(Model.)

T. WOOD.

BAG LOCK.

No. 294,299. Patented Feb. 26, 1884.

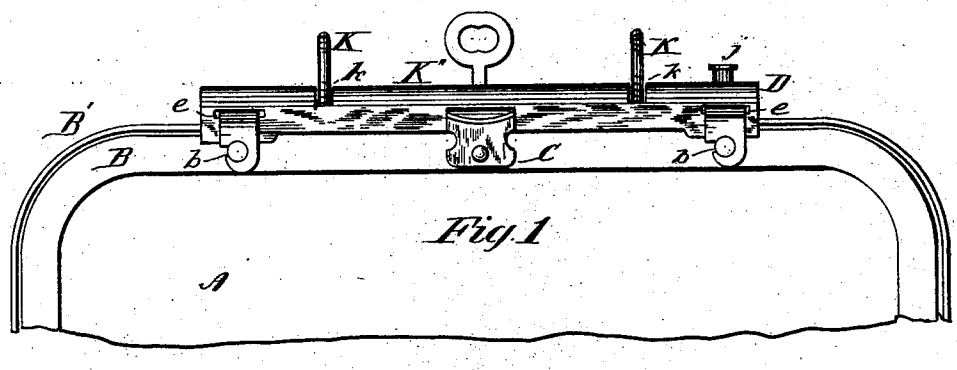


Fig. 1

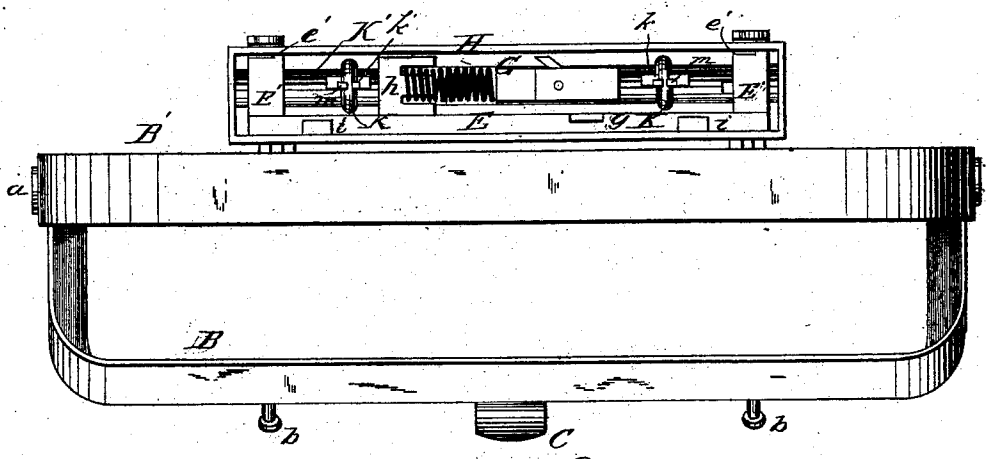


Fig. 2

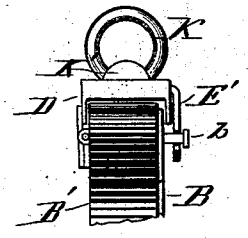


Fig. 3

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TWENTYMAN WOOD, OF WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN D. WOOD, OF SAME PLACE.

BAG-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,299, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed June 28, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TWENTYMAN WOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastenings for Satchels and Traveling-Bags; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved fastening upon a closed bag. Fig. 2 is a view showing the fastening upon an open bag. Fig. 3 is an end view, showing the fastening upon a closed bag.

My invention has relation to fastening devices for satchels and traveling-bags, and has for its object the provision of a combined latch and lock which shall be of simple construction, capable of being cheaply made, and which shall be more advantageous than the fastenings now in use.

My invention broadly consists in constructing the lock-case with hinges on one side, and by then attaching it to the frame at one side of the satchel-mouth, so that when the satchel is closed the case may be turned over and made to embrace the corresponding frame on the other side, spring staples or hooks projecting through slots in the case and bent down being employed as catches, and engaging with studs projecting from the bag-frame. These catches are attached to a sliding bar, and are moved so as to release them from the studs by means of a thumb-piece or knob. A lock of simple construction secures the bar and prevents the derangement of the catches when the satchel is locked. Another feature of novelty lies in the means of securing the handle-rings to the lock-case. To accommodate these rings the metal of the lock-case is raised in the middle part and transversely slotted near the ends. The rings are dropped into these slots and held by metallic key-pieces consisting of short strips or plates with lugs which are bent around the rings. To remove the rings one of the lugs is simply straightened out, allowing the strip or plate to be moved lengthwise of the lock-case and away from the ring. A spring-tongue attached to one of the frame-pieces of the bag guides the lock-case and the catches into place when the case is turned over in fastening the bag.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A designates a satchel or traveling-bag provided with the usual flanged metallic stays or irons, B B′, at its mouth, the same being hinged together, as shown at *a*, and so constructed that when the mouth is closed the flanged portion of one overlaps the flanged portion of the other. To the side of the underlying stay or iron B are attached the studs *b b* and the curved spring-tongue C. The overlapping iron B′ carries the lock-case, which consists of a sheet-metal box, D, bent into the required shape, and made of a sufficient length to embrace a considerable part of the mouth of the bag, so as to dispense with the catches or clamps usually applied to bags having short locks. The case D is hinged, as shown, to the iron B′, and when swung over the closed mouth embraces both irons between its side flanges, the ends of said case being cut away to produce a recess in which the irons are included.

E designates a bar lying within the case lengthwise, and at the back part thereof and close against the top. This bar carries the staples or catches E′, which project horizontally outward through slots *e* in the front of and near the ends of the case, and are bent down outside and notched and beveled at *e e*, to form catches for engagement with the studs *b b*. The object of the beveling is to cause the catches to engage automatically with the studs when the case is pressed down over the mouth of the bag after the latter is closed. The catch-bars E′ and the slots *e* are of the same width; but the former are slotted at *e′*, so that they will slide or move lengthwise of the lock. *j* is a knob or thumb-piece attached to a stem secured to one of the bars E. The case is appropriately slotted for the passage and movement of said stem.

The curved metallic tongue C is attached to the iron B in such a position that the lock-case, in being closed, will strike against the face of such tongue and be by it guided or forced back against the iron B, and thus cause

the catches to properly and surely engage with the studs *b b*. The catches are disengaged from the studs by moving the knob.

G designates the lock mechanism, of the usual construction, engaging with a stud, *g*, on the bar E, to secure the same in place when the catches are in engagement with the studs *b b*, and prevent the same from being moved. The spring for the catches is shown at H lying between the lock and a plate, *h*, extending laterally from the bar E.

i i are tongues or guides within the case, upon which the bar E slides, and by which it is supported.

K K designate the handle-rings, lying in slots *k k* in the convexly-raised portion K′ of the lock-case, and *k′ k′* are key-pieces which pass through the rings, and are provided with malleable lugs *m m*, which are bent inwardly to embrace the rings. By bending back one of such lugs the plate may be slid away from the ring and the latter taken out.

The lock as described I believe to be better in many respects than any of the other satchel-locks with which I am acquainted. The hinging feature is specially advantageous, as the lock-case serves as a clamp to embrace and hold together the mouth-irons for nearly the whole length of the mouth, thus protecting the lock from overstraining and preventing the mouth from spreading or widening at the sides, as generally occurs in full-packed bags. Again, the arrangement of the catches outside the lock-case is an improvement upon locks having the catching devices inside the case, since they are easily accessible, and any disarrangement or hitching of parts can be seen and readily remedied.

What I claim is—

1. The satchel lock and clasp case consisting of a metallic shell of rectangular form with end and side walls, the side walls being deeper or wider than the end walls, so as to embrace the mouth-irons of the bag, and one of said side walls being provided with hinges or hinge-sections for attachment to one of the mouth-irons, substantially as set forth.

2. The hinged lock-case provided with the bar E and the notched and beveled catches E′, for engagement with the studs *b b*, in combination with the mouth-irons B B′ of the bag, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the hinged lock-case D and the spring-tongue C with the mouth-irons B B′, the studs *b b*, attached thereto and located on either side of the tongue, and the beveled catches *e e*, forming parts of the latch mechanism, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the lock-case D, having slots near either end in one of its side walls, of the spring-bar E, arranged within said case and adapted to move lengthwise, the notched and beveled catches E′, connected with said bar and projecting through the slots, the mouth-irons B B′, having the studs *b b*, connecting with said catches, and the knob or thumb-piece *j*, connected to said bar E, substantially as described.

5. In a lock for traveling-bags and satchels, the combination, with the slotted lock-case D, of the detachable handle-rings K, fitting the slots *k*, and the key-pieces *k′ k′*, constructed and arranged to embrace the metal of the rings and to hold the rings in place, substantially as described.

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

TWENTYMAN WOOD.

Witnesses:
WM. EDGAR NASH,
C. E. NASH.