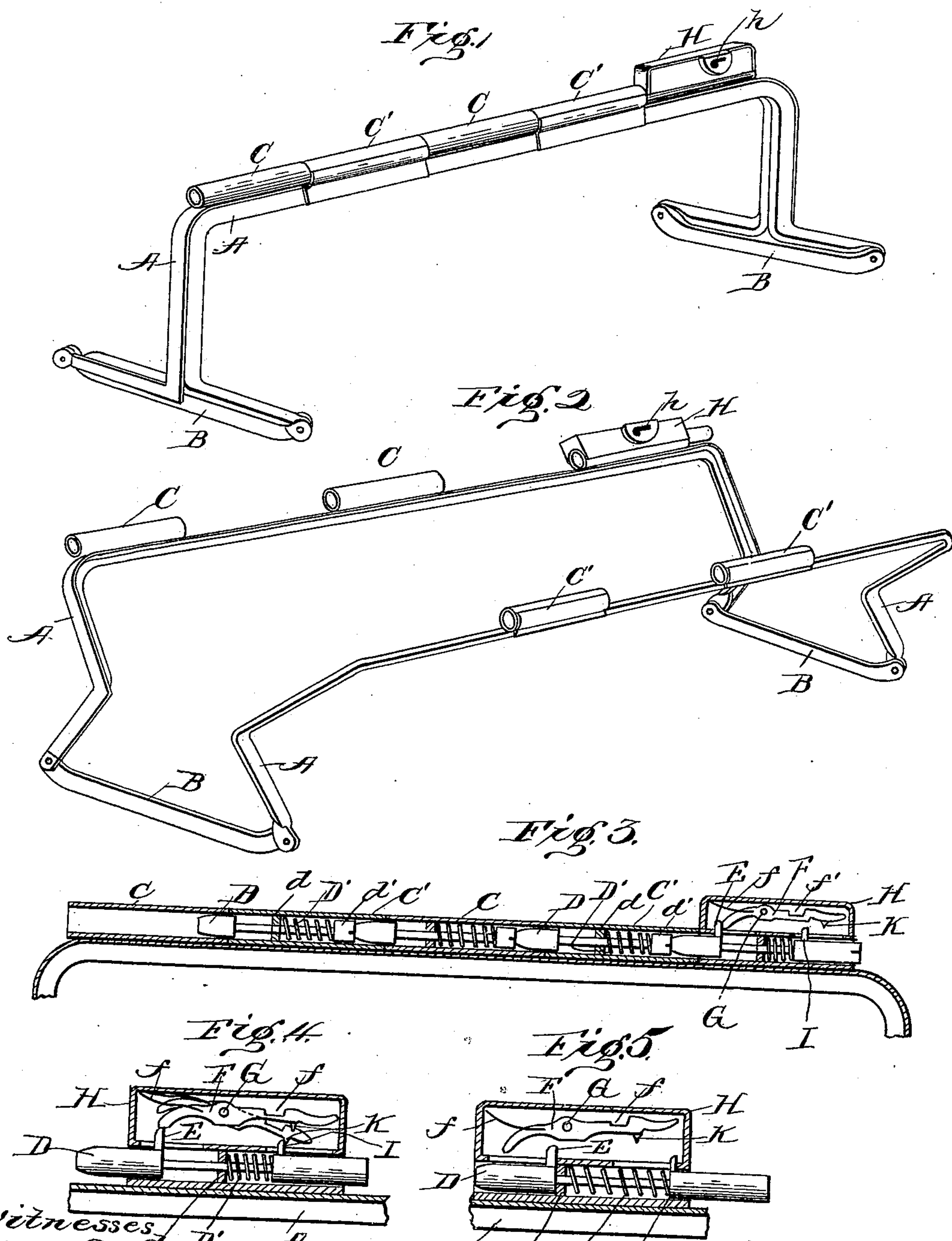


(No Model.)

P. S. BATES.
LOCK FOR SATCHELS.

No. 547,109.

Patented Oct. 1, 1895.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER SYLVANUS BATES, OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN C. SCHMIDT, OF SAME PLACE.

LOCK FOR SATCHELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,109, dated October 1, 1895.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER SYLVANUS BATES, of York, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Locks for Satchels and the Like; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part
10 of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention has for its object, primarily, to provide an improved lock for satchels or traveling-bags, although applicable for other
15 purposes, as will at once appear to those skilled in the art.

The invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described, and pointed out particularly in the
20 appended claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the framing of a satchel or traveling-bag, such as is ordinarily used for the mouth or sides. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the frames partially opened. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section showing the locking-bolts. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the tumbler mechanism with the bolt partially retracted, and Fig. 5 a similar view
30 with the bolt wholly retracted.

Like letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

In carrying this invention into practice I
35 contemplate the employment of a series of alternately arranged and registering bolts and housings adapted one by the other with an initial locking-bolt at one end controlled by a locking and retaining mechanism operated by a key, whereby the two members to
40 be united may be connected throughout their entire length. Thus in the accompanying drawings the two parts to be united are the side frames A A of the satchel-mouth, usually
45 hinged at the bottom to cross-pieces B, and at their meeting edges are provided with alternately arranged and registering housings C C', the housing C being rigidly connected to one of the members and the housing C' being
50 rigidly connected to the other member.

Within each of these housings save the end one there is mounted a longitudinally-sliding bolt D, preferably having one end beveled to a blunt point, so as to readily enter the registering housing on the opposite member, said
55 bolts being preferably retracted by coil-springs D', located within the housing and bearing against shoulders $d d'$ on the housings and bolts, respectively. The shoulders d' on the housings limit the rearward movements of
60 the bolts, and in the preferred construction the bolts in their normal positions lie with their ends just within the ends of the housings. Thus when the parts are brought together with the housings registering, as indicated in
65 Figs. 1 and 3, if the bolt at the rear end be advanced its front end will enter the next adjacent housing and will force the bolt therein into the housing next adjacent it, and so on through the whole series, thereby locking the
70 two members together all the way along and preventing them from springing apart at any point.

One of the bolts—preferably that at the rear end of the series—is provided with a locking
75 mechanism for holding it in closed position, which mechanism is adapted to be controlled by a key, as will be now explained. The bolt is provided with a projection E, adapted to co-operate with one or a series of locking-
80 tumblers F, preferably pivotally mounted on a center G and confined within a casing H, having the usual keyhole-opening h therein. These tumblers are held in operative position by springs f and on the rear side of the pivot
85 are each provided with a recess f' , said recess being of varying depths and adapted to co-operate with the guards of the key, which are correspondingly gaged to elevate the tumblers to a uniform height and allow the projection
90 E to pass beneath the same. When the key is inserted and the tumblers raised, the bolt below, being released, will at once, under the influence of its spring, retreat and allow the other bolts to do likewise; but in order to
95 give a more gradual movement to the bolt to prevent undue shock and at the same time to insure the key being returned to proper position for withdrawal the bolt is provided with
100 a second projection I, underlying the rear end

of the tumblers and in position to co-operate with a projection or projections K on the rear end of one or more of the tumblers, the projections being so positioned that when the tumblers are turned down to release the locking-shoulder the catch projection K will be dropped into the path of the projection I and will arrest the bolt and hold it in an intermediate position until the key is turned back and allows the front end of the tumblers to again descend and the rear ends to ascend. To unlock the device, then, it is necessary to first turn the key down a quarter-turn to release the locking projection and then turn it back to normal position to release the catch projection.

The whole device is extremely simple in its construction and operation. It is highly efficient for the purposes intended, and while I have described it as applied to a satchel or traveling-bag it will be understood that it may be applied to any closure in which it is desired to unite the closing members throughout a greater or less proportion of their meeting edges.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a lock, such as described, the combination with the series of registering housings arranged alternately on the cooperating closing members, of a series of independent closing bolts located in said housings and operated one by the other, and a retaining mechanism for holding said bolts in locked position; substantially as described.

2. In a lock, such as described, the combination with the cooperating closing members and the series of registering housings arranged alternately on said closing members of a series of spring retracted bolts located in said housings and operated one by the other successively, and a key released tumbler co-

operating with one of the bolts to hold the whole series of bolts in locked position; substantially as described.

3. In a lock, such as described, the combination with the series of registering housings arranged alternately on the cooperating closing members, a series of spring pressed bolts located within said housings and having the reduced forward ends, said bolts being adapted to cooperate one with the other whereby when one bolt is advanced it will advance the bolts in the other registering housings, of a locking shoulder on the rearmost bolt, a series of tumblers cooperating with said shoulder and a casing surrounding said tumblers and shoulder with a key hole opening therein; substantially as described.

4. In a lock, such as described, the combination with the series of registering alternately arranged housings, a series of cooperating spring pressed bolts therein adapted to be operated one by the other to lock the housings together, of a locking shoulder on the rearmost bolt a series of pivoted spring pressed tumblers cooperating with said shoulder to lock the bolt, said tumblers having key guard recesses of varying depth and a casing surrounding said tumblers having a key opening therein; substantially as described.

5. In a lock such as described, the combination with the longitudinally movable bolt having the locking shoulder thereon, of the tumbler cooperating with said bolt to hold the same in locked position, the catch projection on said tumbler and a cooperating shoulder on the bolt for holding the bolt in intermediate position when the locking projection is released; substantially as described.

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