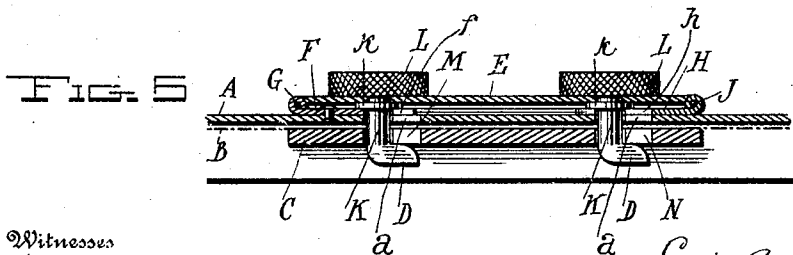
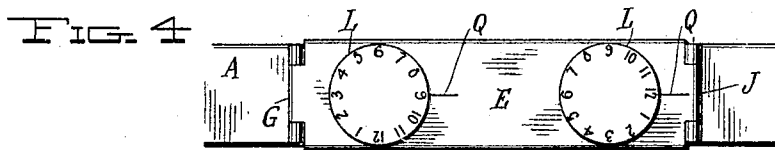
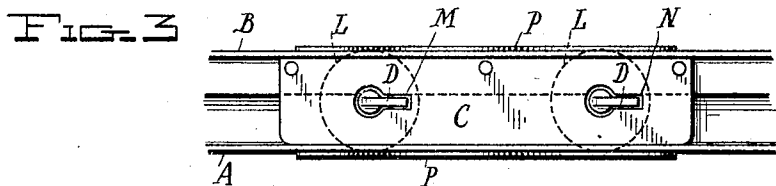
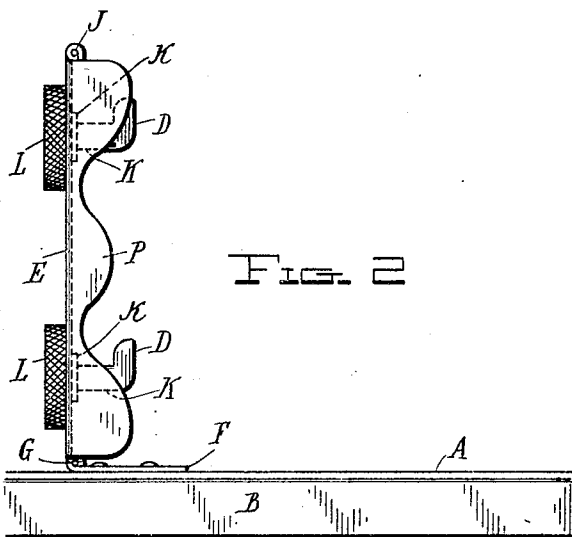
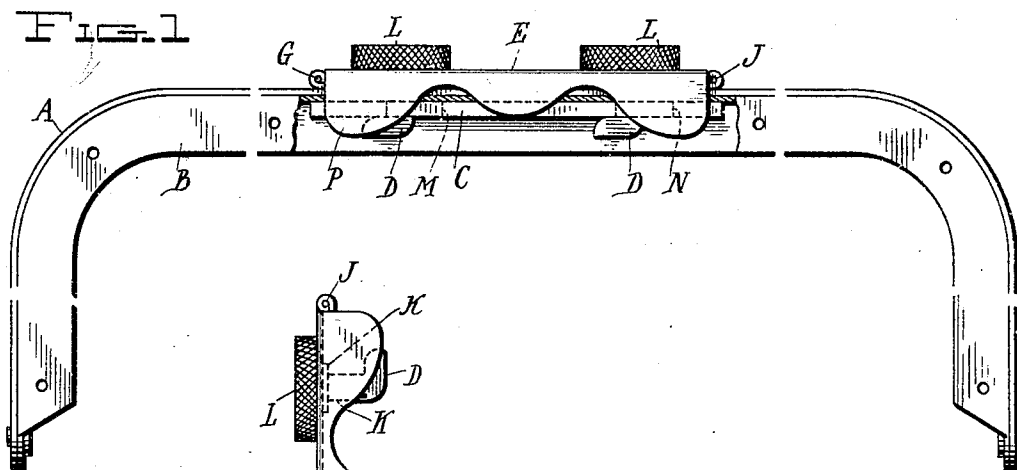


No. 809,556.

PATENTED JAN. 9, 1906.

L. A. DRUEHL.
DIAL LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1904.



Inventor

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS A. DRUEHL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DIAL-LOCK.

No. 809,556.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1906.

Application filed October 27, 1904. Serial No. 230,188.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. DRUEHL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dial-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to dial-locks, and has for its object the production of a locking device having particular construction and arrangement of the dials, the locking-lugs, and accessory parts designed especially to lock together the meeting and engaging pivotally-connected portions of the folding frames usually employed to distend or close the mouths of traveling-bags. The unlocking position of the parts is attained by bringing certain characters or marks upon the rotary dials in alinement with each other or with suitably located indicating-marks upon the frame.

I accomplish the objects stated by constructing and associating parts, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of the lock closed. Fig. 2 is a side view of lock open. Fig. 3 is a bottom view with lugs in unlocking position. Fig. 4 is a top view with dials in unlocking position. Fig. 5 is a side view with the aprons or depending side portions removed to exhibit the particular construction otherwise hidden, and the lock-block and frame members are shown in section.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout.

Letter A designates the outer and B the inner portion of a bag-mouth frame. In Fig. 1 a part of the frame B is broken away to show the lock-block C and the lugs D in locking position beneath it. Fig. 2 shows that one end only of the dial-supporting plate E is pivoted and that the hinge-plate F of hinge G is secured to the outer and overlapping part of frame A, while hinge-plate H of hinge J is not so attached. (See also Fig. 5.)

Lugs D project from stems K, which each carry a fixed collar *k* beneath plate F and which pass through the plate and are rigidly and centrally secured to the knurled dial-disks L. Two dials are shown; but others may obviously be introduced, if desired.

In Fig. 3 the keyhole-slots M and N are shown extending through the lock-block C and corresponding slots through the overlapping part or flange of the frame A. In Fig. 3 the two members or jaw-frames A and B that form the mouth of the bag are closed, and the view is taken from below the lock-

block C, which, as described, is attached to frame B.

In Fig. 5 it will be observed that in addition to slots M and N through block C and corresponding slots *a* through frame A recesses *f* and *h* are formed in hinge-plates F and H, providing for the passage of the stems K and lugs D of the locks.

In operation the user must be acquainted with two circumstances regarding the invention, one being the essential relative positions of the dials—that is to say, he must know the “combination” and he must also know which end of plate E swings upwardly. He cannot tell either point by external inspection. The dials afford no clue to their predetermined arrangement, and aprons P, extending down on both sides of the lock, hide the hinge-plates F and H, the knuckles and pins of the hinges only being exposed.

It is thought clear that the dials may be set as the lock is made in such manner that when certain characters upon the dials are toward each other or register with the indicating-marks Q upon the plate F the lugs D are in positions to pass the keyhole-slots. Then if the manipulator knows which side of the plate to raise he can effect the unlocking. To one unfamiliar with the circumstances the lock presents an exceedingly persistent obstacle.

I am aware that hasp-locks possessing dials with stems, lugs, and slotted plates have been constructed, and I do not claim those features broadly.

Having described my invention and its operation, what I claim is—

1. In a dial-lock, the combination with a dial-carrying plate, of rotary dials disposed upon the plate and having stems passing through the plate and provided with lugs, separable elements having slots adapted for the passage of the said stems and lugs whereby said elements are locked together, the said plate having hinge-plates at each end, and one of said hinge-plates being secured to one of said separable elements, and means arranged to cover the edges of both hinge-plates when said dial-carrying plate is in locked position.

2. In a dial-lock, the combination with a dial-carrying plate, of rotary dials disposed upon the plate and having stems passing through the plate and provided with lugs, separable elements having slots adapted for the passage of the said stems and lugs whereby

said elements are locked together, the said
plate having inwardly-extending hinge-plates
at each end, and one of said hinge-plates be-
ing secured to one of said separable elements,
5 the said dial-carrying plates having aprons
arranged, when said plate is in locked posi-
tion, to cover the edges of both hinge-plates.

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

LOUIS A. DRUEHL.

Witnesses:

ETHEL T. CHASE,

FRANKLIN L. CHASE.