

(No Model.)

E. W. SCOTT.

WHIP SOCKET.

No. 323,452. *Fig. 1.*

Patented Aug. 4, 1885.

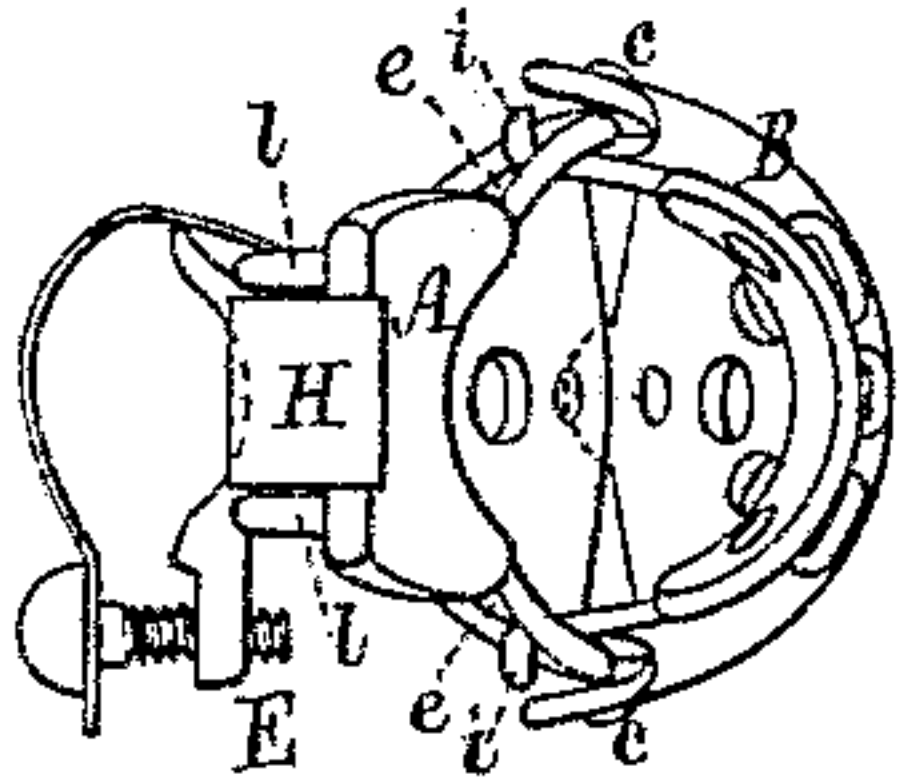


Fig. 2.

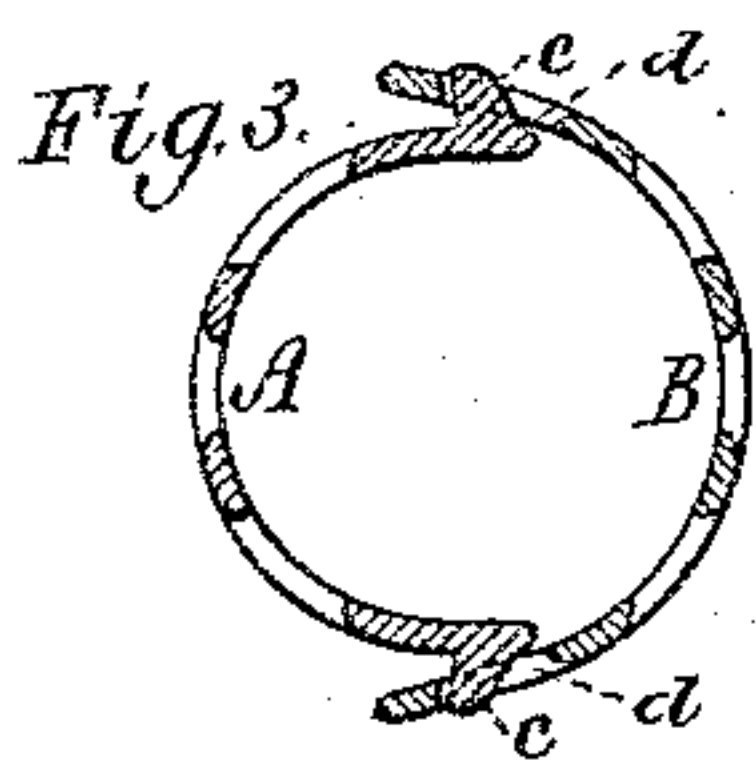
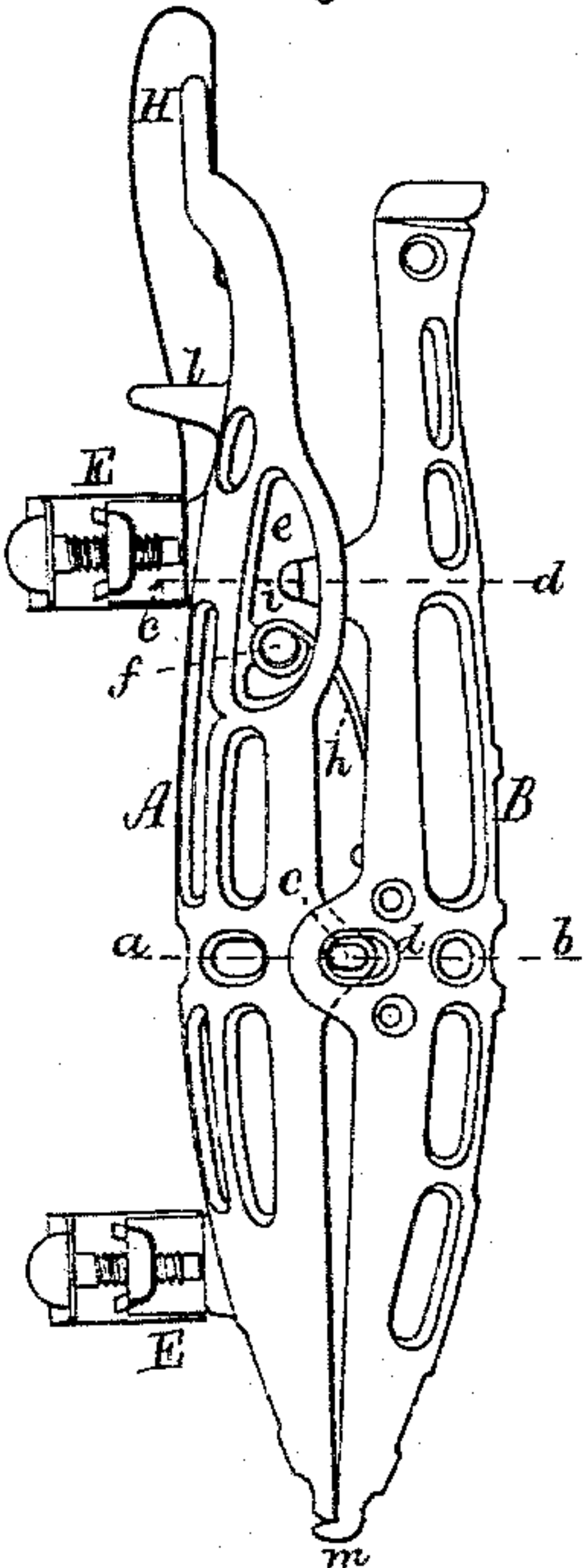
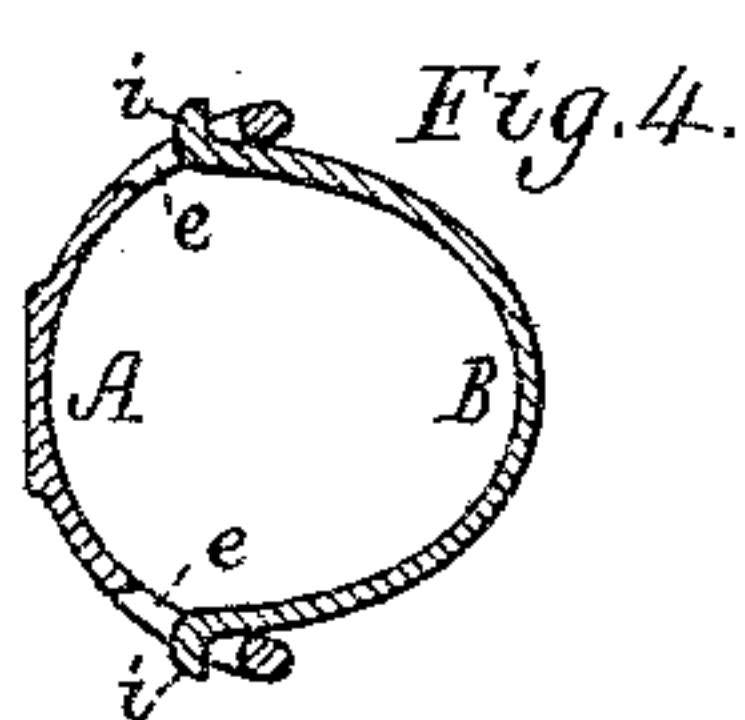
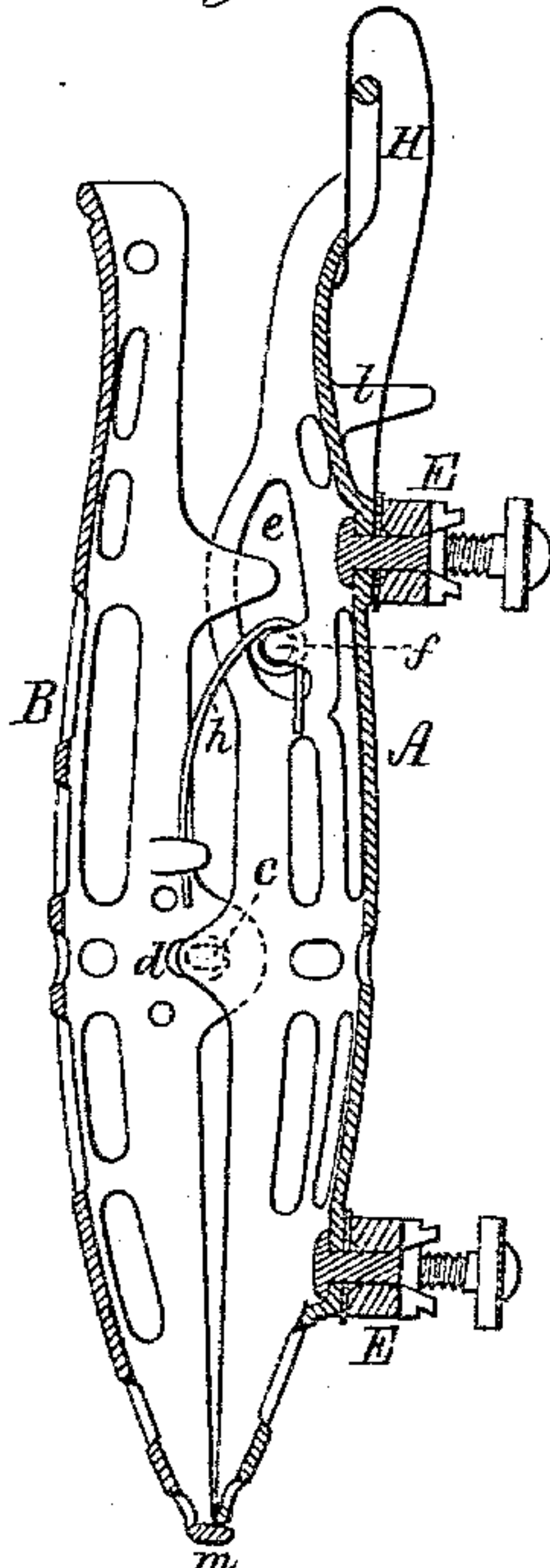


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERASTUS WILLER SCOTT, OF WAUREGAN, CONNECTICUT.

WHIP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,452, dated August 4, 1885.

Application filed June 15, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERASTUS WILLER SCOTT, of Wauregan, in the county of Windham, of the State of Connecticut, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Whip-Sockets; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

10 Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 a side elevation, Figs. 3 and 4 transverse sections, and Fig. 5 a vertical and longitudinal section, of a whip-socket having my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claims hereinafter
15 presented.

The plane of section of Fig. 3 is on line *a b* of Fig. 2, the plane of section of Fig. 4 being on line *c d* of such Fig. 2.

20 The body of this whip-socket is of metal, and cast or founded in two separate sections, A and B, one of which, near its middle, is loosely connected to the other by two hooks, *e*, extending from it through eyes *d* in the other. The metal of the body is what is termed
25 "malleable cast-iron," or is of a character to enable it to be bent so as to fix the hooks in the eyes. Above the hooks there are in the section A slots or eyes *e*, in one of which is a projection, *f*, to enter the eye of a spring, *h*,
30 which, applied to the section A, bears against it and the other or fellow section, and is arranged in the space between them, and is for the purpose of keeping the sections from rattling when the whip-socket is affixed to a carriage and there may be no whip in the socket,
35 and the carriage may be in movement. Two hooked arms, *i*, extend from the front section, B, into the eyes *e*, and with them serve to hold the sections from spreading too far apart
40 or getting out of shape when a whip may be in the socket and be accidentally or carelessly and suddenly pressed or bent laterally, so as to bring a considerable pressure or leverage or strain on either or each of the sections, tend-
45 ing to bend it.

The whip-socket tapers both upward and downward from its middle. The rear section has projecting from it two clasps, *E E*, for
50 connecting it to a carriage-dasher, such clasps being of the kind usually employed in other

whip-sockets by me for such purpose. Furthermore, the rear section, A, has a hooked spring, *H*, applied to and arranged with it at its upper part, as in other whip-sockets of this class, particularly that shown and de-
55 scribed in the United States Patent No. 287,872, granted to me, in which the said spring is fully represented. This spring is designed, with the dasher, to serve the purpose of a rein-holder when the driving-reins of the ve-
60 hicle are drawn or inserted between such spring and dasher. A finger, *l*, projects from the section A against each edge of the spring at its lower part, and is to prevent the reins from being drawn down too far, so as to be-
65 come too strongly jammed between the spring and the dasher.

From the above it will be seen that the two sections A and B are not connected at their lower ends, but that there is to the foot of the
70 front one a small lip, *m*, that extends from it directly underneath the lower end of the rear section.

To render each of the sections A and B light in weight I usually curve it more or less at its
75 opposite edges, and have holes or slots in it, as represented.

I do not herein claim a whip-socket constructed in two sections, combined as represented and described in the aforesaid Patent
80 No. 287,872, my present whip-socket not having its sections connected at their lower ends by a rivet going through them; nor do I claim a whip-socket constructed as represented in the United States Patent No. 193,100.
85

The two fingers between which the rein-holding spring is situated prevent it from being bent laterally by the reins while being drawn from it.

The upper set of hooks and eyes serve to
90 protect the lower ones from being broken away under the leverage or strain of a whip while such whip is being introduced into or removed from the socket, or accidentally pressed laterally, they being specially ad-
95 vantageous for such purpose.

I claim—

1. The combination of the whip-socket sections hinged or connected by hooks and eyes at or near their middle, as described, with a
100

spring arranged in the space between such sections and upon a stud or projection extending from one of them, such spring being to press the sections asunder for the purpose as set forth.

5 2. The combination, with the whip-socket and its rein-holding spring, of the finger or fingers projecting from the said whip-socket against or across the spring, substantially and
10 for the purpose as represented.

3. The two whip-socket sections connected at or near their middles and also between their middles and upper ends by hooks extended from one section into eyes formed in the other, all being substantially as set forth.

ERASTUS WILLER SCOTT.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR G. BILL,
FRANK I. HAMMETT.