

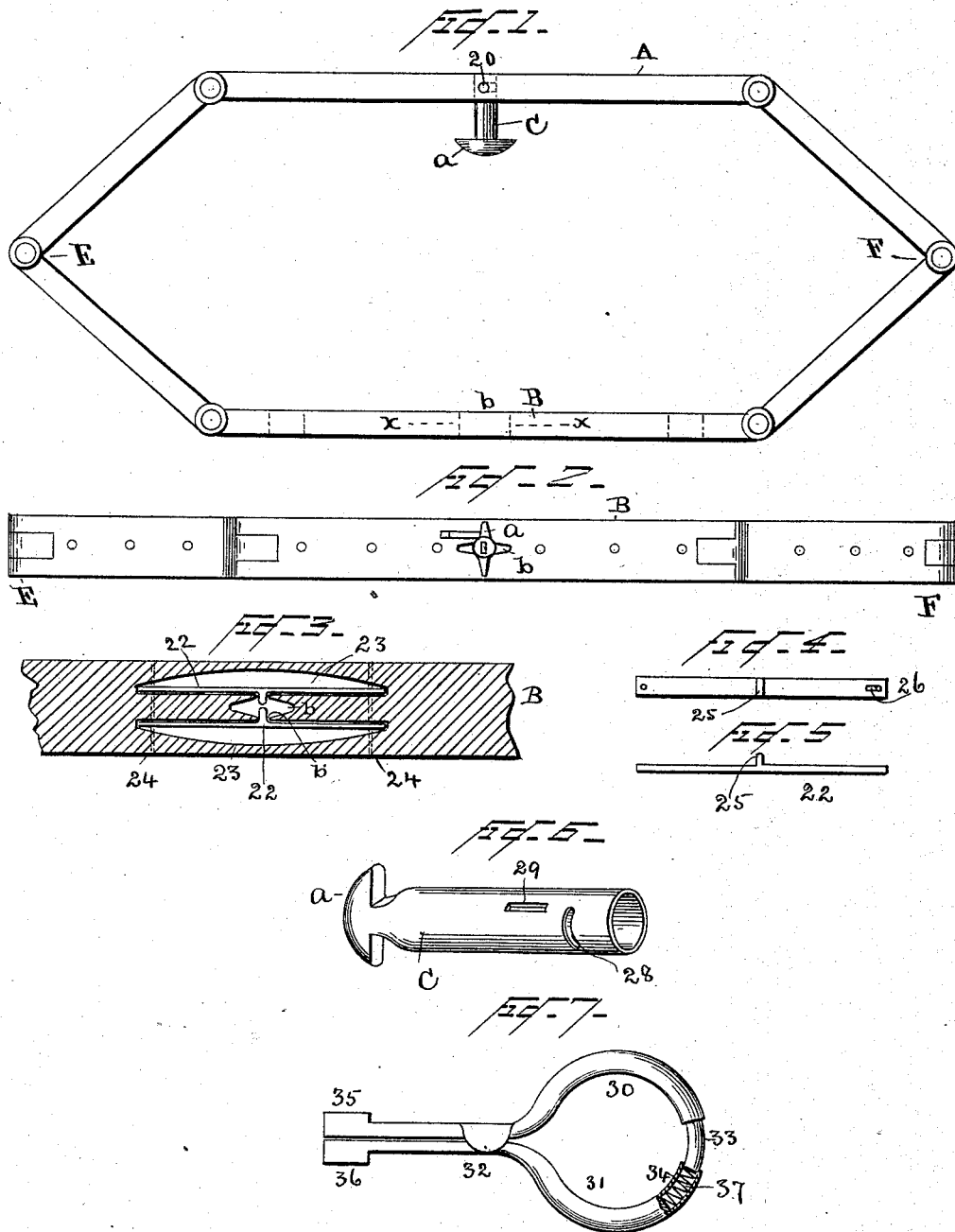
(No Model.)

T. W. HARRISON.

BAG LOCK.

No. 384,688.

Patented June 19, 1888.



WITNESSES.

Horris & Clark.  
S. Specht.

INVENTOR.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. HARRISON, OF TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## BAG-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,688, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed February 25, 1888. Serial No. 265,266. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. HARRISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bag-Locks; and I do 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 the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a bag-lock, and has for its object the provision of a lock and key that will be simple, efficient, durable, and not liable to get out of repair.

The improvement consists of the novel construction and combination of parts, which will be more fully hereinafter set forth and claimed, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a frame that is applied to the mouth of a sack, showing my improved lock; Fig. 2, a front view of a section of the frame, showing the same locked; Fig. 3, a section on the line X X of Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale; Fig. 4, a front view of the spring; Fig. 5, an edge view of the spring; Fig. 6, a perspective view of the lock-bolt, and Fig. 7 a side view of the key.

The frame may be of any approved form, and is composed of the sides A and B, which are separable, and the hinged ends E and F, which support the upper end of the bag or sack. The bolt C is provided at one end with an oblong head, *a*, and at its other end with a groove or slot, 28, which extends about one-quarter way around the bolt and receives the inner end of a pin, 20, which fastens the said bolt C in an opening in the side A of the frame. The oblong head *a* is adapted to pass through a corresponding opening, *b*, in the side B, after which the bolt is turned about one-quarter way around to set the head *a* crosswise of the opening *b* and lock the two sides A and B together. The side B is provided with a recess, 23, above and below the opening *b*. These recesses extend parallel with the edges of the side and increase in depth from their ends toward their middle, being widest at this point to permit free movement of the springs 22,

which are located therein and are fastened by pins 24. The opening 26 at one end of each spring is elongated to permit the longitudinal movement of the said end incident to the lateral motion of the spring when locking and unlocking the bolt. The locking-studs 25, extending from the opposing sides of the springs, pass through openings *b'* and project into the opening *b* to engage with the lock-bolt C and hold it against accidental displacement or from being readily opened by officious persons.

The lock-bolt is provided with an opening, 29, in each side to receive the locking-studs 25, and may be tubular or have the bore extend only part way of its length. The openings 29 extend into the bore.

The key especially designed for opening the lock is composed of two members, 30 and 31, pivotally connected together at 32 about midway of their ends. The front ends of the members 30 and 31 extend parallel and lie close together, and are provided with the oppositely-disposed extensions 35 and 36, which correspond with the openings 29 in the bolt, and the rear ends of the members curve oppositely and form a circle. The end of the member 31 is provided with a socket, 34, in which is fitted the coil-spring 37, and the end of the member 30 terminates in the tenon 33, which is adapted to enter the socket 34.

When the frame is closed, the head *a* of the lock-bolt C passes through the opening *b* and compresses the springs 22. When the head has passed completely through the opening *b* and is turned so as to set crosswise thereof, the frame is locked, and the locking-lugs 25 will enter the openings 29 in the lock-bolt and hold it from further movement in either direction. To unlock the frame the key is passed within the lock-bolt until the extensions 35 and 36 come opposite the locking-lugs 25. Now, by compressing the outer ends of the key the extensions 35 and 36 will be separated and force the locking-lugs 25 out of the openings 29, when by turning the key the lock-bolt will be rotated until its head *a* will register with the opening *b*, when the frame or sack can be opened. The locking-extensions 35 and 36 are about equal to the thickness of the shell of the lock-bolt, so that they will not project beyond the sides of the bolt and interfere with its free movement.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a bag-lock, the combination, with the side A and the side B, having an oblong opening, of the lock-bolt C, having an oblong head, and a spring having a locking-lug which is adapted to engage with the said bolt, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the side A, the side B, the lock-bolt having a longitudinal opening and side openings, and the springs having locking-lugs, of the key composed of two members pivoted together and having oppositely-disposed extensions to enter the lateral openings in the said bolt, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination, with the side A and the side B, having the oblong opening *b*, the recesses 23, and the lateral openings *b'*, of the springs 22, having locking-lugs, and the lock-bolt having openings in its side to receive the

said locking-lugs, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The combination of the sides A and B, the springs 22, having locking-lugs, the lock-bolt having a longitudinal bore and lateral openings, and the key composed of two members pivotally connected together midway of their ends, the front ends of the members extending parallel and terminating in oppositely-disposed extensions, and the rear ends of the members curving in opposite directions to form a circle, one end having a socket and a spring and the other end having a tenon which is adapted to enter the said socket, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

THOMAS W. HARRISON.

Witnesses:

DAVID GRIER,

JOHN P. ROGERS.