

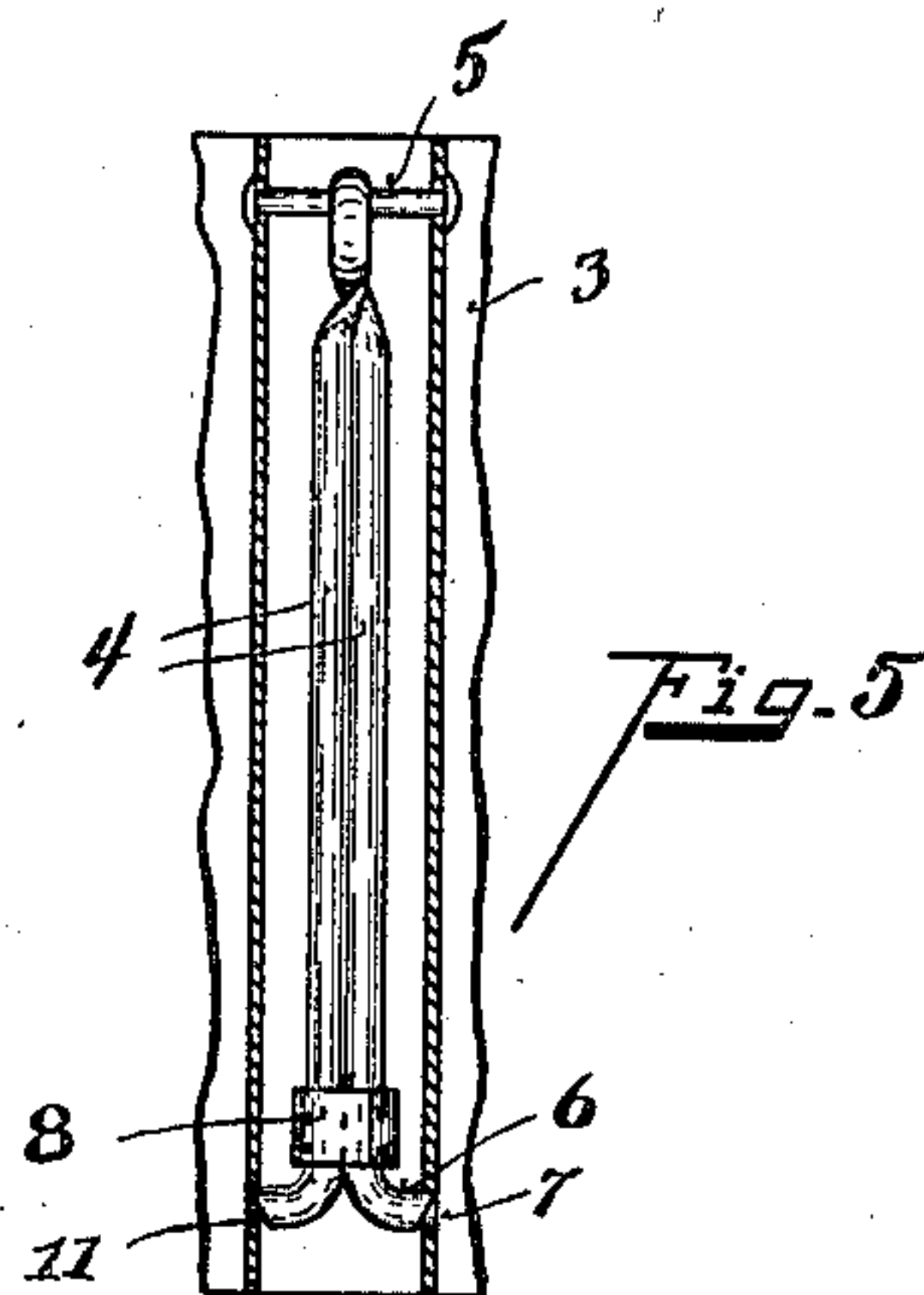
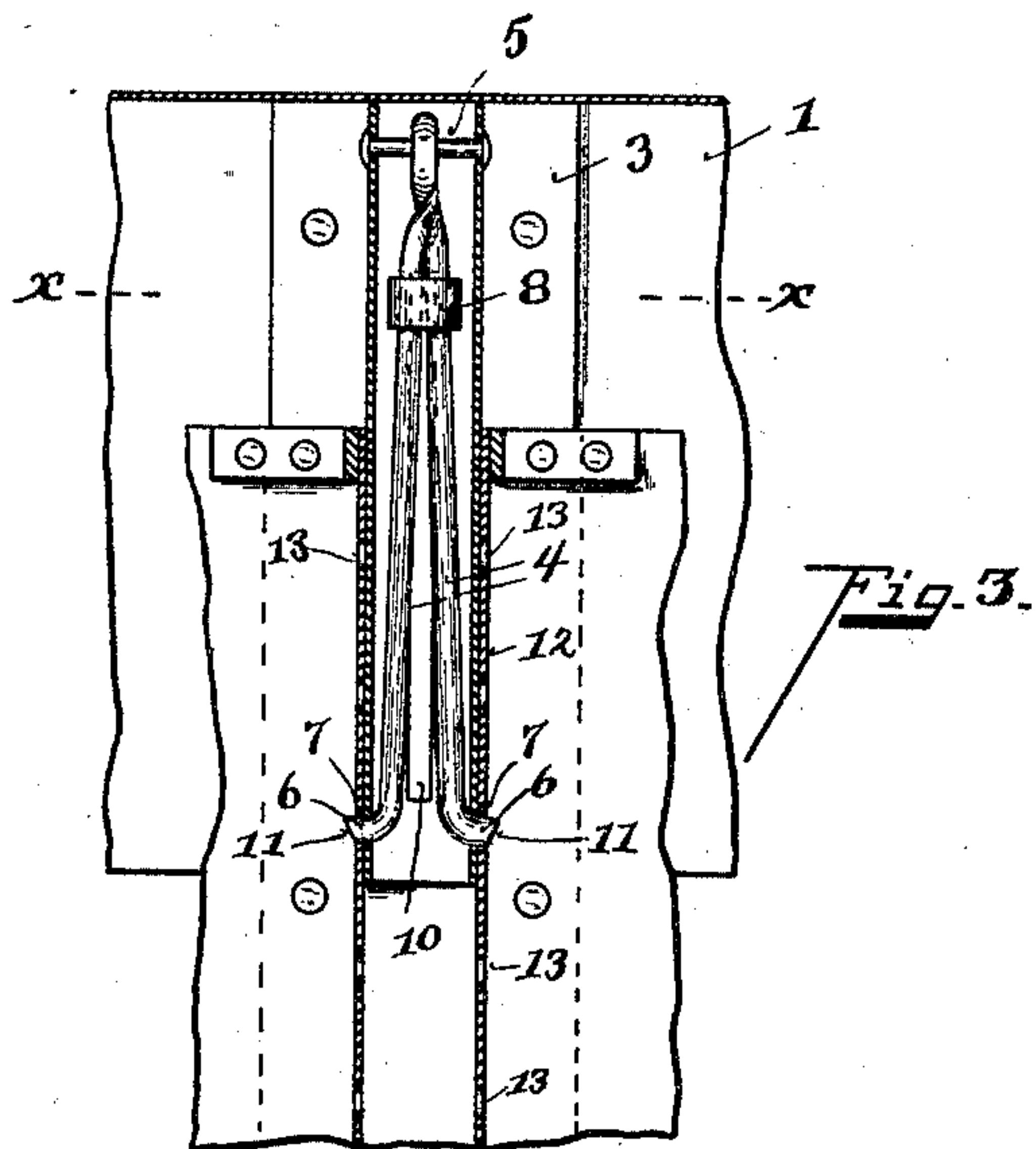
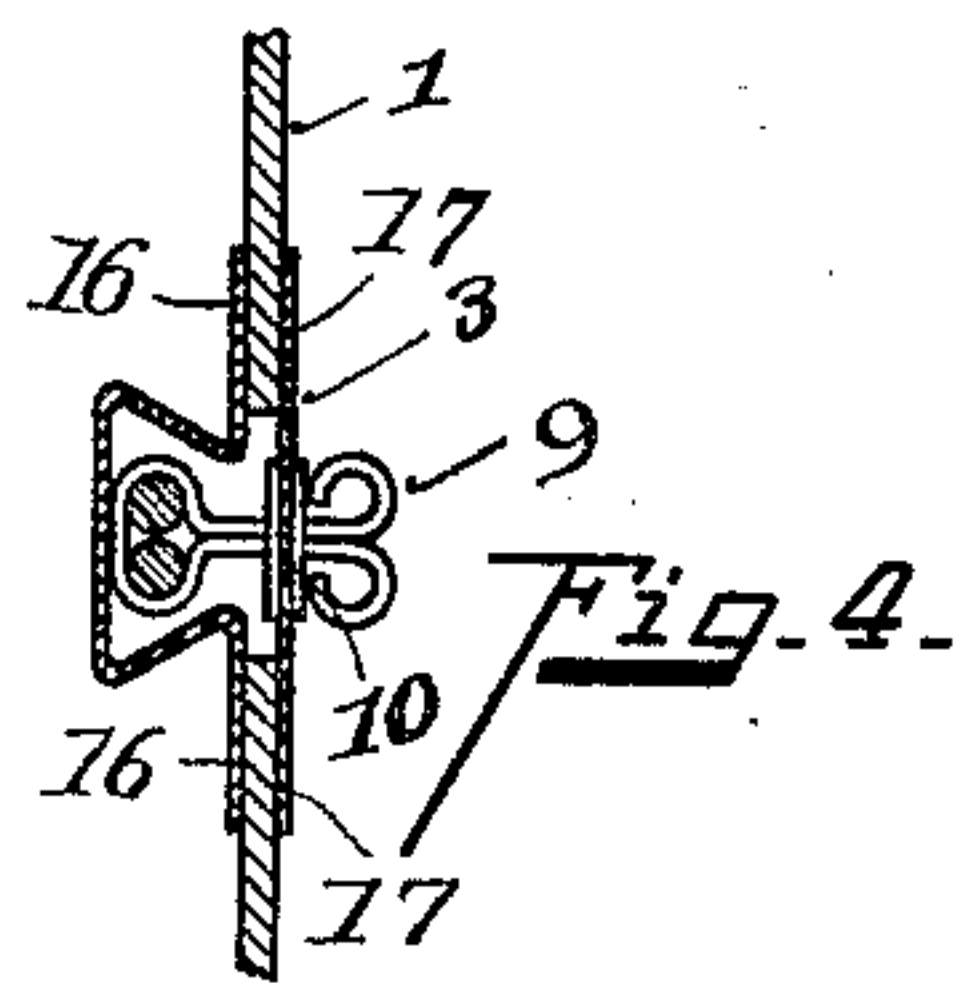
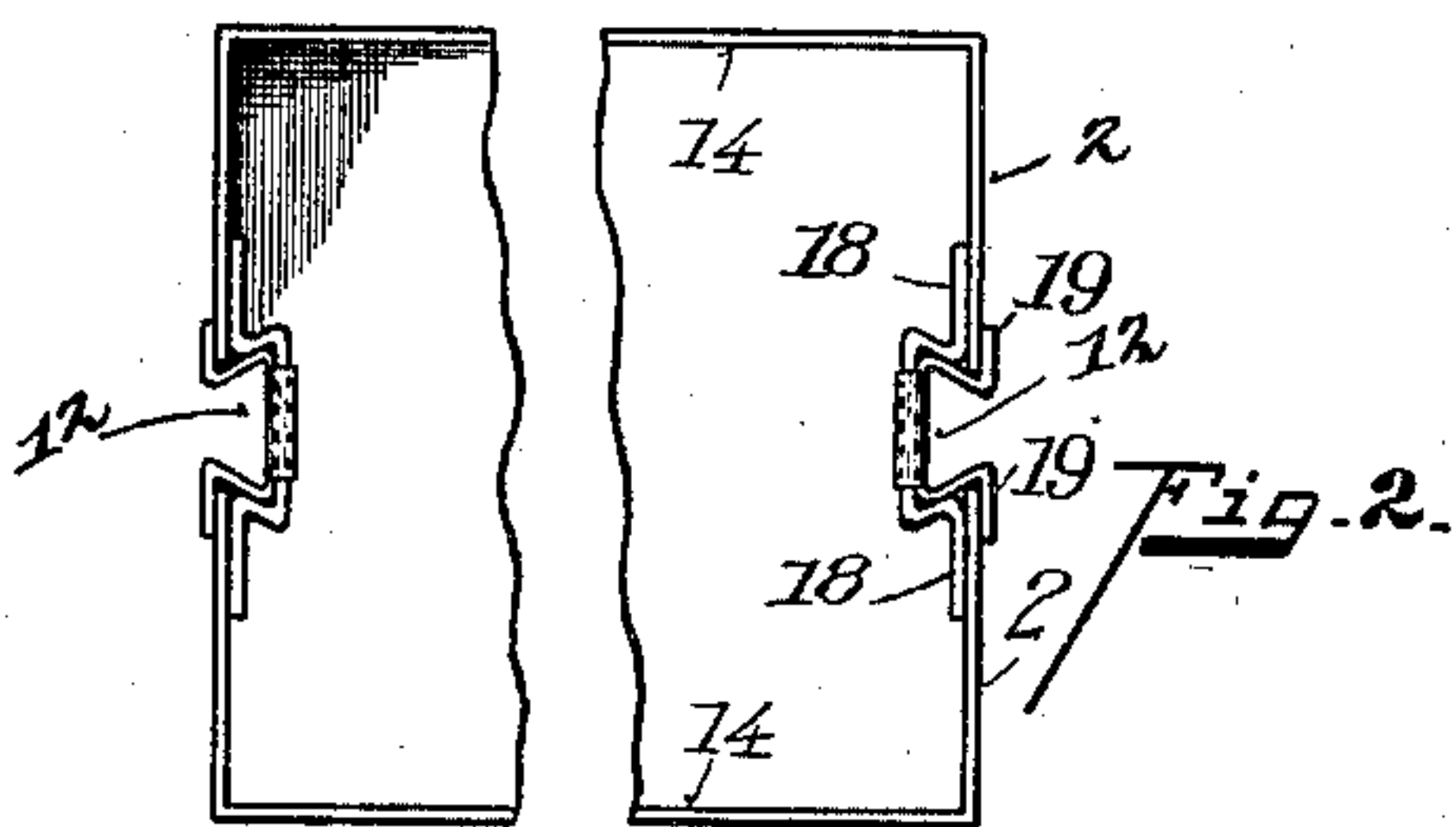
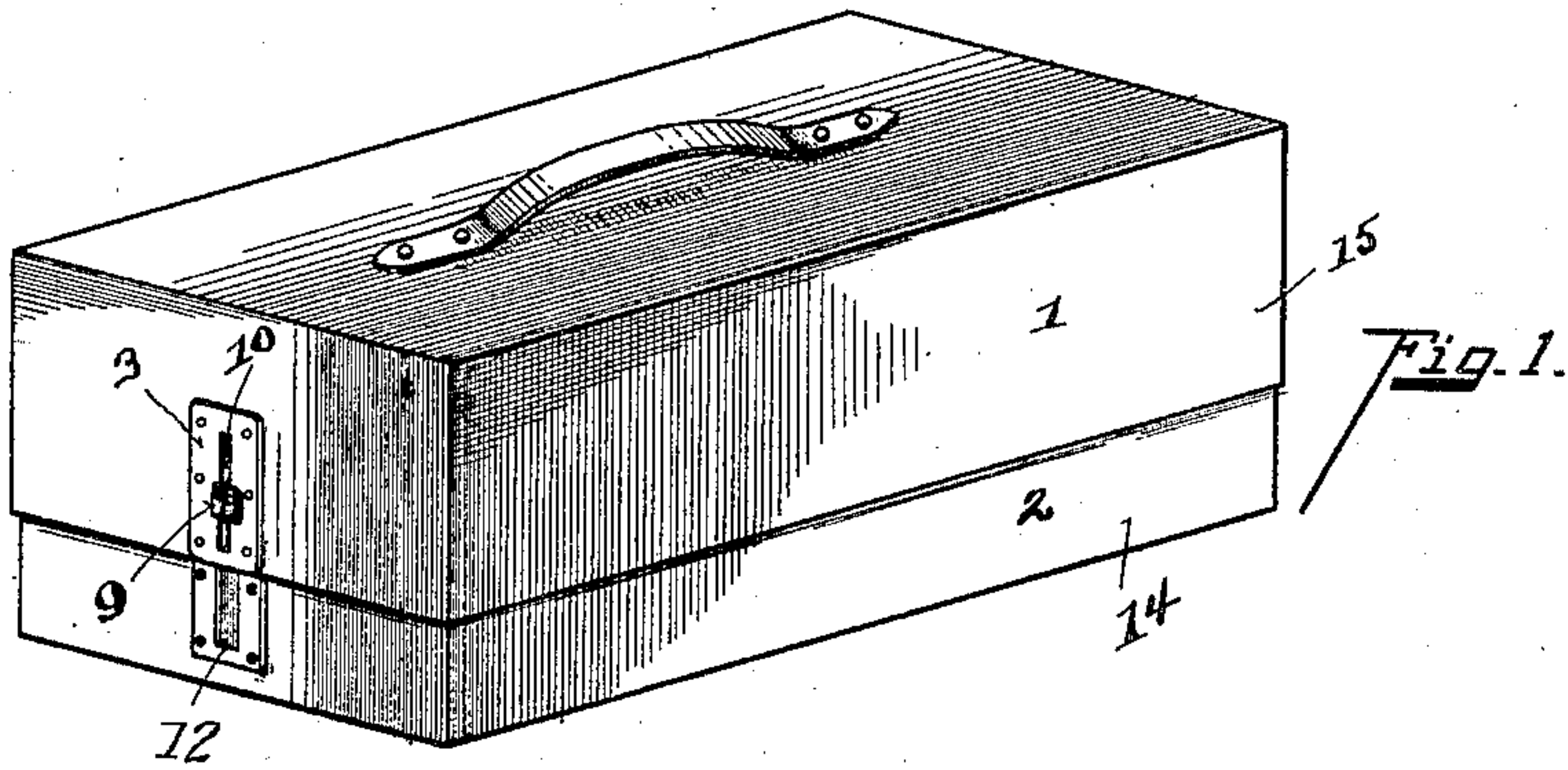
No. 701,440.

Patented June 3, 1902.

T. A. WILKINSON.  
TELESCOPING VALISE.

(Application filed May 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS ALLEN WILKINSON, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-FIFTHS TO WALTER W. WARWICK AND FRANK B. WARWICK, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## TELESCOPING VALISE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,440, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed May 25, 1901. Serial No. 61,914. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS ALLEN WILKINSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telescoping Valises, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device for locking and unlocking a telescopic valise.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a device which will lock at any point of the telescopic action of the valise-sections.

Another object of my invention is to provide instrumentalities rendering such locking automatic when the sections are strained apart.

Another object of my invention is to provide a simple mechanism for throwing into or out of use the automatic locking feature.

Another object of my invention is to provide a device in which the respective metallic instrumentalities used to hold the locking-sockets and locking-bolts shall themselves interlock in a manner admitting of the telescopic action of said pieces, thus holding in unison the ends of the telescope, preventing them from working one on the other, and hence avoiding any strain on the locking instrumentalities themselves due to flexibility of the ends of the valise.

The features of my invention are more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved telescopic valise. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the lower valise-section. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of one end of the top and bottom valise-sections in locking position. Fig. 4 is a section on line *xx*, Fig. 3, of the upper valise-section. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation illustrating the locking mechanism held out of engagement.

1 2 represent the top and bottom sections of a telescoping valise.

3 represents a head attached to each end of the top section of the valise in the middle thereof and extending vertically. 4 represents a pair of diverging springs connected

to a cross-bar 5 in said head 3, the said springs having at their free ends hooks 6, protruding through holes 7 in the opposite sides of said head 3, at the lower end thereof. 8 represents a collar around said springs 4, having a knob 9 projected through a vertical slot 10 in the end of the telescope. When this collar 8 is moved toward the upper end of slot 10, so that the collar is moved toward the point of attachment of springs 4, the free hook or lock ends of the springs are expanded outward through holes 7 ready for locking operation, the lower faces of the hooks 6 having inclined faces 11 to ride freely over the locking-detent holes in the socket when the sections are pushed together.

12 represents a socket attached to each end of the under section 2 of the valise and registering with the head 3. 13 represents locking-orifices in the opposite sides of said socket, adapted to be engaged by the locking-hooks 6. The head and socket are telescoping and dovetailed, so as to interlock. The head and socket are vertical metallic pieces, forming male and female parts and having the cross-section shown in plan and cross-section views, Figs. 2 and 4, respectively. The spring-locks housed in the head or male element engaging into the detents of the socket or female member form a lock against strains applied in the plane of their telescopic action, while the dovetail formation of the head and socket forms a lock against all strains applied transversely to the plane of the telescopic action. When the sections are placed together and the heads entered, respectively, into the sockets of the under section, the ends of the top and bottom sections are held together as a single piece, and the respective ends of the telescope are prevented from working one on the other or having independent flexation. This construction is simple, automatic in locking, and the locking strength greater than the strains to which the valise is ever subjected in practice.

14 and 15 represent the adjacent ends of the top and bottom, respectively, and it is obvious that the interlocking head and socket hold these ends together independent of the



locking hooks and detents. All lateral stress is taken up by this interlocking engagement of head and socket, and all vertical stress is taken up by the locking hooks and detents.

5 The ends 14 and 15 when the head and socket are telescopically interlocked act as a single end, so that no amount of packing or lateral stress will prevent proper locking of the hooks in the detents, for this interlocking of  
10 the head and socket holds both the ends and the hooks and detent in proper relative arrangement and position. The head 3 also forms a housing for the locking springs and hooks, so that there is nothing exposed exte-  
15 riorly or interiorly likely to catch or tear the contents of the valise or the clothes of the person carrying the valise. The head and socket have upon each side the inner and outer lips, respectively, 16 17 18 19, by means  
20 of which the head and socket are secured to the intermediate edges 2 of the end sections of the telescope.

It will be seen that as the head and socket are attached to the corresponding faces of  
25 the ends of the telescope and extend in the same direction they form no obstruction between the opposing faces of the ends of the telescope, but, on the contrary, serve to pin and hold them close together along the entire  
30 plane of telescopic action. It is also evident that the end section of the telescope containing the female socket should be slotted or recessed to allow the insertion of the head, which is extended directly in the di-  
35 rection of the recesses of the socket. The result is a close union of parts without any lost motion or undue wear, the lock serving to strengthen the valise in every direction. While the preferred form is as shown, with  
40 the head and socket attached to the inner faces of the end sections, so as to be contained interior of the valise, out of danger of breakage and injury in transportation, I do not necessarily limit myself to this particular  
45 form, except in so far as the same is expressly claimed.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A lock attached to the ends of the sections of a telescope-valise and inwardly projected therefrom, consisting of a head and  
50 socket formed to telescope and to interlock against lateral stress, detents in the socket, and locking means housed in said head adapted to be engaged into said detents, substantially  
55 as specified.

2. A lock attached to the ends of the sections of a telescope-valise inwardly projected therefrom, consisting of a telescoping head and socket formed to interlock transversely  
60 to the plane of telescopic action, detents in the socket, locking means housed in the head adapted to be engaged into said detents to interlock the sections in the plane of tele-  
65 scopic action, and means for releasing said locking means from the detents, substantially as specified.

3. A lock attached to the ends of the sec-

tions of a telescope-valise inwardly projected therefrom, consisting of a dovetailed tele-  
70 scoping head and socket, detents in the socket, and locking means housed in the head adapted to be engaged into said detents, substantially as specified.

4. A lock attached to the ends of the sections of a telescope-valise, consisting of a  
75 socket attached to the under section, a head attached to the top section, the said head telescoping within the socket, the said head and socket being formed to interlock transversely  
80 to the plane of telescopic action, detents in the socket, locking means housed within the head having hook ends adapted to be engaged into said detents, and means for ex-  
85 panding and contracting said hook ends, substantially as specified.

5. A lock attached to the ends of the sections of a telescope-valise consisting in a  
90 socket attached to the under section, a head attached to the top section, the said head and socket being formed to telescope in the plane of telescopic action of the sections, and to in-  
95 terlock transversely thereto, detents in said socket, spring-locking devices housed within the head, the ends of which are adapted to be engaged into the said detents, a collar  
100 within said head embracing said spring-locking devices having a knob projected through a slot formed in the end of said top section, whereby the said springs are contracted and released from or into locking position, sub-

stantially as specified.  
6. A lock for a telescope-valise, consisting  
of a socket attached to the end of the under  
section upon the interior face, detents in said  
socket, a head attached to the interior face  
105 of the upper section adapted to telescope within said socket and interlocking therewith transversely to the plane of telescopic action, locking means within said head adapted to be engaged into said detents, and means for  
110 releasing the same, substantially as specified.

7. In a telescoping valise, housing-heads attached to the ends of the top telescoping  
section, diverging springs having hooked ends  
projected through orifices in the opposite  
115 sides of said heads, sockets attached to the ends of the bottom telescoping sections having a series of detents on its opposite sides adapted to be engaged by said hook ends, the  
120 said hooks having inclined under faces adapted to automatically slide by the detents without engagement when the sections are pressed together, said heads and sockets being formed to telescope and interlock against lateral  
125 stress, and means for controlling the locking position of said hook ends, substantially as specified.

8. In a telescoping valise, housing-heads attached to the ends of the top telescoping  
section, diverging springs having their con-  
130 verging ends secured within said housing-heads, a collar in each head encompassing said springs, each collar having a knob projected through a slot in the end of the top



section exteriorly exposed, the springs having hooked ends projected through orifices in opposite sides of said housing when the collar is moved in one direction, and compressed within the housing when the collar is moved in the opposite direction, receiving-sockets attached to the ends of the bottom telescoping section having detents in the opposite sides adapted to be engaged by the hook ends of the springs when protruded through said heads, the heads and sockets being formed to telescope and interlock against lateral stress, and the hook ends being formed to interlock with the detents automatically when the valise-sections are strained apart, substantially as specified.

9. In a lock for a telescope-valise, a head inwardly projected from the end of the upper section, a locking member housed therein, the corresponding end of the under section being slotted in the plane of telescopic action, a socket inwardly projected from the edges of said slot and provided with detents to receive the locking member of the head, the said head and socket being formed to interlock trans-

versely to the plane of telescopic action, substantially as specified.

10. A lock for a telescope-valise consisting of a head attached to the end of one section, the end of the opposing section being slotted, a socket projected from the edges of said slot in the direction of projection of the head, said head being formed to telescope and to interlock in said socket and slot, and means for locking said head and socket together, substantially as specified.

11. A head and socket attached to the corresponding faces of the ends of a telescope-valise, and extended therefrom in the same direction, said head and socket being formed to telescope and to interlock laterally, and means adapted to interlock said head and socket at any point in the plane of telescopic action, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

THOMAS ALLEN WILKINSON.

Witnesses:

OLIVER B. KAISER,  
ANNA MEAGHER.