

(No Model.)

W. WRIGHT.
WHIP SOCKET.

No. 395,374.

Patented Jan. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1

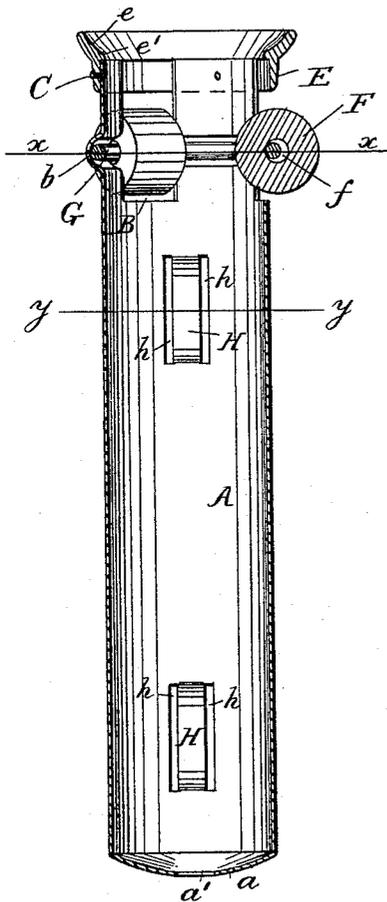


Fig. 2

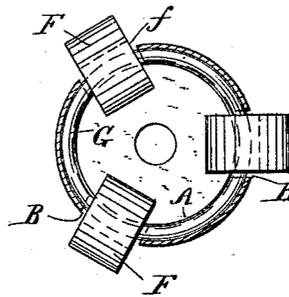
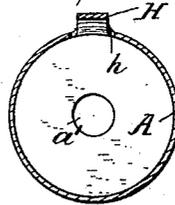


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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"
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, OF PLYMOUTH, COUNTY OF DEVON, ENGLAND.

WHIP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,374, dated January 1, 1889.

Application filed May 21, 1888. Serial No. 274,469. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WRIGHT, a citizen of Great Britain, residing at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Whip-Sockets; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to whip-sockets; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through the whip-socket. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken on line *xx* in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on line *yy* in Fig. 1.

The socket consists of a tube, A, of metal or other suitable material from which a whip-socket may be formed, and *a* is a bottom plate secured at the lower end of the tube and provided with the air-hole *a'*.

B are slots cut in the top of the socket, and *b* is a concavo-convex bulge formed in the metal around the socket between the slots B at its upper end. The slots B are preferably open-ended, and the top of the socket is strengthened by the collar E, secured to it by the rivets C. The collar is provided with the bell-mouthed flange *e*, so that the end of the whip may be slid easily into the socket, and a shoulder, *e'*, is also formed at the top of the collar E. This shoulder rests upon the top end of the tube. It forms a guide in riveting the collar on, and it prevents the whip-handle from being scratched and cut by the top edge of the tube.

F are india-rubber rollers having bearing-holes *f*.

G is a ring of wire, which is placed in the bulge *b*, and which forms a circular bearing for the rollers. The wire ring might be flattened where it passes through the rollers, and the rollers might be made of other material besides india-rubber; but by making the holes *f* larger in diameter than the wire the elastic material of which the rollers are formed accommodates itself to the curve of the bear-

ing, so that the rollers turn freely when the whip-handle is thrust into the socket.

H are loops for the straps which secure the socket to the vehicle. These loops are formed by cutting two long holes, *h*, in the metal of the socket and pressing out the metal between the said holes beyond the plane of the periphery of the socket until the loop H is formed, through which the fastening-strap may be slid. The wire ring G does not require to have its ends joined together, as when they are simply butted together they are held securely by the metal of the socket, and the slots being open-ended the metal between them can be sprung back far enough for the ring to be placed in the bulge before the top collar is riveted on. Three rollers are preferably used; but more than three may be employed, if desired.

What I claim is—

1. In a whip-socket, the combination, with a tube for the whip-handle, provided with a bell-mouthed flange at its upper end and slots or apertures in its sides below the flange, of the revoluble rollers projecting through the said apertures in the upper end of the tube.

2. In a whip-socket, the combination, with a tube for the whip-handle, of an unyielding ring secured to the mouth of the tube, and rollers of elastic material having holes of larger diameter than the portions of the said ring upon which they are journaled.

3. In a whip-socket, the combination, with a tube provided with slots at its upper end and a circumferential bulge formed in the metal between the said slots, of a ring supported by the said bulge, and rollers journaled on the ring and projecting through the slots.

4. In a whip-socket, the combination, with a tube provided with slots at its upper end, of a ring secured to the tube between the slots, and rollers of elastic material having holes of larger diameter than the said ring upon which they are journaled.

5. In a whip-socket, the combination, with a tube having slots at its upper end and a circumferential bulge formed in the metal between the slots, of a ring having its ends butted together and held in position by the said bulge, and india-rubber rollers journaled

upon the said ring and projecting through the slots.

6. In a whip-socket, the combination, with a tube provided with open-ended slots at its upper end, of a ring secured inside the tube between the slots, rollers projecting through the slots and journaled upon the said ring, and a collar secured to the top of the tube above the rollers.

7. In a whip-socket, the combination, with a tube provided with open-ended slots at its upper end, of a ring secured inside the tube between the slots, rollers journaled upon the

ring and projecting through the slots, and a collar secured to the tube and provided with a bell-mouthed flange, and a circular shoulder resting upon the top edge of the tube.

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

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