

No. 667,907.

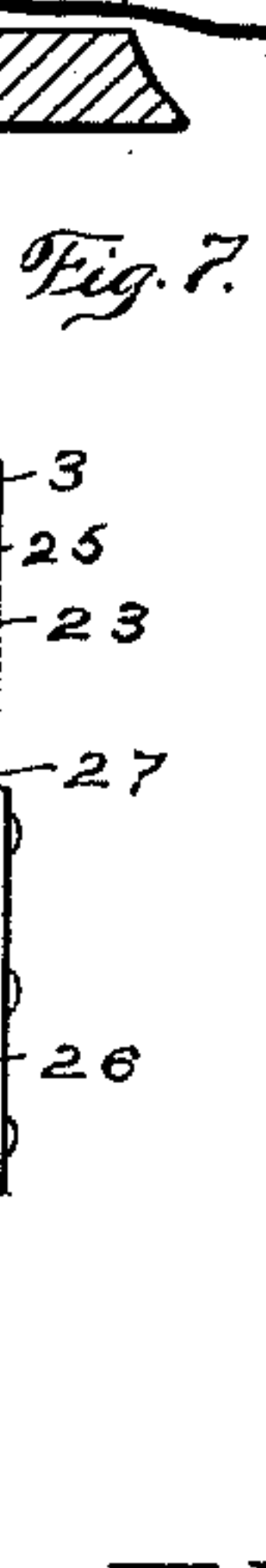
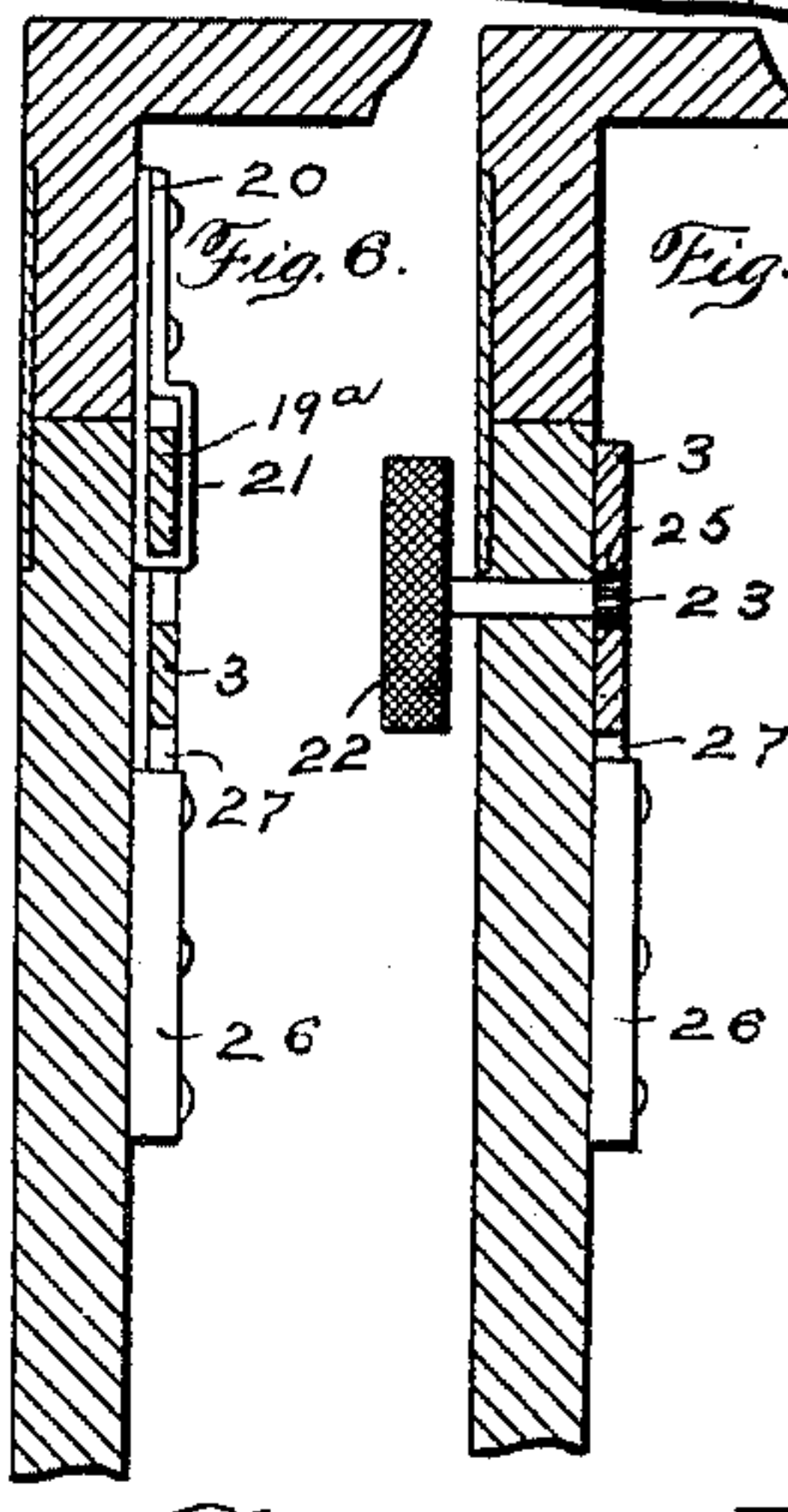
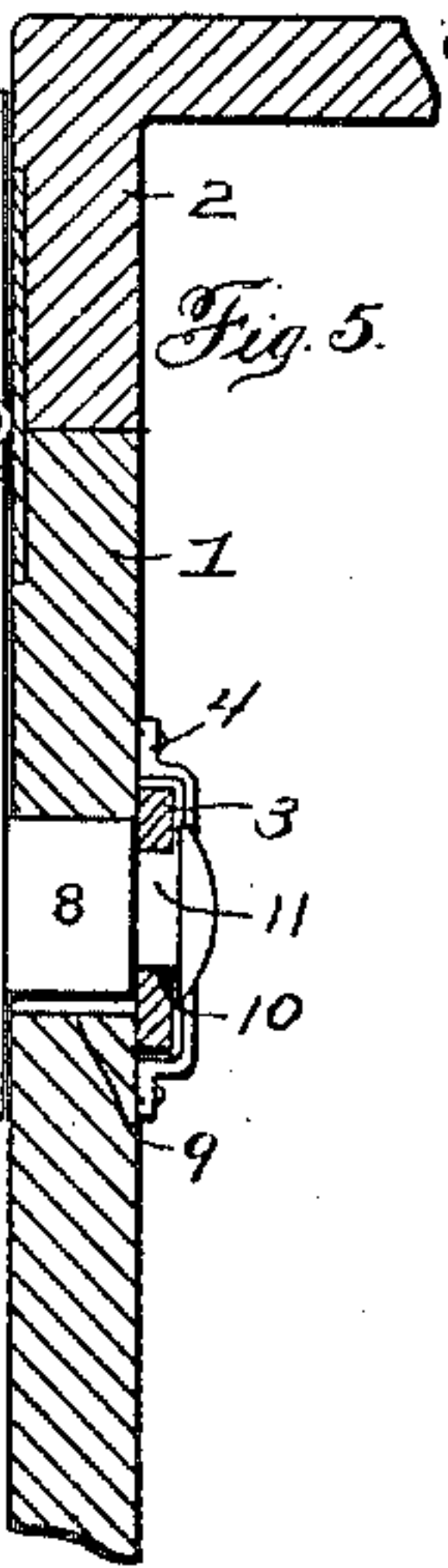
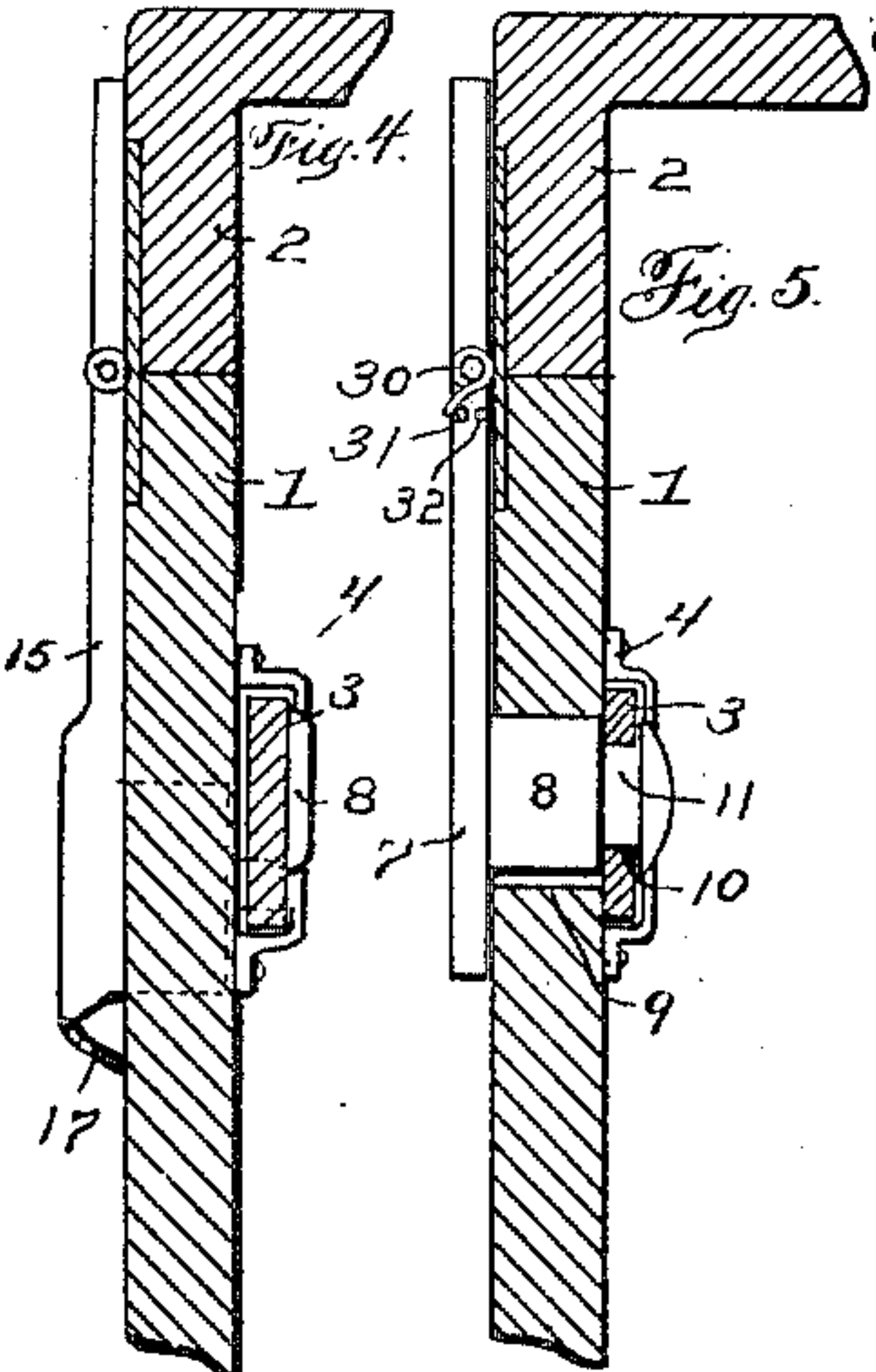
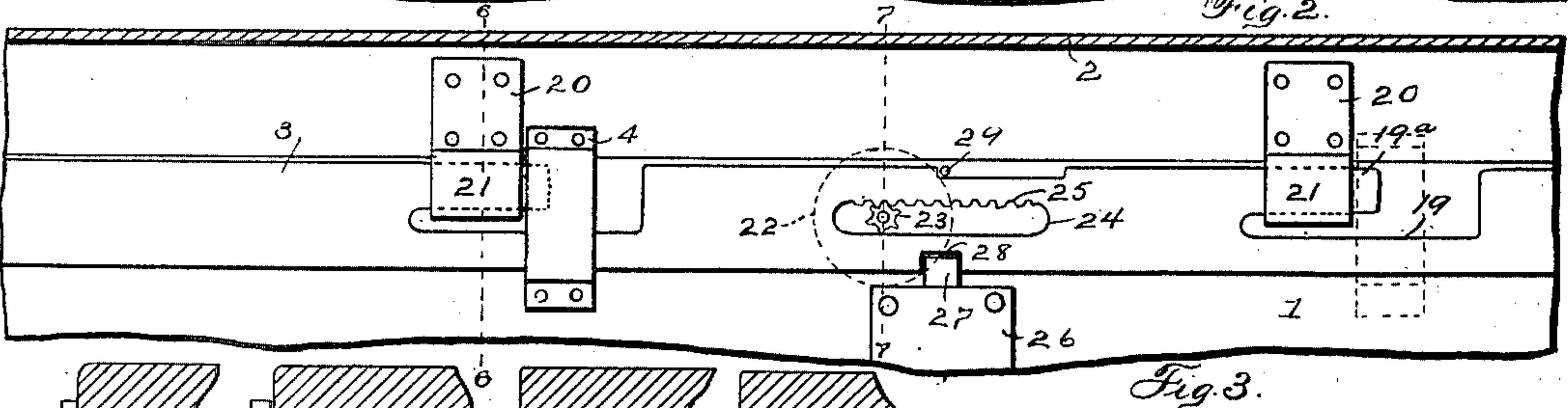
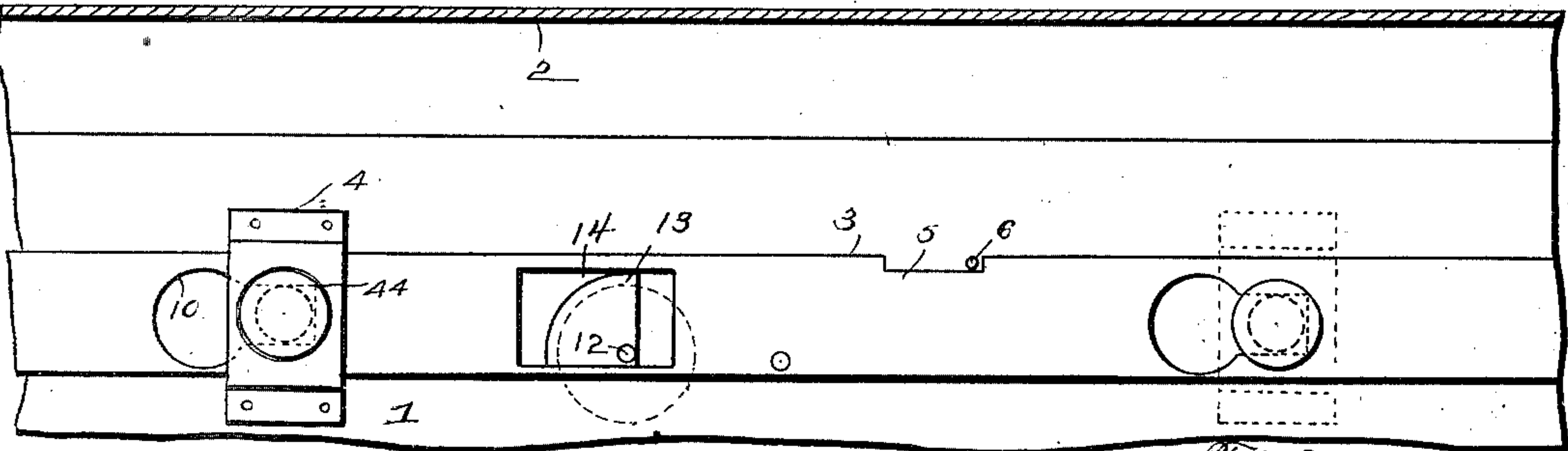
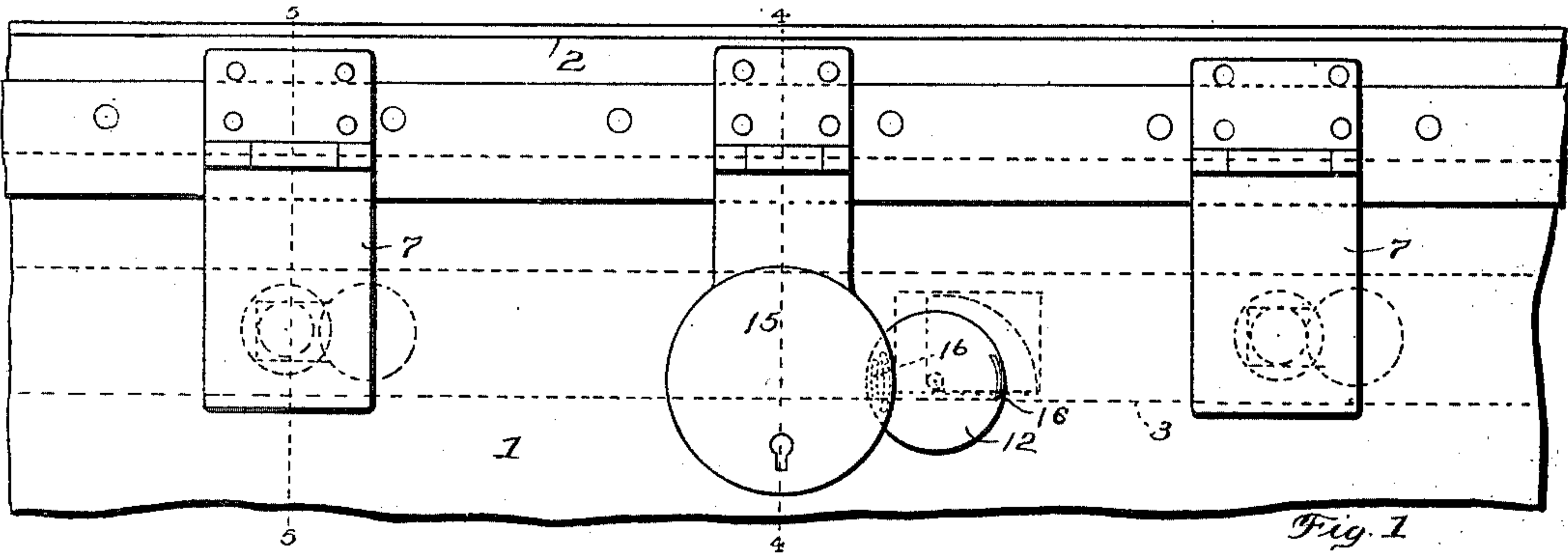
Patented Feb. 12, 1901.

G. F. HARRISON.

TRUNK LOCK.

(Application filed May 31, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

F. G. Campbell
C. E. Shepard

George F. Harrison, Inventor.

by C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE FREDERICK HARRISON, OF KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

TRUNK-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,907, dated February 12, 1901.

Application filed May 31, 1900. Serial No. 18,599. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE FREDERICK HARRISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Trunk-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to trunks, and has for its object to provide improved means for locking the lid to the body of the trunk for the entire length thereof, so as to brace both the body of the trunk and the lid and to form a strong and durable connection therebetween. It is furthermore designed to adapt the present means to common or ordinary trunks without materially altering or changing the same and to form the device for cooperation with an ordinary trunk-lock or with a common sliding bolt-lock.

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 drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of the front of an ordinary trunk having the present device applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the inner side of the trunk. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a modified form of the device. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a similar view on the line 5 5. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6 6 of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a similar view on the line 7 7.

Corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings are designated by like characters of reference.

Referring particularly to Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5, 1 designates the body of an ordinary trunk, and 2 the lid thereof, which is connected to the body by means of hinges in any common or ordinary manner. In carrying out the present invention there is provided a longitudinally-slidable bar 3, formed of flat metal and extending for substantially the entire length of the front of the trunk and adjacent

to the upper edge thereof. This slidable locking-bar is held in place by means of metal loops 4, which loosely embrace the bar and have their opposite ends secured to the inner side of the front of the trunk-body. At any preferred point in either the upper or lower edge of the bar there is provided an elongated notch or slot 5 for the reception of a pin or stop projection 6, which is carried by the body of the trunk and is designed to engage the opposite ends of the notch or slot, so as to limit the movement of the slide in opposite directions.

To lock the slide against movement, there is provided a plurality of hasps 7, which have their upper ends hinged to the outer side of the front of the lid and are designed to hang downwardly and overlap the upper edge of the body of the trunk, as plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 5. Adjacent to the lower free end of each hasp there is provided a lateral inwardly-directed headed stud or pin 8, which is designed to project inwardly through an opening 9, formed in the front of the trunk, so that the stud may engage with a keyhole-slot 10 in the slidable locking-bar. This stud may have any preferred form, and the head thereof is preferably made by means of an annular groove 11, located adjacent to the outer end of the stud. By this arrangement the lid is locked to the body of the trunk for the entire length of the front side thereof, and both parts are effectively braced against rough handling in transportation.

It will be understood that when the hasps are closed downwardly against the body of the trunk the studs merely pass through the large portions of the keyhole-slots, and in order that the locking-bar may be moved longitudinally to receive the studs within the narrow portions of the slots there is provided an adjusting device comprising a headed adjusting pin or key 12, which has its head located upon the outer side of the trunk, and its shank passes loosely through the front of the body of the trunk and has an operative engagement with the bar to slide the latter longitudinally in opposite directions. The inner end of the pin or key is provided with a segmental cam 13, which is received within a slot or opening 14, formed in the locking-bar, so that by rotating the pin the cam will

turn within the opening, and thereby move the locking-bar longitudinally in opposite directions for engagement or disengagement of the studs.

5 In order that the locking-bar may be held against movement after the hasps have been engaged therewith, the usual hasp-lock 15 is employed, the latter being hinged to the front of the lid, so as to overlap the front of the
10 body of the trunk and engage the usual keeper, the adjusting pin or key being located adjacent to the lock, so as to have an interlocked engagement therewith. As shown in Fig. 1, the outer face of the head of the ad-
15 justing pin or key is provided with the diametrically opposite lugs or ribs 16, one of which is overlapped by the hasp-lock, so that the rib is received within the inner marginal rim 17, (commonly found upon this character
20 of locks,) and thus the key is held against being accidentally turned and the locking-bar is effectually locked against disengagement with the hasps.

In the modified form of the device, as shown
25 in Figs. 3, 6, and 7, the locking-bar 3 is held in place by means of the looped fastenings 4, as hereinbefore described; but instead of keyhole-slots bayonet-slots 19 are formed lon-
30 gitudinally of the bar and arranged to open upwardly through the upper edge of the bar and to form the longitudinal projections or fingers 19^a, which extend in the same direc-
35 tion. Secured to the inner side of the lid are the fixed hasps or keepers 20, provided at their lower ends with the respective loops 21, which overlap the upper edge of the body of
40 the trunk, as indicated in Fig. 6, so as to project through the open ends of the bayonet-slots and receive the respective fingers 19^a to form a locked connection between the lid and the body of the trunk.

To move the locking-bar longitudinally, there is provided an operating pin or key 22, similar to the one hereinbefore described,
45 with the exception that its inner end is provided with a fixed pinion 23, that is received within a longitudinal slot 24 in the locking-bar and for engagement with the teeth or rack 25, formed upon one of the longitudinal
50 edges of the slot, so that by turning the pin or key the pinion thereof will engage with the rack; and thereby move the locking-bar longitudinally in the direction in which the pin or key may be turned. This form of locking-
55 bar is held against accidental movement by means of any suitable lock 26, which is secured to the inner side of the front of the trunk-body and immediately below the bar, so that the sliding bolt 27 may engage with
60 a notch or opening 28, formed in the lower edge of the sliding bar 3. The movement of this latter form of locking-bar is limited by means of a stop or projection 29 in the manner described for the other form of the device.

65 As indicated in Fig. 5, each hasp 7 has a coiled spring 30 encircling the pivot-pin thereof, with one end extended outwardly, so

as to bear inwardly upon a lateral pin or projection 31, carried by one edge of the hasp, so as to hold the latter against the front of 70 the trunk while the other hasps are being placed in position to engage the locking-bar. To hold the hasp out of engagement with the locking-bar, the spring is laterally disengaged from the projection 31, so that the 75 hasp may be drawn outwardly, and then the spring is permitted to drop beneath the same projection or another projection 32, so as to hold the hasp outwardly from the front of the trunk while the remaining hasps are being 80 disengaged from the locking-bar.

By reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings it will be seen that the loops 4 are arranged to lie transversely across the keyhole-slots of the slidable locking-bar, and each strap is 85 provided with a central perforation 44 for the reception of the inner end of the adjacent stud or pin 8, so as to brace the latter and the locking-bar. As shown in Fig. 3, the loops also extend transversely of the bayonet- 90 slots and are so arranged as to receive the ends of the adjacent fingers 19^a in the locked position of the device, thereby bracing both the bar and the fingers thereof.

What is claimed is—

1. The combination with a trunk-body, and the lid thereof, of a longitudinally-slidable locking-bar mounted upon the inner side of the front of the trunk-body, guides secured to the inner side of the front of the trunk- 100 body and slidably receiving the locking-bar, keepers carried by the lid and having an interlocked engagement with the bar, the keepers being in engagement with the adjacent guides when the lid is locked, whereby 105 the guides also form braces to prevent lateral twisting of the lid.

2. A hasp-lock having a spring connected at one end to the fixed member thereof, and one or more lateral projections extending out- 110 wardly from one edge of the movable member, the free end of the spring being arranged for alternate engagement with opposite sides of any of the projections to hold the movable member in and also out of engagement with 115 the keeper of the lock.

3. A lock, comprising a longitudinally-slidable locking-bar, an adjusting device therefor, formed by a rotatable headed pin or key, having an operative connection with the bar, 120 a keeper for engagement with the bar, and means for locking with the head of the adjusting pin or key against rotation.

4. The combination with a trunk, and the lid thereof, of a longitudinally-slidable lock- 125 ing-bar mounted upon the trunk, a headed rotatable adjusting pin or key, having an operative connection with the bar, and one or more ribs upon the outer side of the head of the key, a keeper carried by the lid and for 130 engagement with the bar, and a hasp-lock hinged to the lid, and having a locking engagement with the rib of the adjusting-key.

5. A lock, comprising a longitudinally-slid-

able locking-bar, a keeper for engagement therewith, and a rotatable adjusting pin or key, having an operating-head at one end, and a quadrant head at the opposite end thereof, said latter head being received within an opening in the locking-bar.

6. The combination with the body of a trunk, and the lid thereof, of a longitudinally-slidable locking-bar, having a plurality of keyhole-slots therein and mounted upon the inner side of the front of the trunk-body, a rotatable adjusting pin or key projecting in opposite directions through the front of the trunk, and provided at its inner end with an operative engagement with the bar, and at its outer end with an operating-head, hasps

or keepers hinged to the lid, and provided with headed studs to project inwardly through openings in the front of the trunk and be received within the respective keyhole-slots of the locking-bar, and a hasp-lock hinged to the lid, and having an interlocked engagement with the operating-head of the adjusting-key.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE FREDERICK HARRISON.

Witnesses:

W. B. SULLIUS,
J. T. OATES.