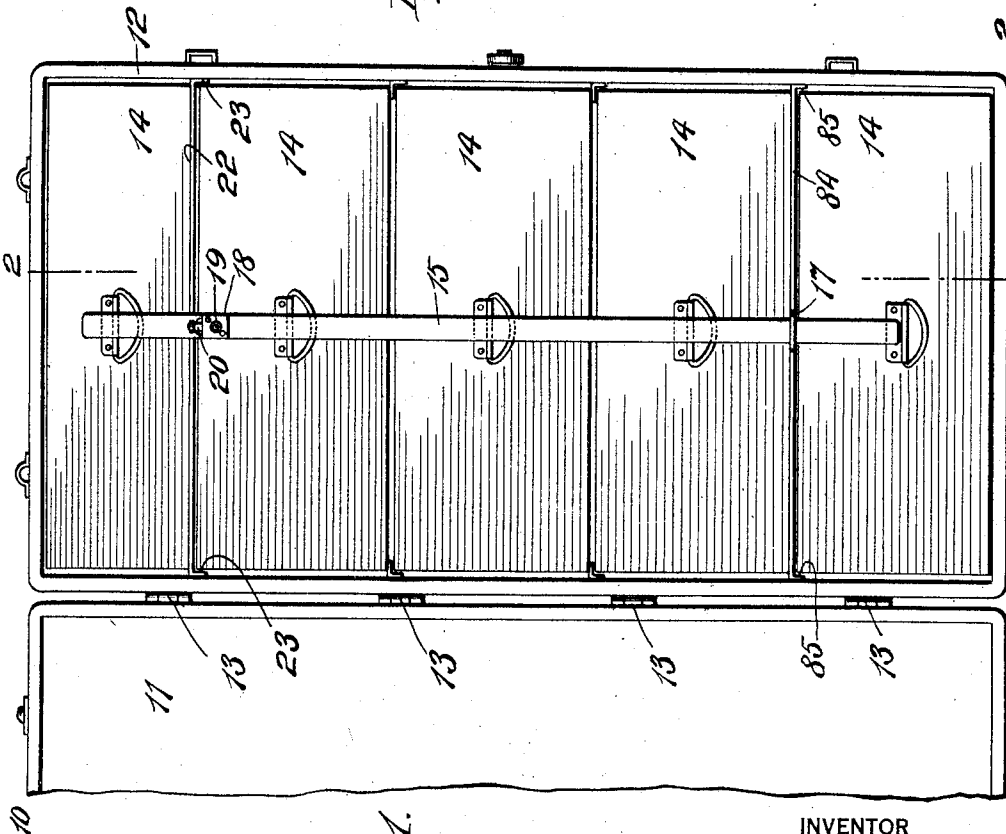


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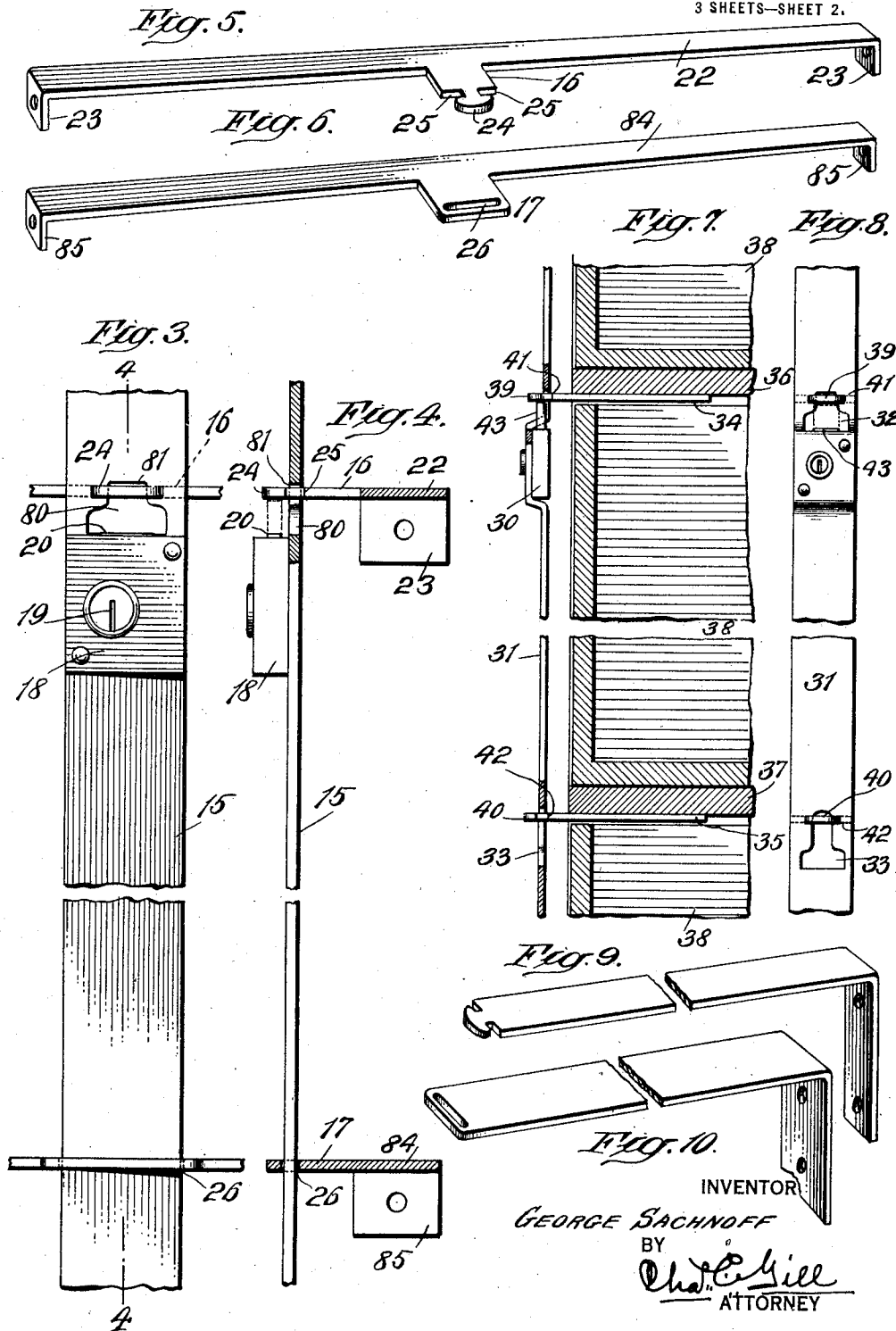


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Patented Nov. 30, 1920.

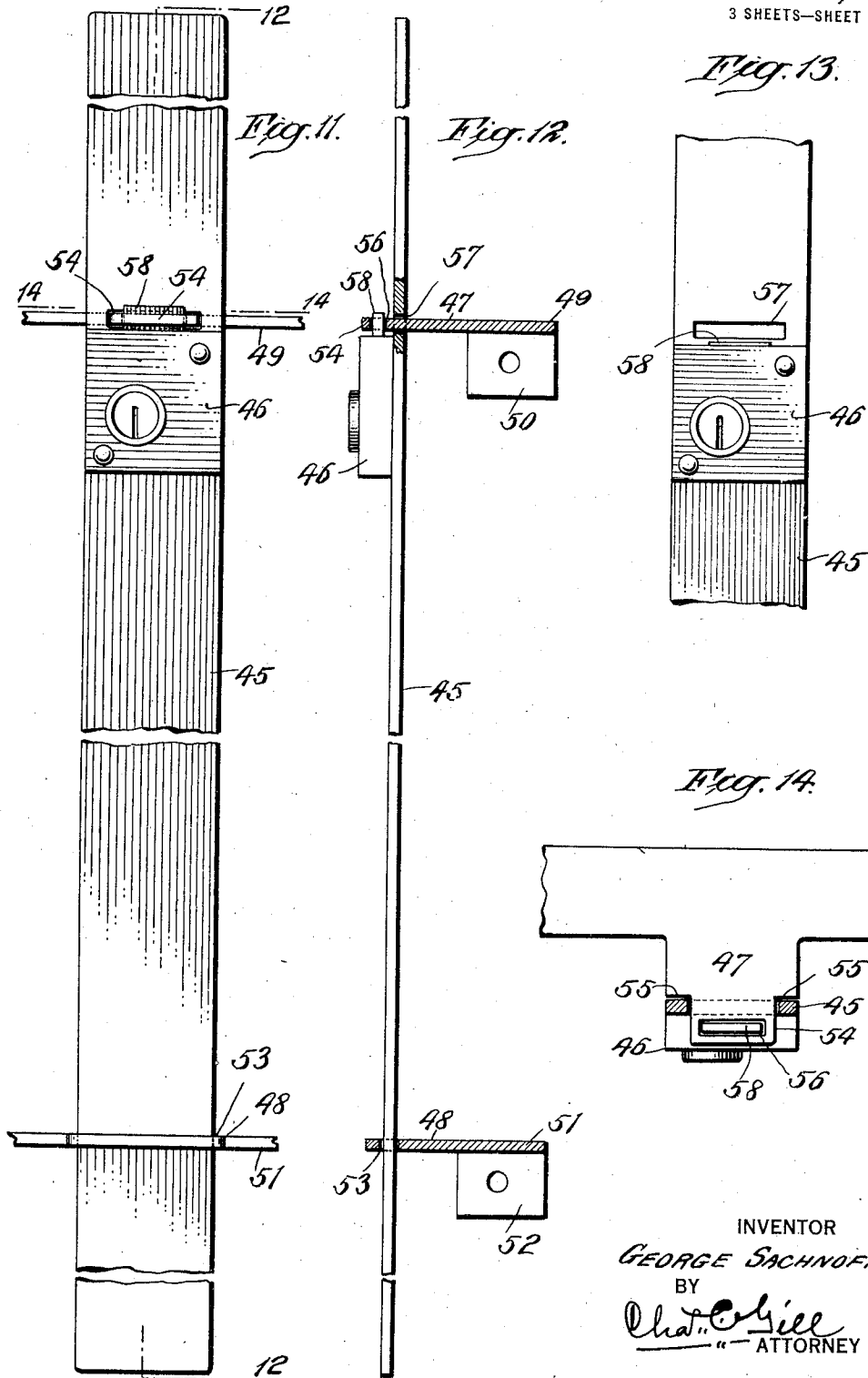
3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SACHNOFF, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WARDROBE-TRUNK.

1,360,448.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 30, 1920.

Application filed May 15, 1919. Serial No. 297,200.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE SACHNOFF, a citizen of Russia, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wardrobe-Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention pertains more particularly to locking mechanism for the drawers of wardrobe trunks. Wardrobe trunks comprise a wardrobe section and a drawer section, and it is frequently desirable to allow the trunk to stand open so that the contents of the wardrobe section may be readily gotten at, while at the same time it is frequently very desirable that the drawers in the drawer section of the trunk be securely locked. My invention resides in durable and comparatively inexpensive mechanism whereby all of the drawers of the drawer section of the trunk may be securely locked. The mechanism of my invention comprises a vertical locking bar carrying a lock and a series of keepers secured to convenient portions of the trunk, as the back or the sides or the partitions, adapted to receive upper and lower portions of the locking bar and to be secured thereto,—to one of said keepers by the bolt of the lock carried by said bar, said bar being held at its other end in one of the keepers without the necessity for a further lock. The locking bar is slotted near its upper portion to engage one of the keepers, and at this keeper the lock carried by said bar is utilized to secure the bar thereto. The keeper or keepers at the lower end of the trunk section are slotted to receive the lower portion of the locking bar, which bar cannot be withdrawn from such lower keeper or keepers, except after by the operation of the lock the upper portion of said bar is relieved from locking engagement with its keeper.

The invention will be fully understood from the detailed description hereinafter presented, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an elevation, partly broken away, of a wardrobe trunk standing on end and in open condition, the drawer section of the trunk being equipped with the locking mechanism of my invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, taken on the dotted line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detached front elevation, partly broken away, of the locking bar, lock and keepers, the keepers being fastened to the trunk and the locking bar being adapted to engage and be engaged by the same, the bolt of the lock in this instance being in its concealed position, with the locking bar merely applied to said keepers;

Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the same, taken on the dotted line 4—4 of Fig. 3, showing the bolt of the lock by dotted lines as having been moved upwardly to engage the lower surface of the outer end of the upper keeper for preventing the withdrawal of the locking bar from the keepers;

Fig. 5 is a detached perspective view of the upper keeper shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive;

Fig. 6 is a corresponding view of the lower keeper, shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive;

Fig. 7 is a vertical section, partly broken away, through a portion of the drawers of the trunk and illustrating a modified construction of both the keepers and the locking mechanism of my invention;

Fig. 8 is a front elevation, partly broken away, of the keepers and locking mechanism presented in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a detached perspective view, partly broken away, of a modified construction of upper keeper which will be utilized in trunks in which the drawers are not separated by partitions and in which it may be desired to secure the keeper to the bottom of the trunk or what would be the back of the drawer section of the trunk when the trunk is standing on its end;

Fig. 10 is a corresponding view of a lower keeper which may be utilized under the same conditions that the keeper shown in Fig. 9 would be secured;

Fig. 11 is a front elevation, partly broken away, of a modified form of the locking mechanism of my invention, the bolt of the lock in this instance passing through a slot in the keeper instead of up against the lower surface of the outer end of the keeper in the manner indicated in Fig. 4;

Fig. 12 is a vertical section through a por-

tion of the same, taken on the dotted line 12—12 of Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 is a face view of the upper portion of the locking bar and its lock, this figure being presented to clearly show the slot in the locking bar which is to be moved upon the upper keeper, and

Fig. 14 is a transverse section, partly broken away, of the locking mechanism, taken on the dotted line 14—14 of Fig. 11.

In the drawings, referring to Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, 10 designates a wardrobe trunk of the usual construction having a wardrobe section 11 and a drawer-section 12, these being secured together by hinges 13 and adapted to be opened outwardly from each other and stood on end, as I indicate in Figs. 1 and 2, in which 14 designates the several sliding drawers of the drawer-section of the trunk. The purpose of my invention, as hereinbefore indicated, is to provide suitable means for securely locking the drawers 14 in their closed position. The drawers 14 are of usual or any suitable construction, and the locking mechanism of my invention, which also performs other duties, consists of a vertical steel bar 15 of durable size in cross-section which extends vertically along the fronts of the drawers 14 and is secured in fixed position in connection with upper and lower keepers 16, 17, respectively, (Figs. 5 and 6) against the fronts of the drawers 14, so that said drawers cannot be opened, except by an authorized person. The bar 15 is simply a plain flat bar having secured upon one face of the upper portion thereof a lock 18 equipped with a key-slot 19 and vertically operating bolt 20. The lock 18 may be an ordinary Yale lock or any suitable lock possessing the bolt 20. The bar 15 is plain and flat and has the lock 18 riveted against the face thereof, and said bar extends from just above the handle of the upper drawer 14 to about the handle of the lower drawer 14. The bar 15 is formed immediately above the lock 18 with what may be termed a key-hole slot or opening 80 which is wider at its lower portion than at its upper portion, which I number 81, as shown more particularly in Fig. 3.

The upper keeper 16 is in the form of an outwardly projecting tongue secured to or integral with a bar 22 extending from side to side of the drawer section 12 of the trunk and having right angular ear portions 23 which are securely riveted or otherwise fastened to the inner opposite faces of said sides. The bar 22 by being secured to the sides of the drawer section 12 of the trunk, operates as a brace or stay to tie said sides in rigid relation to each other and materially strengthen the trunk. The tongue portion which constitutes the keeper 16 extends outwardly and is formed at its outer end with a head 24 and shoulders 25, the shoulders

being formed by cutting out the material from behind the head 24, and in making the head 24 less in width than the body of the tongue or keeper 16, as shown more particularly in Fig. 5. The head 24 is connected by a neck with the body of the keeper 16, and at the sides of said neck is separated by spaces equal to the thickness of the bar 15, which in the final application of the mechanism becomes engaged between the lateral portions of the head 24 and the shoulders 25 of the body portion of the keeper or tongue 16, as hereinafter explained. The lower keeper 17 is also in the form of an outwardly projecting tongue which is integral with or secured to a transverse bar 84 extending between the sides of the drawer-section 12 of the trunk and having right angular ears 85 securely fastened to said sides, said bar 84, the same as the bar 22, serving as a brace to connect the sides of the trunk-section 12 and add considerable strength and rigidity to the trunk. The keeper 17 projects outwardly beyond the face of the lower drawers 14, and in the construction shown in Fig. 6 has a plain vertical slot 26 in its outer end adapted to permit the passage therethrough of the lower portion of the bar 15, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The key-hole slot or opening in the upper portion of the locking bar 15 may, when so elevated that the lower wider portion of said slot is opposite to the head 24 of the keeper 16, be moved over said head and against the shoulders 25 of said keeper 16 and thereupon when said locking bar 15 is permitted to lower, by gravity, the upper narrower portion 81 of the slot or opening 80 passes behind the laterally projecting portions of the head 24 and becomes inclosed between the head 24 and the shoulders 25, so that when said opening is in this position, the upper portion of the bar 15 cannot be moved outwardly from the keeper 16 until said bar 15 has been elevated so as to carry the wider lower portion of the opening or slot 80 into line with the head 24, upon the happening of which the upper portion of the bar 15 may be withdrawn frontwardly from the keeper 16. In applying the locking bar 15 to position I first insert the lower portion thereof through the slot 26 of the lower keeper 17 and then move the bar toward the upper keeper 16, causing the wider portion of the slot 80 to pass over the head 24 of said keeper and thereupon I permit said bar 15 to lower so that the narrower portion 81 of the opening 80 may pass upon the neck connecting the head 24 with the body of the keeper 16 and that portions of the bar 15 may become caught between the lateral end portions of said head and the shoulders 25, after which I apply a key to the lock 18 and drive the bolt 20 of the lock upwardly against the under side of the

head 24. When the bolt 20 has been thrust upwardly against the under surface of the head 24 it will retain the locking bar 15 in position behind said head 24 so that said bar cannot be elevated upwardly to release it from the head 24, nor move frontwardly from said head. The bar 15 thus becomes locked to the keeper 16 by the coaction of the head 24 and bolt 20 against either upward movement or downward movement or frontward movement, the result being that the bar 15 cannot be released from the top drawer 14 nor from the keeper 17 adjacent to the bottom drawer 14. All of the drawers 14 will thus become locked in closed position. To release the locking mechanism from the drawers 14 the owner or other authorized person will, with the use of the proper key applied to the lock 18, withdraw the bolt 20 into the lock casing, thus relieving it from the head 24, which could be understood to be the condition illustrated in Fig. 3, and thereupon the attendant may slide the locking bar 15 upwardly so as to carry the lower wider portion of the slot 80 into line with the head 24 of the keeper 16, and under this condition the upper portion of the bar 15 may be moved frontwardly from said head 24 and then the bar 15 may be slid upwardly so as to carry its lower portion from the keeper 17. All of the drawers 14 will then have been unlocked, and the bar 15 may be laid aside either temporarily or permanently, but when desired the bar may again be applied to position for locking all of the drawers 14 in closed position. When the bar 15 is in locked position, the head 24 of the upper keeper 16 then being at the narrow portion 81 of the slot 80, said bar cannot be moved either upwardly or downwardly nor frontwardly, and the whole locking action resides in merely shooting the bolt 20 up against the lower surface of the head 24 or to the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4 and by solid lines in Figs. 1 and 2. The upper edge of the narrow portion 81 of the slot 80 prevents, in the locked position of the bar 15, any downward movement of said bar, and the bolt 20 at that time prevents any upward movement of said bar, and hence the bar becomes locked so that it cannot be moved either upwardly or downwardly, and being behind the lateral portions of the head 24 cannot be turned frontwardly. The locking mechanism shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive is of very high efficiency, in that it not only locks all of the drawers of the section 12 of the trunk with the aid of a single lock and two keepers, but is so combined with the transverse bars 22, 84 as to strengthen the locking mechanism and also to brace the opposite sides of the drawer-section of the trunk.

The modification shown in Figs. 7 and 8

resides more particularly in securing the lock, in this instance numbered 30, at the inner side of the locking-bar 31, forming key-hole slots 32, 33 in both the upper and lower portions of the locking-bar and in securing the keepers 34, 35 to separating partitions 36, 37, provided between the drawers 38 of the drawer-section of the trunk, the keepers 34, 35 being duplicates of each other and having on their outer ends heads 39, 40, respectively, corresponding with the head 24, shown in Fig. 5. The keepers 34, 35 are practically duplicates of the keeper 16 of Fig. 5, said keepers not however having the brace bar 22, but being fastened to the partitions 36, 37. The bar 31 is bent outwardly so as to form a recess to receive the lock 30, as shown in Fig. 7. When the locking bar 31 is to be placed on the keepers 34, 35, the lower wider portion of the slots 32, 33 will be inserted over the heads 39, 40, and said bar will then be allowed to lower so that the narrower upper portions of the slots 32, 33 may settle down behind the heads 39, 40 into locking position and bear against the shoulders 41, 42 formed by recessing the keepers to produce said heads 39, 40. After the locking bar 31 has been applied upon the keepers 34, 35 and allowed to settle down thereon to the position shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the bolt 43 of the lock 30 will be shot upwardly into close relation to the lower surface of the head 39 of the upper keeper 34. When the bolt 43 is in the position shown in Fig. 7, it will prevent the locking bar 31 from being lifted upwardly, and hence said bar will become locked to the keepers 34, 35. When it is desired to unlock the drawers, the bolts 43 will be retracted into the casing of the lock 30 or to the position shown by full lines in Fig. 8, and then the locking bar 31 may be lifted upwardly so as to carry the wider portions of its key-hole slots 32, 33 into line with the heads 39, 40 of the keepers, and when said bar is in this position it may be lifted outwardly from the keepers and thus free all of the drawers.

Figs. 9 and 10 show upper and lower keepers corresponding with the keepers 16, 17 of Figs. 5 and 6, but in this instance being formed in the shape of brackets adapted to be secured to what would be the back of the drawer section of the trunk when said section is standing vertically. The keepers shown in Figs. 9 and 10 may be made use of in instances in which there are no partitions, such as shown in Fig. 7, between the drawers of the trunk, and said keepers at their outer engaging ends operate the same as the outer ends of the keepers 16, 17 of Figs. 5 and 6, and hence will be understood without further detailed explanation.

In Figs. 11 to 14 inclusive I illustrate a

further modification of my invention, and therein 45 designates the locking bar, 46 the lock secured upon the outer face thereof, 47 the upper keeper, 48 the lower keeper, 49 the upper transverse bar having ears 50 by which it may be secured to the sides of the trunk and operate as a brace, and 51 the lower transverse bar carrying the keeper 48 and having ears 52 by which it may be secured to the sides of the trunk, said keepers so far as the bars 49, 51 are concerned being duplicates of the bars 22, 84 as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The lower keeper 48 has a slot 53 to receive the lower portion of the locking bar 45, this slot corresponding with the slot 26 of the keeper 17 shown in Fig. 6. The outer end of the upper keeper 47 is formed with a tongue 54 (Fig. 14) and shoulders 55, said shoulders being formed by cutting away the metal to produce the tongue 54. The tongue 54 contains a slot 56. The locking bar 45 just above the lock 46 contains an open transverse slot 57 (Fig. 13). In applying the lock-bar upon the keeper 47 the slot 57 is pressed over the tongue 54 and said bar finds a bearing against the shoulders 55, and when the locking bar has thus been placed upon the tongue 54, the bolt 58 of the lock 46 is shot upwardly through the slot 56 in the tongue 54, and when in this position the said bolt will prevent the withdrawal of the locking bar from the keepers. When the locking bar 45 is to be released from the drawers of the trunk, the bolt 58 will be withdrawn into the casing of the lock 46 and thereupon the upper portion of the locking bar may be moved frontwardly off from the tongue 54 of the keeper 47, and said bar may be then lifted upwardly to release it from the lower keepers 48, all of the drawers of the trunk thereby becoming unlocked. In all the forms of my invention a single durable locking bar is made use of in connection with upper and lower keepers and a single lock, which is carried by the locking bar. The keepers are rigidly secured to the trunk, and hence the locking bar carrying the lock is the only feature of the construction which has to be applied to or removed from the trunk. In each instance the locking bar is a strong flat steel bar capable of resisting the opening of any of the drawers of the trunk.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

1. A trunk having a closable section containing a tier of drawers and locking mechanism therefor comprising upper and lower keepers rigidly secured to upper and lower portions of the trunk section independently of the drawers and exposed outwardly beyond the front faces of the drawers, a removable locking bar extending vertically across the front faces of the drawers and

engaging said keepers, and a lock secured to said bar adjacent to one of said keepers, said bar having an opening therein to pass over said keeper and expose the same at the front of said bar, said lock having a bolt adapted to engage said keeper and prevent the withdrawal of the bar therefrom, and said keeper being rigid with and supported by a transverse bar extended from side to side of the trunk section and secured at its ends thereto.

2. A trunk having a closable section containing a tier of drawers and locking mechanism therefor comprising upper and lower keepers rigidly secured to upper and lower portions of the trunk section independently of said drawers and exposed outwardly beyond the front faces of said drawers, a removable locking bar extending vertically across the front faces of the drawers and engaging said keepers, and a lock secured to the back face of said bar adjacent to one of said keepers, said bar being recessed frontwardly to receive said lock and having a vertical opening therein above said lock and adjacent thereto a transverse opening to pass over said keeper, and said lock having a bolt adapted to pass through said vertical opening and engage the exposed end of the keeper and prevent the withdrawal of the bar therefrom.

3. A trunk having a closable section containing a tier of drawers and locking mechanism therefor comprising upper and lower keepers rigidly secured to upper and lower portions of the trunk section independently of said drawers and exposed outwardly beyond the front faces of said drawers, a removable locking bar extending vertically across the front faces of the drawers and engaging said keepers, and a lock secured to said bar adjacent to one of said keepers, said bar having an opening therein to pass over said keeper and expose the same at the front of the bar, said lock having a bolt adapted to engage the keeper and prevent the withdrawal of the bar therefrom, and the other keeper being rigid with and supported by a transverse bar extended from side to side of the trunk section and secured at its ends thereto.

4. A trunk having a closable section containing a tier of drawers and locking mechanism therefor comprising upper and lower keepers rigidly secured to upper and lower portions of the trunk section and exposed outwardly beyond the front faces of the drawers, a removable locking bar extending vertically across the front faces of the drawers and engaging said keepers, and a lock secured to said bar adjacent to one of said keepers, and said bar having an opening therein to pass over said keeper and expose the same at the front of said bar, said keeper having shoulders back from its outer

end against which portions of the bar at the
sides of said opening may bear, and said
lock having a bolt adapted to engage the
keeper frontwardly from said shoulders to
5 prevent the withdrawal of said bar from the
keeper.

Signed at New York city, in the county of

New York and State of New York, this 13th
day of May, A. D. 1919.

GEORGE SACHNOFF.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR MARION,
CHARLES C. GILL.