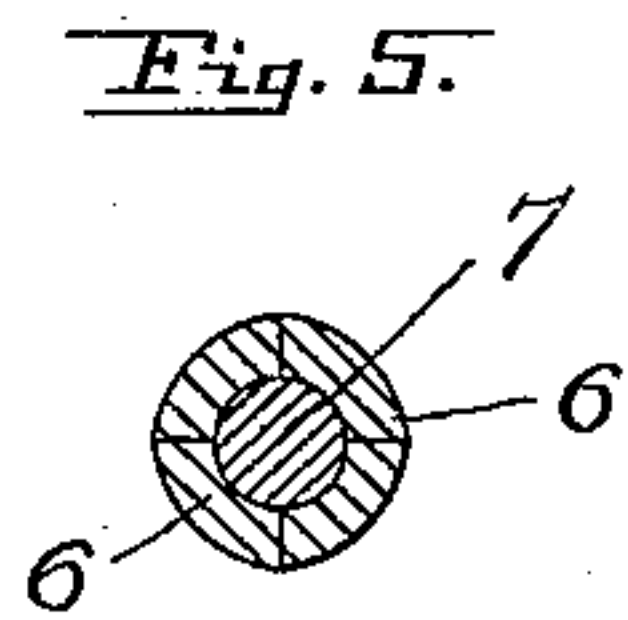
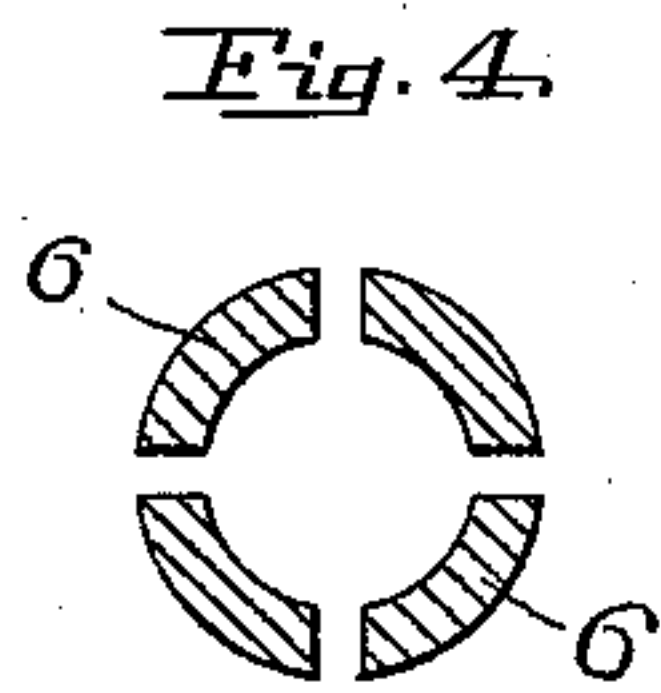
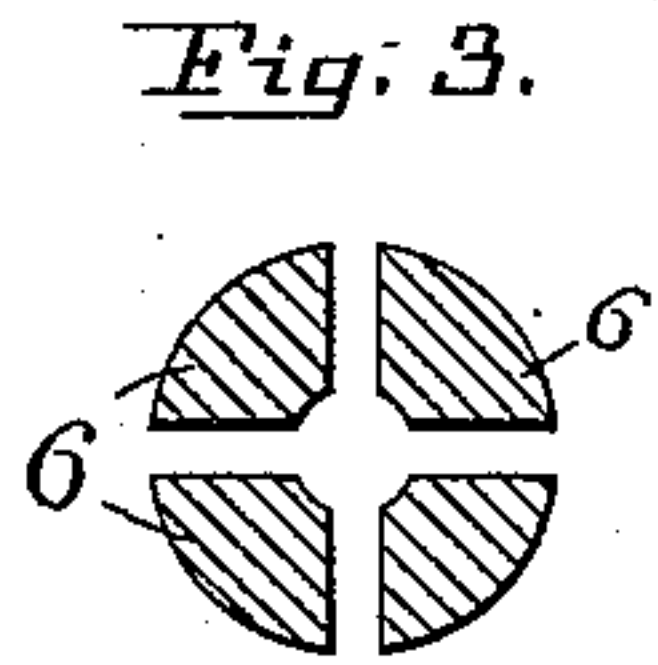
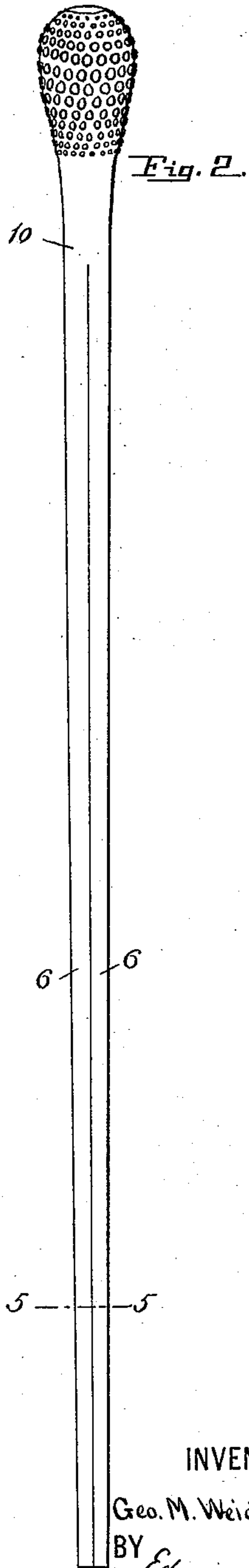
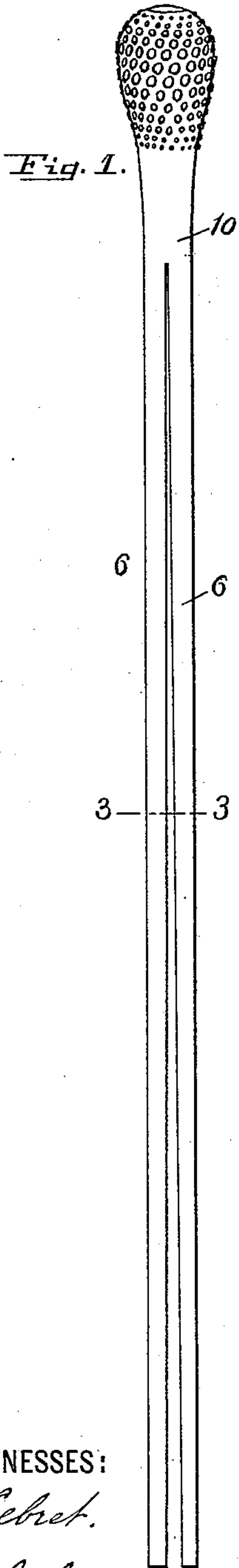


(No Model.)

G. M. WEIDENHAMER.
MANUFACTURE OF WHIPS.

No. 464,210.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.



WITNESSES:

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GEORG MICH. WEIDENHAMER, OF AGLASTERHAUSEN, GERMANY.

MANUFACTURE OF WHIPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,210, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed May 14, 1891. Serial No. 392,795. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORG MICHAEL WEIDENHAMER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of Aglastershausen, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Whip-Sticks and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of whip-sticks and the like made of rattan or other cane or reed, provided with a core of steel, whalebone, or the like, and having a taper form and a handle of the natural product not disfigured by the process of manufacture. It has hitherto been the custom to make these whip-sticks of several strips, thus constituting the handle of several parts glued together, or if made in one piece after inserting the core the exterior portions had to be worked off. As the exterior skin of the cane is very strong, it is evident that by this mode of manufacture the portions most capable of resistance, instead of being utilized, were cut away.

My improved process for making a tapered whip-stick out of one piece of cane and in which the part forming the handle remains undisfigured consists in splitting the cane by making two incisions at right angles to each other over a certain part of its length and removing the pith from the interior to such an extent that after the core has been inserted the strips when bound together form a tapering stick. The incisions are glued with suitable cement, and the cleaned stick may be covered with leather or the like.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar reference-figures indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side view of the cane as it appears after having been split or divided. Fig.

2 is a side view of the completed whip-stock. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view, the parts being shown as they appear after a part of the inner portion of the strips has been removed; and Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross-sectional view on line 5 5 of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, 10 represents the cane-body, that is split or divided longitudinally to form the strips 6 6, as represented. After the cane-body has been divided a part of the inner portion of each of the strips 6 is removed, the strips being left in cross-section about as represented in Fig. 4. When the strips 6 have been treated as just described, a cone 7 of any proper material is inserted, a glue or other viscid material is applied and the parts are bound together. When the glue has set, the binding is removed and the stock finished up.

Whips made according to this process are very durable because the fibers of the skin are not injured and extend from heel to point. The process may be applied to any kind of hollow cane or reed and the material may be split by more than two cuts longitudinally.

I claim—

The herein-described method of making a tapered whip-stock from one piece of cane, which consists in first dividing the cane-body throughout a portion of its length into strips, in then removing a portion of the inner part of each strip, in inserting a cone and applying a glue or viscid material, in then binding the strips together upon the cone, and in finally finishing the stock.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORG MICH. WEIDENHAMER.

Witnesses:

JEAN GRUND,
FRIEDRICH CORRELL.