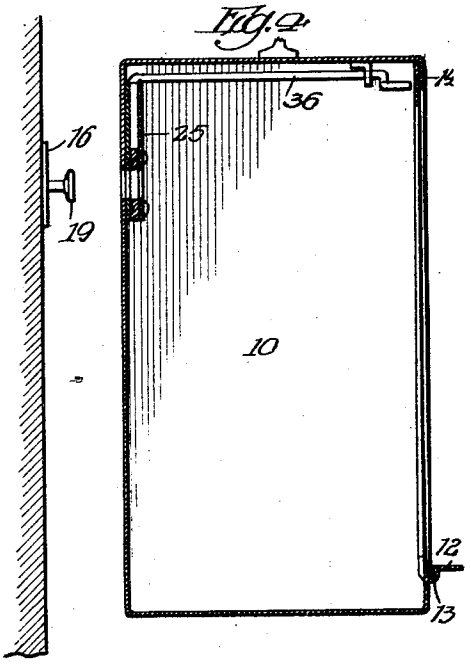


Fig. 5

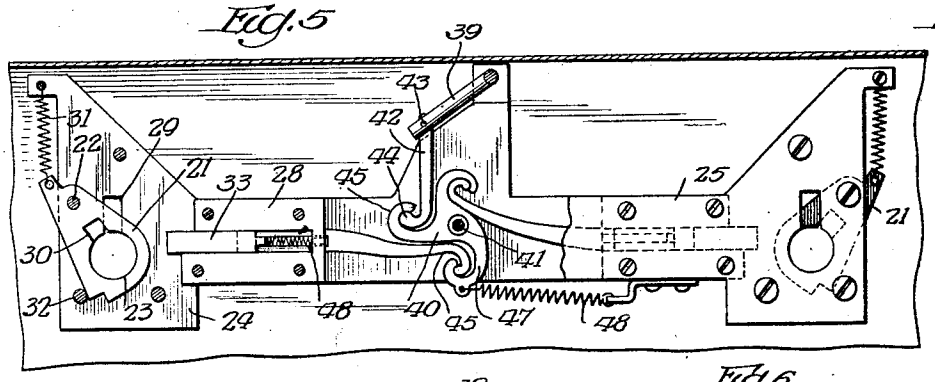


Fig. 7

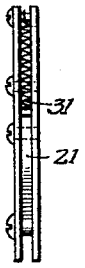


Fig. 6

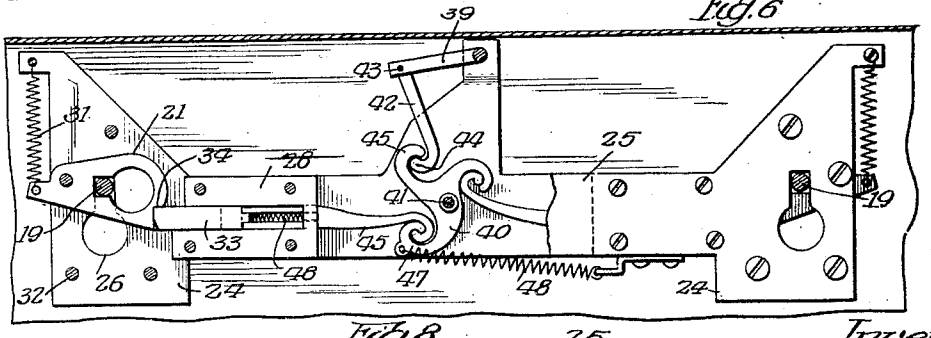


Fig. 8



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Patented Mar. 17, 1931 1,796,502

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ALEXANDER RAYMOND BOUCHER, OF LIBERTYVILLE, ILLINOIS

CARRYING CASE EQUIPPED WITH LOCK-CONTROLLED ATTACHING MEANS

Application filed June 22, 1923. Serial No. 287,401.

The invention relates generally to carrying cases and more particularly to that type of carrying case which is adapted to be used as a locker and embodies means whereby it may be locked in place against a wall or similar structure.

The object of the invention is to provide a carrying case for tools, paraphernalia or equipment which is adapted to be placed on the wall of a room and locked so that it cannot be removed except by the person holding the key for the case. By providing a case which is equipped with means to lock the case against the removal of the articles from the case, and also with means for locking it to a wall or support, it becomes possible for a workman to use the case for carrying his tools or equipment when desired, and also to lock the case in place so that it cannot be carried off by unauthorized persons. This makes it possible to utilize a carrying case as a locker.

Another object of the invention is to provide a combined locker and case in which the locking device for securing the case to a wall or support is automatically controlled by the lock for the door of the case, so that a single key will control both the locking of the case to the wall and the locking of the door.

Other objects of the invention will appear from the detailed description.

The invention consists in the several novel features hereinafter set forth and more particularly defined by claims at the conclusion hereof.

In the drawings: Fig. 1 is a perspective of a case embodying the invention, a portion being broken away for illustrative purposes, the case being removed from the wall-bracket to which it is adapted to be locked. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the case while it is locked to the wall-bracket. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing it removed from the wall-bracket. Fig. 5 is a detail of the mechanism for locking the case to the wall-bracket, the portion of the front plate being broken away, the parts being shown in position assumed when the case is removed from the wall-bracket. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the parts in position assumed when the case is locked to the wall-bracket. Fig. 7 is a section on line 7—7 of Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a section on line 8—8 of Fig. 6.

The invention is exemplified in a substantially rectangular sheet metal case 10 having a bottom, side, top and back walls integrally formed or rigidly secured together and with a front opening 11 which is adapted to be closed by a door 12 which is hinged to the case at 12a. This door provides access to the interior of the case, so that articles may be placed into and removed from the case. The door is hinged at its lower end to swing downwardly, and a key-operable lock 13 of any suitable construction is secured to the inner face of the door adjacent its upper margin. This lock is provided with a slidable locking bolt 13a which may be operable by the key into position to lap the flange 14 at the front top corner of the case to lock the door, so that the contents of the case will be retained against unauthorized removal. A handle 15 is secured to the top of the case so that it can be conveniently carried.

In shops and other establishments, it is frequently desired to secure cases containing paraphernalia or tools which are kept therein, so the case and its contents cannot be carried away by unauthorized persons, and for this purpose the case is adapted to be locked to a bracket 16 which is secured to a wall 17 or other fixed support by screws 18. Studs 19 are rigidly secured to the bracket 16, project forwardly therefrom, and are provided at their front ends with enlarged heads 20. The bracket 16 may be made of sheet metal. The mechanism in the

case for locking it to and supporting it from the wall-bracket comprises a pair of latches 21 which are pivotally supported at 22 and are provided with holes 23, through which the heads 20 of the studs 19 are adapted to pass. The mechanism for locking the case to the wall-bracket is preferably mounted in a pair of plates 24 and 25 which are spaced apart by plates 28 to provide working spaces for the latches 21 and the other parts of said mechanism. Said plates have a mounting for said locking mechanism and are rigidly secured in any suitable manner to the back wall of the case. The back wall of the case and plates 24 and 25 are provided with holes 26 which are in registry with the holes 23 of latches 21 respectively when the case is disconnected from the wall-bracket, to permit the heads 20 and studs 19 to pass through the back of the case and plates 24 and 25. Slots 29 are of sufficient width to receive the studs 19, but insufficient to receive the heads 20 of the studs, extend upwardly from the holes 26 in the back-wall of the case and plates 24 and 25, so that, after the studs have passed through said openings and the case is lowered, the studs will enter the slots 29, the upper ends of the slots resting on the studs, so that the case will be supported by the studs, and will be held on the studs by the heads 20 of the studs. Slots 30 communicate with the openings 23 in the slots 21, and are of sufficient width to receive the studs 19. When the latches are swung from their inoperative position shown in Fig. 5 to their operative position shown in Fig. 6 as the case is lowered relatively to the wall-bracket, the latches will swing into position to cause the studs 19 to pass into the restricted slots 30, so that while the latches are secured against pivotal movement, the case will be locked against vertical movement relatively to the wall-bracket. A spring 31 is applied to each latch 21 to yieldingly hold it in its inoperative position shown in Fig. 5 and against a stop 32 which holds the latch so its hole 23 will register with the holes 26 in the plates 24 and 25.

Bolts 33 are slidably mounted in the spacing plates 28 respectively, and their outer ends are adapted to enter a recess 34 in the latches 21 to lock them against pivotal movement, as illustrated in Fig. 6. When bolts 33 are withdrawn, as shown in Fig. 5, latches 21 are free to swing to permit the case to be lifted to bring the heads 20 of studs 19 into registry with the opening 26 in plates 24 and 25 and opening 23 in latch 21, so that the case can be moved forwardly off the studs and disconnected from the wall-bracket. The bolts 33 for controlling latches 21 are controlled by bolt 14 of the lock 13, so that when the bolt 14 is extended to lock the door 12 of the case, bolts 33 will be positioned to lock the latches 21, and when bolt 14 is retracted, the bolts 33 will be withdrawn to release the latches 21. For this purpose, a rod or shaft 36 has its rear end pivotally mounted in plate 25, and its front end in a lug 36 fixed to the top wall of the case, and is provided at its front end with a crank-arm 38, the free end of which is extended into the path of bolt 14, and at its rear end with an arm 39.

A rocker lever 40 between plates 24 and 25 is pivoted at 41. This lever is operable by a link 42 which has its upper end pivoted, at 43, to the outer end of arm 39, and its lower end 44 hooked into an arm 45 of lever 40, so that upward movement of arm 39 will operate bolts 33 outwardly into position to lock latches 21. Each of the bolts 30 has its inner end provided with a hook 46 which engages an arm 47 of lever 40 so that the operation of the lever 40 by the upward movement of arm 39 will operate bolts 33 outwardly. The hook connections between lever 40 and bolts 33 and link 44 make it possible to form the lever of stampings to lower the cost of production. A spring 48 is applied to lever 40 to normally and yieldingly hold it into position to retract bolts 33. Light springs 49 are applied between plates 28 and bolts 33 to hold the hooks at their inner ends in engagement with the hooks 47 of the lever 40. While lever 40 is in its normal position, arm 38 will be lowered towards the lock 13 so that when the bolt 13^a is operated upwardly by the key, arm 38 will be rocked upwardly so its shaft 36 will similarly lock arm 39. This operation of arm 39 will lift the link 42 and rock lever 40 to shift bolts 33 into position to lock the latches 21.

In use the case may be used for carrying purposes while it is disconnected from the wall-bracket. When the door 12 is locked, its contents will be retained against unauthorized removal from the case. When it is desired to support the case from the wall, the lock 13 will be operated to withdraw its bolt 13^a. Arm 38 will then be released, so that spring 48 will operate or hold lever 40 in position shown in Fig. 5, at which time bolts 33 will be withdrawn so that latches 21 will be free for pivotal movement and will be held by springs 31 so their holes 23 will be in registry with the holes 26 of the plates 24 and 25. The case may then be lifted into position so the heads 20 of studs 19 of the wall-bracket will pass through plates 24 and 25 and latches 21. When the case is released, its own weight will cause the studs 19 to enter the slots 29 in plates 24 and 25 and slots 30 in latches 21. While the door 12 of the case is open or while it is closed and the bolt 13^a of the door-lock is withdrawn, the case will be supported from the wall-bracket and may be lifted a short

distance to bring the heads 20 in registry with openings 26 and 23 so the case can be moved forwardly off, and disconnected from, the wall-bracket. When the case is suspended on the wall-bracket, and the bolt 13a of the door-lock is shifted into position to lock the door 12, it will rock arm 38 upwardly to rock shaft 36 and operate lever 40 to project bolts 33 into recesses 34, and thereby positively lock the case to the wall-bracket. This locking of the case to the wall-bracket results from the operation of the door lock.

The invention exemplifies a carrying case which is provided with a door to provide access to its contents and a lock for the door to prevent removal of the contents with a device for locking the case to the wall-bracket which is controlled by the door-lock, so that no separate lock is necessary for securing the case to the wall-bracket. The case is thus adapted to serve as a carrying case for the tools, equipment, or paraphernalia of workmen when desired, and which may be readily locked to a wall-bracket or support when the case is not to be used for carrying purposes, and also as a locker when the case is not being used for transporting purposes. The invention also exemplifies a combined locker and carrying case in which the door-lock controls the mechanism for locking the case to a support.

The invention is not to be understood as restricted to the details set forth, since these may be modified within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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

1. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock on the door for securing the door in its closed position, a fixed supporting bracket, and means carried by the case for locking the same to the bracket comprising a spring-pressed latch, and means operable by the locking bolt of the door-lock for securing the latch in its locked position.

2. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock for the door, a fixed supporting bracket, a plate secured to the back of the case, means for locking the case to the bracket comprising a spring-pressed latch mounted on the plate, and key-controlled means for locking the latch.

3. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock for the door, a fixed support comprising a stud provided with a head, and mechanism carried by the case for locking the same to the support comprising a latch to engage the stud in back of the head, and means independent of but operable by the locking bolt of the door-lock for locking the latch in position to lock the case to the stud.

4. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock for the door, a fixed support comprising a stud provided with a head, a plate secured to the back of the case having an opening for the stud, a latch carried by the case and shiftable mounted movably on the plate and shiftable to embrace the stud in back of the head, so as to lock the case to the stud, and lock-controlled means for securing the latch in its locked or stud engaging position.

5. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock for the door, a fixed support provided with a stud having a head thereon, a latch carried by the case for securing the same to the stud, said latch being adapted to engage the stud in back of the head, a bolt for locking the latch, and a connection operable by the door-lock to shift the bolt into its locked position.

6. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock for the door, a fixed support provided with a stud having a head thereon, a latch for securing the case on the stud, said latch being adapted to engage the stud in back of the head, a bolt for securing the latch in its locked position, a plate on the back of the case on which the latch and bolt are mounted, and a connection operable by the door-lock to shift the bolt into its operative position.

7. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock for the door, a fixed bracket provided with a pair of studs having heads thereon, and mechanism carried by the case for securing the same to the bracket, comprising latches to engage the studs in back of the heads, and locking devices for the latches controlled by the door-lock and adapted to retain the latches in their locked or stud engaging position when said door-lock is manipulated into its locked position.

8. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock on the door for securing the door in its locked position, a fixed bracket provided with a pair of studs having heads thereon, latches carried by the case for securing the same to the bracket, said latches being adapted to engage the studs in back of the heads, and devices for locking the latches operable by the locking bolt of the door-lock.

9. In combination, a carrying case provided with a door and a lock for the door, a fixed bracket provided with a pair of studs having heads thereon, latches carried by the case for securing the same to the brackets, said latches being adapted to engage the studs in back of the heads, bolts for locking the latches, and means operable by the door-lock for operating the bolts.

10. The combination with a carrying case

provided with a door and a lock for the door, of a fixed support provided with a stud having a head thereon, a latch for securing the case on the stud adapted to engage the stud in back of the head, a bolt for securing the latch, a pair of spaced plates secured to the back of the case, between which the bolt and latch are mounted, and a connection operable by the door-lock to shift the bolt into its operative position.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 11th day of June, 1928.

ALEXANDER RAYMOND BOUCHER.