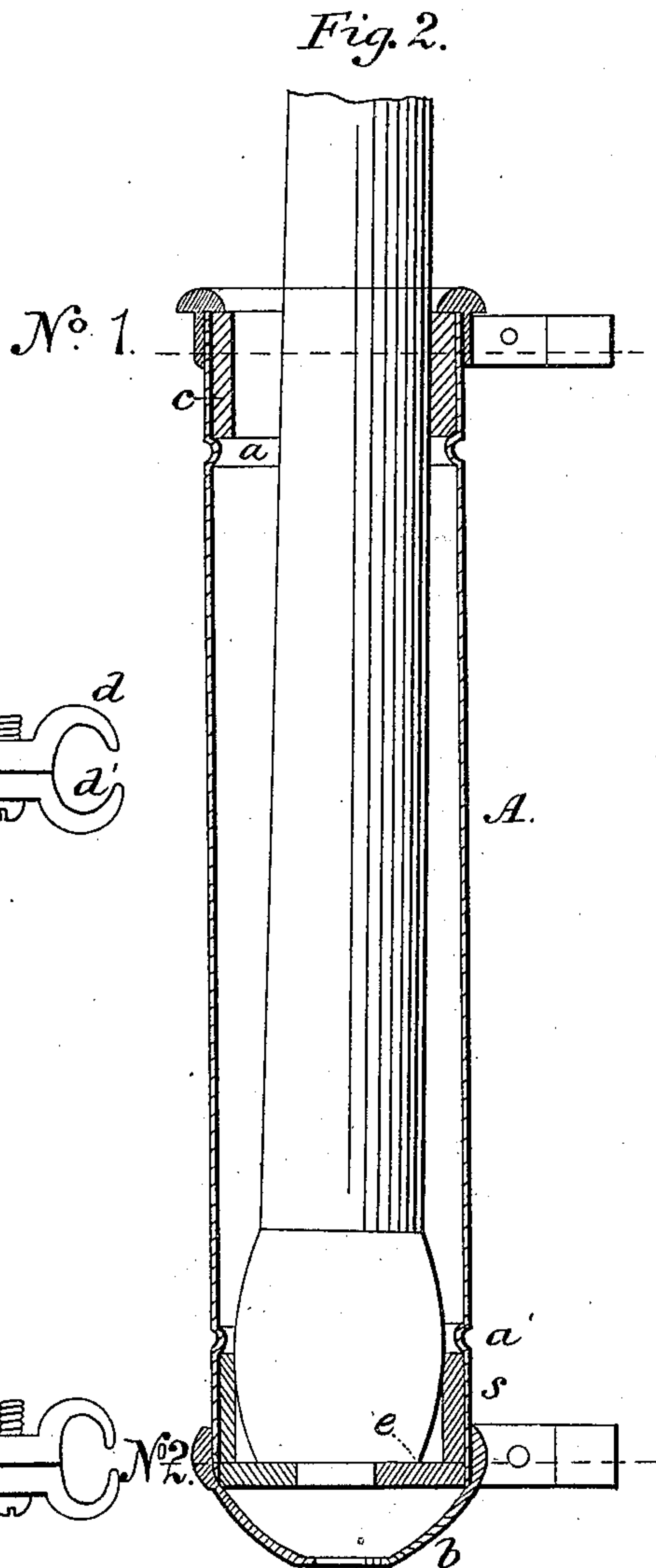
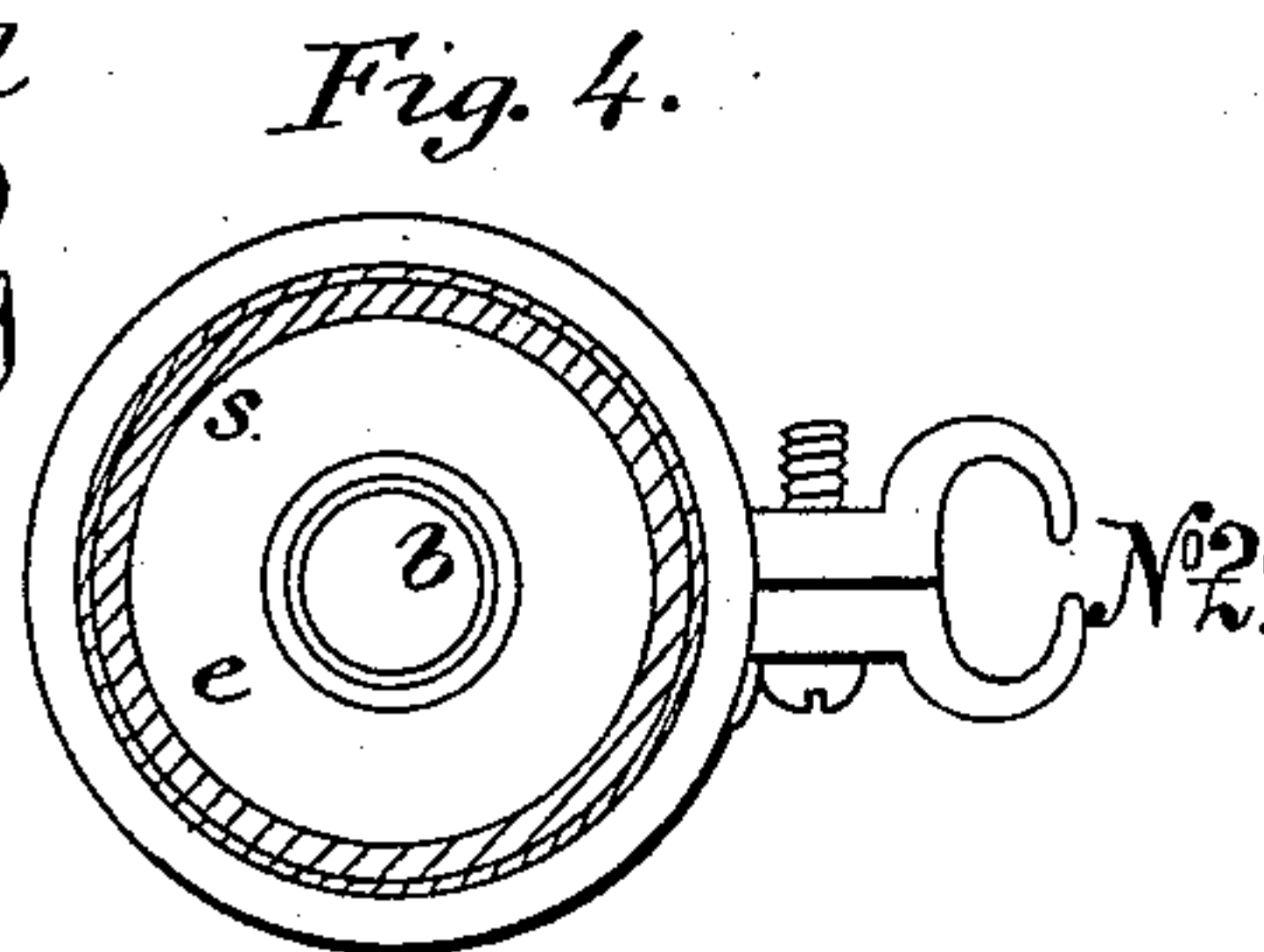
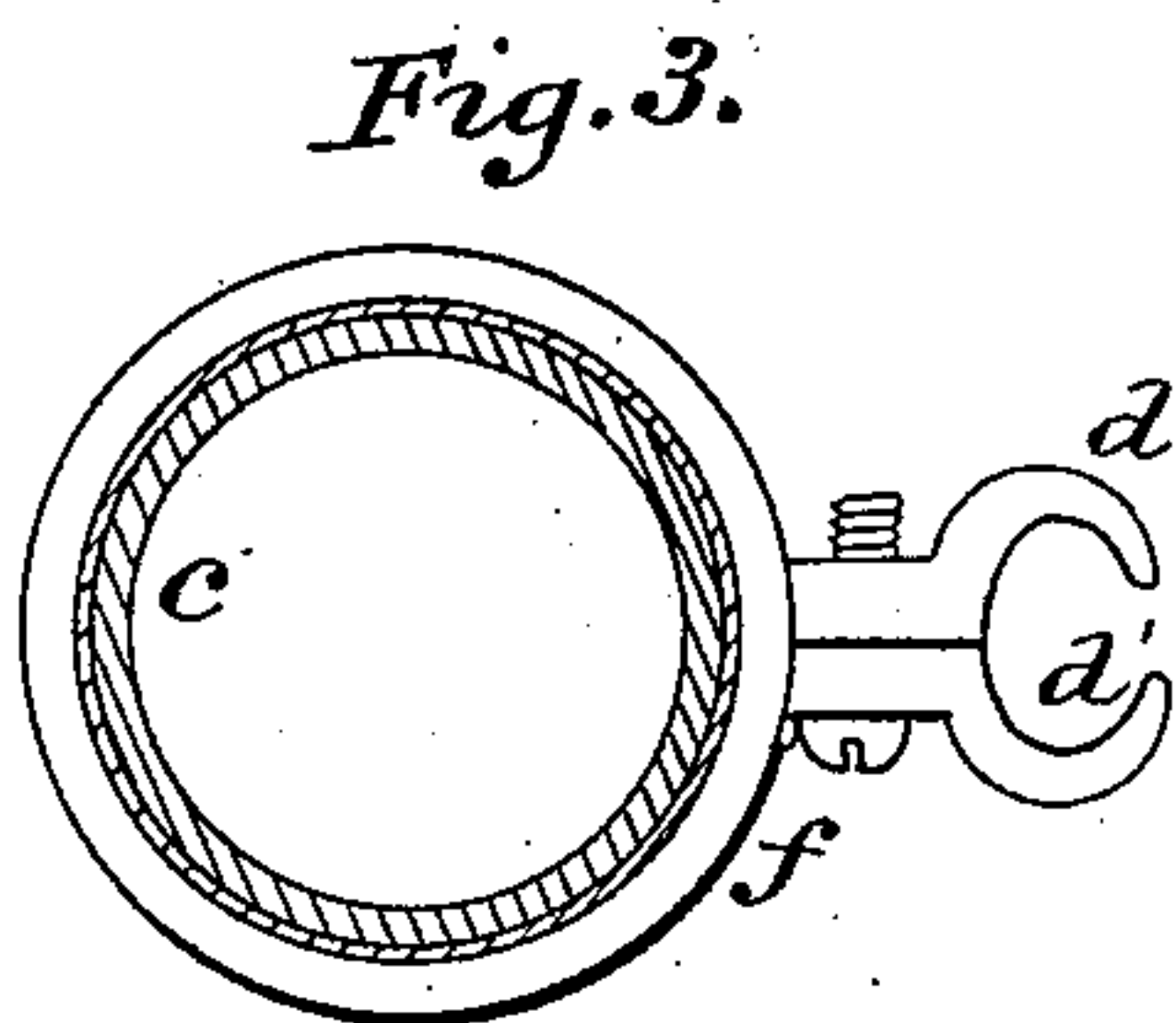
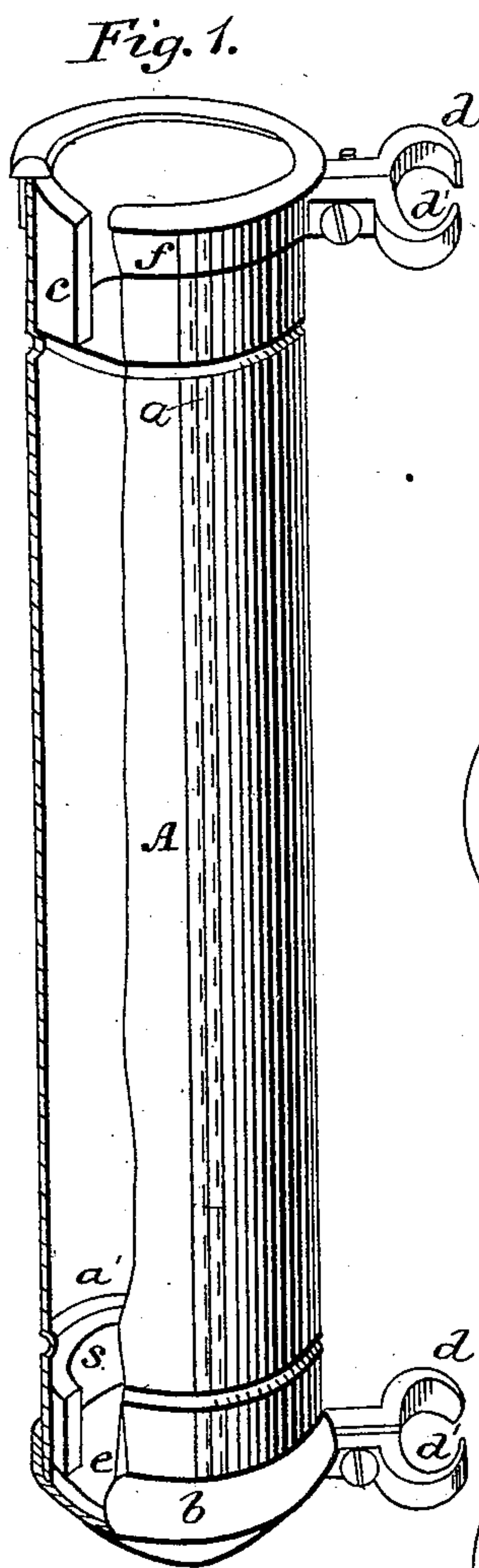


E. CHAMBERLIN.

Whip Socket.

No. 102,221.

Patented April 26, 1870.



WITNESSES

Edwin Chamberlin Jr.  
James J. Clark

INVENTOR.

Edwin Chamberlin.



# United States Patent Office.

EDWIN CHAMBERLIN, OF LANSINGBURG, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 102,221, dated April 26, 1870.

## IMPROVED WHIP-SOCKET.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN CHAMBERLIN, of the town of Lansingburg, county of Rensselaer, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Whip-Sockets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a whip-socket, with parts broken away, illustrating the improvements.

Figure 2 represents a vertical cross-section through a whip-socket, with a section of a handle of a whip placed within.

Figure 3 is a cross-section through line No. 1 in fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a cross-section through line No. 2 in fig. 2.

The nature of my invention consists in forming within the inside of the body of a whip-socket an annular bead or projection at any desirable point, which will be capable of preventing a tubular piece of leather or other material that may be placed within the socket from being forced down beyond its desired place or drawn up therefrom.

It further consists in the combination of a tubular piece of leather, or rubber, or wood, or other soft material, with the body of the socket, and placed inside at the entrance of the bore of the socket, which tubular piece will be capable of preventing any rattling noise of the whip in the socket when the whip is moved in a lateral direction, and also prevent any excessive wear of the same.

The invention further consists in the application of a tubular piece of material similar to the piece before described at the bottom of the socket inside, which will be capable of preventing the lateral movement of the ferruled or butt end of the whip.

The invention also further consists of a perforated disk of leather or other soft yielding material placed on the button of the socket inside, which will be capable of preserving the butt end of the whip from being in contact with the bottom proper of the socket.

To more fully explain this invention, I will describe it in reference to the drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, the same letters indicating like or similar parts.

In the drawings—

A represents the body of a whip's socket, which socket may be made of sheet metal, cast metal, hard rubber, or other material now used in the construction of whip's sockets.

On the inside of the body of the socket, a little below the open end, I make an annular bead or projection, *a*, figs. 1 and 2, which annular bead, if the body of the socket be made of sheet material, may be formed

by corrugating the same, or the said bead *a* may be formed by soldering at that place a ring of wire, or, if the body be of cast or molded material, such as of cast metal or of hard rubber, the said annular bead *a* may be molded or cast with the body.

The said annular bead is intended to prevent a tubular piece of material, *c*, inserted within the socket above the said bead, from being shoved down in the operation of inserting a whip-handle within.

To prevent any noise by the rattling of the whip against the sides of the socket at the top, and prevent an excessive wear of the handle of a whip by contact with the socket at that point, I insert within the mouth of the socket a cushion, *c*, of tubular form, as shown in figs. 1, 2 and 3, which cushion or tubular piece *c* extends down from the mouth of the socket about three-fourths of an inch, more or less, and is intended as a rest for the handle of the whip, as shown in fig. 2. The lower end of the said piece *c* rests on the annular bead or ring *a*, as in figs. 1 and 2. Though I prefer to make the said tubular pieces *c* of leather, yet tubular pieces made of soft rubber or soft wood, or of any substance that would act as a cushion and prevent excessive wear, could be used. The cushion *c*, when thus arranged and lining a portion of the socket vertically, differs from those horizontally-arranged disks or rings now used in the mouths of sockets to prevent the like rattling of the whip, as the said cushions, unlike the said disks or rings, prevent the excessive wear of the whip's handle, and offer no resistance to the insertion or withdrawal of the whip, as do the disks or rings referred to, and also those hard and elastic throats sometimes used in sockets to prevent rattling or lateral play of the whip-handle.

I also place in the socket, at near its bottom, a second cushion, *e*, which cushion *e* is in the form of a disk, perforated in its center, as shown in figs. 1, 2 and 4, and is intended to receive the end of the whip and prevent the said end (which is often ferruled with gold or silver) from being marred by contact with the bottom *b*, fig. 2.

I also place within the socket, at its bottom, a tubular cushion, *s*, figs. 1, 2 and 3, of like form and of similar material as the cushion *c* afore referred to.

An annular bead, *a'*, made above the bottom at any reasonable distance up, prevents the said cushion from being pulled up.

The said cushion *s* is intended to prevent all lateral play of the butt in the socket at its bottom, and thus remove all liability of wearing or marring the same. A continuance of the said cushion *c* to the bottom of the socket or the bottom *s* to the bottom would be equivalent.

To this socket I make jaws *d* and *d'*, which jaws are intended to grasp the iron of the dash.

One of the said jaws, *d*, is made with the metal rim



*f*, (one at the top of the socket and one at the bottom,) while the other, *d'*, is detachable. These jaws not only dispense with the straps for fastening, but they secure the socket in an upright position, and prevent any movement of the same.

By these improvements a whip-socket, constructed as above described, combines all the advantages found in those sockets furnished with an elastic, perforated disk at its mouth, or an elastic throat before referred to, while this invention is attended by none of the disadvantages connected with said elastic disks and throats, such as wearing or marring the handle of the whip and offering resistance to its insertion or withdrawal.

Having described my invention,

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

1. In a whip-socket, the annular ring or projection *a*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a whip-socket, the tubular cushion *c*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a whip-socket, the disk *e* placed at the bottom, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a whip-socket, the tubular cushion *s*, when placed at or near the bottom, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a whip-socket, the combination of the jaws *d* and *d'* with the body *A*, when furnished with any or all the cushions *c* or *s*, and with or without the disk *e*, and arranged in the manner set forth, for the purpose specified.

Witnesses:

EDWIN CHAMBERLIN.

EDWIN CHAMBERLIN, Jr.,

JAMES J. CLARK.