

(Model.)

E. OLDENBUSCH.
BAG LOCK.

No. 441,439.

Patented Nov. 25, 1890.

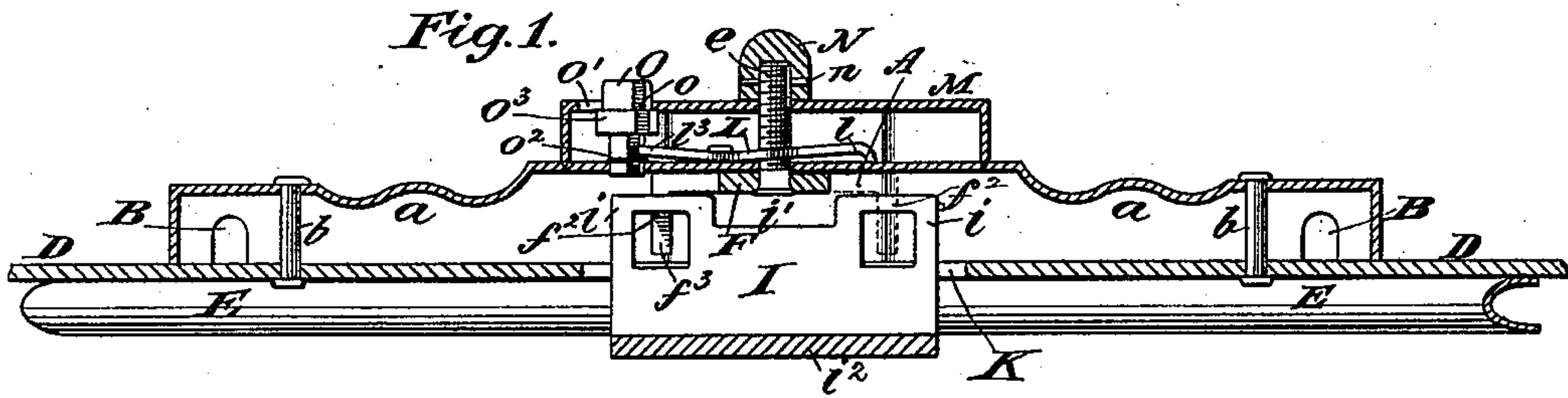


Fig. 2.

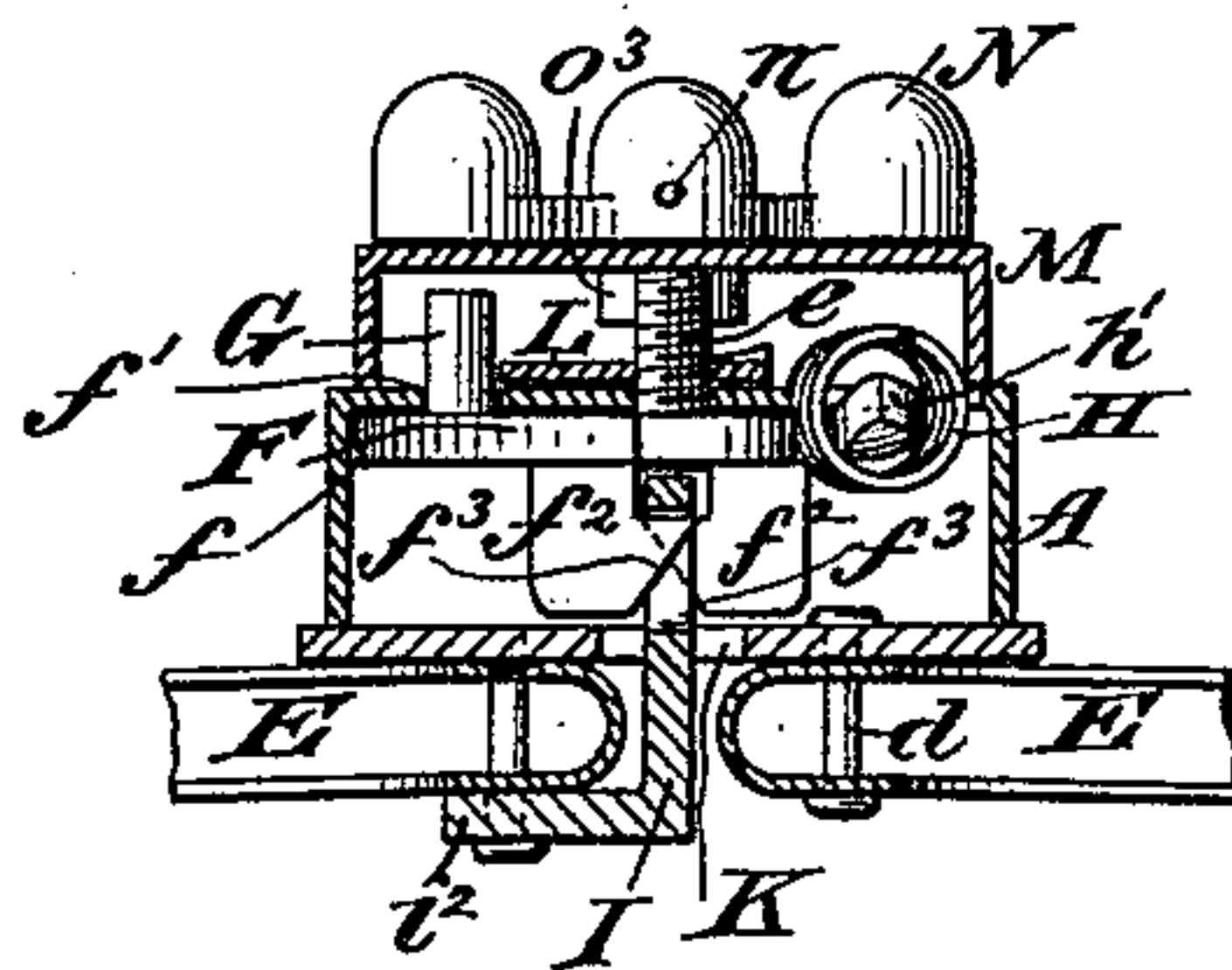


Fig. 3.

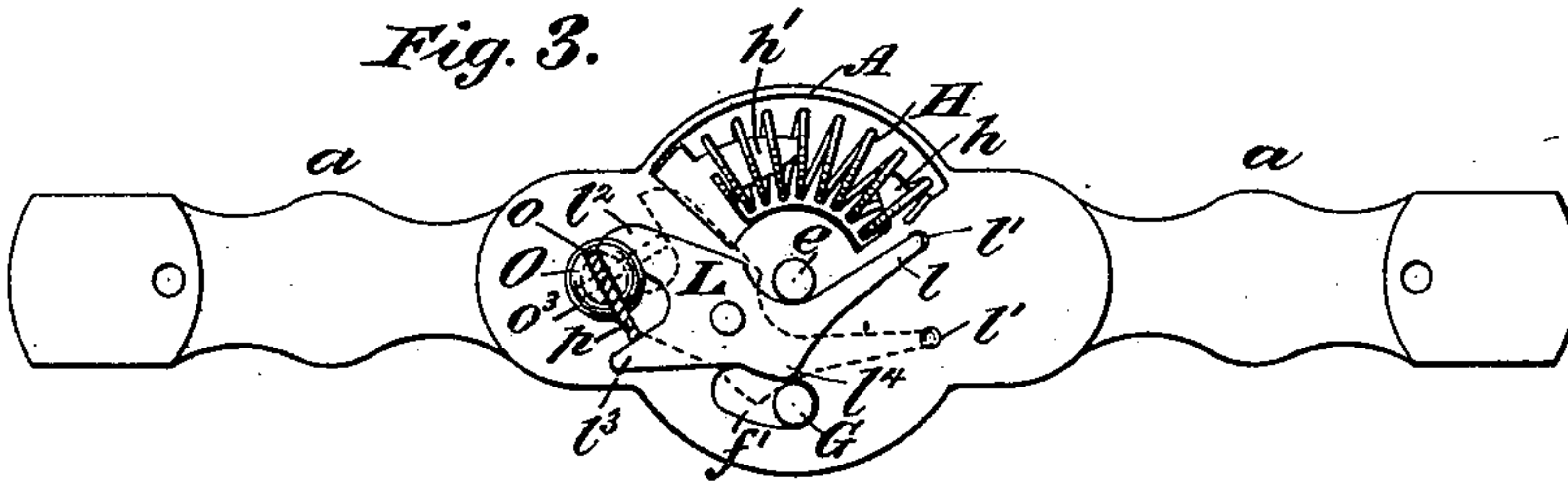
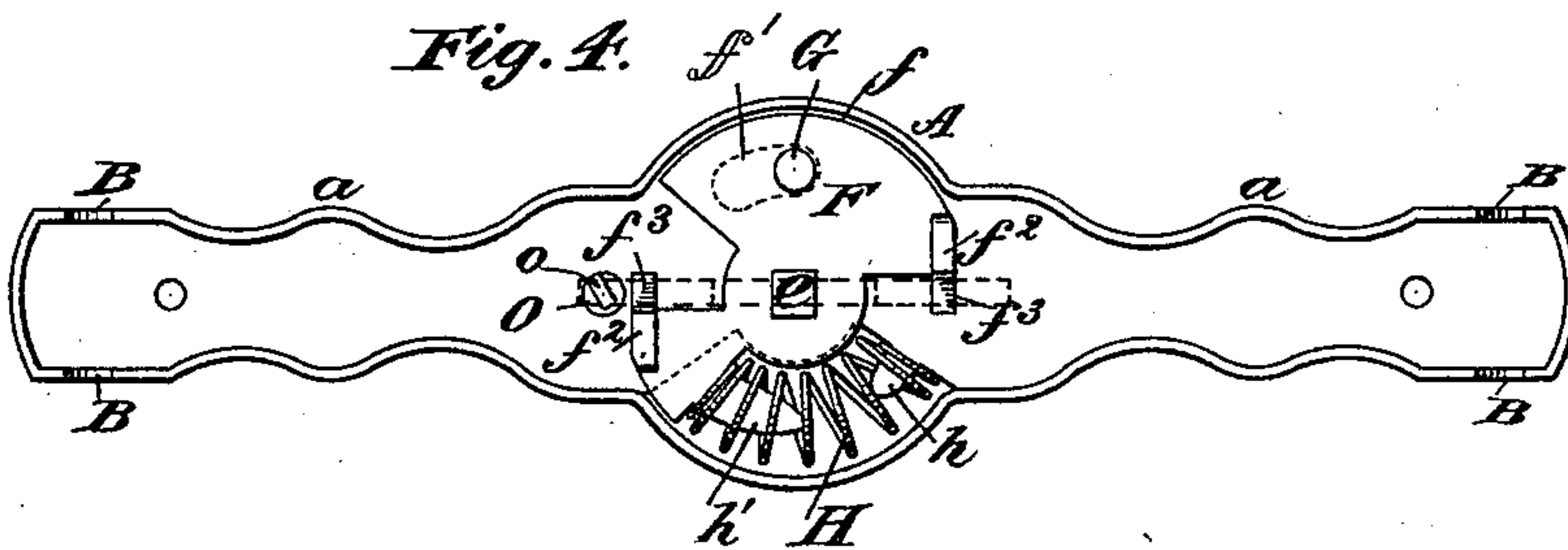


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BAG-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,439, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed May 22, 1890. Serial No. 352,774. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST OLDENBUSCH, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain
5 new and useful Improvement in Locks for Bags and Satchels, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in locks, and more particularly to locks for se-
10 curing bags and satchels, the object being to provide a simple and effective lock which shall present a neat external finish and in which the operative parts shall be concealed and sheltered from dust and injury.

15 A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through the lock and its support. Fig. 2 is a central
20 transverse section. Fig. 3 is a top plan view with the cap removed to show certain interior parts more clearly, and Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view showing the position of the hasp in dotted lines.

25 The particular form of the lock which I have selected to illustrate my invention is one adapted to secure the folding flaps which form the top or cover of what is known as a 'cabinetsatchel,' and the parts of the frames,
30 of the flaps to which the parts of the lock are secured are represented in the drawings in their positions relative thereto.

The casing of the lock consists, in the form here shown, of a central cylindrical portion
35 A and narrower wing portions *a*, extending in opposite directions from the central portion A.

The casing may be conveniently struck up from sheet metal of suitable thickness, so as
40 to leave the interior of the casing hollow for the reception of the several operative parts of the lock.

The casing is here shown as provided with slots B at its opposite ends for the reception
45 of the rings of the handle, and is secured to a flat guard-strip D by means of suitable rivets *b*, the guard-strip D being itself secured to the flap-frame E, here shown as of U-shaped form in cross-section, by means of rivets *d*,
50 extending through the guard-plate D and both parts of the U-shaped frame E.

The locking-bolt F is preferably formed, as here shown, in the shape of a mutilated disk pivotally secured at its center to the central portion of the part A of the casing by a piv- 55
otal bolt or rivet *e*, its curved periphery *f* being located in proximity to the inner curved wall of the portion A of the casing, and the rotary movement on the pivotal bolt *e* being determined by a stud G, set in the bolt F and 60
projecting within an elongated slot *f'*, formed in the top of the casing A. The disk portion of the bolt F is cut away, so as to leave spaces upon opposite sides of its center for the re- 65
ception of the hasp, and is provided upon opposite sides of its center and at points on the opposite side of a line drawn across the disk parallel with the longitudinal axis of the cas-
ing with depending catches *f*². The ends of the catches *f*² are provided with beveled edges 70
*f*³, which slope toward the longitudinal axis of the casing, so that when the bolt is pressed into contact with the hasp, with the beveled edges *f*³ in engagement therewith, the tendency
will be to rock the bolt F on its pivot in a di- 75
rection to allow the retaining-loops of the hasp to pass the catches *f*². A spring H, having one of its ends engaged with a projection *h* on the wall of the casing and its opposite
end with a projection *h'* on the bolt, is seated 80
within the casing A, and its tension is exerted in such a direction as to hold the bolt normally in a position to engage the hasp, and hence in a locked position.

The hasp hereinabove referred to consists 85
of a body portion I, which in the example represented is a plate provided with loops or eyes *i* at its ends, the portion between the loops *i* being cut away, as shown at *i'*, so as to allow the loop portions *i* to project upwardly on op- 90
posite sides of the central portion of the disk-shaped bolt. For the purpose for which the lock herein shown is adapted the said plate I is provided with a laterally-turned base-flange
*i*², which is secured to the lower face of the 95
flap-frame conveniently by rivets passing through the said flange and both parts of the U-shaped frame. The plate I projects upwardly in proximity to the front edge of the frame and in position to be received through 100
the elongated slot K, formed in the flat guard-strip D, into engagement with the catches *f*²,

the said plate when received in the lock occupying a position perpendicular to the plane of rotation of the locking-bolt and across the center of the said bolt, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

The recessing of the upper edge of the plate I, as shown at *i*, is advantageous in that it admits of the use of shorter catches *f*², and the central portion of the disk-bolt F, received within the recess *i*', serves to steady the parts when in locked adjustment. It is, however, obvious that the body portion might be formed without the recesses *i*' by regulating the length of the catches *f*² to correspond.

On the upper side of the portion A of the casing a tumbler L is pivoted, the same preferably consisting of a flat metallic piece terminating at one end in a spring-arm *l*, the tension of which tends to hold the end of the arm pressed in contact with the surface of the casing A, so as to prevent accidental displacement of the tumbler, and for further retaining it in its locked and unlocked positions slight depressions *l'* are formed in the casing A, into which the turned-down end of the arm *l* is received. The opposite end of the tumbler is provided with a pair of jaws *l*² and *l*³, between which the key, when inserted, rocks to throw the tumbler into and out of engagement with the stud G, hereinbefore referred to, for the purpose of locking and releasing the bolt. For this purpose the stud G is conveniently extended a short distance above the surface of the casing A, and the tumbler is provided with a heel *l*⁴, which, as the tumbler is rocked on its pivot, moves into position in front of the stud G to prevent the stud from moving in the slot *f*', or moves back from its position in front of the stud, so as to allow the stud to move freely in the slot *f*'. In Fig. 3 the said tumbler is represented in full lines in position to allow the bolt to rock, and in dotted lines in the position which it assumes to lock the bolt.

A cap M is constructed to fit on top of the portion A of the casing and to conceal the tumbler and other operative parts beneath it. The said cap is here shown as held in position by a thumb-piece or handle N, which is secured on the upwardly-projecting end of the pivotal bolt *e*, to which the locking-bolt is secured conveniently by means of a pin *n*, inserted through the wall of the thumb-piece N and through the pivotal bolt *e*. The slot for the admission of the key into engagement with the jaws on the tumbler is formed partly in a rotary spindle O and partly in the top of the cap M.

That portion of the slot in the key-spindle O is represented by *o*, and that portion in the cap M by *o*'. The key-spindle O is itself secured in position between the cap and the casing A in the present instance by means of a bead or annular projection *o*² near its lower end to prevent its dropping through the casing A and by an annular collar *o*³ in

position to engage the under side of the cap M. When the key-spindle O is turned so as to cause the slot *o* therein to register with the slot *o*' in the cap, the key may be inserted so as to bring its bit *p* (see Fig. 3) into position to engage one or the other of the jaws *l*² *l*³, and by turning the key when so inserted the tumbler L may be rocked into position to lock or release the bolt, as hereinbefore set forth. When the tumbler is so rocked as to release the bolt, the latter may be rotated against the tension of the spring H by turning the thumb-piece or handle N, and when so turned the catches may be lifted, together with the lock and flap to which it is secured, out of engagement with the hasp. By means of the bevel edges of the catches the bolt is made self-locking when pressed downwardly into contact with the hasp.

It may be here mentioned that the hasp might be made with a single opening long enough to receive both of the catches of the bolt F; but it is preferable for greater strength to make two openings with solid metal between them.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a lock, the combination, with a suitable casing, of a locking-bolt pivotally secured thereto, a catch on the locking-bolt extending laterally from the plane of the rotation of the locking-bolt, a stop on the locking-bolt independent of the catch, and a tumbler pivotally secured in position to swing into and out of the path of the catch, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lock, the combination, with a casing, of a locking-bolt pivotally secured thereto and provided with a catch extending laterally from the plane of its rotation and a hasp consisting of a plate provided with an opening, said hasp projecting into the casing in a position perpendicular to the plane of the rotation of the bolt for receiving the catch in the opening, substantially as set forth.

3. In a lock, the combination, with a suitable casing, of a rotary locking-bolt provided with arms extending in opposite directions from its pivotal point, catches extending at right angles to said arms, a spring engaged at one end with the locking-bolt and at the opposite end with the casing to hold the bolt in normally-rocked adjustment, means for rotating the bolt against the tension of the spring, and a hasp extending at right angles to the plane of the bolt to receive the catches, substantially as set forth.

4. In a lock, the combination, with a suitable casing provided on its under side with a seat for a locking-bolt, a rotary locking-bolt pivotally secured within said seat, the pivotal bolt upon which the locking-bolt is secured, projecting upwardly through the casing, and a stop on the locking-bolt, also projecting through the slot in the casing, of a tumbler pivoted to the top of the casing in position to engage and release the stop and

having a frictional contact with the casing to hold it in its rocked adjustment, a cap secured to the top of the casing in position to conceal the tumbler, and an operating device engaged with the said pivotal bolt outside of the cap, substantially as set forth.

5 5. The herein-described lock, comprising a suitable casing provided upon its under side with a seat for the locking-bolt, a rotary locking-bolt provided with catches upon the opposite sides of its pivotal point, a spring for holding the bolt in normally-rocked adjustment, a tumbler pivoted in the top of the casing in position to engage a stop upon the bolt
10 and provided with jaws to engage a key, a cap secured to the top of the casing, a key-spindle secured in rotary adjustment between the cap and the casing, and a thumb-piece se-

cured to the locking-bolt pivot outside of the cap, substantially as set forth. 20

6. In a lock, the combination, with a casing, of a locking-bolt pivotally secured thereto and provided with catches extending laterally from the plane of its rotation and a hasp consisting of a plate which is provided with an opening and which projects into the said casing in a position perpendicular to the plane of the rotation of the bolt and across the center of the bolt for the reception in its opening of the catches of the bolt, substantially as
25 set forth. 30

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Witnesses:

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