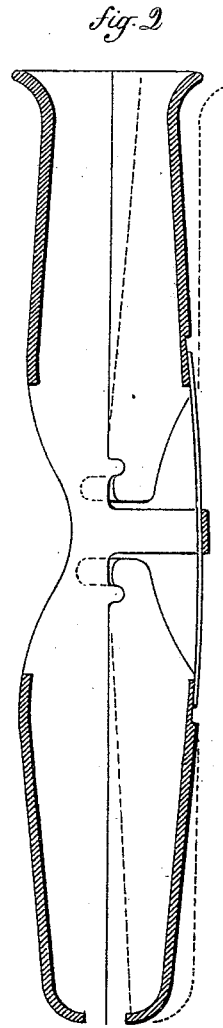
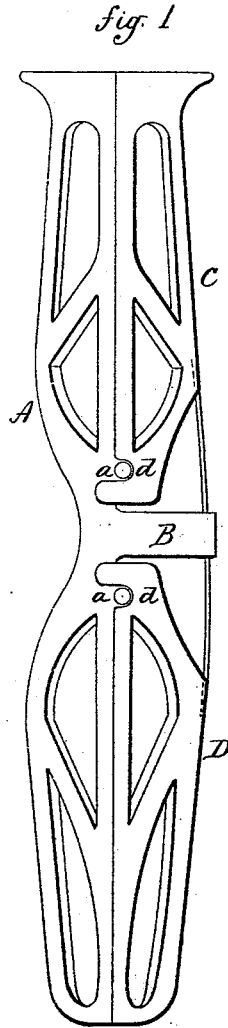


O. B. NORTH.
Whip-Socket.

No. 213,238.

Patented Mar. 11, 1879.



Witnesses.
J. H. Channing
Jas. C. Calk

Oliver B. North, Inventor.
By atty. J. M. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER B. NORTH, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO O. B. NORTH & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WHIP-SOCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 213,238, dated March 11, 1879; application filed February 3, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER B. NORTH, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Whip-Sockets; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a vertical central section.

This invention relates to an improvement in the article attached to carriages for the support of the whip, and commonly called "whip-socket;" and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The socket is made from metal, and is divided vertically, A being one part, having a central semicircular bar, B, extending from one edge of the part A around to the other edge.

Above and below the bar B, and near to it, are hinged the parts C and D, which together form half of the socket, but independent of each other, and correspond to the half or part A. The hinging is made by studs or trunnions *a*, at opposite points, and corresponding notches *d* in the edge of each of the two parts C D.

A flat or other suitable spring, E, extends both ways from the bar B, and bears upon the part C above the hinge and upon the part

D below the hinge. The tendency of this spring is to hold the two parts C D against the other part, A, as seen in Fig. 1, but yet so as to yield when the whip is introduced, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2, and thus firmly embrace the whip-handle both at top and bottom of the socket, and prevent it rattling or being accidentally removed.

The construction is very cheap, as the parts can be cast complete with the trunnions *a* and notches *d*, and so as not to require other mechanical labor than simply placing the parts together and setting the spring in place.

I am aware that a longitudinally-divided whip-socket is not new, and therefore do not broadly claim such as my invention; but

I do claim—

1. A whip-socket consisting of the part A, provided with the bar B, combined with the parts C D, hinged thereto, each independent of the other, and a spring or springs bearing upon said two parts, substantially as described.

2. A whip-socket consisting of the part A and the parts C D, each independent of the other, and hinged to the part A, said hinges constructed by trunnions on one part and corresponding notches in the other, combined with spring or springs bearing on said two parts, substantially as described.

OLIVER B. NORTH.

Witnesses:

J. H. SHUMWAY,
JOS. C. EARLE.