

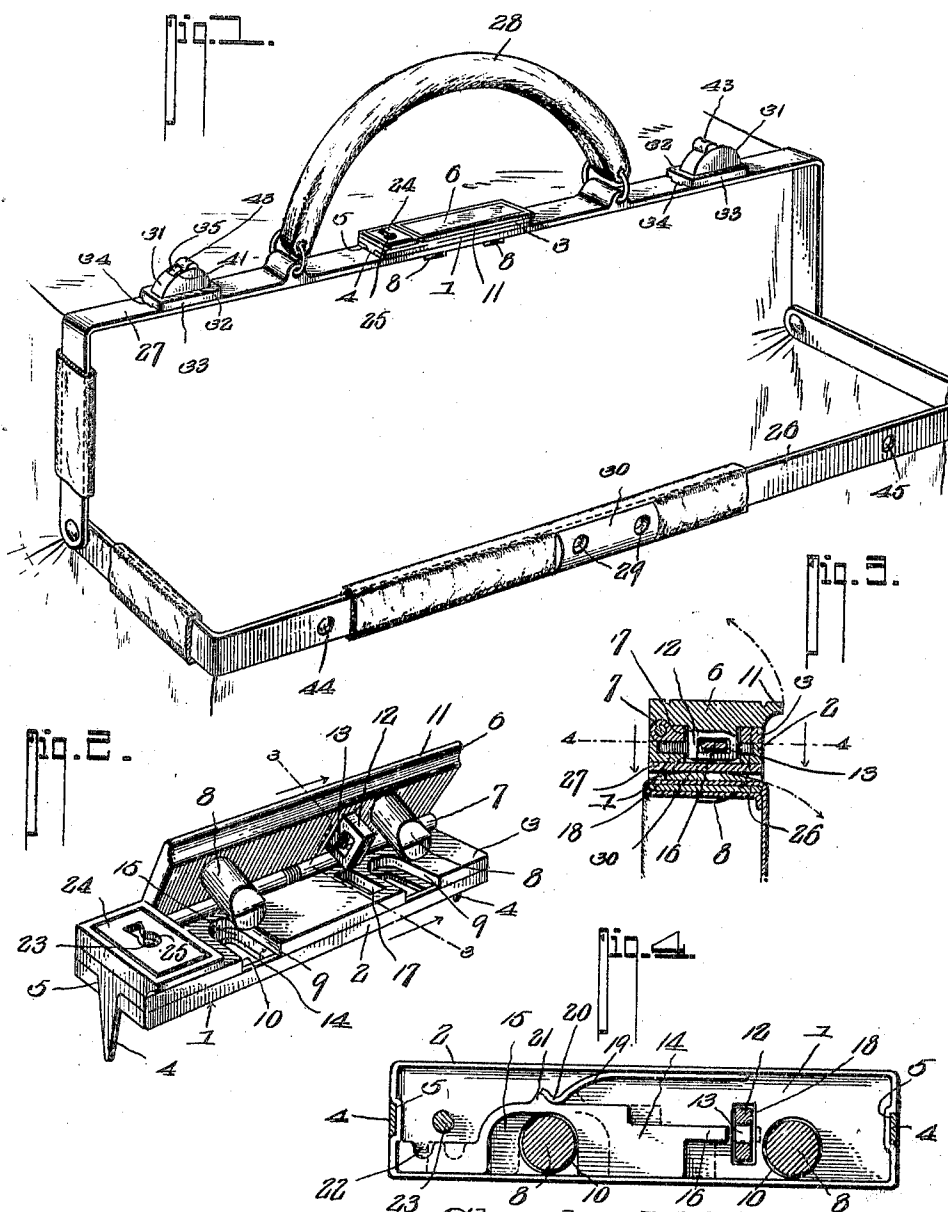
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LOCK.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. TURNER AND ROBERT L. HYMAN, OF MACON, GEORGIA.

LOCK.

No. 817,456.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 10, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES E. TURNER and ROBERT L. HYMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Macon, in the county of Bibb and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to locks, and while capable of general application has been particularly designed for application to satchels, suit-cases, and other characters of traveling-bags.

It is an important object of the present invention to have the lock take up comparatively little space and to avoid projections at the mouth of the bag or satchel.

A further object of the invention is to obtain a secure locking of the jaw-frames of the bag or satchel without the employment of a specially-constructed keeper and to facilitate the engagement and release of the latch member of the lock with respect to the keeper.

It is also designed to embody the invention in the nature of a key-actuated lock to prevent unauthorized release thereof.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the satchel or traveling-bag having the lock of the present invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the key-controlled lock detached with the latch member swung back in its released position. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2 with the latch member in locked position. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in each and every figure of the drawings.

The key-controlled form of this invention will be first described. The case of this form comprises a substantially oblong bottom plate 1, having an upstanding peripheral flange 2 and a top plate 3, which is secured to

the bottom plate by means of terminal laterally-directed spurs or prongs 4, which are designed to enter notches or seats 5 in the ends of the bottom plate and to be passed through and clenched upon the member to which the lock is to be applied. Upon the exterior of the top of the case is a plate member 6, which is connected to the case by means of a spring-hinge 7, whereby the plate is yieldably maintained flat against the top of the case. Suitable posts or projections 8 are carried by the inner side of the plate 6 and extend through corresponding openings 9 and 10 in the top and bottom members of the case, the front sides of the ends of the posts or projections being beveled, so as to prevent binding of the ends of the posts upon the front flange of the bottom member of the case. Each opening 9 in the top plate 3 preferably intersects the front edge of said member, so as to give sufficient room for the play of the adjacent post or projection. As best indicated in Fig. 3, it will be noted that the front edge of the hinged member 6 is projected in front of the case, so as to form an overhanging ledge 11, which constitutes a finger-piece for convenience in swinging the member 6 back upon its hinge. Intermediate of the posts or projections 8 is another projection 12, which is provided with an opening 13 and constitutes a keeper for the reception of the latch member, as will be hereinafter explained.

Upon reference to Fig. 4 of the drawings it will be seen that the bolt member 14 is mounted within the case member 1 and is provided with an intermediate opening 15, through which one of the posts 8 extends, so as to permit endwise movement of the latch. The forward end of the latch is provided with a reduced longitudinal extension or projection 16, designed to enter the opening 13 of the keeper 12, and thereby lock the hinged member 6 against movement upon its hinge. It will here be explained that the plate 3 is provided with an opening 17 (shown in Fig. 2) for the reception of the keeper projection 12, while the plate 1 is also provided with a slot or opening 18 to receive the outer end of the keeper. The bolt member 14 is frictionally held against a portion of the flange 2 of the bottom member 1 by means of a leaf-spring 19, which is secured to the opposite flange portion and has its free end bowed, as at 20, to frictionally engage the adjacent longitudinal edge of the latch, said edge being provided with a shoulder or projection 21,

against the opposite sides of which the free end portion of the spring 19 is designed to alternately engage, and thereby yieldably hold the latch at its opposite limits. In the rear edge portion of the latch there is a recess or seat 22 for the reception of the ward of a suitable key, (not shown,) there being a key-post 23 projecting from the bottom plate 1 and extending through a suitable opening in the top plate 3.

It will here be noted that the hinged member 6 extends only part way of the length of the case and terminates short of the key-post 23, there being an escutcheon-plate 24 rigid upon the outer face of the upper plate 3 to fill out the case flush with the top of the member 6, said escutcheon-plate of course having a suitable keyhole 25 to give access to the key-post.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that in the normal position of the member 6 the posts 8 project at the under side of the case and are designed to engage with a suitable keeper, whereby the plate 6 and the posts 8 constitute a hinged latch, which is locked against pivotal movements by the slidable bolt 14 engaging the socket or keeper 12 upon the swinging latch member. By the introduction of a suitable key through the escutcheon-plate 24 the bolt 14 may be withdrawn from the keeper 12, whereupon the hinged latch member is free and may be swung back, as in Fig. 2, so as to withdraw the latch-posts 8 through the top of the case, so as to release the lock.

The application of the present lock to a satchel or traveling-bag has been illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, wherein 26 designates the inner-jaw frame, and 27 the outer-jaw frame, of the bag, there being the usual handle 28 connected to the outer jaw 27. The present latch is preferably fitted upon the outer side of the outer-jaw member 27 and between the handle, the prongs or spurs 4 being passed through suitable openings previously provided in the jaw and then upset upon the under side of the jaw, so as to rigidly connect the lock to the jaw. It is of course necessary to provide the jaw 27 with a pair of openings through which the latch-posts 8 may project, and the inner-jaw member 26 is provided with a corresponding pair of openings or perforations 29, with which the projected ends of the latch-posts are designed to engage, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3, whereby the jaws of the bag are locked together in a simple and effective manner.

Ordinarily the metal jaws of satchels, traveling-bags, and the like have a covering of leather or other material, as clearly indicated in the drawings, and to prevent injury to this material upon the inner jaw 26 when the latter is pressed against the beveled ends of the latch-posts 8 and the latter snapped into the openings 29 it is proposed to secure

a striker-plate 30 upon the outer side of the covered jaw 26, said plate being preferably beveled or rounded upon its top or exterior face, so as to receive the wear of the latch-posts.

As is customary, suitable hand-controlled latches 31 are provided upon the jaw 27 at opposite sides of the handle 28, the jaw 26 being provided with the respective perforations 44 and 45 to receive the latches in the closed condition of the satchel.

From the foregoing description it will be observed that the latch-bar pierces the inner and outer jaws of the satchel when in locked condition, thereby obviating the employment of specially-constructed keepers or catches, and hence doing away with all projections at the inner edges of the two jaws, which is a very important advantage in that when packing and unpacking the satchel there are no projections liable to injure the hands and the articles being placed in and removed from the satchel. Moreover, the lock is embodied in compact form devoid of prominent projections liable to catch in external objects and accidentally release the lock. Again, the lock may be applied to any ordinary form of satchel, suit-case, traveling-bag, or the like without altering or changing the latter in any manner whatsoever beyond the production of registering openings in the two jaws.

Having fully described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A lock comprising a case, a member hinged upon the exterior thereof, a latch-post carried by said member and projected through an opening in the case, a keeper carried by the hinged member and received within an opening in the case, an endwise-movable bolt carried within the case for engagement with the keeper and provided upon one edge with a shoulder, and a spring frictionally bearing against the shouldered edge of the bolt for alternate engagement with opposite sides thereof to yieldably lock the bolt at opposite limits.

2. A lock comprising a case, a plate member hinged to the exterior of the case and projected at one edge thereof to form a finger-piece for the plate, a latch-post carried by the plate and projected through and beyond the case for engagement with the element to be locked, and means within the case to lock the plate against pivotal movements.

3. A lock comprising a case, a plate hinged upon the exterior of the case and terminated short of one end thereof, a latch-post carried by the plate and normally projected through an opening in the case, and means contained within the case for locking the plate, the case being provided with a keyway leading to the locking means and located beyond one end of the hinged plate.

4. A lock comprising a case having an ex-

ternally raised portion provided with a keyhole, a hinged plate carried externally by the case and substantially flush with the raised portion of the case, a latch-post carried by the hinged plate and normally projected through an opening in the case, and means contained within the case for locking the plate and accessible through the keyhole.

5. A lock comprising a case having a pair of openings therethrough, a plate hinged to the exterior of the case and provided with latch-posts working through the openings of the case, a keeper carried by the inner side of the plate and received within an opening in the case, an endwise-movable bolt contained within the case and disposed for engagement with the keeper, one side of the bolt being provided with a shoulder, a spring carried by the case and frictionally engaging the shouldered side of the bolt for alternate engagement with opposite sides of the shoulder to yieldably lock the bolt at opposite limits, the case being provided with a keyhole, and a key-post carried by the case adjacent the bolt and in alinement with the keyhole.

6. The combination with the jaw members of a satchel, the inner-jaw member being provided with an opening, of a lock-case mounted upon the top of the outer jaw and provided with an external hinged member, a latch-post carried by the inner side of said

member and capable of projection through an opening in the case into engagement with the opening in the inner jaw of the satchel, and means contained within the case for locking the hinged member.

7. The combination with the jaw members of a satchel having corresponding openings therein, of a lock-case carried by the top of the outer jaw and provided with an opening in alinement with the openings in the jaws, a plate member hinged upon the exterior of the case and terminated short of one end thereof, said end of the case being provided with a keyhole, a latch-post carried by the inner side of the plate member and capable of being projected through the openings in the case and the jaws, a keeper carried by the inner side of the plate and received within an opening in the case, a shiftable bolt mounted within the case for engagement with the keeper, and a key-post carried within the case in alinement with the keyhole.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHAS. E. TURNER.
ROBERT L. HYMAN.

Witnesses:

J. R. BENNETT,
HENRY S. HYMAN.