No. 760,197. PATENTED MAY 17, 1904.

J. HAMMESFAHR.

BAG LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

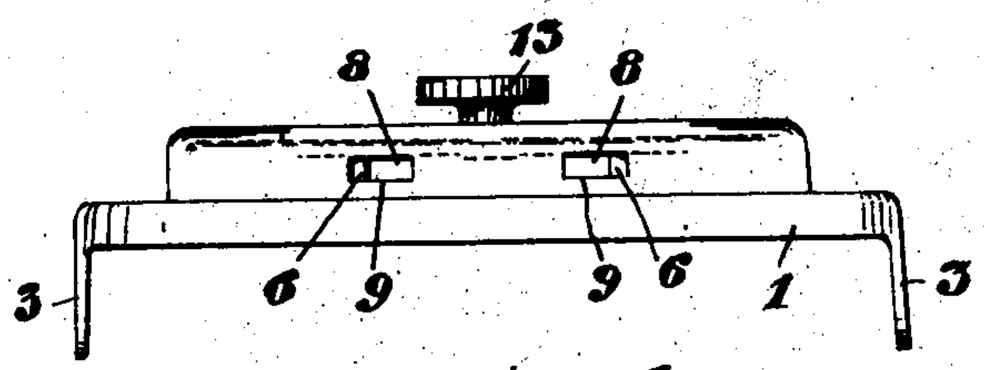

Fig. 1.

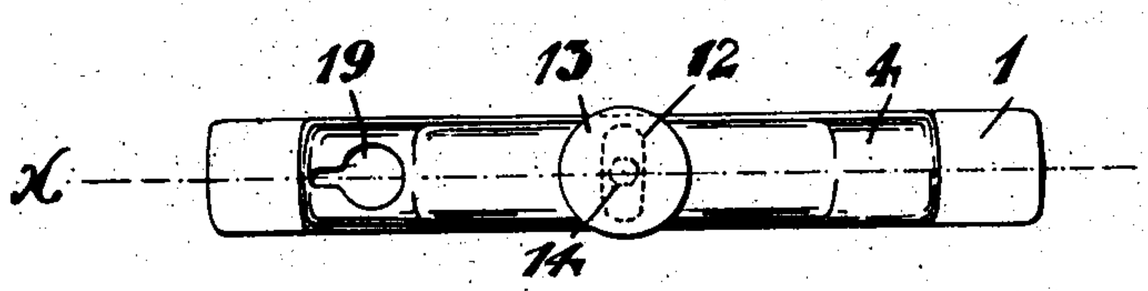

Fig. 2.

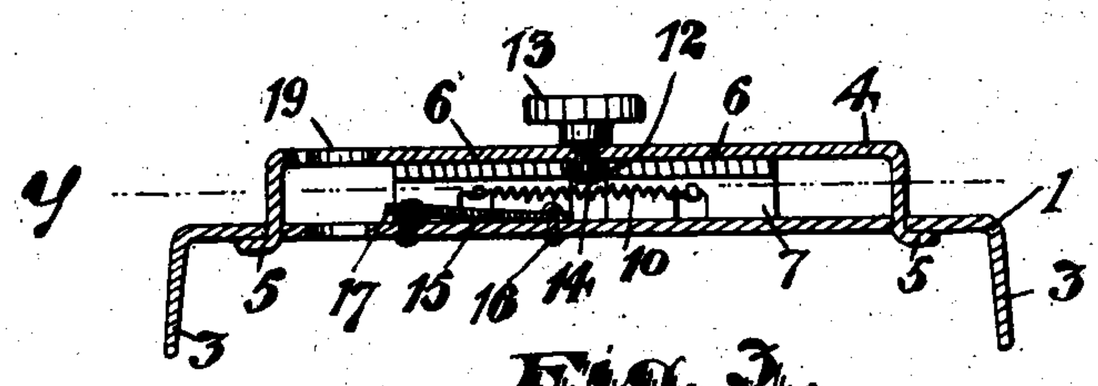

Fig. 3.

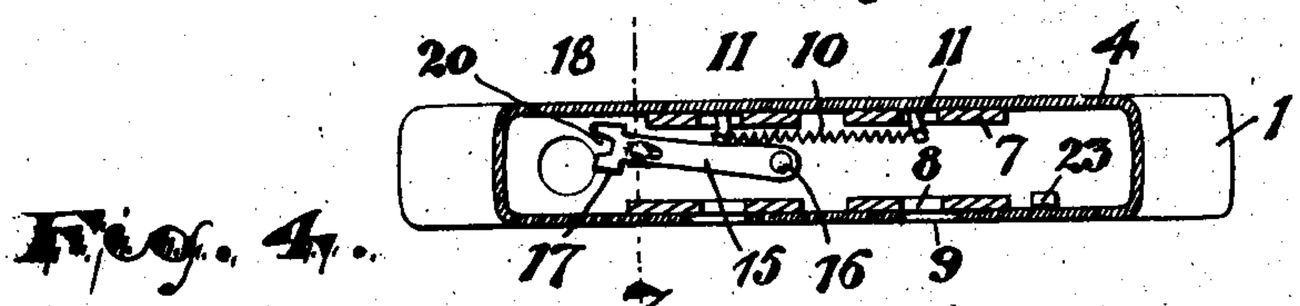

Fig. 4.

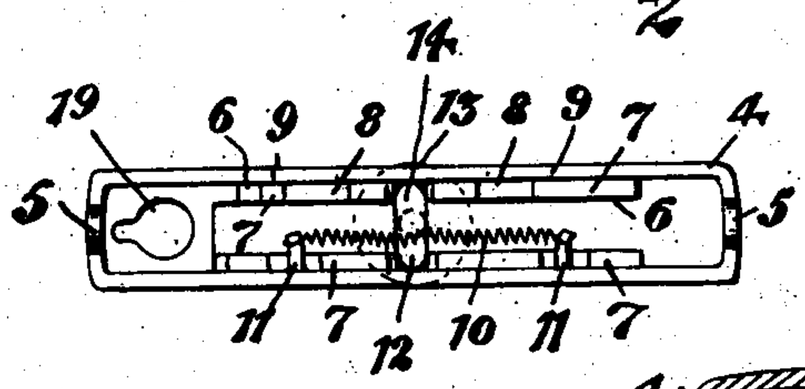

Fig. 5.

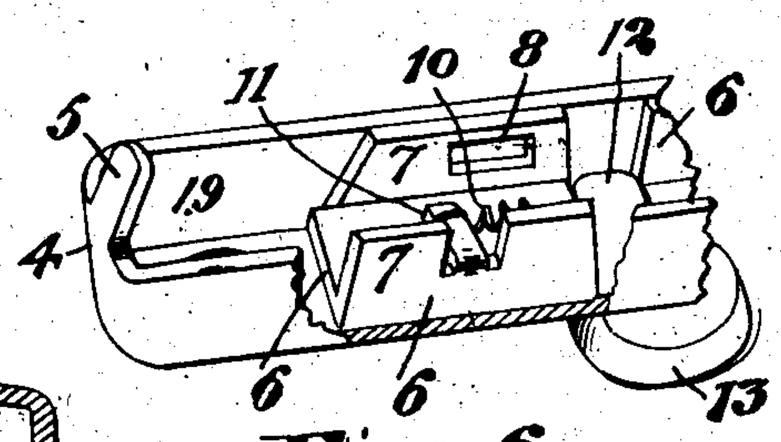

Fig. 6.

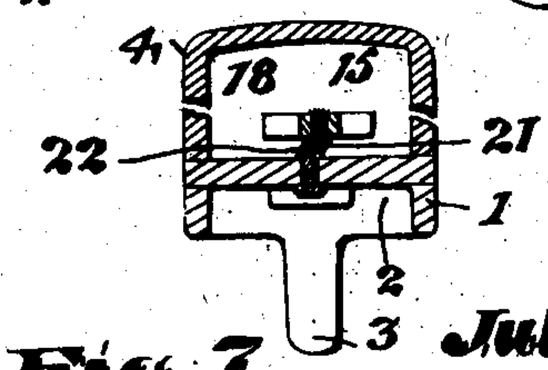

Fig. 7.

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ATTORNEY.

No. 760,197. Patented May 17, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS HAMMESFAHR, OF VAILSBURG, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE R. NEUMANN HARDWARE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

BAG-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 760,197, dated May 17, 1904.

Application filed July 23, 1903. Serial No. 166,673. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS HAMMESFAHR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Vailsburg, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented and produced a new and original Improvement in Bag-Locks; 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, and to numerals of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects of this invention are to provide a combined lock for instrument-cases and the like, to secure a simple and efficient construction and one that is not liable to get out of order, to provide a catch in which it shall not be necessary to move the releasing finger-piece in one particular direction, but which will open upon any movement of the finger-piece, to thus obviate the delay and inconvenience often experienced by not knowing which way to move the finger-piece, especially when the case sticks in opening, and to obtain other advantages and results, some of which may be referred to in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved catch for instrument-cases and in the arrangements and combinations of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth and finally embraced in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved catch, and Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section taken on line *x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section as on line *y*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a reverse plan of the locking-bolts and releasing-cam. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of one of the said locking-bolts as arranged in its case; and Fig. 7 is a cross-section taken on line *z*, Fig. 4.

In said drawings, 1 indicates an attaching-plate, concaved at its under side, as at 2, and having at its opposite ends tongues 3, by means of which it may be secured to the frame of an instrument case or bag. Upon the top of said plate is mounted a casing 4, preferably stamped out of sheet metal and having at its ends lugs 5 5, adapted to enter slots in said plate 1 and be clenched. Within the said casing 4, between it and the plate 1, are disposed sliding catch-bolts 6, adapted to slide longitudinally of the slideway thus formed. Each of said plates is formed of a piece of sheet metal bent up at its opposite sides, as 7 7, the sides of the two bolts lying on one side of the lock-case being apertured, as at 8, to be brought into coincidence with similar openings 9 in the side of the case and through which locking-tongues (not shown) are adapted to enter. Said catch-bolts 6 are normally held toward each other so as to bring the said openings 8 partly out of alinement with the openings 9 of the case, whereby the bolts at the edges of said openings 8 may engage the locking-tongues, as will be understood. Preferably this holding is done by a spiral spring 10, extending between studs 11 on the opposite sides of the catch-bolts from those which are apertured. Between the adjacent ends of said catch-bolts lies a cam 12, normally extending transversely of the lock-case, and thus permitting the locking-bolts to approach each other in locking relation. Upon the outside of the lock-case is a rotary finger-piece 13, connected with the cam 12 by means of a stem 14, and thus by turning the said finger-piece 13 to give the cam 12 a quarter-revolution the catch-bolts are forced oppositely apart to release the locking-tongues, as will be understood. Obviously it makes no difference in which direction the operator turns the finger-piece 13, and when the bolts are unlocked the rotary finger-piece and the cam in connection therewith can make complete rotations, the bolts acted on by the spring following the cam back and forth as the latter rotates.

The construction described above constitutes a catch which can be employed to hold the case or bag shut and still enable the same to be opened as desired. I prefer, however, to provide means in addition which shall

serve to positively lock the bag when desired, so that it can be opened only by means of a key. To this end I place upon the upper surface of the plate 1 a locking-lever 15, arranged longitudinally between the arms or sides of one of the catch-bolts 6 and being pivoted at its inner end, as at 16. The opposite end 17 of the locking-lever projects out from the catch-bolt 1 and is recessed at its lateral edge, as at 18, to overlap the edge of said catch-bolt and hold the same against sliding when the locking-lever is swung laterally. Said swinging is preferably accomplished by means of a key of any usual construction inserted through a heyhole 19 in the case 4 and adapted to engage at its bit the outer end of the locking-lever, as at 20. Furthermore, the said locking-lever is preferably provided with means for holding it in locked or unlocked position and which means are shown comprising longitudinal ribs 21 22, one on each of the adjacent faces of said locking-lever 15 and plate 1 beneath. Thus as the lever is swung its rib 21 is forced over the fixed rib 22 on the plate and the resiliency of the locking-lever permitting it to spring upward for this purpose.

A stop 23 may limit separation of the catch-bolts by the cam 12, if desired.

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

1. In a catch, the combination with a casing forming a slideway, of two catch-bolts arranged in said slideway and connected together by a spring for forcing said bolts resiliently toward each other, a double or two armed cam pivoted between said bolts and having each of its arms engaged on opposite sides by the ends of the two bolts, and means for rotating said cam completely in either direction.

2. In a catch, the combination with a closed slideway, of catch-bolts lying inside of said slideway and having their opposite longitudinal edges bent to lie against the opposite sides of the slideway, a single spiral spring connecting said bolts to draw them together, a two-armed cam pivoted upon the casing to lie in the plane of said bolts, with its oppositely-extending arms each engaged, on opposite sides, by the two said bolts, and means for turning said cam in either direction.

3. In a catch, the combination with a casing, having at its top a rotary finger-piece with two oppositely-extending arms attached, the latter being turned with said finger-piece, two sliding bolts arranged in said casing on opposite sides of said arms, and a spring connecting the two bolts and tending to hold the two said bolts constantly against the arms lying between said bolts, the spring permitting the bolts to move away from one another as the arms approach the longitudinal axes of the bolts and drawing said bolts toward one another when the longer axes of the arms cross the longer axes of said bolts, the finger-piece having a free rotary movement in either direction, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of July, 1903.

JULIUS HAMMESFAHR.

Witnesses:
CHARLES H. PELL,
RUSSELL M. EVERETT.