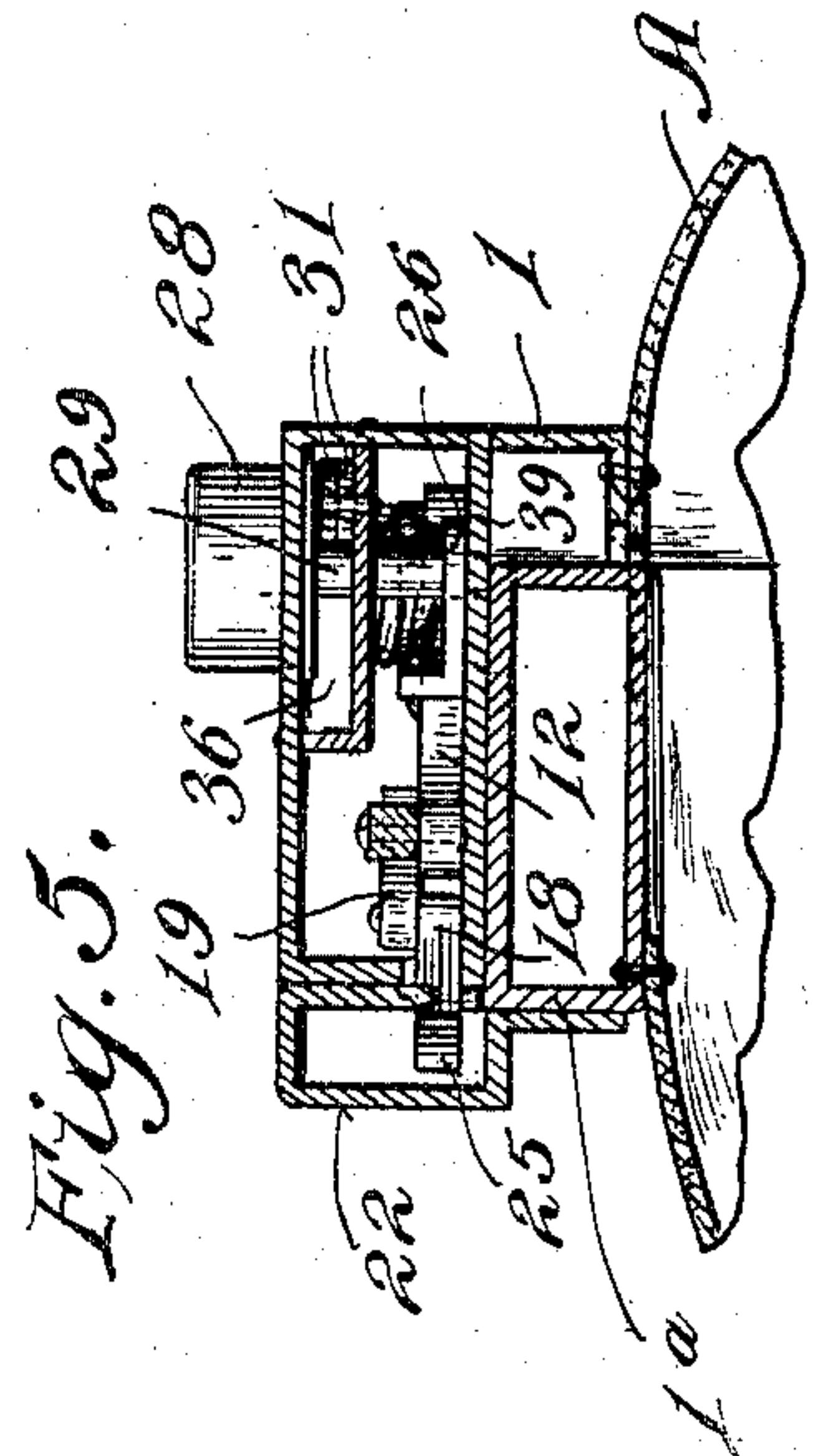
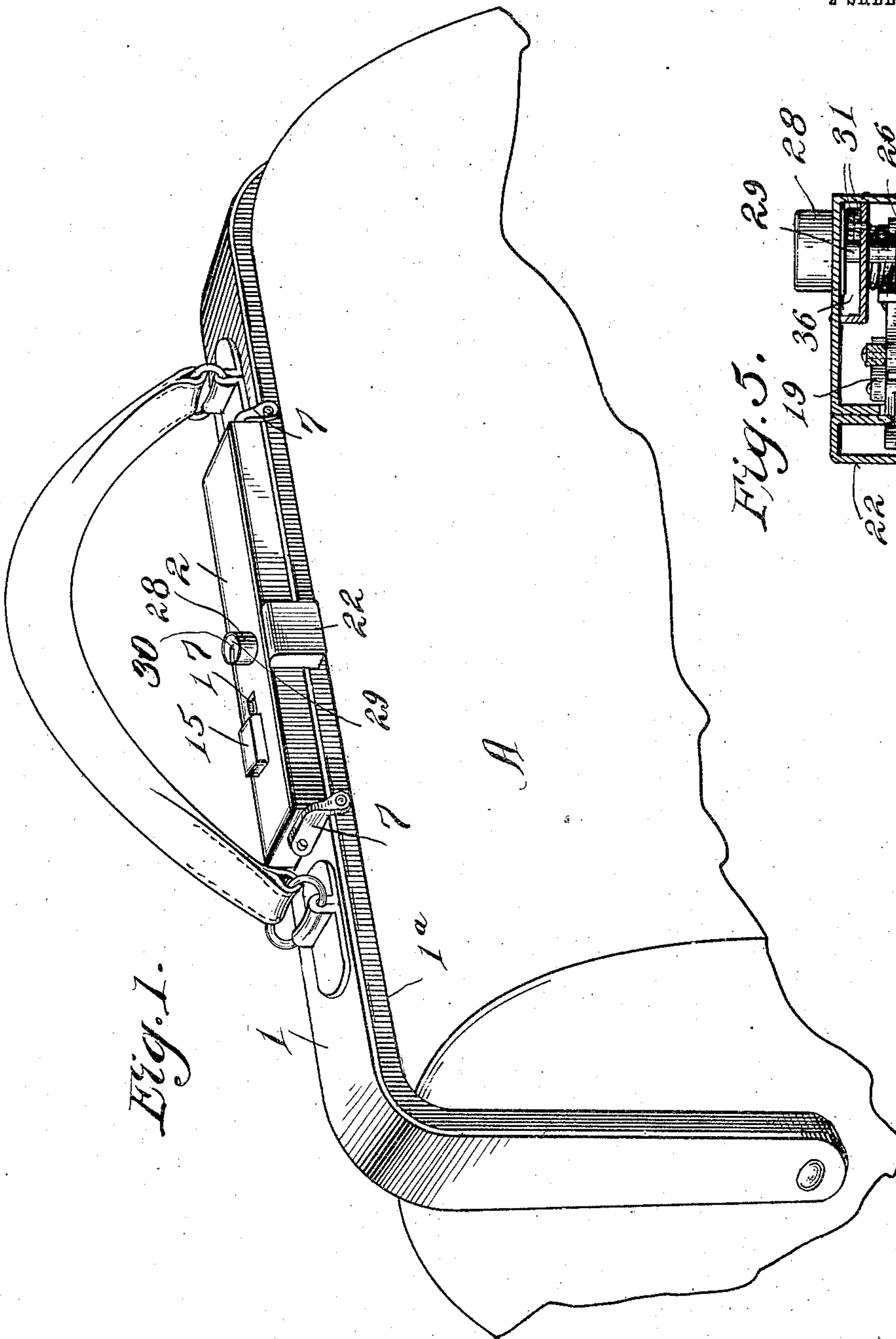


976,706.

DE KELLER STAMEY.
LOCKING DEVICE FOR VALISES.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1910.

Patented Nov. 22, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

N. H. Lybrand
B. Bradway.

DeKeller Stamey

Inventor

By Victor J. Evans

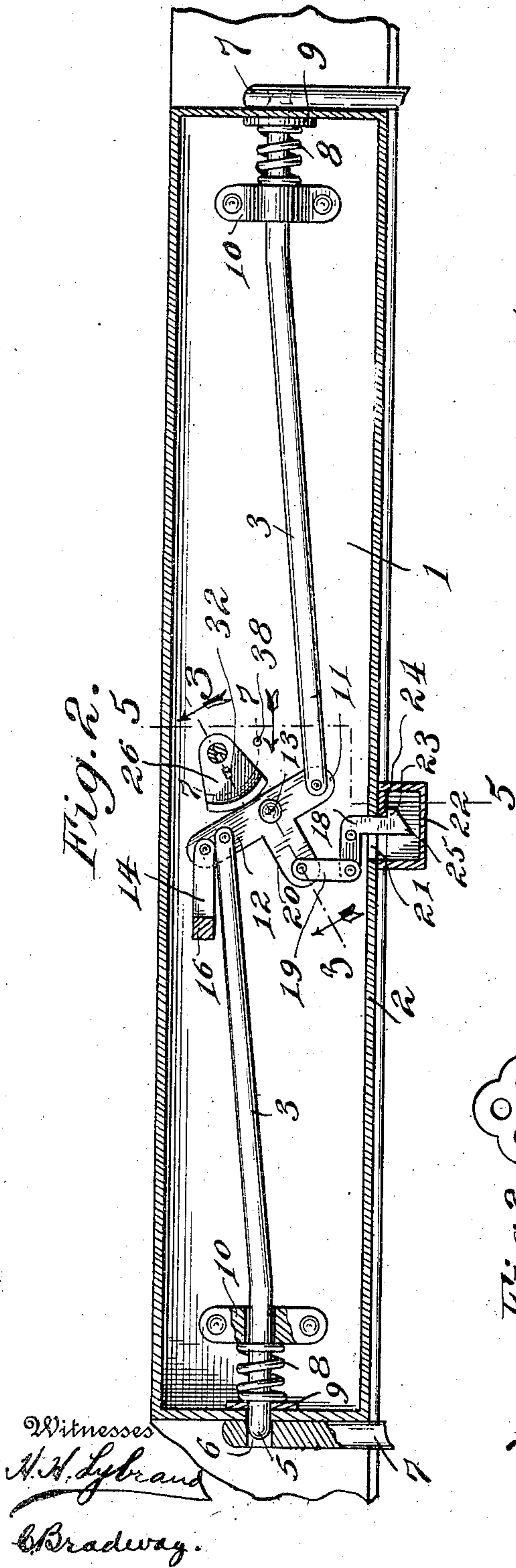
Attorney

DE KELLER STAMEY.
LOCKING DEVICE FOR VALISES.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1910.

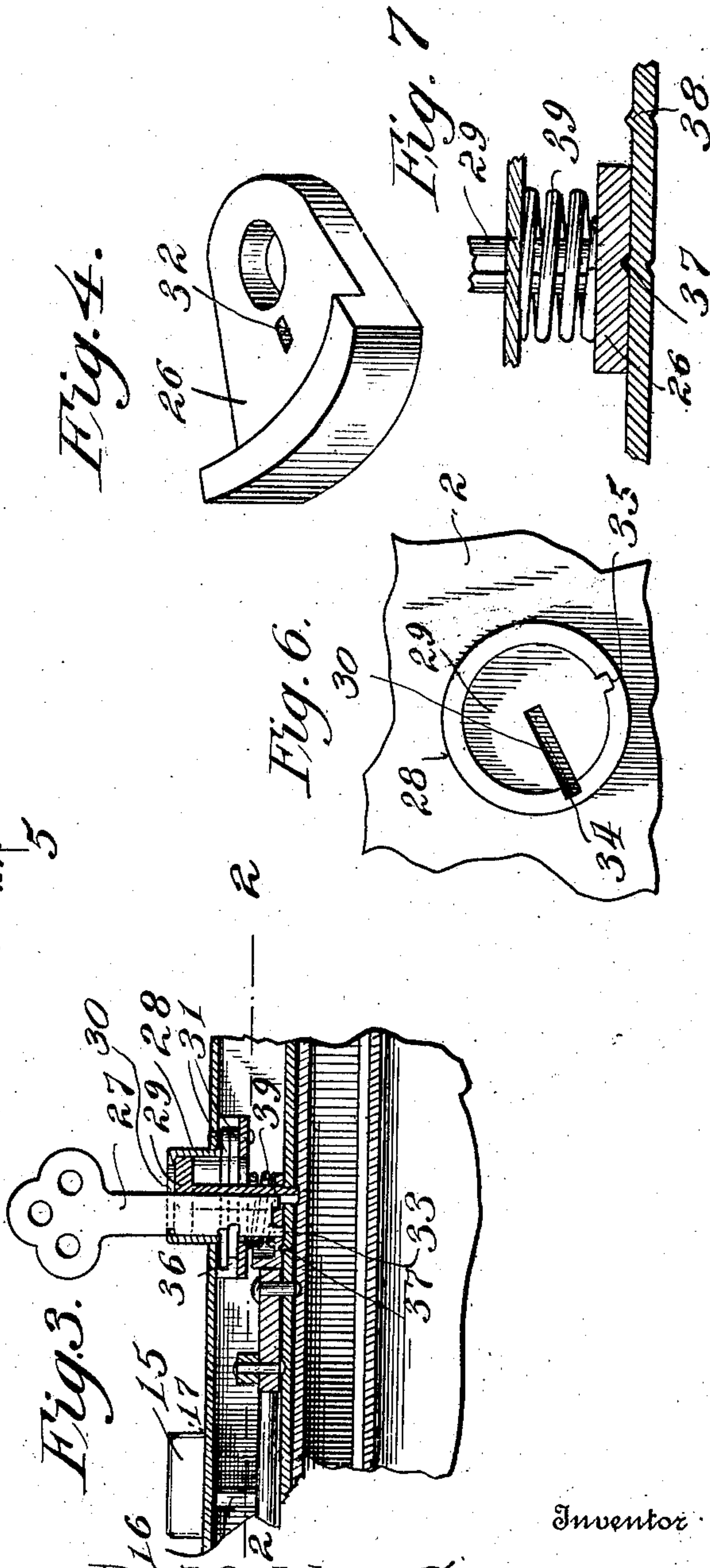
976,706.

Patented Nov. 22, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
N. H. Lybrand
C. Bradway.



Inventor
DeKeller Stamey
By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DE KELLER STAMEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOCKING DEVICE FOR VALISES.

976,706.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 22, 1910.

Application filed April 16, 1910. Serial No. 555,799.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DE KELLER STAMEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the State of New York, have
5 invented new and useful Improvements in Locking Devices for Valises, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to grips, traveling bags, valises, and the like, and relates more
10 particularly to locking devices of that type which are self-latching upon the mere closing of the grip bag or valises.

The invention has for one of its objects to improve and simplify the construction
15 and operation of devices of this character so as to be comparatively simple and inexpensive to manufacture, reliable and efficient in use, and so designed that the article to which it is applied can be latched auto-
20 matically, the latch holding the article closed at a plurality of points so that there is no danger of the article gaping open.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a novel latching means together
25 with a lock for holding the latch in locked position.

With these objects in view, and others as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises the various novel fea-
30 tures of construction and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawings, which
35 illustrate one embodiment of the invention; Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a grip or valise having the improved locking device. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of the locking device. Fig. 3 is
40 a detail sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the locking cam. Fig. 5 is a vertical section on line 5—5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the key lock. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view
45 on line 7—7 of Fig. 2.

Similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

In the present instance, I have selected to
50 illustrate the invention as applied to an ordinary grip or valise, but it is to be understood that the locking device may be employed for suit cases, square traveling bags, purses, and the like, without any modifica-
55 tion in the method of operation.

Referring to the drawing, A designates the body of a grip, which has the usual frame pieces 1 and 1^a at the opening of the body to reinforce and effectively close the same. On the outer frame piece 1 is se- 60 cured a casing 2 for the latching or locking device. This device as shown in Fig. 2, consists of two latch bars or rods 3, extending longitudinally of the casing and having their outer ends passing through openings 4 65 in the end walls of the casing, and these projecting ends are round at 5 to engage in sockets or recesses 6 of fixed catch members 7 on the under frame piece 1^a that are so dis- posed to lie flat against the end walls of the 70 casing when the grip is closed, and during the closing movement, the latch bars will be pressed inwardly until they are opposite the recesses 6 when they will spring out- wardly to locking position. These latching 75 rods are yieldingly held projected by a helical spring 8 encircling each rod and disposed between a collar 9 on the rod and a bearing 10 fixed in the casing, the collar being se- cured to the rod. The inner ends of the 80 rods are pivotally connected at 11 with a rocker or lever 12 centrally pivoted at 13 in the bottom of the casing or on the section 1 of the grip. This rocker has one end con- nected by a link 14 with a slide mounted on 85 the top of the casing and having a stem 16 extending through a slot 17 in the casing and connecting with the link 14. It will thus be seen that by moving the slide in one direction, the latch rods 3 will be drawn in- 90 wardly so that the grip can be opened and as soon as the slide is released, the springs 8, which are pressed by the movement of the slide, will cause the latch rods to return to normal projected position. It may be de- 95 sirable to latch the grip closed at a point intermediate the ends of the casing and for this purpose, a pivoted latch 18 is arranged at the center of the casing and by means of a link 19, it is connected with a central 100 arm 20 on the lever 12, and this latch projects through an opening 21 in the side of the casing 2 and enters a hollow catch 22 projecting upwardly from the frame sec- tion 1^a and the latch has a projection 23 105 which engages the portion 24 of the said catch 22. In order that the catch 22 may yield during the closing of the grip, the outer surface of the latch 18 is beveled at 25 so that when the portion 24 strikes the 110

beveled part of the latch, the latter will tilt to one side so as to enter the hollow catch and interlock therewith.

In order to lock the latches, it is merely necessary to provide a device which will engage the actuating lever 12 in such a manner to prevent it from being moved by the slide 15. This device is in the form of a swinging element or cam 26 mounted in the casing 2 at one side of the lever so that it can be swung into and out of engagement with the same. As shown in Fig. 2, the latches are located in gripping position, since the device 26 engages the lever and prevents the same from being actuated in a direction to release the latches. This member 26 is adapted to be operated by a key 27 insertible in a lock of any approved construction, such, for instance, as a Yale lock. This lock comprises in the present instance, a fixed barrel 28 in which is a plug 29, that has a slot 30 for receiving the key. The barrel is fastened in the casing 2 and the rotation of the plug can be effected only by a key of certain shape, since tumblers 31 are employed. The plug 29 has its lower end extending through an opening in the cam element 26 and entered in a hole in the bottom of the casing 1, and in this cam element is arranged a socket or recess 32, into which engages a projection 33 on the end of the key. The projections and sockets can be varied as to their location and shape so that a large variety of keys may be employed so that this feature, in connection with the tumblers will effectively prevent the opening or unlocking of the grip by a skeleton key or other instrument. The barrel or casing 28, as shown in Fig. 6, has two slots 34 and 35, and when the plug 29 of the lock has its key hole in line with one slot, the key can be inserted and turned for throwing the cam or device 26 to locking position and at this time the key will be opposite the other slot so that the key can be withdrawn.

In order to hold the device 26 in either locked or unlocked position, the under side thereof is provided with a depression or socket 36 into which engages one of two projections 37 and 38, when the device is in either position, the said projections being arranged on the bottom of the casing 1, and if desired, a spring 39 may be employed to press the device 26 downwardly to hold the same on either projection and thereby prevent accidental movement of the cam device. By the use of the cam device, the latches will be effectively locked, and should the latches refuse to work for any reason, the cam can serve to force the latches to locking position.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and

of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention relates, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A locking device for grips and the like comprising separate members, latches on one of the members, catches on the other member with which the latches engage, an oscillatory member to which both latches are pivotally connected for simultaneous movement, an oscillatory device disposed in the same plane with the oscillatory member to engage the same when the latches are in locking position, means for yieldingly holding the device into or out of engagement with the member, and a lock disposed adjacent the device for permitting the latter to be shifted to and from member-engaging position by a key directly engaged with the device.

2. A locking device for grips and the like comprising a latch, a catch, means for yieldingly holding the latch in engagement with the catch, an oscillatory member connected with the latch, means for moving the member to disengage the latch from the catch, a pivoted device movable into and out of engagement with the member, a lock having a plug coincident with the axis on which the device moves, means on the device with which a key inserted in the lock engages for moving the device to and from member-engaging position, stops for limiting the movement of the device, and means for yieldingly holding the device in engagement with the stops when the device is in either extreme position.

3. A locking device of the class described comprising separate members relatively movable, a casing on one of the members, locking rods mounted in the casing projecting out of the ends thereof, a pivoted latch projecting out of the side of the casing, a lever pivoted in the casing and to which all the latches are connected for simultaneous movement, catches on the other member to be engaged by the latches, means for moving the lever to release the latches, a key actuated member pivoted in the casing to move into and out of engagement with the lever for locking and unlocking the same, means on the key-actuated member with which a key engages to move the member positively into and out of engagement with the lever, and a key lock arranged in coöperative relation with the key actuated member to engage

the key with the last-mentioned means while the key is in the lock for actuating the member.

4. A locking device of the class described
5 comprising separate members relatively
movable, a casing on one of the members,
locking rods mounted in the casing project-
ing out of the ends thereof, a pivoted latch
projecting out of the side of the casing, a
10 lever pivoted in the casing and to which all
the latches are connected for simultaneous
movement, catches on the other member to
be engaged by the latches, means for moving
the lever to release the latches, a key actu-
15 ated member pivoted in the casing to move

into and out of engagement with the lever
for locking and unlocking the same, a key
lock arranged in coöperative relation with
the key actuated member to engage the key
with the member while the key is in the 20
lock for actuating the member, and means
for yieldingly holding the key actuated
member in either locking or unlocking posi-
tion.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 25
in presence of two witnesses.

DE KELLER STAMEY.

Witnesses:

EDWARD HUTH,
ALBERT HUTH.