No. 829,661. PATENTED AUG. 28, 1906.

P. P. LUCKE & F. P. WERNLI.

LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1905.

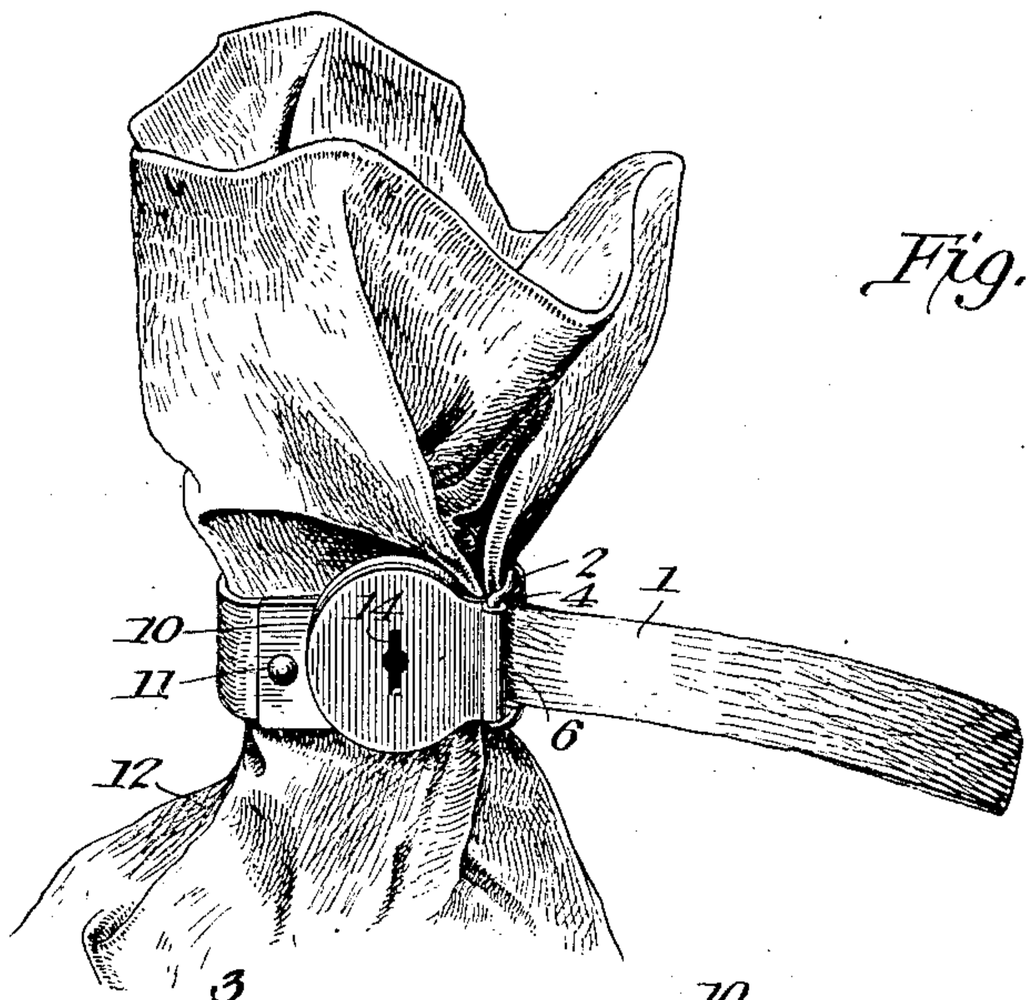


Fig. 1.

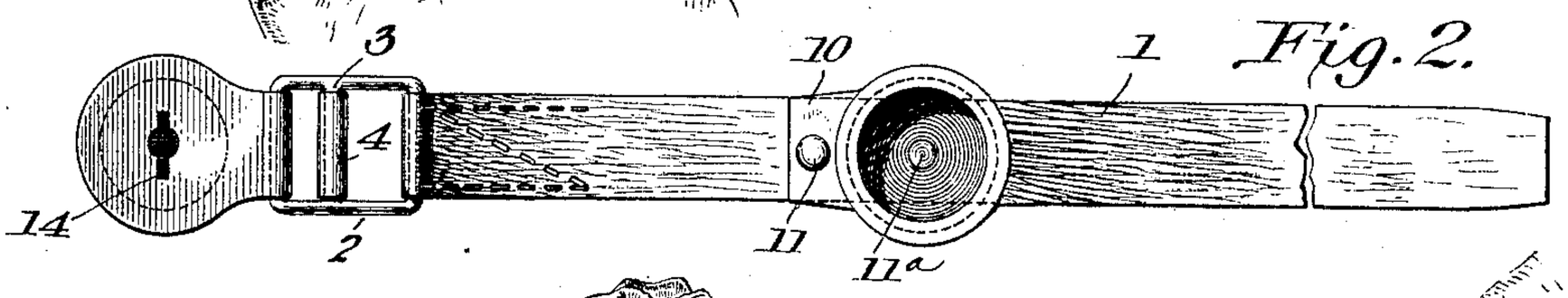
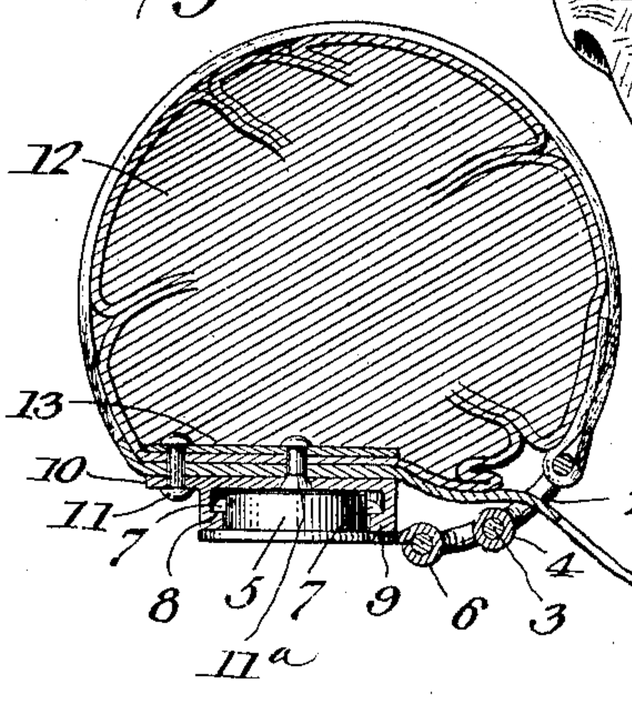


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3



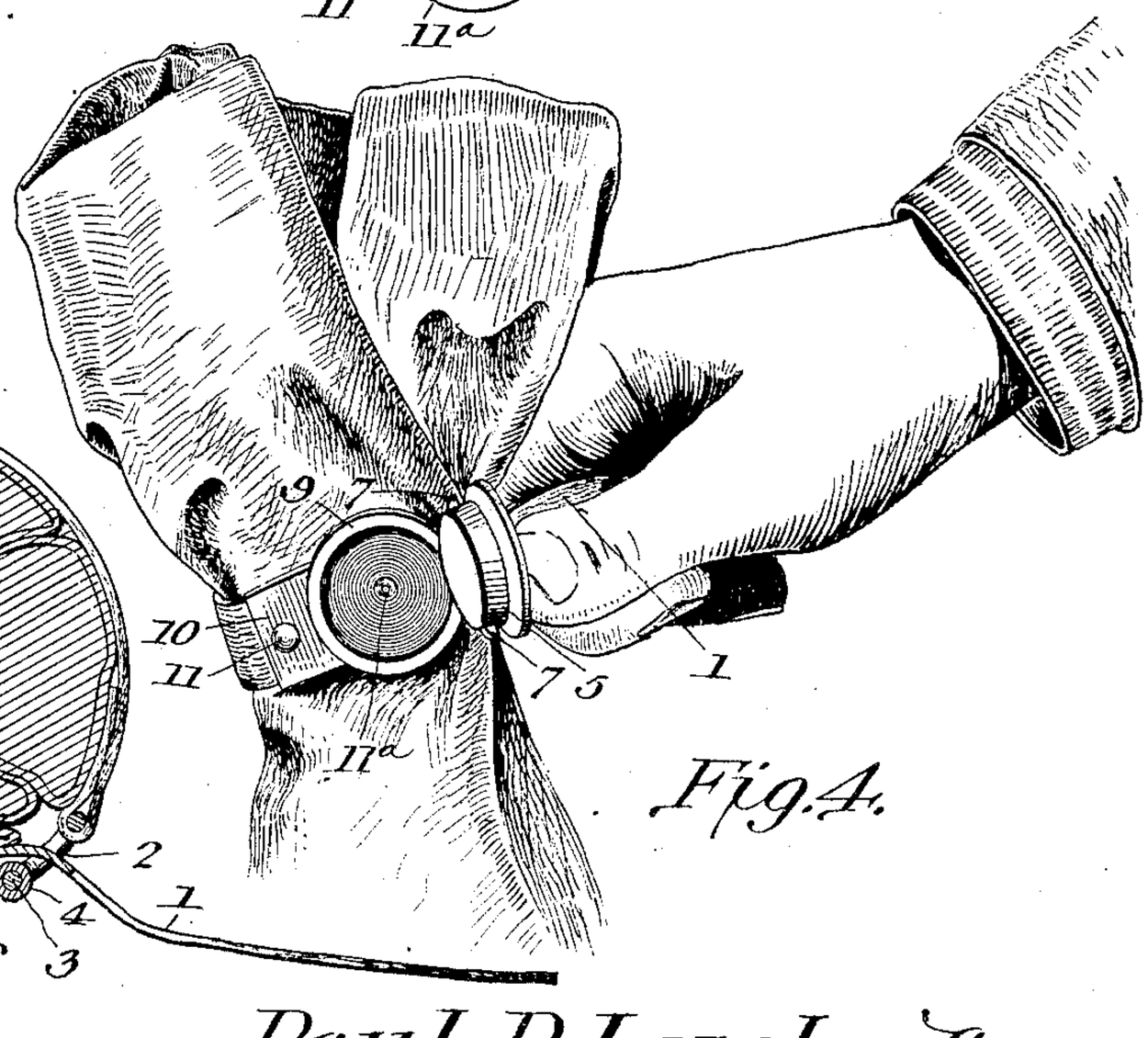


Fig. 4.

Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL P. LUCKE AND FRANK P. WERNLI, OF LE MARS, IOWA.

LOCK.

No. 829,661. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 28, 1906.

Application filed April 29, 1905. Serial No. 258,085.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PAUL P. LUCKE and FRANK P. WERNLI, citizens of the United States, residing at Le Mars, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to locks, and is designed to provide a new and useful bag-lock which has been particularly arranged for use in connection with mail-bags to enable the permanent carrying of the lock by the bag in such a position as not to interfere with the filling of the bag and to enable the convenient closing and locking of the bag in a simple and effective manner.

With this 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 claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the neck portion of a bag closed and locked by the lock of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the locking means removed from the bag. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken through the mouth of the bag and the lock in the locked condition thereof. Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating a step in the manipulation of the device to close and lock the bag.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in each and every figure of the drawings.

As exhibited most clearly in Fig. 2 of the drawings, it will be seen that the present device comprises a strap 1 of suitable length which is provided at one end with a metallic link 2, having an intermediate cross-bar 3, which carries an antifriction-roller 4, the cross-bar being preferably nearer the outer end of the link than the inner end thereof. A lock 5 in the nature of a cylindrical case is hinged or loosely connected to the outer end of the link, as indicated at 6, and provided with diametrically opposite bolts 7, working through the periphery of the case. Intermediate of the ends of the strap there is a circular keeper 8 in the nature of a socket having an internal annular flange 9 and is provided with an attaching-plate 10, which is permanently secured to the strap by means of a rivet 11 and another rivet 11^a, passing centrally through the socket. The device thus described is secured externally to the neck of a bag, a portion of the bag being shown at 12, there being a plate 13 applied to the inner side of the bag, so as to receive the rivets 11, and thereby prevent tearing of the bag at this point.

When the bag is filled, the neck portion thereof is gathered together and the lock end of the strap passed around the neck of the bag and the opposite free end of the strap passed through the link 2 back of the intermediate cross-bar 3, whereupon the lock end of the strap may be drawn tightly around the gathered neck portion of the bag by pulling upon the free end portion of the strap in the manner illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings, the thumb of the hand then being pressed against the lock so as to force the same into the keeper and snap the bolts 7 back of the flange 9, as indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The lock-case is of course provided with a keyhole 14 to receive a suitable key for releasing the bolts 7 from the internal flange 8 of the keeper whenever it is desired to open the bag.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that the fastening means of the present invention is entirely complete in itself and is capable of being conveniently secured to a bag without altering the latter. Moreover, when the device is in place it is permanently connected to the bag and is therefore always in readiness for use.

It will here be explained that the free end portion of the strap is not locked to the opposite end of the strap when the device is fastened, but merely serves as a handhold to aid in snugly drawing that portion of the strap between the keeper and the lock around the gathered neck of the bag and to hold the lock end of the strap in this position when engaging the lock with the keeper.

The provision of the cross-bar 3 in the link 2 has a very important advantage in that it is designed to pass the free end of the strap through the link back of the cross-bar, so that when the free end of the strap is pulled the pressure will come upon the cross-bar 3 and not upon the hinged connection which is between the lock and the link, wherefore the drawing of the strap around the neck of the bag does not bind the hinged connection of the lock, and the latter may be readily swung

by the thumb of the operator into engagement with the lock in a very simple and expeditious manner.

Having fully described the invention, what is claimed is—

A bag-lock including a strap, a link loosely carried by one end of the strap and provided with an intermediate cross-bar disposed transversely of the strap, a lock loosely carried by the outer end of the link independently of the cross-bar, the other end of the strap being adapted to pass through the link in the rear of the cross-bar, and a socket carried by the strap between its ends with its outer side open for engagement by the lock.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

PAUL P. LUCKE.
FRANK P. WERNLI.

Witnesses:
R. B. DALTON,
J. A. HOFFMANN.