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C. HIERING & A. FULLER.

BAG LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1907.

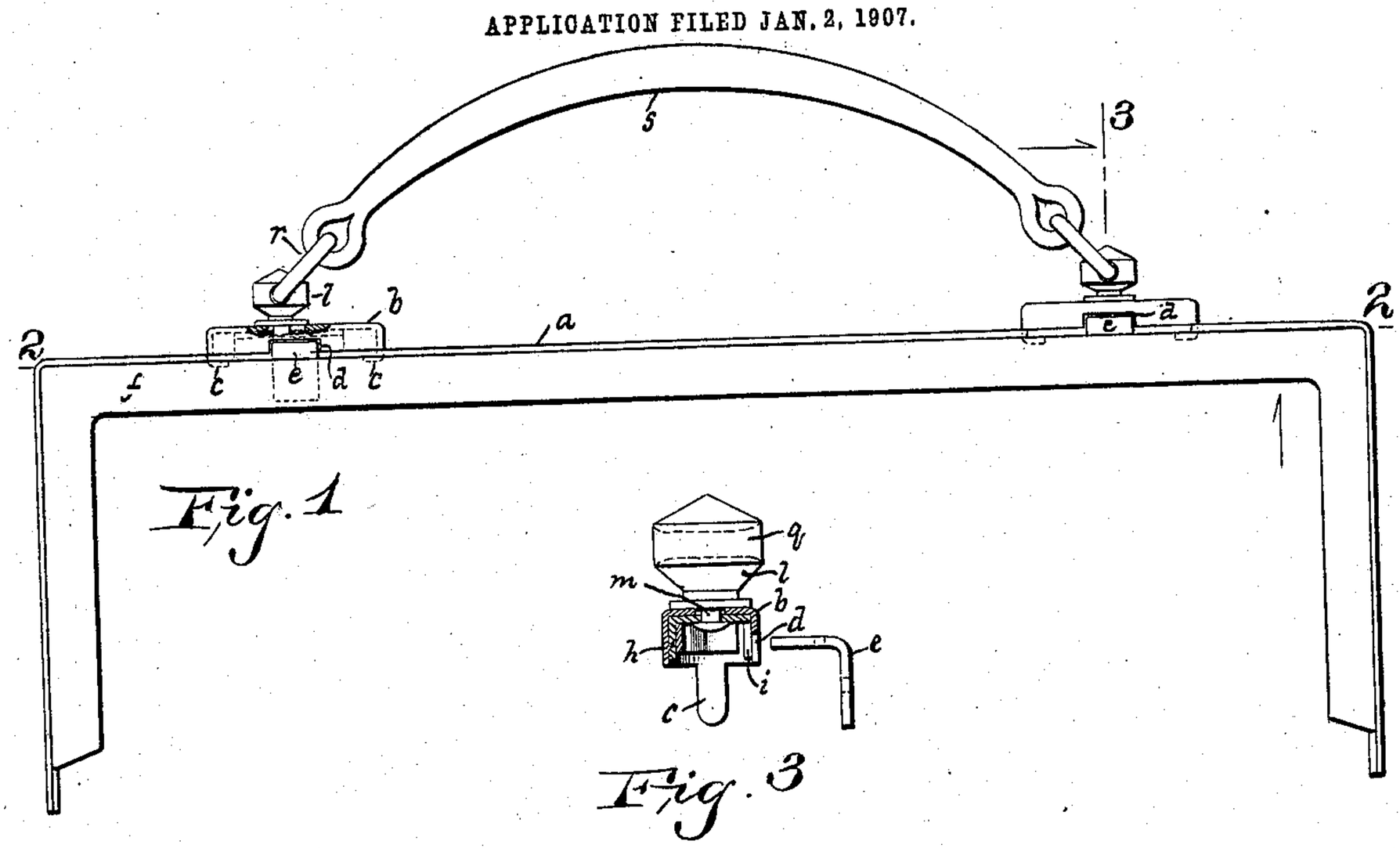

Fig. 1

Fig. 3

Fig. 2

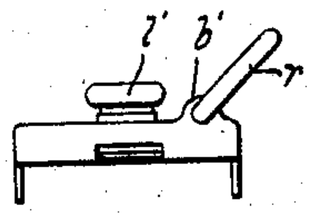

Fig. 4

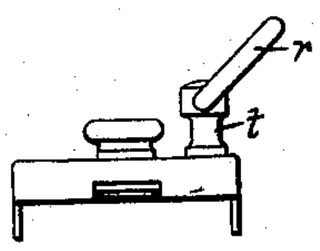

Fig. 5

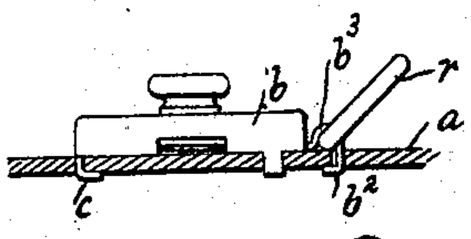

Fig. 6

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BAG-LOCK.

No. 867,269. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 1, 1907.

Application filed January 2, 1907. Serial No. 350,486.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHRISTIAN HIERING and ALBERT FULLER, citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bag-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make, construct, and use the same.

The object of our invention is to so combine the bag handle clip with a lock structure for hand bags and the like, as to provide a double lock for the bag frame without necessarily increasing the actual number of parts, and thereby reducing the cost of manufacture to a minimum.

A further object of our invention is to so simplify the structure of a bag lock as to render the same positive yet effective in operation, simple in construction and durable in use.

In carrying out our invention, we make use of the various structures illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 illustrates a bag frame having a combined bag lock and handle clip at either end of the frame. Fig. 2 is an under plan view of a pair of such bag locks, showing their position with respect to the bag frame (shown in dotted lines). Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on line 3 of Fig. 1, showing the clip in position to enter and engage the bag lock, and Figs. 4, 5 and 6 illustrate modifications of the means for attaching the handle ring to the bag lock.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

In bags of the type illustrated, it has been customary to connect the bag handle to the bag by means of a pair of handle caps spaced apart and secured to the bag frame. It is usual in such cases to provide a single locking device for securing the bag members in closed position, such device ordinarily being located in the center of the bag frame, and entirely separate and distinct from the bag handle clips. Such a construction has its disadvantages, particularly in affording but a single fastening means for holding the bag closed, and it frequently happens that, because of the frail construction of the lock, and lightness of the frame members themselves, the ends of the bag frames are not properly closed and are sprung apart by the bulk of the contents of the bag.

We provide adjacent to each end of one of the bag frame members *a*, a chambered metal cap *b*, secured to the bag frame by means of a pair of integral tongues *c* inserted through apertures in the bag frame member *a* and clenched over as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 6. The chambered cap *b* as illustrated, is provided upon one side with a rectangular notch *d*, for the reception of the hook or clip *e*, such hook or clip being bent as shown in Fig. 3 and secured to the opposite hinged member *f*. The forward end of the hook or clip *e* is provided with a rectangular notch *g* as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The cap and the hook *e* are made "right and lefts" and so located upon the respective bag frame members *a* and *f* respectively, that the hook member will register with the notch *d*, with the notch *g* entirely within the chambered cap. Slidably secured within the chambered cap *b* is the locking member *h*, channel shaped in cross-section, and having a rectangular notch *i* in its forward side, which is in slidable registry with the rectangular notch *d* of the cap *b*. The rear flange of the channel member *h* is provided with a slight indentation *k*, (clearly shown in Fig. 2), for a purpose hereinafter to be described.

The locking member *h* is secured in position within the chambered cap *b* by means of a head *l* which has a short stud *m* extending through a longitudinal slot in the upper face of the chambered cap *b*, and riveted or otherwise secured to the locking member *h*. In this manner, the member *h* may be reciprocated by means of the head *l*, so as to bring the notch *i* of the member *h* in registry with the notch *d* of the chambered cap for the reception of the hook *e*, as illustrated in the left hand portion of Fig. 2. When the hook *e* is in position, the member *h* may be moved longitudinally into the position illustrated in the right hand end of Fig. 2, with the edge of the notch *i* engaging the notch *g* of the hook *e*.

In order to prevent accidental displacement of the channel locking member *h*, we provide a flat spring *n* with bent ends *o* and central indentation or projection *p*, said spring *n* being located within the chambered cap piece *b* and lying in the channel of the member *h*, in such position that the indentation *p* will lie in the path of the projection *k*. The range of movement of the locking member *h* is sufficient to carry the projection *k* to one side or the other of the projection or indentation *p* of the spring against the elasticity thereof. In this manner, the accidental shifting of the locking member *h* is prevented.

Ordinarily, we provide the forward end of the hook *e* with an inclined or rounded face so that should the locking member *h* be in locking position as illustrated at the right hand end of Fig. 2, the hook *e* may be snapped into place by pressing the two parts together.

In order to use the bag lock as a handle clip, we may provide an aperture *q* through the head *l* into which are secured the rings *r* for attachment to the bag handle *s* as shown. It will be noted in this connection, that when the bag is carried by the handle, the weight of the bag will cause a strain upon the two heads *l* and thus draw them together. This action of drawing the heads together will insure the engagement of the edge of the

notch *i* of the locking member *h* with the notch *g* of the hook *e* and thus insure the parts against accidental unlocking. In some cases, however, we may provide the cap *b* with an integral struck-up projection *b'* (Fig. 4), through which an aperture extends for the reception of the ring *r*. In this case, the head *b'* is utilized only as a means for reciprocating the lock member *h*. We may also provide a stud *t* as illustrated in Fig. 5, for the attachment of the ring *r*, in which case, the operation of the lock is identically as disclosed in connection with Fig. 4.

As a still further means for securing the handle ring *r* to the lock, we may provide the cap *b* with an integral tongue b^2, at one end, said tongue being of sufficient length to bend into the form illustrated in Fig. 6, the end thereof extending through an aperture in the frame *a* and clenched over upon the inside, leaving a loop b^3 of sufficient size for the reception of the ring *r*.

In each of the modifications, it will be noted that we have provided a combined cap and bag lock. We use the term "handle cap" broadly to signify a means for securing the end of the handle to the bag frame, such term being of general significance in the art.

While we have shown the combined handle caps and bag locks as applied to a frame generally rectangular in form, we do not wish to be understood as confining its use to frames of that form, as the lock is equally applicable to frames of irregular shape and may be applied with equal facility to what are known as "overlapping frames," such as illustrated in Fig. 1, or the "abutting frames," that is, where the edges of the frames abut each other, rather than close one within the other.

I claim:

1. In a bag lock, the combination of a chambered cap having a longitudinal slot in its upper wall and a rectangular notch in its forward wall, a sliding locking member within said cap, a stud rigidly secured to said locking member and projecting through said slot and means for securing a bag handle to said cap.

2. In a bag lock, a chambered cap having a longitudinal slot in its upper wall and a rectangular notch in its forward wall, a channel shaped sliding locking member within said cap, means for sliding said locking member extending through said slot and means for securing a bag handle to said cap.

3. In a bag lock, the combination of a chambered cap secured to a bag frame member, a channeled locking member slidably secured within said cap and a spring located within the channel of said locking member and adapted to bear upon said locking member to retain it in either locked or unlocked position.

4. In a bag lock, the combination of a chambered cap, means for securing a bag handle thereto, a sliding locking member within said cap, a stud secured to said locking member and projecting through a slot in the top of said cap and a spring within said cap for retaining said locking member in either locked or unlocked position.

5. In a bag lock, the combination of a chambered cap, means for securing said cap to a bag frame, a sliding locking member within said cap, a spring within said cap to retain said locking member in either locked or unlocked position, a stud projecting through a slot in said cap and secured to said locking member and means for securing a bag handle to said stud.

6. In a bag lock, the combination of a bag frame comprising a pair of hinged members, a chambered cap secured to one of said members, a sliding locking member within said cap, said locking member having a locking element thereon, a locking clip rigidly secured to the other frame member for engagement with said locking element, a stud secured to said sliding locking member and projecting through a slot in said cap and a bag handle pivotally secured to said stud.

7. In a locking mechanism for hand bags, the combination of a pair of hinged bag frame members, a pair of chambered caps secured to one of said frame members, a sliding locking member within each of said caps, a pair of locking clips secured to the other frame members designed for engagement with said sliding locking members respectively, a bag handle having its ends pivotally secured to said sliding locking members, whereby a strain upon said handle will move said locking members into locked position respectively or hold them in such position.

This specification signed and witnessed this 19th day of December 1906.

CHRISTIAN HIERING.
ALBERT FULLER.

Witnesses:
C. A. ALLISTON,
L. M. SANDERS.