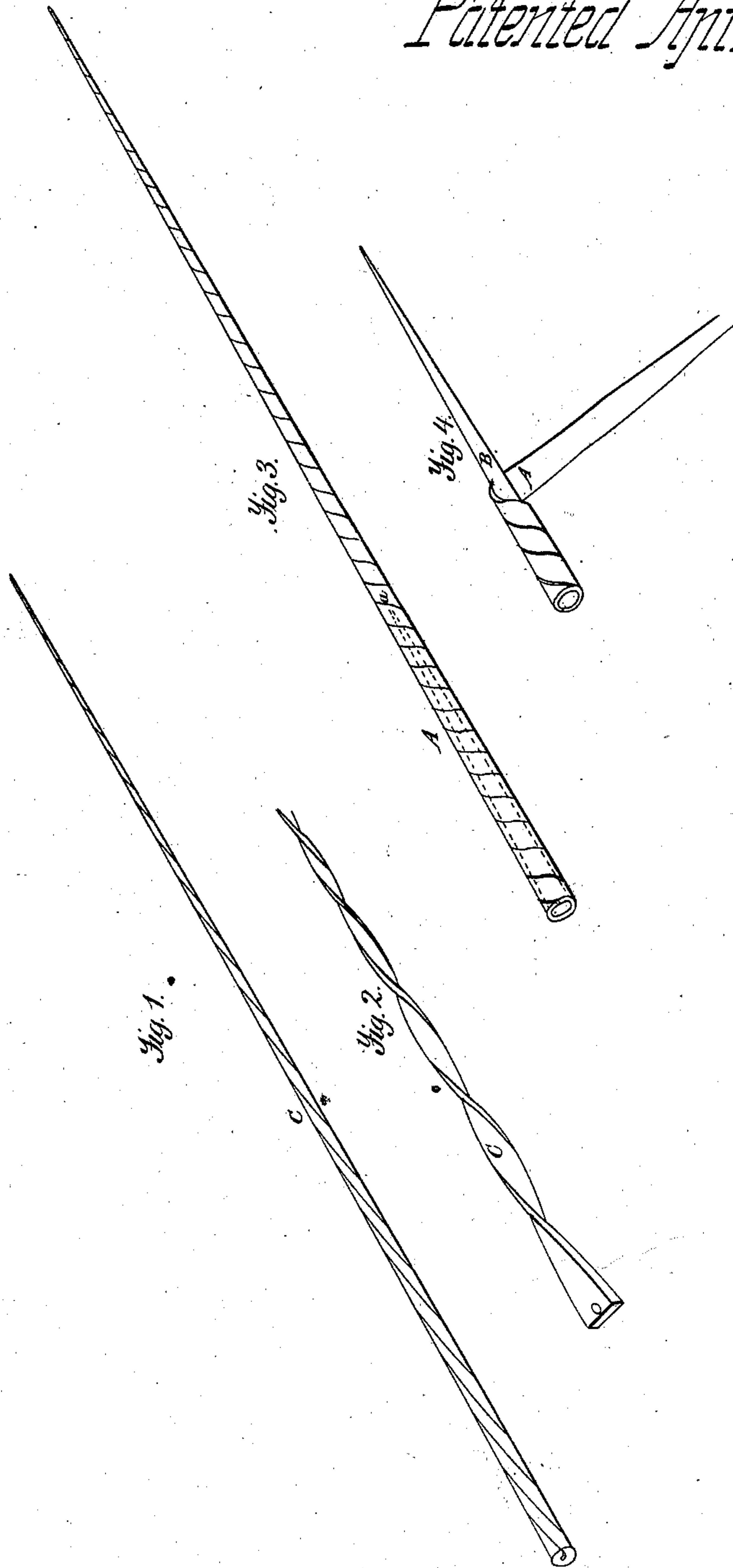


C. Baeder,

Making Raw Hide Whips,

N^o 17,133.

Patented Apr. 28, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BAEDER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING RAWHIDE WHIPS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 17,133, dated April 21, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BAEDER, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Rawhide Whips; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an external or perspective view of a rawhide whip constructed according to my improved mode. Fig. 2, is a view of a portion of the same, partially twisted. Fig. 3, is an external or perspective view of a rawhide whip as usually constructed. Fig. 4, is a view of a portion of ditto, showing the ordinary mode of construction.

My invention consists in making rawhide whips of a single piece of hide without a core or filling, the hide having only a slight twist given it, as will be hereinafter fully shown and described.

The present rawhides are constructed or made as follows:—To construct a whip 3 feet in length, a strip of hide $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length is required. This strip of hide is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at one end and gradually tapers down to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch at the opposite end. This piece is the wrapper, see A, Figs. 3 and 4, and its butt is fastened upon a hook and a twisting motion is given the wrapper, the wrapper being wound spirally around a core or filler B, which is clearly shown in Fig. 4. This core or filler is constructed of rawhide and of taper form.

I construct my improved rawhide whips as follows:—To make a whip 3 feet long, a strip of hide is cut 3 feet 6 inches in length. This strip should be wide at the butt, say from two to three inches and made gradually tapering toward its point where it should be $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch wide. This strip C, see Fig. 2, is attached to a twisting hook and wound or twisted spirally as shown in Fig. 1, no core or filler being required. This wrapper has but a slight twist given it.

In constructing the rawhides in the usual way, great care is required. The introduction or insertion of the filler requires great skill, judgment and long experience, for, if the core or filler be too large in diameter, the wrapper A, will not close its joints snugly around the core or filler. If the core or filler be too small, it will, in shrinking, work loose and the whip becomes hollow

and therefore valueless. Another difficulty attending the insertion of the core or filler B, is that some wrappers A, are very thick and narrow at the place where the filler terminates. The point of the filler or core cannot be secured or held fast by the twist of the wrapper. To secure the core or filler within the wrapper, its end must be passed through the joint as shown at *a*, Fig. 3, or a slit may be made through the wrapper to allow the point of the core or filler to pass through it. Either of these modes weakens the whip at a point where strength is most required. The usual mode of constructing the whips also requires that thin and even hides be used and also very large ones when long whips are required for as the wrapper A, is twisted considerably, as shown in Fig. 3, it will at once be seen that the wrapper must necessarily be much longer than the required length of the whip. For instance for a whip 5 feet long, a wrapper 8 feet in length would be required, and hides from which such wrappers can be cut are very scarce. Another evil or disadvantage attending the present mode of construction is that in large whips the core or filler B, is quite thick and is pressed hard within the wrapper, and moisture often finds its way between the wrapper and core and the core or filler soon rots and the whip is rendered entirely worthless.

Rawhides constructed according to my improvement do not require so much stock; for instance, to make a whip 3 feet long, a wrapper of only 3 feet 6 inches is required. This is evident because as no core or filler is used only a slight twist is given the wrapper. Consequently the labor of constructing the whips is considerably diminished, about threefold. Hides such as Manila, buffalo and the like may be used and also hides that from their nature, like the above, are unfit for tanning, consequently cheap stock may be obtained, and short and thick hides can be used, in fact, the thicker the hide, the better for whips of my construction, for as no core or filler is required, the thick hides do not require the strips or wrappers to be cut of great width, and a firm, compact and substantial whip is obtained.

My improved whips have a much better spring than the ones constructed on the old plan, for as the spiral or twist is quite obtuse or quick compared with the twist of

the old wrappers the whips are rendered
more firm and compact and they will not un-
twist nor be readily affected by moisture.
The whips being compact and solid for the
5 reasons above stated, will form good stocks
for carriage whips far superior to whale-
bone, which is now employed and although
an expensive material is not at all durable,
it being liable to split, break, etc.
10 Having thus described my invention,

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

Constructing rawhide whips without a
core or filler and giving the wrappers a
slight twist, as herein shown and described. 15

CHARLES BAEDER.

Witnesses:

W. TUSCH,
J. F. BUCKLEY.