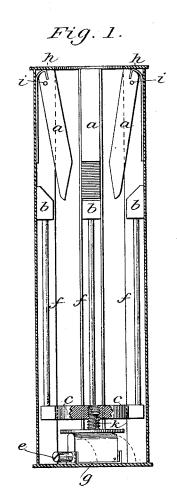
(Model.)

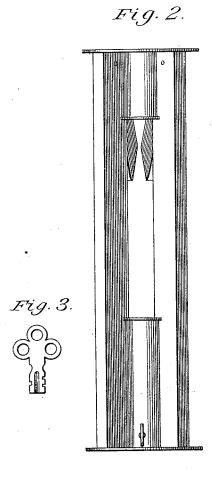
## B. W. MORRIS & W. H. RODGERS.

WHIP SOCKET.

No. 266,712.

Patented Oct. 31, 1882.





Witnesses: O.C. Smith John D'uy,

Benjamine The Mossis Welles ARrdger

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS AND WILLIS H. RODGERS, OF CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

## WHIP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,712, dated October 31, 1882.

Application filed August 2, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Benjamin W. Morris and Willis H. Rodgers, of the city of Circleville, in the county of Pickaway and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful machine or whip-socket for holding a carriage-whip in its place in a carriage or buggy, and to prevent its being taken out of said carriage or buggy or socket without the knowledge and consent of the driver; and we do declare the following is a full, clear, and exact description and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a view of a longitudinal section of said whip-socket as finished. Fig. 2 is a view of said whip-socket completed and ready to be attached to the carriage. Fig. 3 is a view

of the key to the same.

Our lock whip-socket consists of three or 20 more grooved standards, f f f, Fig. 1, about six inches long, placed in a circle with the grooves on the inside, and fastened to a circular plate, g, Fig. 1, at the bottom and to a ring, h, Fig. 1, at the top, thus forming a socket in which the whip is to be placed and held by beveled wards or lugs a a a, Fig. 1, having springs i i, Fig. 1, fastened to each in order to push the lower ends of the wards or lugs out from the grooves, which wards are hung on 30 pivots at the top of and in the grooves of each of the said standards, in which said wards or lugs work. There is a combination-bolt, b b b, Fig. 1, with beveled ends, one arm of which works in each groove of the several standards, 35 which, by the aid of the lock e, Fig. 1, at the bottom of the whip-socket, is thrown up, and when said bolt is thrown up it presses said wards or lugs out from the grooves, and causes them to clasp the whip-handle and hold it in 40 place, and thus hold the whip in the socket so firmly that it is impossible to get it out until the lock is turned and said bolt is withdrawn. There is a screw, k, Fig. 1, fastened into the

bottom or lower end of the combination-bolt, by turning which the bolt can be lengthened 45 or shortened at pleasure, and thus regulate the play of the wards or lugs, so as to enable the socket to admit and hold any whip, whether the handle be large or small.

The lock e, Fig. 1, at the bottom of the whip-socket is composed of a small piece of metal, eccentric-shaped, with one edge flat to prevent turning, placed beneath the combination-bolt in the socket, which, when turned by a key provided for that purpose, throws up the bolt behind the wards or lugs, and throws the wards or lugs out, so that they will clamp the whipstock in the socket, and prevent any one from taking the whip out of the socket until the same is unlocked.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a whip-socket, the wards or lugs a a a, with the spring fastened to each playing in the grooves of the standards and pushing said 65 wards or lugs toward the center, thus forming a circular spring-clamp that seizes and holds the whip-handle, as set forth.

2. In combination with the wards or lugs a a a, the combination-bolt f, that may be length-70 ened and shortened at pleasure, and which works in the grooves behind the wards and pushes them out from the grooves and holds them out, thus causing them to clasp the whiphandle and hold it in place.

3. The screw K at the bottom or lower end of the combination-bolt, combined with the plate c and bolts, to change the position of the beveled ends of the bolts with relation to the wards, as set forth.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS. WILLIS H. RODGERS.

Witnesses:
P. C. Smith,
MILT. Morris.