

1,042,665.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.

Fig. 1.

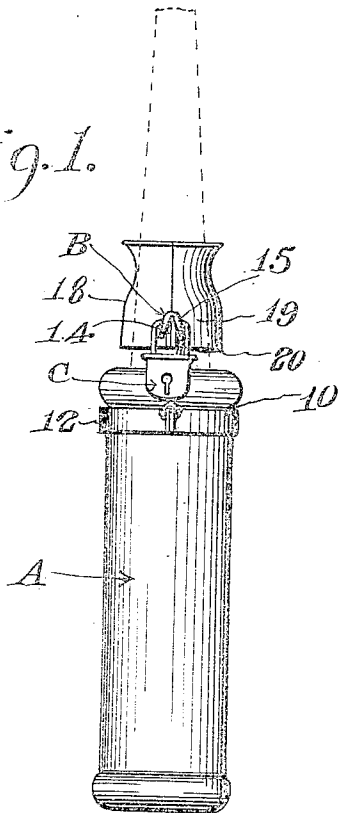


Fig. 3.

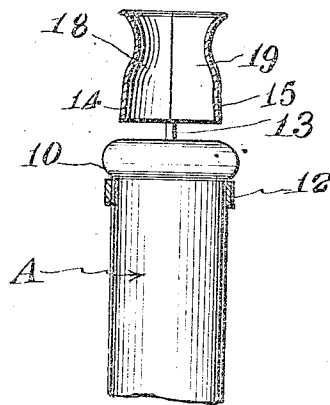


Fig. 4.

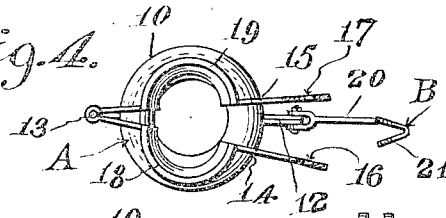


Fig. 2.

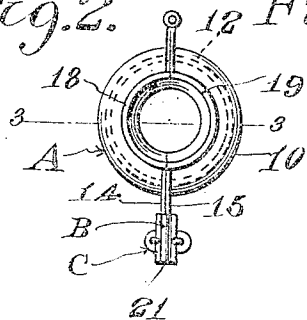


Fig. 5.

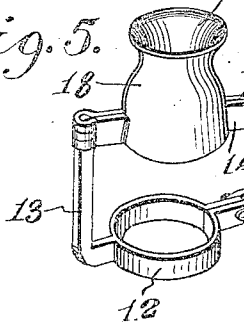
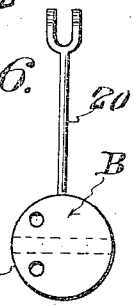


Fig. 6.



Witnesses,
J. P. Walker.
Henry D. Bright

Inventor,
W. Gladue.

By *Charles H. H. H.*
Attorney & Counselor at Law

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GLADUE, OF BERTHA, NORTH DAKOTA.

WHIP-LOCK.

1,042,665.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.

Application filed May 8, 1912. Serial No. 896,006.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GLADUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bertha, in the county of Rolette, State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Whip-Locks; 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 locks.

The object of the invention resides in the provision of a whip lock which will be compact, and inexpensive and which will securely retain whip stocks of various sizes in a socket and thereby prevent the surreptitious removal of whips from vehicles by unauthorized persons.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a whip socket having the improved lock associated therewith, the latter being shown in locking relation to a whip and said whip shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, a plan view of what is shown in Fig. 1 with the whip removed from the socket, Fig. 3, a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, Fig. 4, a view similar to Fig. 2 with the parts of the lock in released position, Fig. 5, a detail perspective view of the lock removed from the socket, and Fig. 6, a view of the blank from which the hasp member of a lock is formed.

Referring to the drawings A indicates a whip socket having the usual enlarged portion 10 at the open or receiving end thereof.

The lock is shown as comprising a collar or ring 12 which surrounds the socket A just inwardly of the enlarged portion 10. This ring or collar 12 is provided with an arm 13 extending longitudinally of the whip socket and having its free end disposed beyond the receiving end of the socket. Hinged to the free end of the arm 13 for movement transversely of the socket are arms 14 and 15 having oppositely curved intermediate portions,

having their free ends provided with openings 16 and 17 respectively which are adapted to register with each other when the free ends of said arms are swung into abutting relation. The arms 14 and 15 are provided intermediately with upwardly extending portions 18 and 19 respectively which form clamping jaws for engaging the whip. These portions 18 and 19 are resilient so as to impart the proper clamping action there-to when disposed in locking position.

The hasp member of the lock is formed from the metal blank B shown in Fig. 6. This blank comprises a stem 20 and an enlarged portion 21 disposed at one end of the stem and of substantially circular formation. The enlarged portion 21 of the blank is bent upon itself to form a V-shaped member having arms 22 and 23 and these arms are provided with alined openings 24 and 25 respectively. The end of the stem 20 remote from the enlarged portion 21 is suitably hinged to the ring or collar 12 at a point diametrically opposite to the arm 13 and for movement in a vertical plane.

In order to lock the whip in the socket A after same has been inserted in said socket it is only necessary to swing the free ends of the arms 14 and 15 into abutting relation which will of course bring the portions 18 and 19 into clamping relation with respect to the whip. The free end of the hasp member is then swung upwardly until the free ends of the arms 14 and 15 are received between the arms 22 and 23 of the V-shaped member of the hasp with the openings 16, 24, 25 and 17 in registration. A suitable padlock C is then engaged through the said registering openings and the whip thus securely locked against removal from the socket A.

It will be noted that the arms 22 and 23 of the V-shaped member serve to wedge the clamping arms toward each other and to hold same in clamping relation to a whip, while the stem 20 serves to relieve the hinge connection between the clamping arms and the arm 13 from breaking strain in the event attempt is made to draw a whip from the socket when the arms 14 and 15 are disposed in clamping relation thereto.

What is claimed is:

The combination with a whip socket, of a collar mounted on the socket adjacent the open end of the latter, an arm on said collar extending longitudinally of the socket, and having its free end disposed outwardly of

the open end of the socket, cooperating
clamping arms hinged to the free end of
said first named arm and movable trans-
versely of the socket into and out of clamp-
5 ing relation to a whip disposed within the
socket, a hasp member comprising a stem
having one end hinged to the collar and its
other end terminating in a V-shaped portion
movable into embracing relation to the free
10 ends of the clamping arms to wedge said

arms toward each other and hold the same in
clamping relation to a whip, and means for
locking said V-shaped portion in embracing
relation to said clamping arms.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signa- 11
ture, in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM GLADUE.

Witnesses:

S. M. HENDRICKSON,

G. I. DOBBIN.