

Jan. 2, 1923.

1,440,480

J. A. MEISEL.
TRUNK.
FILED MAY 21, 1921.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1

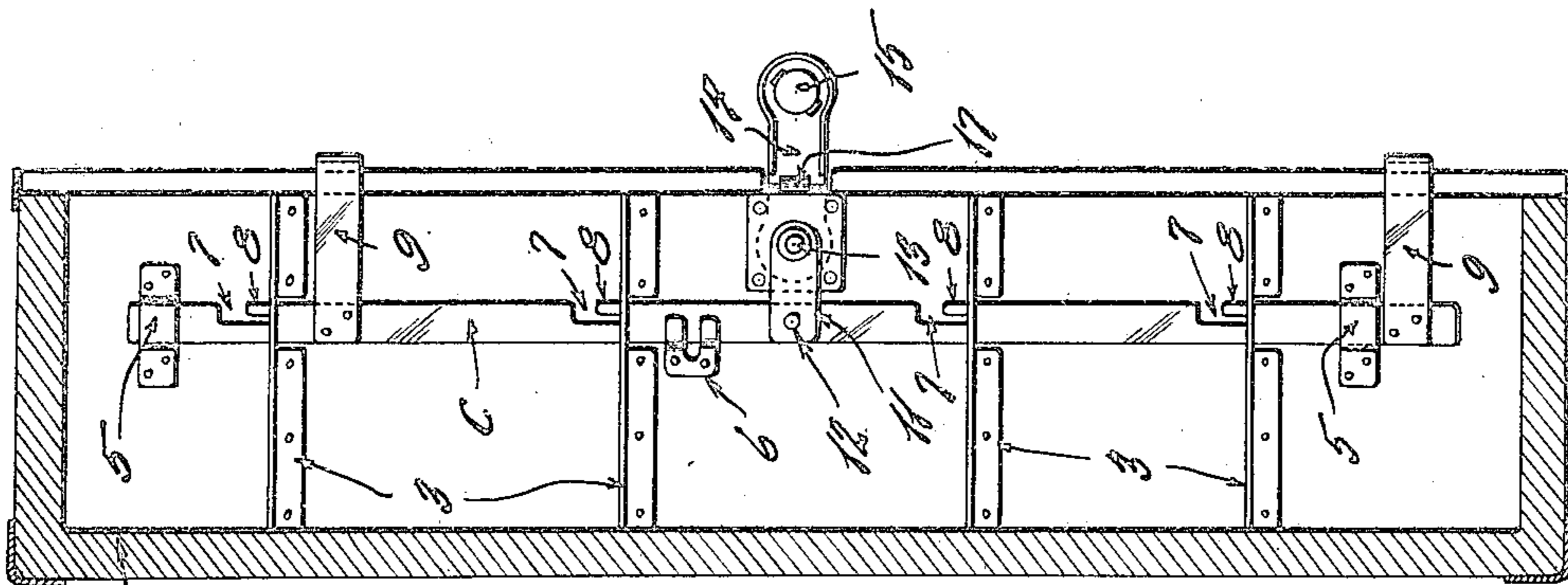


Fig. 11.

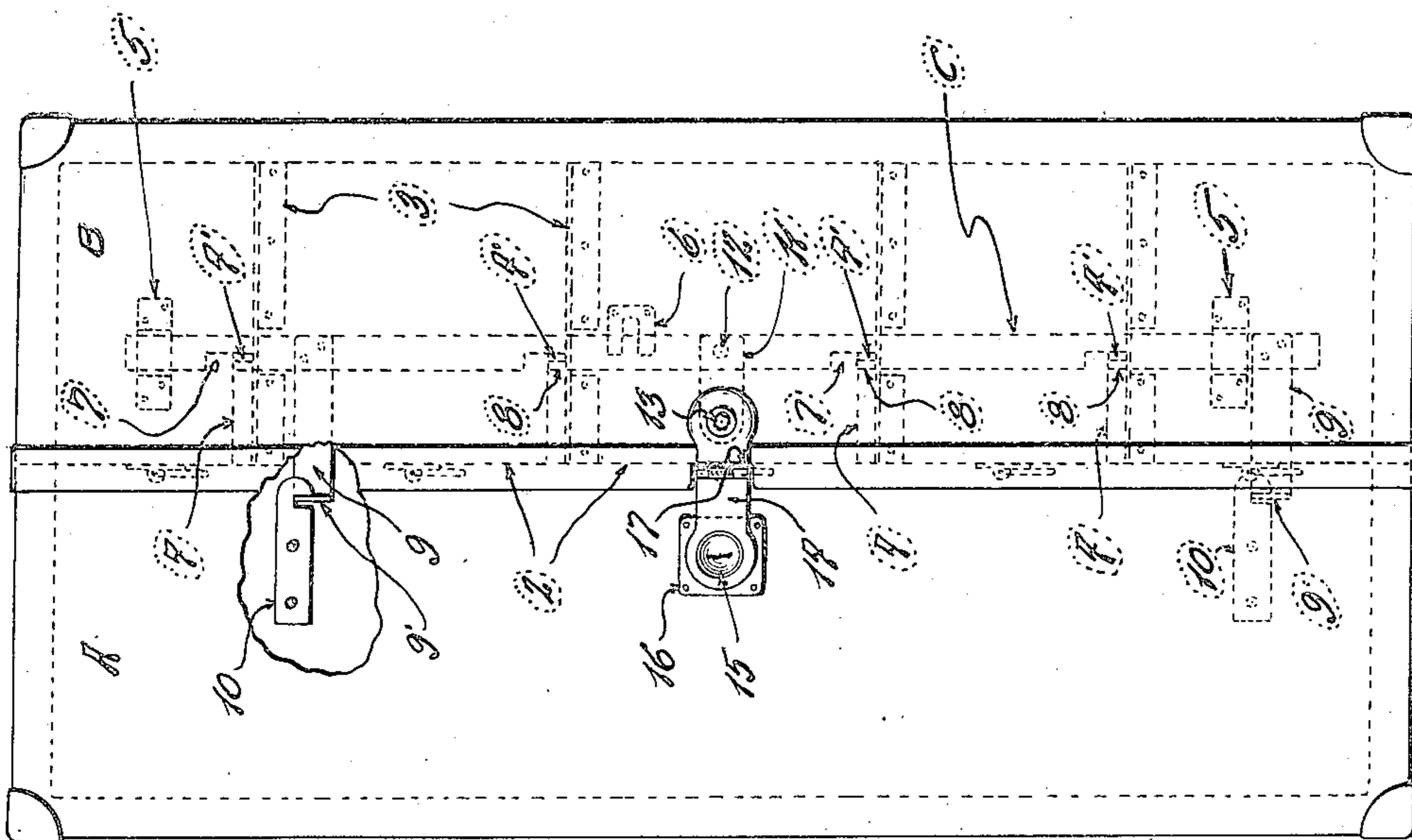


Fig. 12.

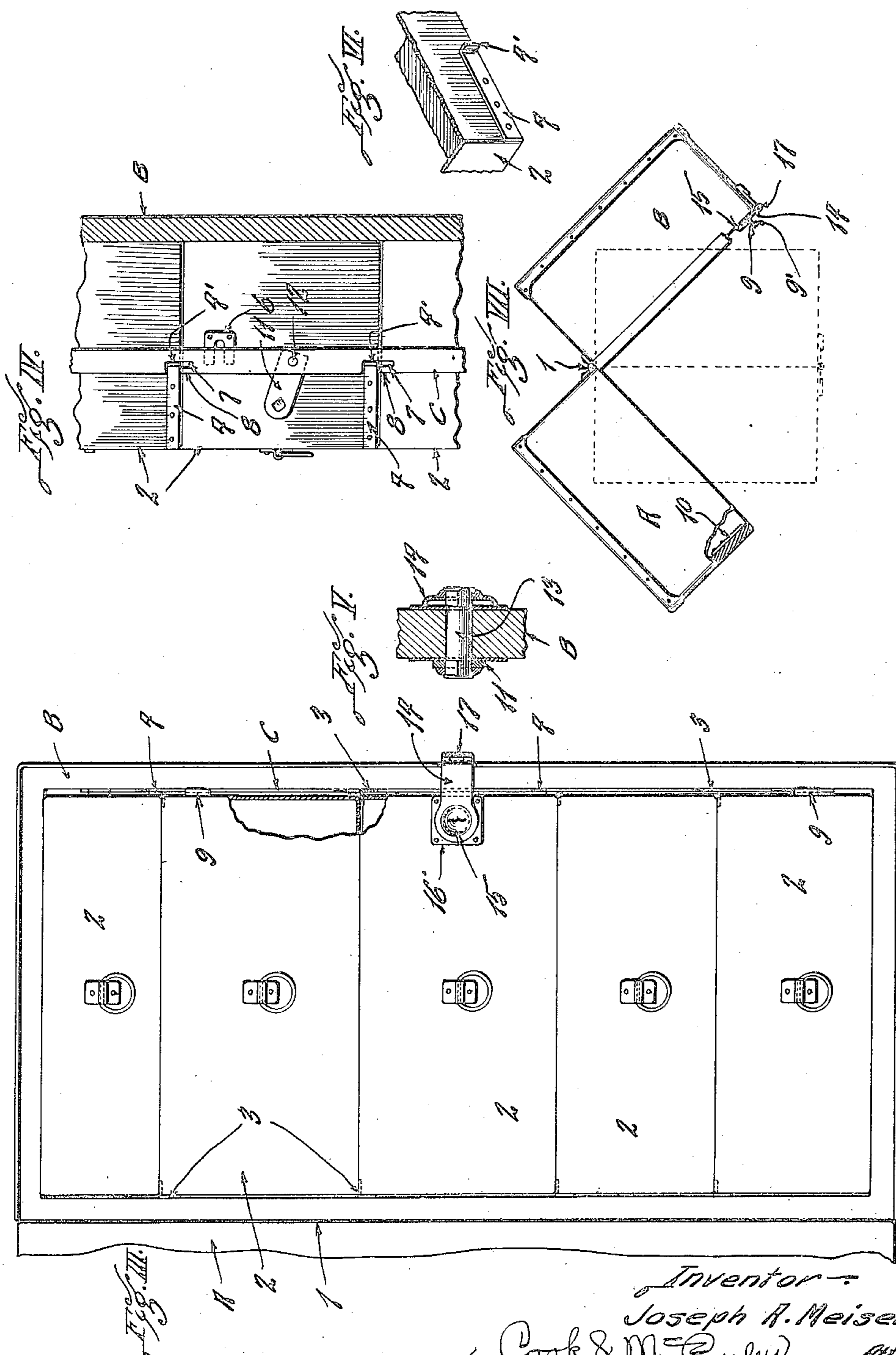
Inventor—
Joseph A. Meisel
by Cook & McCauley *phys.*

Jan. 2, 1923.

J. A. MEISEL.
TRUNK.
FILED MAY 21, 1921.

1,440,480

2 SHEETS-SHEET 2



Inventor -
Joseph A. Meisel
by Cook & McQuay Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. MEISEL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TRUNK.

Application filed May 21, 1921. Serial No. 471,304.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. MEISEL, a citizen of the United States of America, a resident of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in trunks, and the novel features of the invention are especially adapted for use in a trunk of the wardrobe type having one or more drawers. One of the objects is to produce a simple and convenient means for locking the drawers. Another object is to provide a substantial means for locking the trunk sections in their closed positions. A further object is to provide a locking means of this kind common to the drawers and trunk sections.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention comprises the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein is shown the preferred embodiment of the invention. However, it is to be understood that the invention comprehends changes, variations and modifications which come within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In the preferred form of the invention, an ordinary trunk hasp at the exterior of the trunk serves as an operating member for the trunk-locking device and also for the drawer-locking elements. This hasp is pivoted to one of the trunk sections and it can be turned to lock and unlock the drawers and trunk sections. The hasp carries a key-controlled lock which may be applied to a keeper on one of the trunk sections for the purpose of locking the trunk. Furthermore, when the trunk is opened, the same hasp can be actuated to control the locking means for the drawers, and the key-controlled lock can be operated to lock all of the drawers without locking the trunk sections.

Fig. I is a front elevation of a wardrobe trunk embodying the features of this invention, a portion of one of the trunk sections being broken away to show a part of the locking means.

Fig. II is a vertical section taken through one of the trunk sections and showing the locking bar and its operating means.

Fig. III is an inside view of one of the trunk sections showing the drawers and the locking means therefor.

Fig. IV is a fragmentary vertical section through one of the trunk sections showing the locking bar in its unlocked position.

Fig. V is an enlarged section showing the operating shaft to which the hasp is secured.

Fig. VI is a perspective view showing a portion of one of the drawers and the keeper carried thereby.

Fig. VII is a plan view on a small scale showing the two sections of the trunk, a portion of one of the sections being broken away to show a locking element.

The wardrobe trunk herein shown comprises trunk sections A and B hinged to each other at 1, as shown by Fig. VII. The trunk section B is provided with a series of superposed drawers 2 slidably mounted on guide bars 3 located within the trunk section B and secured to the side walls thereof. One side of each drawer is provided with a keeper 4, which may consist of a plain, flat bar secured to the drawer and bent to form a locking tongue 4'. The several locking tongues 4' are in alinement with each other, as shown by Figs. I and IV.

C designates a vertical locking bar interposed between a side wall of the trunk section B and the adjacent faces of the drawers 2, said locking bar being loosely mounted in upper and lower guides 5. A guide member 6 is secured to the trunk section B so as to overlap the locking bar C at a point between the upper and lower guides. Slots 7 are formed in the front edge of the locking bar C to receive the projecting tongues 4' on the drawers. Each slot 7 is approximately L-shaped to provide a locking finger 8 which cooperates with a locking tongue

4'. Each slot 7 is open at the front edge of the locking bar to receive one of the tongues.

Fig. IV shows the locking bar C in its unlocked position, the tongues 4' on the drawers being located in the open upper ends of the slots 7, so the drawers can be opened and closed without disturbing the locking bar. This bar can be moved upwardly from the position shown by Fig. IV to the locking position shown by Figs. I and II. When the bar C occupies the last mentioned position, its locking fingers 8 lie in front of the tongues 4' on the drawers, so as to lock all of the drawers in their closed positions.

Near its upper and lower ends the locking bar C is provided with extended locking arms 9 (Figs. I and II), said arms being rigidly secured to the bar and provided with flanges 9' at their outer ends adapted to enter keepers 10 on the inside of the trunk section A. Each keeper 10 is in the form of a hook rigidly secured to one of the side walls of the trunk section A. When the bar C occupies its locking position (Fig. I), the flanges 9' lie within the hooks 10 so as to lock the trunk sections in their closed positions. When the locking bar is lowered from the position shown by Fig. I, the flanges 9' pass from the hooks 10 to unlock the trunk sections, and at the same time the locking fingers 8 on the bar C move to the positions shown by Fig. IV so as to unlock all of the drawers.

It will now be understood that the locking bar C can be raised and lowered to lock and unlock the drawers and trunk sections. When the trunk is open as shown by full lines in Fig. VII, the locking bar can be operated to lock and unlock the drawers, the locking arms 9 then being ineffective for the reason that they are remote from the hooks 10.

The means for operating the locking bar C comprises an arm 11 pivoted at 12 to the locking bar and rigidly secured to an operating shaft 13 passing through a side wall of the trunk section B. A hasp 14 is located outside of the trunk sections and rigidly secured to the operating shaft 13. This hasp serves as an operating handle for the locking bar C, said hasp being movable about the axis of shaft 13 to raise and lower the locking bar.

An ordinary key-actuated lock 15 is carried by the outer end of the hasp 14 as shown by Figs. I and II. I do not deem it necessary to show the key-actuated elements inside of the hasp, for they are old and well known in the art and may be constructed in any suitable manner. A keeper 16 (Fig. I), secured to the trunk section A, is adapted to receive the lock 15 on the hasp 14 so as to lock the trunk sections to each other. When

the hasp is locked in the position shown by Fig. I, it serves as means for connecting the trunk sections, and it retains the locking arms 9 in engagement with the hooks 10 so as to unite the trunk sections near their upper and lower ends.

The hasp 14 is provided with a hinge 17 so it can be swung to the position shown by Figs. III and VII when the trunk sections are separated from each other. It is sometimes desirable to lock all of the drawers when the trunk is open, and for this reason the front of one of the drawers is provided with a keeper 16' (Fig. III) adapted to receive the key-controlled lock 15 when the hasp 14 occupies the position shown by Figs. III and VII. When the hasp is locked in this position, the locking bar C is held in its operative position so as to lock all of the drawers. However, if any one of the drawers is open when the locking bar is shifted to its locking position, that particular drawer will not be locked, so it is possible to lock any one or more of the drawers without locking the others, this being occasionally desirable when some of the drawers contain valuable articles while the others contain less valuable articles accessible for frequent use.

I claim:

1. A trunk comprising trunk sections, a drawer in one of said sections, and a locking device comprising locking means for said trunk sections, locking means for said drawer, operating means common to both of said locking means and a key controlled lock common to both of said locking means.

2. A trunk comprising trunk sections, a drawer in one of said sections, and a locking device comprising a keeper carried by said drawer, a keeper carried by one of said trunk sections, locking elements carried by the other trunk section and adapted to cooperate with both of said keepers, an operating member common to said locking elements, and a key-controlled lock whereby said operating member is secured to lock said drawer and trunk sections.

3. A trunk comprising trunk sections, a drawer in one of said sections, and a locking device comprising a keeper carried by said drawer, a keeper carried by one of said trunk sections, locking elements carried by the other trunk section and adapted to cooperate with both of said keepers, a hasp pivoted to the last mentioned trunk section, means for transmitting motion from said hasp to said locking elements, and a key-controlled lock whereby said hasp is secured.

4. A trunk comprising trunk sections, a drawer in one of said sections, and a locking device comprising a keeper carried by said drawer, a keeper carried by one of said trunk sections, locking elements carried by the other trunk section and adapted to co-

operate with both of said keepers, a hasp pivoted to the last mentioned trunk section, means for transmitting motion from said hasp to the locking elements carried by the last mentioned trunk section, a hasp-receiving keeper on the last mentioned trunk section, a hasp-receiving keeper on said drawer, and a key-controlled lock carried by said hasp and adapted to cooperate with both of said hasp-receiving keepers. 10

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I hereunto affix my signature.

JOSEPH A. MEISEL.