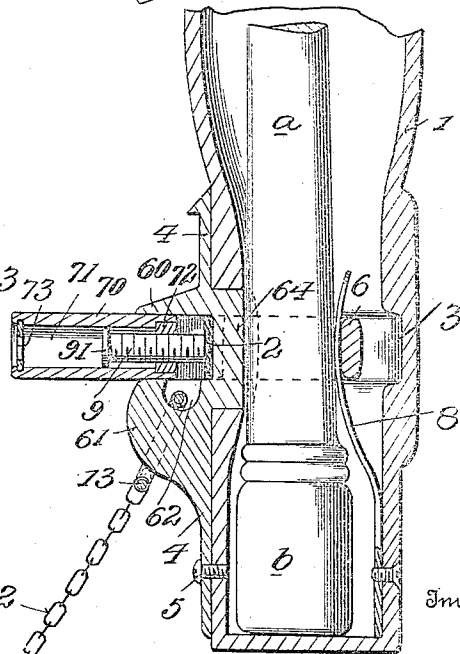
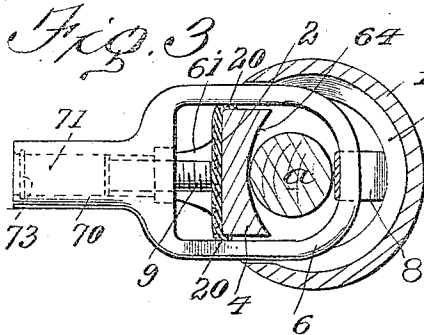
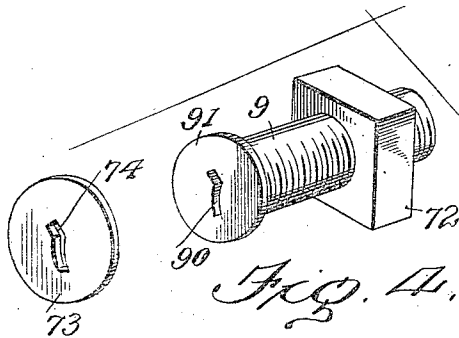
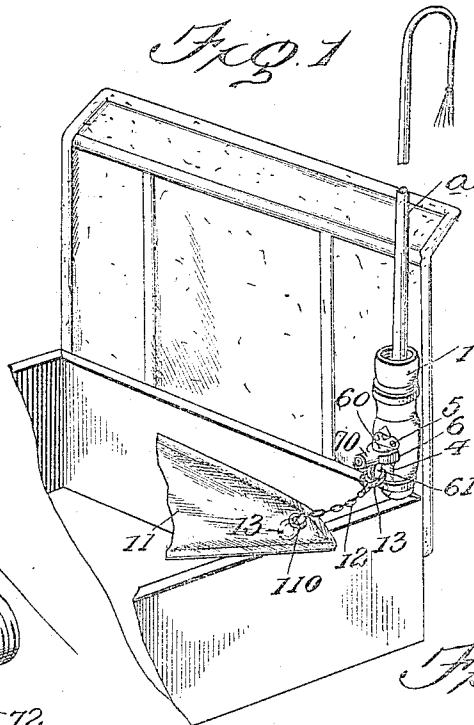


943,107.



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WILLIAM YORK, OF DIXON, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES S. PALMER, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS.

COMBINATION WHIP AND ROBE LOCK.

943,107.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 14, 1909.

Application filed March 10, 1909. Serial No. 482,550.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM YORK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combination Whip and Robe 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 certain improvements in whip sockets, and more particularly to a combination whip and robe lock; and the objects and nature of my invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art in the light of the following description of the accompanying drawings illustrating what I now consider my preferred embodiment from among other formations and arrangements within the spirit and scope of my invention.

An object of the invention is to provide simple, durable and comparatively inexpensive means effective in action and easy of operation for locking whips in whip sockets and also for locking robes or other articles to the whip socket, and wherein the whip locking bolt or clamp will be capable of performing the double function of locking a whip and of locking a robe (or other article) securing connection to the socket.

A further object of the invention is to provide improvements in details of construction and combinations of parts whereby a highly efficient combination whip and robe (or other article) lock will be produced.

The invention consists in certain novel features in construction and in arrangements or combinations of parts as more fully and particularly set forth hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the whip socket applied with a whip locked therein and a robe locked thereto, a portion only of the robe being shown. Fig. 2, is a vertical longitudinal section, the parts being shown in locking position. Fig. 3, is a cross section through the whip socket, showing the locking yoke in locked position,

locking a whip shown in section. Fig. 4, is a detached detail perspective of the locking screw and its nut, and the freely turnable disk. Fig. 5, is a detail detached perspective of the face plate.

In the drawings 1, is a whip socket of any ordinary or suitable construction. A distance above the lower end of the interior of the socket, the socket is formed with a side opening opening from the interior to the exterior thereof and the interior of the socket is formed with an encircling or horizontal or annular recess, depression, groove or enlargement 3, at its front ends opening through the edge walls of said opening about midway the vertical width of said opening.

4, is a metal face plate, vertically elongated and fitted on the exterior of the whip socket to vertically bridge the side opening therein. This face plate is formed with perforations in its upper and lower ends to receive screws 5, or equivalent devices for rigidly securing the face plate to the exterior of the socket. The face plate is reduced in width opposite the front end of the annular recess 3 so that said outer ends of the recess open at opposite side edges of the face plate.

The face plate is encircled transversely by a whip gripping or locking bolt, yoke or loop 6, movable radially or transversely of the whip socket. This locking yoke is formed with the exterior outwardly projecting or radial head 70, arranged at the exterior of the face plate and projecting outwardly beyond the same to form a handle or hand hold by which the yoke can be grasped by the fingers and pulled outwardly to a limited extent. The face plate is formed with an outwardly projecting lip or flange 60 overhanging and bearing against the top face of the head 70 of the yoke. Said face plate is also formed with an outward projection 61, arranged below and bearing against the under face of the head or outer end of the yoke. This rigid projection 61, can be somewhat reduced in thickness and formed in the shape of a hook by a top transverse slot or depression 62, normally closed by the bottom face of the head of the

yoke, for a purpose which will be hereinafter explained.

The yoke, in the specific example illustrated, is in the form of an encircling horizontally elongated ring having its opposite sides extending inwardly from its head at the opposite edges of the face plate and in the annular recess 3. The formation of the inner or encircling portion of the yoke is such with respect to the recess 3, that when the yoke is in its normal or inoperative position with the inner edge of its head engaging or about engaging the outer face of the face plate, the yoke will be withdrawn in the recess 3, and will not project into the interior of the whip socket to in any way obstruct or interfere with the insertion or removal of the whip from said socket.

The yoke can be normally and yieldingly held in this inoperative or withdrawn position by any suitable means. For instance, as simple and advantageous means for this purpose, I show a plate spring 8 arranged vertically in the interior of the whip socket and secured at its lower end therein, while its free outwardly springing upper end extends into the open center of the loop and bears against the inner face of the inner transverse portion of the loop and constantly exerts its tension to hold the loop yieldingly in inoperative position with its inner transverse portion withdrawn into the recess 3. The spring is so formed as not to interfere with the free movement of the whip into and from the socket.

The face plate between the opposite sides of the yoke is formed, at its inner face, with an abutment or enlargement 64 having its concave inner face about flush with the curved inner face of the whip socket, and arranged opposite and in about the same horizontal plane as the transverse inner end of the yoke.

It is well known that the driving whips in common use are enlarged somewhat at the butt end, and in the drawings I show a portion of a driving whip *a*, having a slightly enlarged butt end *b*, which when the whip is in the socket, rests on the floor or bottom end of the socket below the transverse plane of the locking yoke. It is hence obvious that the whip can be gripped and locked in the socket by such outward movement of the yoke as will cause the whip to be engaged more or less forcibly between the inner transverse portion of the yoke and the inner face of the face plate abutment 64.

Various means can be provided for locking or holding the yoke in this operative position gripping the whip between the yoke and face plate. As an example of means which can be advantageously employed for this purpose, I show a yoke operating and locking screw 9, carried by the yoke and so

arranged that the screw can be operated from the outer end of the yoke head while the inner end of the screw will abut against the face plate. This screw constitutes an adjustable stop for and carried by the locking yoke. Various arrangements can be provided for mounting the screw in the yoke and for operating the same. For instance, I show the yoke head 70, formed with a longitudinal bore 71, extending there-through with a nut 72, fixed in the yoke at the inner end of the bore and having its screw threaded hole in continuation of the bore axis to receive the screw 9, while the head or flange 91, of the outer end of the screw is guided by the cylindrical wall of the bore 71, and is free to rotate as the yoke moves in or out radially of the whip socket.

The head 91 of the screw is formed with a socket or slot 90, of any suitable formation to receive any suitable key or implement (not shown) whereby the screw can be rotated within the yoke for the purpose of either withdrawing or projecting its inner end. The screw is preferably inclosed within the yoke head except that its inner end projects inwardly therefrom as the yoke moves outwardly to locking position: and if so desired the outer end of the bore 71, can be closed by freely rotatable guard disk 73, loosely confined in an internal annular groove in the end portion of the bore 71. This freely turnable disk is formed with a suitably shaped or formed slot 74, for the passage of the screw turning key to the slot or socket 90, of the screw. These slots 74, 90, can be variously formed; and if so desired the whip locks can be formed with differing slots or sockets requiring a different key to operate each screw.

I do not wish to limit myself to the particular arrangement shown nor to the employment of the disk or other closure at the outer end of the screw, and the yoke can be variously formed to provide threads for engagement with the screw.

When the yoke is in unlocked or inoperative position, the inner end of the screw is withdrawn outwardly into the yoke head so that the yoke does not obstruct the interior of the whip socket, but the spring 8, yieldingly holds the yoke to its limit of inward movement with the inner end face of the yoke head about in engagement with the outer surface of the face plate between the projections 60, 61.

When it is desired to lock a whip in the socket the screw can be turned, by a suitable key, in the proper direction to cause inward projection of the screw against the face plate thereby forcing the yoke outwardly into locking position against the whip and maintaining the yoke in closed position firmly holding the whip against removal from the

socket. When it is desired to release the whip, it is merely necessary to rotate the screw through the medium of the key, in the opposite direction, until the spring has withdrawn the yoke into its inoperative position.

To avoid rattling of the locking yoke within the socket, or against the face plate, I can provide an anti-rattling or cushioning device. For instance, I show a strip 2, of leather or other cushioning material secured to the face plate between projections 60, 61, and having opposite free cushioning ends 20, bearing against the inner edges of the yoke and if so desired interposed between the vertical edges of the face plate and the inner edges of the yoke.

Robes or other articles, as well as whips, are often lost or stolen from vehicles, and hence when a vehicle is left standing or unattended, it is desirable to provide some simple means whereby a robe or other article as well as the whip can be locked to the vehicle against convenient or easy unauthorized removal.

11, indicates a portion of a robe or other article which it is desirable to lock to the whip socket. As a convenient means for this purpose, I show the robe, or other article formed with a metal bound eye or eyelet 110, through which loosely extends a chain 12 confined against removal from the eyelet by end rings 13. Any one of these rings 13, is formed for detachable locking engagement with the hook or projection 61, and the slot 62, thereof.

The arrangement of the yoke and said hook is such that when no whip is present in the socket, the yoke can be pulled out against the tension of its spring until the yoke head passes outwardly beyond said hook with the hook arranged below the central openings of the yoke. When the yoke is held in this position either one of the end rings of the chain, attached to the robe can be passed inwardly between the yoke and the upper edges of the hook until the hook is embraced by the ring and the ring has dropped into the slot of the hook. The yoke can then be released and it will be drawn back to its normal position by the spring with the head of the yoke engaging the hook and closing the slot thereof and confining the ring on the hook and against removal thereof until the yoke is drawn out to the position just described in explaining the manner of applying the ring to the hook. When the yoke is drawn out to locking position to grasp a whip, its head still remains in locking position with respect to the ring and hook. It will hence be observed that the ring can be applied to or removed from the hook only when no whip is present in the socket. The loop or ring 13, can be confined or secured in any suitable manner or by any suitable

means to the robe, or other article, and I do not wish to limit myself to a chain or other loose connection.

The lock described is simple and durable in construction and easy of operation and can be manufactured and put on the market at a comparatively low cost.

It is evident that various modifications and variations might be resorted to in the formation and arrangements of the parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the exact construction disclosed.

What I claim is:—

1. A whip socket having a loop-like whip locking yoke arranged and movable transversely thereof and extending across the interior thereof to embrace the whip, and a screw carried by and moving with the yoke for forcing the same bodily outwardly and locking said yoke in outwardly projected locking position.

2. A whip socket provided with a transversely and bodily movable whip-encircling locking yoke extending to and operative from the exterior of the socket and extending transversely across the interior of the socket to embrace the whip and provided with an exterior head, an adjustable stop carried thereby, said yoke adapted to be moved outwardly and lock the whip against the inner wall of the socket, and a spring longitudinally arranged within the socket and entering said yoke and yieldingly holding the same in inoperative position within the socket.

3. A whip socket having an interior annular recess, and provided with a transversely and outwardly movable whip locking yoke provided with an exterior head and having a vertical opening for the passage of the whip and extending to and operated from the exterior of the socket and fitting said recess and normally withdrawn thereinto to permit free vertical movement of the whip in the socket and through the yoke, and an adjustable stop carried by said head for holding said yoke in outwardly projected locking position.

4. A whip socket provided with an exterior face plate, and a transversely movable loop-like whip locking yoke embracing said face plate and extending into the socket to move transversely of the interior thereof to grip the whip in the socket against the face plate and having a head at the exterior of the face plate, and means for holding the yoke in outwardly projecting whip gripping position.

5. A whip socket provided with a whip locking rigid-wall yoke extending into and movable transversely of the interior of the socket to grip the whip between the inner

end of the yoke and the opposite wall of the socket, and an adjustable stop operative from the exterior of the socket and carried by the yoke for maintaining the yoke in locking position.

6. A whip socket lock comprising a face plate, a transversely movable whip-encircling locking yoke embracing the same, a spring in the socket and engaging the inner end of the yoke for yieldingly forcing the yoke inwardly, and a screw carried by the yoke for engaging the free plate and moving the yoke outwardly and maintaining the same in locking position.

7. A whip socket lock comprising a face plate, a transversely movable yoke encircling the face plate and adapted to encircle a whip in a whip socket, and a locking screw operative from the exterior of the lock and adapted to engage the yoke and the face plate to move the yoke outwardly to and hold the same in locking position.

8. A locking device comprising a plate, a whip locking yoke encircling the plate and movable transversely thereof and having an end head and a whip receiving opening, said plate provided with an exterior ring receiving hook normally closed by said head of the yoke.

9. A lock comprising a plate having a projection adapted to be embraced by a ring and having a top recess to receive the ring, and a transversely movable whip locking yoke normally closing said recess and confining said ring to said projection and capable of outward movement to permit said ring to be removed from or placed on said recess.

10. A whip socket having an exterior loop receiving hook-portion, a loop adapted to be confined to a robe or other article, and a spring-pressed whip locking member movable to and from locking position within said socket and normally closing said hook portion to retain the loop thereon when said member is in normal locked and unlocked positions, said member having an abnormal range of movement to uncover said hook portion for application of the loop thereto or for removal of the loop therefrom, substantially as described.

11. In combination, a whip socket having a face plate and openings into the interior of the socket arranged at opposite edges of the face plate, a whip locking member extending through said openings and encircling the interior of the socket and movable transversely of the socket and having a head forming a hand-hold at the exterior of the face plate and provided with a screw movable longitudinally of the locking member to engage the face plate and limit the inward movement of the locking member, substantially as described.

12. A whip lock comprising a locking yoke

having an exterior head formed with a screw receiving passage therethrough, a yoke operating screw, and a freely rotating disk closing the outer end of said passage and formed for the passage of a screw turning key, said yoke provided with a screw threaded portion meshing with said screw.

13. A whip socket provided with a locking member movable transversely thereof and extending from the exterior to the interior thereof and having an inner portion arranged to move transversely of the interior of the socket to engage a whip and clamp the same against the inner wall of the socket, and a locking-member-actuating screw carried thereby and accessible to a key from the exterior thereof and bearing against an abutment fixed with respect to said member, whereby the screw can be rotated to draw said member outwardly to whip-locking position.

14. A whip socket having a lateral passage from the interior to the exterior thereof and an abutment adjacent said passage, in combination with a whip locking member movable transversely of the socket and extending through said passage from the exterior to the interior thereof and provided at its inner end with a whip engaging portion arranged within the socket at the opposite side of the interior thereof from said passage, means to move said member inwardly to unlocked position, and a screw adapted to bear against said abutment and engaging said member to limit the inward movement thereof and adapted to move the same outwardly to locking position, said screw being accessible to an operating key at the exterior of the socket.

15. A whip socket having a passage from the exterior to the interior thereof, a whip locking member extending through said passage from the exterior to the interior of the socket, a spring acting on said member to move the same to whip releasing position, said member having a screw threaded portion, and a screw engaging said portion and bearing against an abutment fixed with respect to said member and adapted to be rotated to move said member outwardly to whip locking position, said screw being accessible from the exterior of the socket.

16. A whip socket provided with a transversely movable whip locking member extending from the exterior to the interior thereof and having a longitudinally hollow exterior head formed at its outer end for the passage of a screw turning key to the interior thereof, and a screw arranged within and adjustable longitudinally of and carried by said head and adapted to project inwardly beyond said head to bear against an abutment carried by the socket for limiting the inward movement of said member and for drawing the same outwardly to whip

locking position, said screw being formed for the reception of a turning key inserted inwardly through the outer end of said head.

17. A whip socket having an exterior loop-
5 receiving hook, and formed with a passage from the exterior to the interior of the socket, and a whip locking member extending from the exterior to the interior of the socket through said passage and provided
10 with means for moving said member to whip

locking position, said member having an exterior portion normally extending over and closing said hook against the removal of a loop therefrom, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 15
in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM YORK.

Witnesses:

HENRY S. DIXON,
FRANK L. MORRISON.