

(No Model.)

F. E. BENTON.

WHIP SOCKET.

No. 390,745.

Patented Oct. 9, 1888.

Fig. 1.

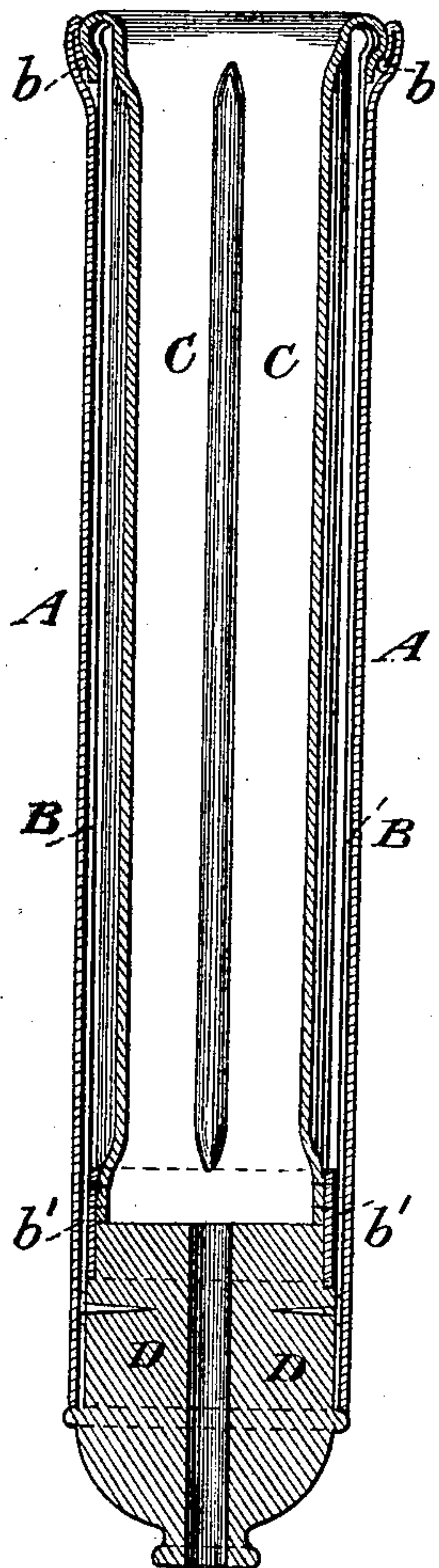


Fig. 2.

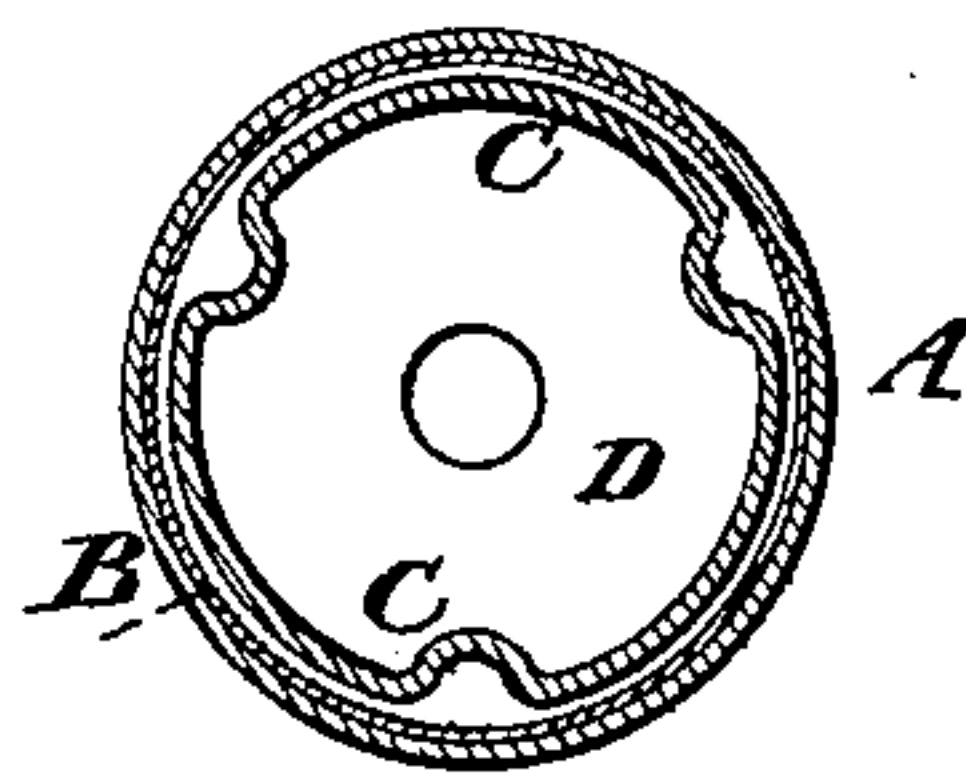
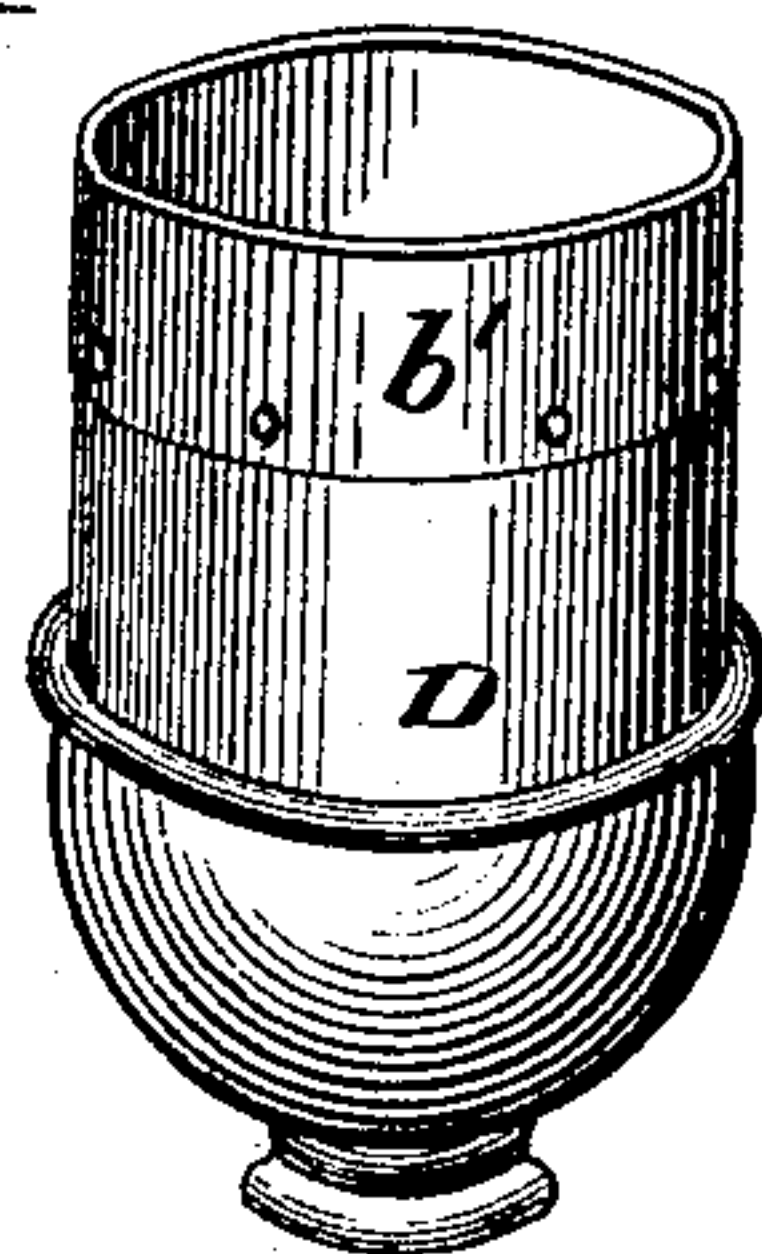


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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Per
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att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS E. BENTON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WHIP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,745, dated October 9, 1888.

Application filed February 14, 1888. Serial No. 264,021. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS E. BENTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Whip-Sockets; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which 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.

The special object of the invention is to make a whip-socket which will center and firmly hold whips of different sizes with equal facility and efficiency, thus avoiding all play of the whip-butt in the socket, all rattling or thumping noise, and all chance that the whip will escape.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a longitudinal vertical section of the whip-socket; Fig. 2, a transverse horizontal section thereof, and Fig. 3 a detail perspective view of the bottom plug.

In the drawings my cylindrical whip-socket is shown to consist of the tubular outside covering, A, preferably made of patent-leather; the casing B, which may be made of metal, wood, or any other suitable stiff material; the lining C, which is made of elastic gore webbing, and the bottom perforated plug, D. The lining C is edge-turned at the top over the case B and secured by a wire, *b*, and sewed at the

bottom to a piece of leather, *b'*, which is tacked to the upper part of the plug D. The corrugations cause it to hug closely the butt of whip and hold it exactly in the center of socket, so that it cannot jump out or rattle. Instead of corrugating the lining, I may make the corrugations longitudinally on the inside of socket. By my invention the lining cannot be pulled out as the whip is drawn from the socket, thus avoiding what is usually a source of great complaint with flexibly-lined sockets. The plug is driven into the case B after the lining has been pulled through, and then fastened from the outside with tacks.

Having thus described all that is necessary to a full understanding of my invention, I would state that I am fully aware of the use of rubber and metallic springs in whip sockets.

What I claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

1. A whip-socket provided with an elastic lining made fast at the top and bottom thereof and longitudinally corrugated on the inside, as shown and described.

2. A whip-socket lining made of gore webbing, elastic and corrugated, as shown and described.

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

FRANCIS E. BENTON.

Witnesses:

EUGENE H. MOORE,
FRANCIS W. RYDER.