(No Model.)

H. McPHERSON.

WHIP RACK.

No. 317,826. Patented May 12, 1885.

Fig. 1.

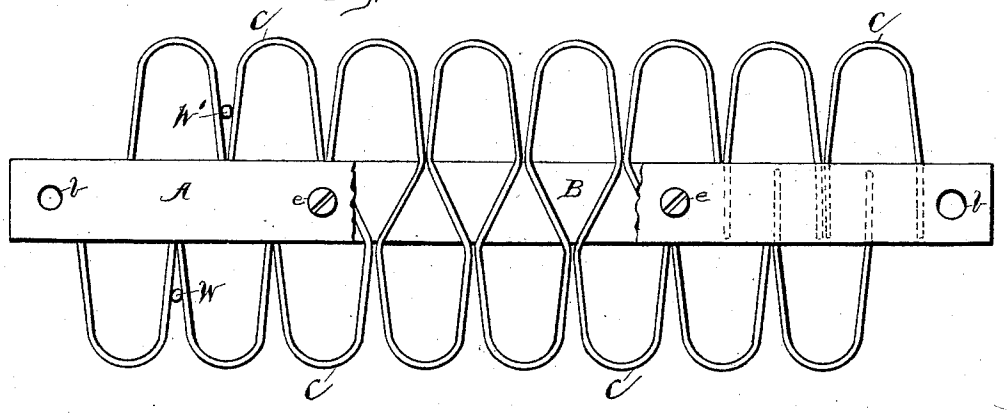


Fig. 2.

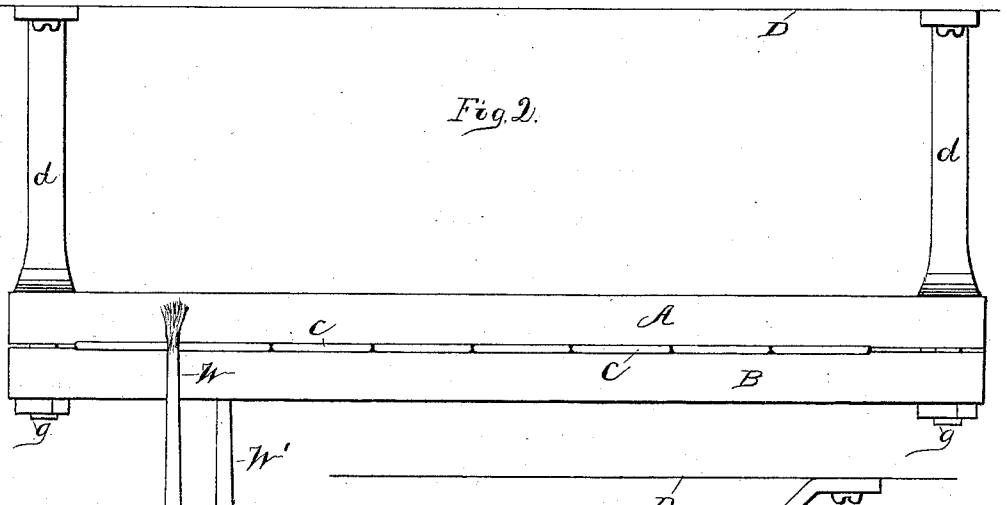
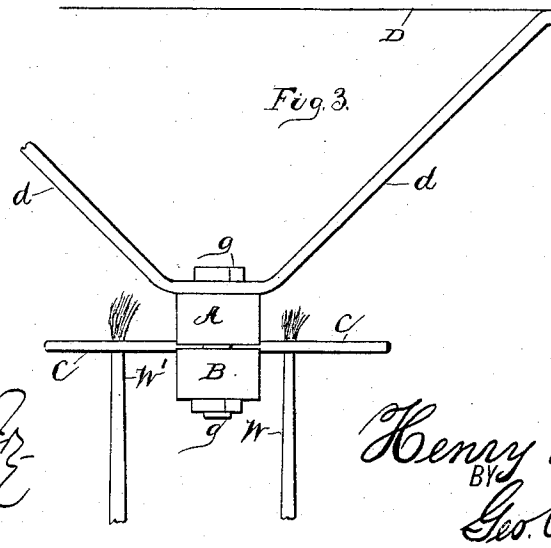


Fig. 3.



WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY McPHERSON, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, OF SAME PLACE.

WHIP-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 317,826, dated May 12, 1885.

Application filed February 7, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY McPHERSON, a resident of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Whip-Racks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

My invention relates to improvements in whip-racks.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a cheap and durable whip-rack of a form and material that will permit of cheap and safe transportation to supply the trade; second, to provide means for rigidly securing the rack to the ceiling of a room or inclosure; third, to provide a relative arrangement of parts in a whip-rack that causes the whips to be held in a conveniently accessible position.

My invention is an improvement upon the construction shown and described in Letters Patent of the United States No. 299,797, dated June 3, 1884, issued to Wm. P. Kellogg for improvements in whip-racks; and it consists, first, in constructing the frame of the rack of slats of wood or other light yielding material; second, in providing the rack with braces adapted to rigidly secure it to the ceiling of a room or inclosure; third, in providing a double series of oppositely-projecting wire loops forming whip-openings arranged in such a manner that the loops on either side of their supporting bar or slats will be opposite the openings on the opposite side.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of my improved whip-rack. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of same. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of same.

A and B are two similar slats, of wood or other soft yielding material, between which is inserted a continuous wire bent to the form shown in Fig. 1, the middle part of the upper slat being broken away to expose the wire to view. The wire thus forms a double series of loops, C, and openings *a*, projecting from the two opposite sides of the slats.

It will be seen that the openings *a* are V-shaped, becoming narrower as they approach the slats. As is well known, such openings are well adapted to support whips when the lash or snapper is inserted therein, as shown at W in the various figures.

As heretofore constructed, the wire-supporting frame has been made of cast-iron or other metal, and circular in form, and it has been found by experience that the frames were liable to break in transportation, or the loops to so bend out of place as to become useless, it being necessary to transport the racks very long distances to supply the trade in all parts of the United States. The circular shape is also objectionable in shipping, as the racks are generally supplied to the retail trade by dealers in whips, and if the racks were of the proper shape and not heavy, they could easily pack them with a bundle of whips, which would assist to protect them from injury and save the expense of a separate package.

By constructing my improved rack of long slats of light and flexible material, as wood, I am able to provide a rack that can be easily packed with a bundle of whips, and that will not be easily broken or injured in transportation. I am also able to dispense with wire-holding slots, necessary in a frame of metal, as the soft yielding nature of the wooden slats permits the wire to embed itself therein to form their own slots when the slats are pressed tightly together, as they are by means of bolts and screws or rivets *e* and *g* after the wire is inserted between them. It is a difficult matter to fit and adjust the wires in slots previously prepared, as the wires will be loose if the slots are too large, or will not enter if too small.

The wire loops may be separate staples, if desired, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

By arranging the loops and whip-openings in a manner such that the loops on either side of the slats will be opposite the openings on the opposite side, as shown in Fig. 1, the butts of the whips will not hang one behind the other, but all the butts in both rows can be seen by an observer while standing on one

side of the rack, as shown in Fig. 2, the whip W being on one side of the rack and whip W′ on the opposite side, and when the rack is suspended from the ceiling D, as by the braces *d*, a person standing on one side can select and remove a whip from either side of the rack. When whip-racks are suspended loosely from the ceiling, as by a chain or cord, the rack is given a swinging motion by removing or inserting a whip, and it becomes more difficult to insert a whip while the rack is in motion. By means of the braces *d*, I am able to give the rack a fixed rigid position without interfering with the free insertion and removal of the whips, and to make use of the bolts *g*, by which the braces are affixed to the rack in holding the ends of the slats pressed firmly together.

I do not wish to be limited to the braces *d* as a means of supporting the rack, as the apertures *b* will permit of any of the usual means of support.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A whip-rack composed of two slats of yielding material tightly clamped upon a series of interposed and projecting wire loops, and adapted to be attached to a fixed support, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. A whip-rack composed of a bar or slats provided with a double series of oppositely-projecting loops forming angular openings between the contiguous loops, and the loops on either side of the bar or slats being opposite the openings on the opposite side of the bar or slats, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of January, 1885.

HENRY McPHERSON.

Witnesses:
GEO. A. MOSHER,
W. H. HOLLISTER, Jr.