(No Model.)

E. W. SCOTT.

WHIP SOCKET.

No. 346,953. Patented Aug. 10, 1886.

Fig. 1.

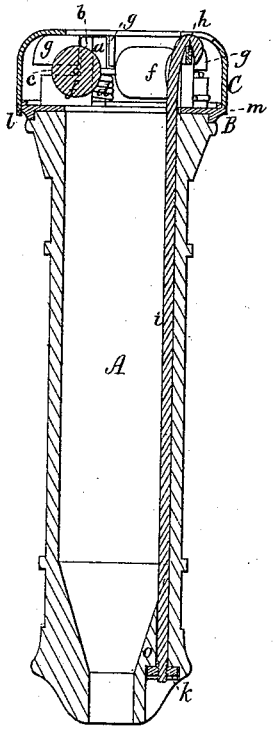


Fig. 4.

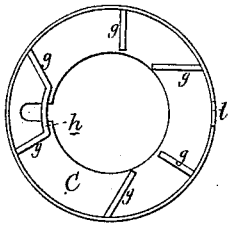


Fig. 2.

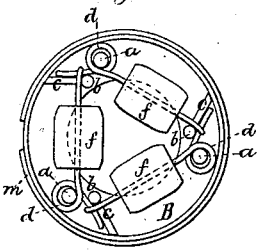


Fig. 5.

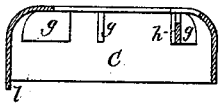
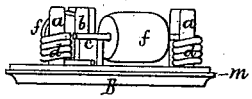


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
S. N. Piper
W. B. Torrey.

Inventor.
Erastus W. Scott,
by R. K. Eddy atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERASTUS WILBER SCOTT, OF DANIELSONVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

WHIP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,953, dated August 10, 1886.

Application filed June 7, 1886. Serial No. 204,344. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERASTUS WILBER SCOTT, of Danielsonville, in the county of Windham, of the State of Connecticut, have invented 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—

Figure 1 is a vertical and transverse section of a whip-socket containing my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claims hereinafter presented. Fig. 2 is a top view, and Fig. 3 a side elevation, of its whip-guide rollers and their supports. Fig. 4 is an under side view, and Fig. 5 a transverse section, of the cap or cover of such rollers.

Heretofore it has been customary to have within the mouth of a whip-socket a perforated elastic or india-rubber diaphragm, through which the whip, on being inserted into the socket, passed, the said diaphragm serving to support the whip. In course of time the diaphragm, especially when of "vulcanized india-rubber," generally becomes impaired, so as to lose, in part, if not entirely, its useful property. My invention dispenses with such a diaphragm, and in the place of it I employ within the head or upper part of the whip-socket a series of rollers pivoted on bearings or springs, or supported so as to be capable of yielding laterally when a whip is forced down between them.

In the drawings, A denotes the body of the whip-socket, it being usually of wood. It has at its upper or open end a flat ring, B, having projected up from it three studs, *a*, arranged at equal distances apart. Close to each of them there is extended up from the ring a lug, *b*, provided with a right-angular notch, *c*, arranged in it, as represented. A wire spring, *d*, is coiled around each of the studs, such spring at its lower end bearing against the next adjacent lug. The spring extends through one of three friction-rollers, *f*, and rests in the notch of one of the lugs, all being as represented. An annular cap, C, having an opening through it concentrically for the passage of a whip-handle into the body A, covers the ring B and the friction-rollers, such cap having within it a series of projections, *g*, to extend over and upon the springs, so as to keep them down, or to prevent them from being drawn upward while a whip may be in the act of being extracted from the whip-socket. Furthermore, two of such projections are connected by a cross-piece, *h*, upon which a rod, *i*, at its upper end, is hooked, such rod extending down through the bottom *o* of the body A, and into a nut, *k*, screwed upon the rod at its lower end and against such bottom, all being as represented. The cap C, opposite to the cross-piece *h*, is provided with an ear, *l*, to hook about a flange, *m*, projecting from the periphery of the ring B, and serve, with the hooked rod and its nut, to hold the cap and the ring in place on the body B. By having each of the friction-rollers pivoted and revoluble on a spring, as represented, such rollers can yield or move backward when a whip by its handle is being introduced into the socket. The rollers by closing on the whip-handle hold it firmly in place in the whip-socket, though admitting of the whip being easily extracted therefrom by manual power applied to the whip.

I do not claim the combination, with the dash-board of a vehicle, of solid metallic arms furcated and carrying between their prongs hard-rubber rollers, such being as shown in the United States Patent No. 244,183; nor do I claim in a whip-socket two curved arms supporting friction-rollers and provided with tension-springs, as represented in the United States Patent No. 114,845, as in such case the rollers are not pivoted and revoluble on the springs, as is the case with the three rollers of my whip-socket.

I claim—

1. A whip-socket having within the upper part of it a series of friction-rollers, each pivoted and revoluble on a spring, as represented, that will allow each roller to readily revolve, and to move laterally on the introduction of a whip between and against such rollers and into the body of the whip-socket, all being substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the whip-socket body A with the cap-ring B, its series of yielding friction-rollers, and the annular cover C, such

cap-ring being fixed on the top of such body, and the cover being arranged over the said cap-ring, and having a mouth to receive a whip to enable it to pass down between the rollers, all being substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the whip-socket body and the cap-ring B, applied to its mouth, not only with the annular cover C, arranged on such cap-ring and provided with an ear, *l*, as represented, to hook upon it or a projection from it, but with the rod *i*, hooked to the said cover and extending down from it through the body, and provided with a nut screwed upon it (the said rod) and against the bottom of the body, all being substantially as set forth.

ERASTUS WILBER SCOTT.

Witnesses:
ARTHUR G. BILL,
OLIVER W. BOWEN.