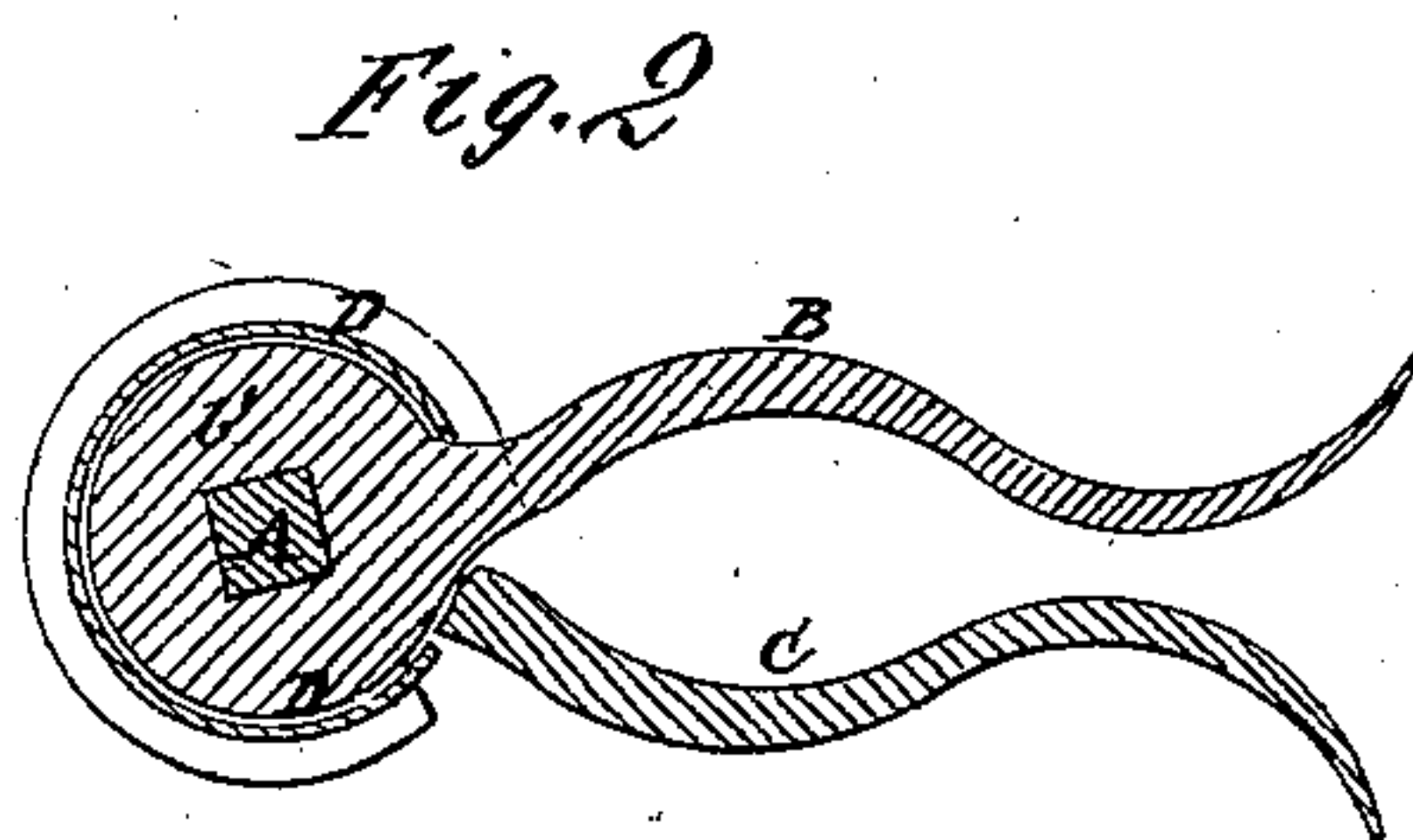
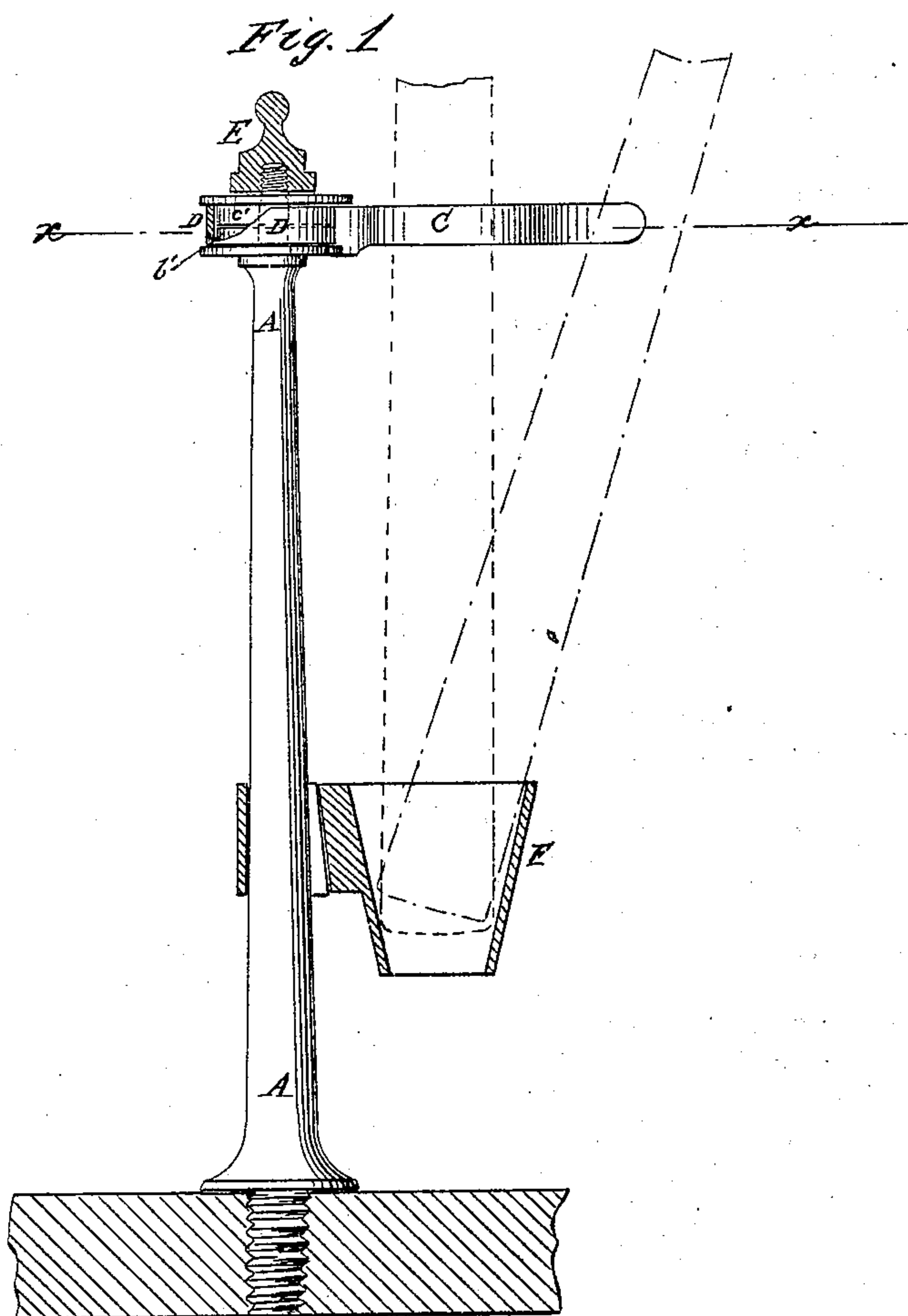


J. W. COE & D. MERRITT.

Whip-Sockets.

No. 136,417.

Patented March 4, 1873.



Witnesses:

A. W. Flinquist
C. Sedgwick

Inventor:

J. W. Coe
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Attorneys.

PER

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. COE AND DANIEL MERRITT, OF WILLIAMSBURG, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN WHIP-SOCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 136,417, dated March 4, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. COE and DANIEL MERRITT, of Williamsburg, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Whip-Socket, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view of our improved whip-socket, partly in section, through the basket. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The invention relates to whip-holders which have on the same standard a pair of clasp-jaws above and a basket below; and consists in the means for connecting the spring-jaws with the standard, as hereinafter described and claimed.

A represents the standard, which has a shoulder and a screw-thread formed upon its lower end to adapt it to be screwed into the timber of the carriage-frame. If desired, the lower or screw part of the standard A may be made long to receive a nut, and thus serve as a bolt for confining parts of the vehicle. The upper part of the standard A has a shoulder formed upon it, and just above the shoulder is squared off, and above the squared part it is rounded, and has a screw-thread formed upon its upper end. B C are the jaws, the inner ends of which are made in the form of disks *b' c'*, and are so formed that while the said disks lie one upon the other the projecting parts or jaws may be in the same horizontal plane. In the center of the disk *b'* of the lower jaw B is formed a square hole to receive the squared upper part of the standard A, so that the said jaw B may be held stationary. In the center of the disk *c'* of the upper jaw C is formed a round hole to receive the rounded part of the upper end of the standard A, so that the jaw C may move toward and from the stationary jaw B. The disks *b' c'* are made of exactly the same size, and around them is placed an open ring-spring, D, the ends of which rest against the projecting jaws B C. The spring D may be kept in place upon the disks *b' c'* by flanges or washers formed solid with the disks or separate therefrom.

The spring has a point of leverage against the stationary jaw B, covers the joint of the disks, and acts with its free end on the movable jaw C. The jaws B C curve outward and inward to form a recess to receive and hold the whip. The outer parts of the jaws again curve outward to form an opening to receive the whip, so that by pushing the whip inward the jaws may be pushed apart to allow the whip to pass into the recess, where it is held. The outward movement of the movable jaw C is limited by the outwardly-projecting part of said jaws striking against a shoulder formed upon the stationary jaw B. The outer ends of the jaws B C may be curved until they meet, or nearly meet, the bodies of the said jaws, to prevent them from catching upon anything. F is the basket to receive the butt of the whip, and which is made in the form of the inverted frustum of a hollow cone. Upon the side of the basket F is formed an eye to receive the standard A, which eye has a groove formed in it to receive a tongue formed upon the side of the standard A so that the basket may be prevented from turning, and may always be directly beneath the jaws B C.

In placing the whip in the socket the butt of the whip is placed in the basket F, and the whip is then pressed into the space or opening between the jaws B C, which presses the movable jaw C back and allows the whip to pass into the recess between the jaws.

To remove the whip all that is necessary is to draw it outward, which presses the movable jaw back.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The nut E and the ribbon-spring D, applied to the disks *b' c'* of the jaws B and C, the former of which is stationary on the shaft A, and forms a stop for the latter when turned thereon, all as shown and described, and operating as specified.

JOHN W. COE.
DANIEL MERRITT.

Witnesses:

HENRY A. LAFELEN,
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