

(No Model.)

H. WRIGHT.
COMBINED WHIP AND LINE HOLDER.

No. 540,826.

Patented June 11, 1895.

Fig. 1.

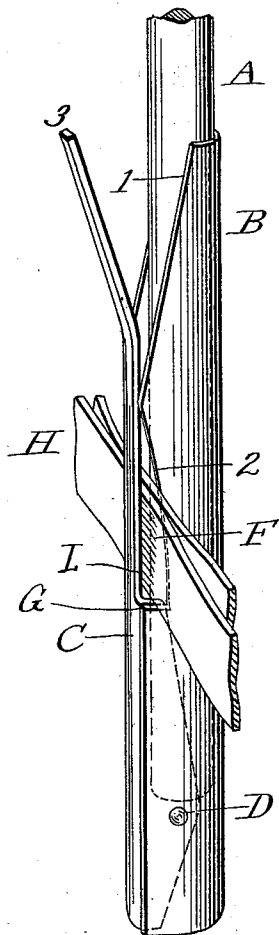
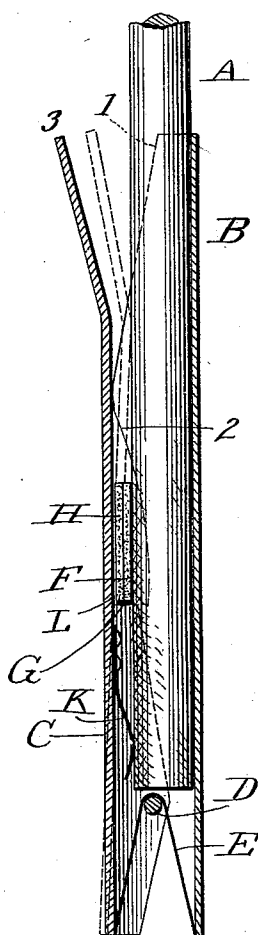


Fig. 2.



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COMBINED WHIP AND LINE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,826, dated June 11, 1895.

Application filed February 1, 1895. Serial No. 536,956. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clinton, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Whip and Line Holder; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as
10 it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

15 My invention has reference to improvements in combined whip and line holders, and consists in the combination of certain novel devices, by the employment of which, the whip, whether the vehicle is or is not in
20 motion, is efficiently held in its socket by the pressure of two springs, one of which is in contact with the whip, at or near the bottom thereof, and the other of which has its operation on the whip near the upper end of said
25 socket; both of said springs acting from the same direction.

Another peculiarity of my invention consists in the fact that, during the period that the lines rest in the bottom of the line seat
30 in said holder, the pressure from one of the aforesaid springs, through the medium of said lines, is exerted to a certain degree against the side of the whip; yet, as soon as the lines are started, in the process of removing them, said pressure on the whip is immediately suspended, so that the upward lifting of the lines, in the process of removal, does not in the least affect the position of the whip,
35 or tend to lift the latter from its socket.

40 Whip and line holders, as heretofore constructed, have consisted largely of two classes, in one of which the pressure of the spring which held the lines in place carried said lines against the side of the whip, and, in
45 raising the lines to effect their removal, the effect was often to also throw the whip, by the frictional contact of said lines with the latter, out of its socket. This was more likely to be so in instances where the lines were
50 gathered up in a great hurry, when it frequently happened that the whip was thrown

entirely out of the vehicle. In the other class referred to, the lines were held against the outside of the whip socket proper, and, during the period that they were so held, the
55 pressure of the spring which held the lines was removed from the whip, and exerted upon said lines, and, while usually at such times, the vehicle being stationary, no pressure was necessary to retain the whip in place, the casual striking of the whip or lines, or both, by the tail of the animal, resulted frequently in dislodging the whip. In my invention I avoid the difficulties experienced in both of the
60 aforesaid classes by utilizing the pressure against the lines to also retain the whip, but to withdraw said pressure at the instant that the lines are started in their removal, so as not to interfere with the position or condition of the whip. I attain these objects by the
70 construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a whip and line holder embodying my invention with the lines in place. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section in the line of the movement of the movable line-
75 holding jaw C.

Similar letters and figures refer to similar parts in each view.

A is the lower section of an ordinary whip, 80 shown partly in dotted lines in the socket.

B is a semi-tubular stationary jaw, attached in a vertical position to the vehicle, in any suitable manner.

C is the movable jaw, also semi-tubular in 85 cross section, and pivotally seated near its lower end within the lower portion of the jaw B, by means of a transverse pivot D. The sides of the jaw C are placed within the adjoining sides, respectively, of the jaw B. A flat or
90 coiled spring E is seated on the pivot D within the jaw C, with its central portion suspended on the pivot D, and its diverging ends bearing outwardly, respectively, against the inner surface of the backs of the jaws B and C, below said pivotal point. Therefore, the operation of the spring E is to throw the lower
95 portion of the movable jaw C from the jaw B, and thereby force the upper end of jaw C toward jaw B, and the interposed whip and
100 lines.

The edges of the walls of the jaw B, at the

upper end 1 of the latter, are sloped outward to admit the lines, and the next lower portion 2 of said walls are sloped in the opposite direction to form the lines recess F, having a horizontal base or stop G, upon which latter the lines H rest when properly in position. The upper end 3 of the jaw C is sloped outwardly to form an opening for the convenient insertion of the lines H, and, when the latter are forced down into the recess F, with their lower edges resting on the base G, the upper end of the jaw C is thereby forced backward from the whip A, and yet exerts a slight pressure on said whip through the medium of the lines H, the latter, between the walls of B, being bent toward the whip. A recess L, corresponding to recess F, is formed in the walls of jaw C. The slope 2 of the walls of the jaw B next above the lines H, extends beyond the exposed side of the whip A, so that, as the lines H are raised from recess F, said walls of the jaw B crowd the lines H from whip A, and thereby remove such lines from contact with the whip A to disturb its position.

K is a crooked spring, of either wire or plate, rigidly seated at its upper end within and against the back of the movable jaw C, with its free end diverging downwardly and inwardly, and in constant contact with the adjacent side of the whip A, at or near the bottom of the latter. The spring K at all times serves to hold the bottom of the whip in a stationary position, said spring being never wholly withdrawn from the whip.

When the lines H are not in the holder, and the upper end of the jaw C, by the action of the spring E, is thrown within the jaw B and against the whip at the upper end of the socket, the whip A is held not only from casual removal from the socket, but also from rattling in the latter, because at both ends of the socket there is lateral pressure against the whip from the same direction, forcing it against the back of the interior of jaw B.

When the upper end of the jaw C is withdrawn from the whip A by the interposition of the lines H and the pressure against the whip A of the upper end of jaw C, largely reduced by the cushioning effect of the lines H drawn across the walls of jaw B, the outer movement of jaw C throws the lower end of spring K with greater pressure against the whip A, so that, in addition to the constant

influence of the spring K at the bottom of the whip, the jaw C, either with or without the lines H, constantly exerts a pressure at the upper end of the socket. When the lines H are removed the upper portion of jaw C returns within the jaw B, and the pressure of jaw C against the whip is near the upper end of the socket, widening the points of contact with the whip as much as possible.

The advantages of my invention are,—that it not only affords a convenient and satisfactory line holder during such interval as the lines are not in use by the driver, but also affords sufficient pressure, at two points, upon the whip A, to insure the stationary condition and retention of the latter under all circumstances.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a combined whip and line holder, the combination of the fixed jaw B, provided with line recess F and projected walls 2, the movable jaw C provided with spring K and intermediately pivoted within jaw B, and the spring E seated on said pivot, and adapted to close the upper end of jaw C upon the interior of jaw B; substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the fixed jaw B, provided with recess F having projecting whip shielding walls 2, the movable jaw C, provided with spring K and recess L and pivoted intermediately with the lower portion of jaw B, and spring E seated on said pivot, and adapted to force outwardly the lower end of said jaw C; substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

3. In a combined whip and line holder, the combination of a fixed semi-tubular jaw B, provided with line recess F and whip shields 2, and a movable jaw C intermediately pivoted within jaw B, and a spring E adapted to normally hold the upper portion of jaw C within the opposite portion of jaw B; substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

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

HUGH WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

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MARTHA W. BARRETT.