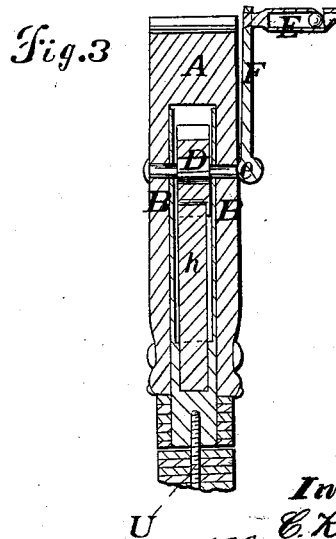
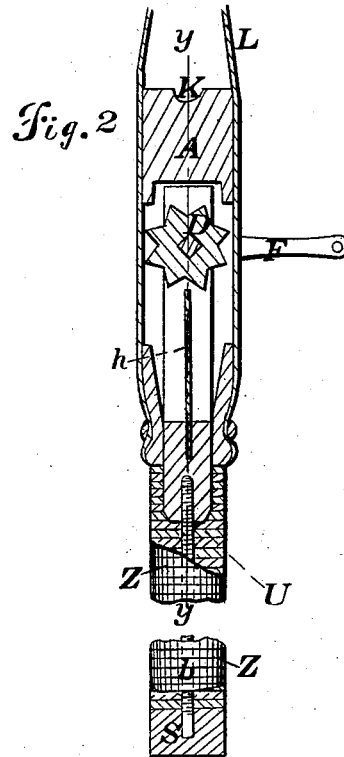
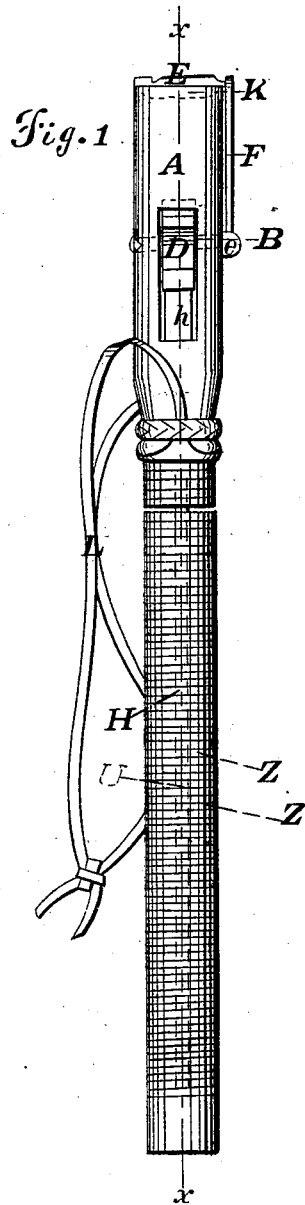


C. KAST,

Baton.

No. 113,061.

Patented March 28, 1871.



Witnesses.
Chas. K. Kasten
Willie Anderson

Inventor.
C. Kast
Chipman Hosmer & Co.
Attys.

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES KAST, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 113,061, dated March 28, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN POLICE-BATONS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES KAST, of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Police-Batons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of my invention in perspective.

Figure 2 is a central vertical section through the line *x z*.

Figure 3 is a central vertical section through the line *y y*.

My invention has relation to police-batons; and

It consists in the construction and novel arrangement of a baton, combining a whistle and rattle with a club, formed of leather, as hereinafter described.

The letter A of the drawing designates the wooden head of my baton, slotted to receive the rattle-wheel.

B represents a rectangular metallic core, which is bolted in the center of the head A. This core, beyond the bolt *c*, is forked to admit the rattle-wheel, for whose journals it forms bearings.

D represents the rattle-wheel seated on a square shaft, one end of which projects through the wall of the head A, and is connected by a hinge-joint, *e*, to the crank F.

The wooden spring or clapper, which engages with the rattle-wheel to produce the requisite vibratory sound when the whistle is turned, is lettered *h*. This clapper is at one end secured in a cleft in the core B, the other end being free to strike against the teeth of the rattle-wheel.

E represents the whistle. It forms the handle of the crank F, and the relation of the hinge-joint to and its distance from the end of the head A are such that

the whistle and crank may be reversed and turned down out of the way when not in use. When reversed in this manner the whistle is seated in a groove, *k*, in the end of the head, which serves to keep it in place.

H represents the stem or club of my baton. This may be described as composed of leather disks, circular in form, and arranged with their flat sides together in such a manner as to form a cylindrical stem of any desired length. These leather disks *z z* are kept in place and secured to the head by means of the wire *v*. One end of this wire is fastened to the terminal block *s*, whence the wire passes through all the disks, and is secured at the other end by screwing it into the core B.

L represents the wrist-cord.

This baton is designed to serve an eminently useful purpose. The rattle and whistle are always at hand. No delay is occasioned by the time required for pulling them out of the pocket. The stem is not so hard as wood, and yet it is heavier. A smaller baton may be, therefore, used with effect. The leather, also, is not so apt to abrade the skin or to make an open wound when a severe blow is struck.

Claims.

1. A police-baton, formed in part or wholly of the circular leather disks *z z*, substantially as specified.
2. The combination of the head A and case B bolted therein, with the disks *z z* and wire *v*, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES KAST.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. GALBRAITH,
EZRA P. DIETRICK.