

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

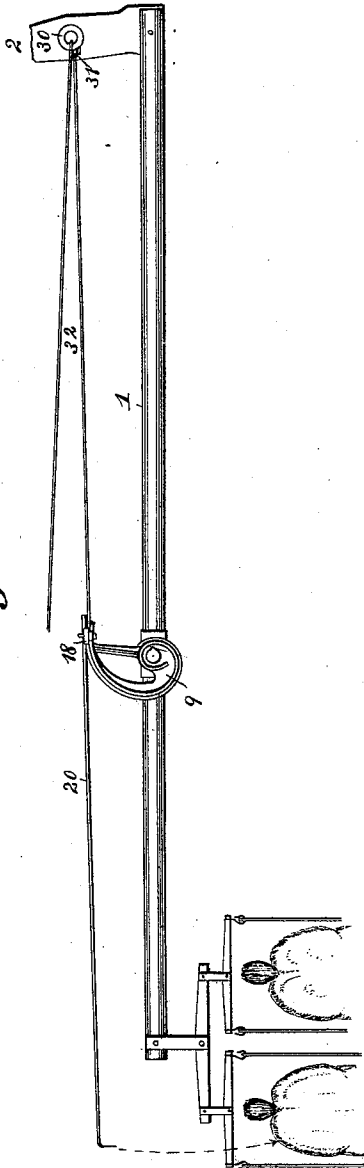
W. S. LIVENGOOD.

WHIPPING ATTACHMENT FOR HORSE POWERS.

No. 568,778.

Patented Oct. 6, 1896.

Fig. I.

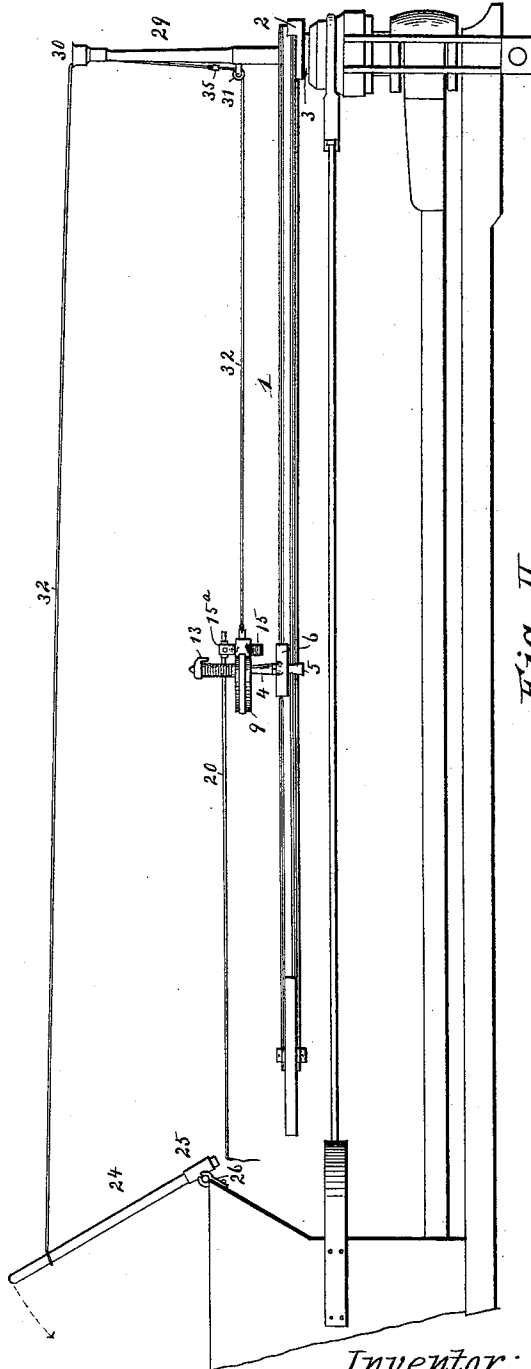


Witnesses:

L. G. Fischer

H. I. Wokes

Fig. II.



Inventor

W. S. LIVENGOOD

By Knight Bros.

Attys.

(No Model.)

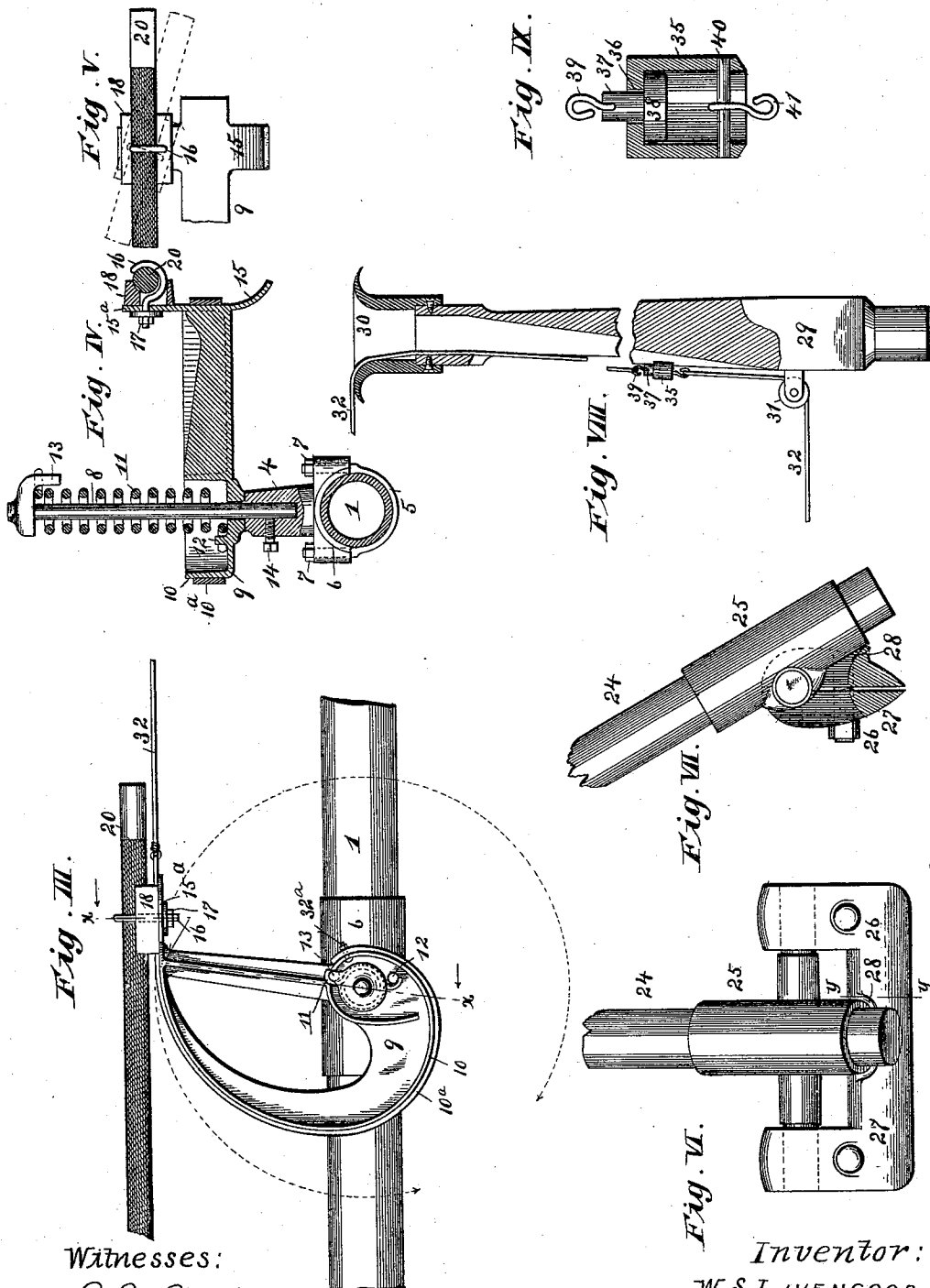
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S. I. Fischer
H. I. Nokes

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WINFIELD S. LIVENGOD, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

WHIPPING ATTACHMENT FOR HORSE-POWERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,778, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed September 27, 1895. Serial No. 563,900. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WINFIELD S. LIVENGOD, of Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Whipping Attachments for Horse-Powers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in whipping attachments for horse-powers; and it consists in certain features of novelty hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Figure I represents a plan view of a draft pole or sweep with my improved whipping device attached. Fig. II represents an elevation of a horse-power for operating a baling-press provided with my improved whipping attachment. Fig. III represents a top plan view of the device, showing the means for attaching it to the draft-pole. Fig. IV represents a cross-section on the line X X of Fig. III. Fig. V represents a side view of the device, showing the means for attaching the whip. Fig. VI represents a front view of the bracket by which the whip-lever is connected to the baling-chamber. Fig. VII represents a side view of the same, taken on the line *y* of Fig. VI. Fig. VIII represents a view, partly in cross-section, of the standard to be mounted on the power for carrying or guiding the cable from the whip-lever to the eccentric. Fig. IX represents a detail view, partly in cross-section, of the swivel in the cable.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

1 represents a draft pole or sweep of a horse-power connected with the yoke or head block 2, mounted upon the driving-shaft 3.

4 represents a standard supported upon or formed integral with the block 6, said block 6 being adapted to embrace and to be adjustably secured to the draft-pole by means of the stirrup 5, engaging the draft-pole and passing through suitable holes in the block and secured by the nuts 7.

8 represents a shaft set in the standard 4, as shown in Fig. IV, and retained therein by the set-bolt 14.

9 represents an eccentric-lever pivoted on the shaft 8, and having a bearing upon the head of the standard 4. About the raised edge 10 of said eccentric is carried the strap 10^a, secured thereto at 32^a.

11 represents a spring mounted on the shaft 8, one end of which is engaged by the stop 12 on the eccentric and the other end by a suitable extension on the cap 13, secured to the shaft. The tension of the spring is adjusted by loosening the set-bolt 14, turning the shaft, and again tightening the set-bolt to secure the adjustment. At its outer extremity the eccentric is provided with extensions 15 15^a, to the upper, 15^a, of which the whip 20 is secured by an eyebolt or hook 16 and the keepers 18, said eyebolt being provided with the nut 17, the whip thereby being adjustably mounted, as shown in Fig. V. The lower, 15, prevents the strap from disengaging from the eccentric.

24 represents the whipping-lever, mounted on the baling-press or otherwise within reach of the person managing the operation of the machine operated by the power. It is carried in the socket 25, pivotally mounted in the bracket 26, adapted to be secured to the frame of the press or other stationary frame. Said bracket is provided with the lug 27, adapted to be engaged by the shoulder 28 on the socket to retain said whip-lever within reach of the hand of the operator.

29 represents a standard adapted to be erected upon the yoke or head-block upon which the draft-pole is carried, and is provided with the hollow upper portion, terminating at the top in the flaring or funnel-shaped mouth or opening 30, and open on one of its sides communicating with said hollow upper portion.

31 represents a pulley mounted on the standard below the opening in the side thereof.

32 represents a cable extending from the whip-lever 24, passing down through the opening in the top of the standard and out through the opening in the side thereof and under the pulley 31, and thence passing to the whipping mechanism is connected to the strap 10^a. To prevent the twisting of the cable as the standard revolves with the passage of the draft-pole in its path, it is provided with a swivel of peculiar construction, as shown in Fig.

IX, consisting of the hollow body 35, open at one end and having at the other end the perforated head 36. Through the perforation in the head extends the staff 37, provided within the head with the flange 38, by which it is retained therein, and having the hook 39, whereby it is connected with the cable. Across the hollow portion of the body extends the pin 40, provided with the hook 41, by which connection is made with the other portion of the cable.

The operation of my device is very simple. The whip stands in normal position as shown in Fig. I. Desiring to apply the whip to the outside horse of the team, pulling back on the whip-lever 24, the cable 32 passing around the eccentric-lever 9, as described, turns said lever on the pivot against the tension of the spring 11, when, releasing the whip-lever 24, the resiliency of the spring carries the whip back in the direction of the arrow in Fig. I, causing it to strike the horse. To apply the whip to the inside horse, drawing the whip-lever farther back turns the eccentric-lever around on its pivot until the whip is brought around to the inside and applied to the horse on that side by the action of the whip-lever 24 and against the tension of the spring 11. When released, the spring will carry the whip back to normal position, it being observed that the eccentric-lever, under the action of the spring and whip-lever, has the circuit shown by the dotted lines in Fig. III. Thus with this device it is possible to apply the whip to either horse, as may be necessary, and without striking the other horse, if so desired. The action is very effectual, and

being always within the reach and control of the operator an extra man to look after and drive the horses is no longer necessary, and the expense of such a man is thereby saved.

The use of the device is not limited to balancing-presses, but it may be applied to any horse-power used for any of the purposes to which horse-powers are usually applied.

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

In a whipping attachment for horse-powers, the combination with the yoke carried on the driving-shaft, a hollow standard mounted thereon having a suitable pulley near its lower end, the draft-pole connected with said yoke, and the block adjustably mounted on said draft-pole, of a vertical shaft mounted in said block and adjustable therein, a horizontal eccentric-lever pivoted on said vertical shaft, a stop on said eccentric-lever, a cap secured to said vertical shaft having an extension thereon, a tension-spring having one end engaged by said stop on the eccentric-lever and the other end engaged by said extension on said cap, an extension on said eccentric-lever, a whip carried on said extension, a strap passing around said eccentric, and a cable connected with said strap and passing under said pulley and up through said hollow standard on the yoke, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

WINFIELD S. LIVENGOOD.

Witnesses:

W. H. SMITH,
P. D. MYERS.