

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER SANDERS, OF POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI.

## WHIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,452, dated November 28, 1893.

Application filed February 15, 1893. Serial No. 462,412. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER SANDERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Poplar Bluff, in the county of Butler and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Whips; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in whips and has for its object to provide improved means for connecting the thong with the handle or stock, whereby they are securely held or secured.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a whip showing my improvements. Fig. 2 is a central sectional view. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the handle detached. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the manner of connecting the securing cords or strips to the thong. Fig. 5 is a view showing a modified construction.

In the said drawings the reference numeral 1 designates the handle of wood or other suitable material, provided at one end with a metallic socket 2, with a hollow shank 3, into which the end of the handle fits and is secured thereto by means of rivets 4. It is also provided with two or more holes or apertures 6, at or near its junction with the shank. The thong consists of a number of leather straps or strips plaited together as usual. One end of the thong is adapted to be inserted in the socket 5, and the straps or strips at such end are pierced with a hole or aperture through which is passed the securing cord or strip of leather 7 or other material. After being passed through said apertures, the strip 7, is looped around the ends of the straps composing the thong, thereby securely holding or clamping the same together. The end of the thong is then inserted in the socket 5, the cords or strips 7 passed through the apertures

6, and then wound around the shank 3, and securely tied. By this means the thong and handle are securely connected together. The upper end or tip of the thong is to be provided with the lash as usual, and it may be stiffened with a central wooden or rattan core, and the handle, socket, and thong may also be provided with a plaited covering if desired, and may be otherwise finished, as in ordinary constructions of whips.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5, the handle is provided with a metallic ferrule 8, provided with a shoulder 9. This ferrule passes up through the hollow shank and projects a short distance within the socket where it is provided with a collar 10, whereby the socket is held in place. It will thus be seen that the socket is swiveled upon the ferrule so that it may be turned or rotated thereon.

My invention is applicable to all styles of whips, from the commonest grades, such as are used by cattlemen, truck drivers and others, to the finer constructions, such as coach, saddle, and circus whips.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a whip the combination with the socket, having holes or apertures therein, and formed with a hollow shank, the handle fitting in said shank, the thong fitting in said socket, and the fastening cord passing through the end of said thong and through the holes in the socket and wound around the socket and tied, substantially as described.

2. In a whip, the combination with the ferrule having a shoulder at its outer end and a shoulder at or near its center, of the socket swiveled in said ferrule and provided with holes or apertures, the thong fitting in said socket, and the fastening cord passing through said thong and holes and wound upon the socket and tied, substantially as described.

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ALEXANDER SANDERS.

Witnesses:

W. W. BOYD,  
GREEN TYRO.

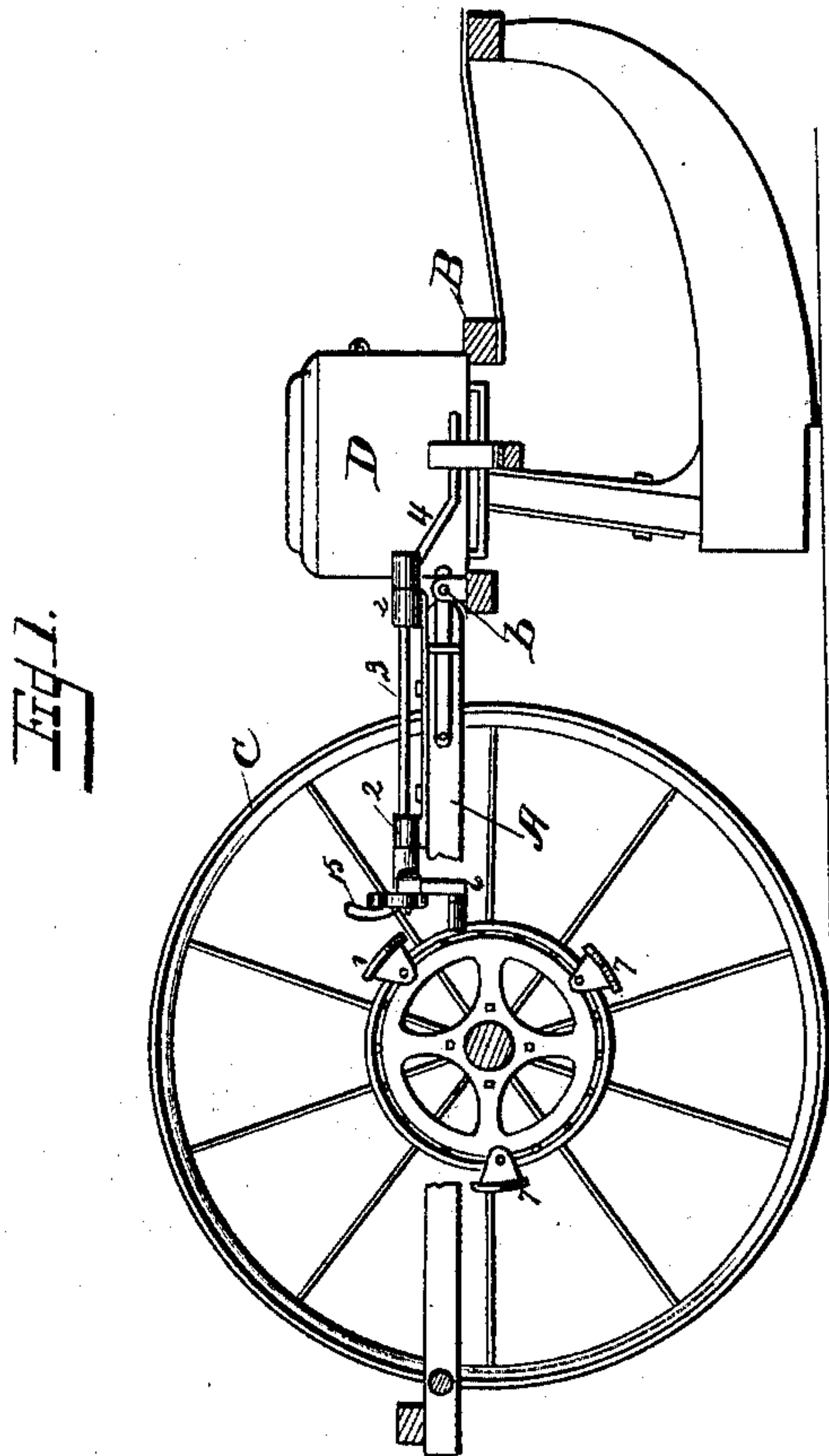
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. SCOFIELD.  
ACTUATING MECHANISM FOR PLANTERS.

No. 509,453.

Patented Nov. 28, 1893.



Witnesses:

*M. Fowler*  
*Alex. Stewart*

*Levi Scofield,* *Inventor*  
*By Chung & Chung,*  
*his Attorneys*



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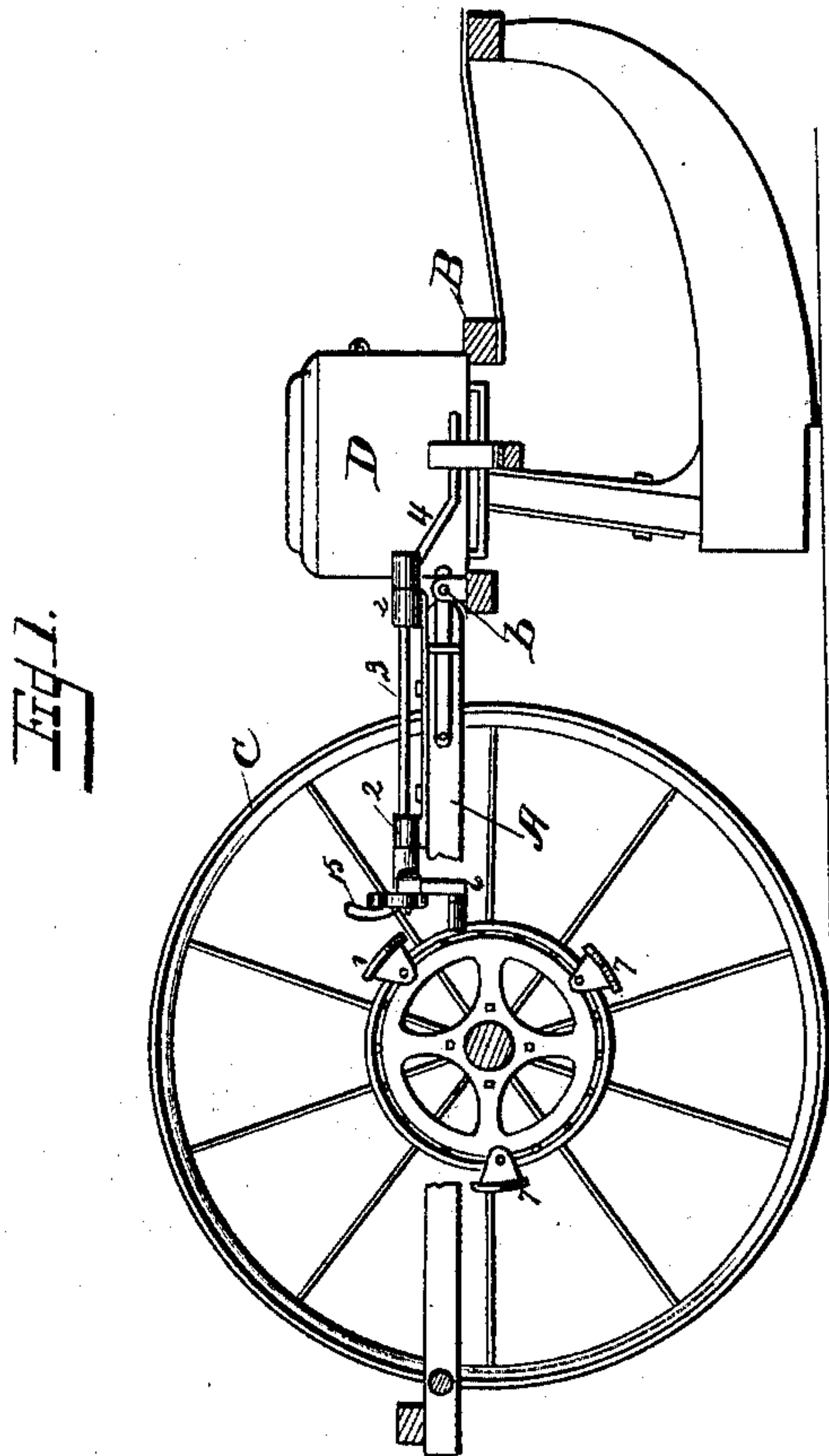
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By *Chas. & Chas.*  
*his Attorneys*



their movement the said ends of the sheet-metal blank are, by the action of the inclined recess  $h'$  at the other end of the tool, left turned and inclined with respect to the plane of the flat blank, as shown at  $b^2$  in Fig. 11. This is the result that the machine is designed to accomplish. The edges of the sheet-metal blank are thus turned when the tools, F, and shanks move from the front backward to the rear, or according to the position of the machine shown in Fig. 3, from left to right. The presser-block, B, lifts or moves away from the base A to release the blank, and when the said tools and shanks return from the rear to the front, the pushers,  $i$ , which are on the shanks, remove the edged sheet-metal blank by pushing it out at the front, and another blank may then be placed in position for edging.

The base or table, A, has on its rear side a bar,  $k$ , rigidly-attached by one end,  $k'$ , and its unattached end projecting forward over the base and a slight distance above its surface. The presser-block, B, has a notch,  $l$ , which receives the said bar when the block comes against the base. When the sheet-metal blank, which is to be edged, is placed in the machine, it passes between the unattached end of the bar,  $k$ , and the surface of the base A. It follows, therefore, that when the presser block rises, the bar,  $k$ , will prevent the sheet-metal blank from rising with it. The front edge of bar  $k$ , toward which the blanks approach when fed to the press, is formed with a beveled or inclined surface to direct the edge of the blank downward beneath said bar.

On the rear side of the presser block B are two guide-plates,  $m$ , which point downward, and extend loosely into the hole,  $m'$ , in the base. On the front side of the presser block is a guide-flange,  $n$ , which extends downward. The plate,  $m$ , on the rear side, and the flange,  $n$ , on the front, serve as guides for the entry of the sheet-metal blank to its position. A feed-slide,  $A'$ , at one side of the base serves to receive the sheet-metal blank that is to be fed to the machine; and at the opposite side a stop device,  $o$ , of any suitable kind is located, as by attaching it to the shank  $e$  in position to receive the edge of the blank when said shank is retracted. When the blank,  $b$ , is shoved under the presser-block one of its edges will come against the said stop-device,  $o$ , and limit its movement, while the guides,  $m$ ,  $n$ , will direct it. There are two pushers,  $i$ , each consisting of a spring bent at an angle, as at  $i'$ . One end,  $i^2$ , which is horizontal, is fastened to the lower side of the tool-shank,  $e$ , and the other end projects up at the end of said shank and its extremity projects a little above the shank, and is free or unattached. When the shanks move in the direction which allows the edging tools F to turn the edges of the sheet-metal blank, the horizontal end,  $i^2$ , which is fastened, will yield, and allow the upwardly projecting extremity,  $i$ , of the pushers to be depressed, as

indicated in broken lines in Fig. 5, and then when the shanks begin their return movement the extremities or points,  $i$ , catch against the edge of the sheet-metal blank, and push it out at the front of the machine. The upper end of the presser-block shank,  $B'$ , is jointed at  $p$  to a lever, Q, which is pivoted at  $r$  on the arm  $C'$ . It will be understood that any mechanism which may be attached to the lever Q for working it, will raise and lower the presser-block B. The two tool-shanks,  $e$ , are connected by a cross-bar or yoke, S, and a reciprocating rod, T, has its end attached to the yoke by means of a stud  $u$ . It will be seen that any mechanism which may be employed for actuating the rod T will cause the shanks  $e$  and tools F to be reciprocated crosswise of the base A.

The shanks or bars  $e$  carrying tools F may be formed with grooves in their upper surfaces for the reception of detachable blocks provided with suitable recesses or curved surfaces to form the outer section of the turning tools F in which case the inner faces of said grooves may be utilized as the inner walls of the turning recess  $h'$ .

Having described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A machine for turning the edges of sheet-metal blanks having in combination a base or table; a presser-block movable toward and away from the said base; and an edge-turning tool having a shank fitted in a suitable guide and reciprocating crosswise of the base and presser-block.

2. A machine for turning the edges of sheet-metal blanks, having in combination a base or table; a presser-block having a shank; a guide C for the block and shank; and two edge-turning tools, each having a shank which is fitted in a guide at an end of the said base opposite the other.

3. In a machine for turning the edges of sheet-metal blanks, the combination of a clamp to hold the sheet-metal blank; and an edge-turning tool provided on its side with a cavity which at one end is concaved, and at the other end terminates in an inclined recess.

4. A machine for turning the edges of sheet-metal blanks having in combination a base or table; a presser-block movable toward and away from the said base; and an edge-turning tool provided on its side with a cavity which has a concave shape at the initial end and an inclined recess at the terminal end, said tool having a reciprocating movement crosswise of the base and block.

5. A machine for turning the edges of sheet-metal blanks, having in combination a base or table provided with two parallel cross-grooves; two edge-turning tools having shanks for reciprocating in said grooves; a presser-block for clamping the sheet-metal blank to said base; and spring pushers attached to the shanks of the tools for removing the said blank after it has been edged.



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