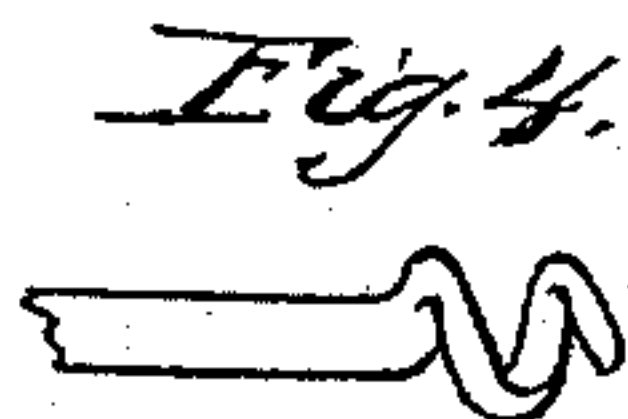
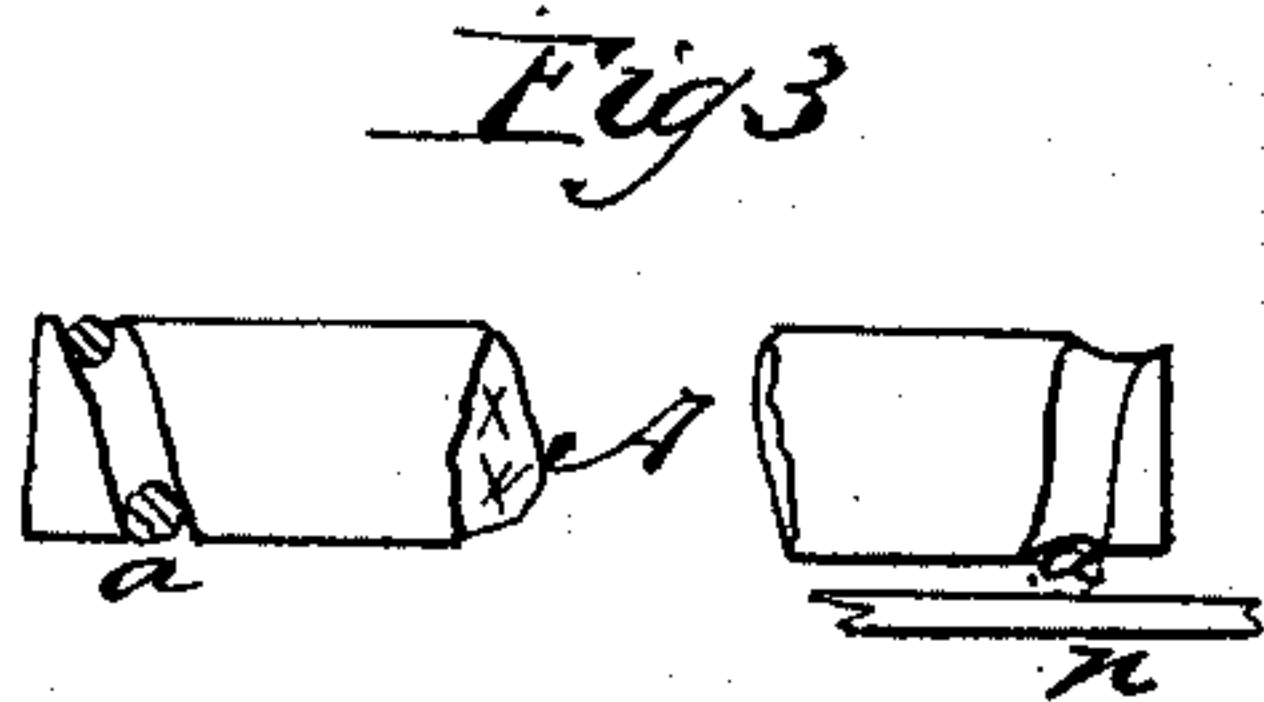
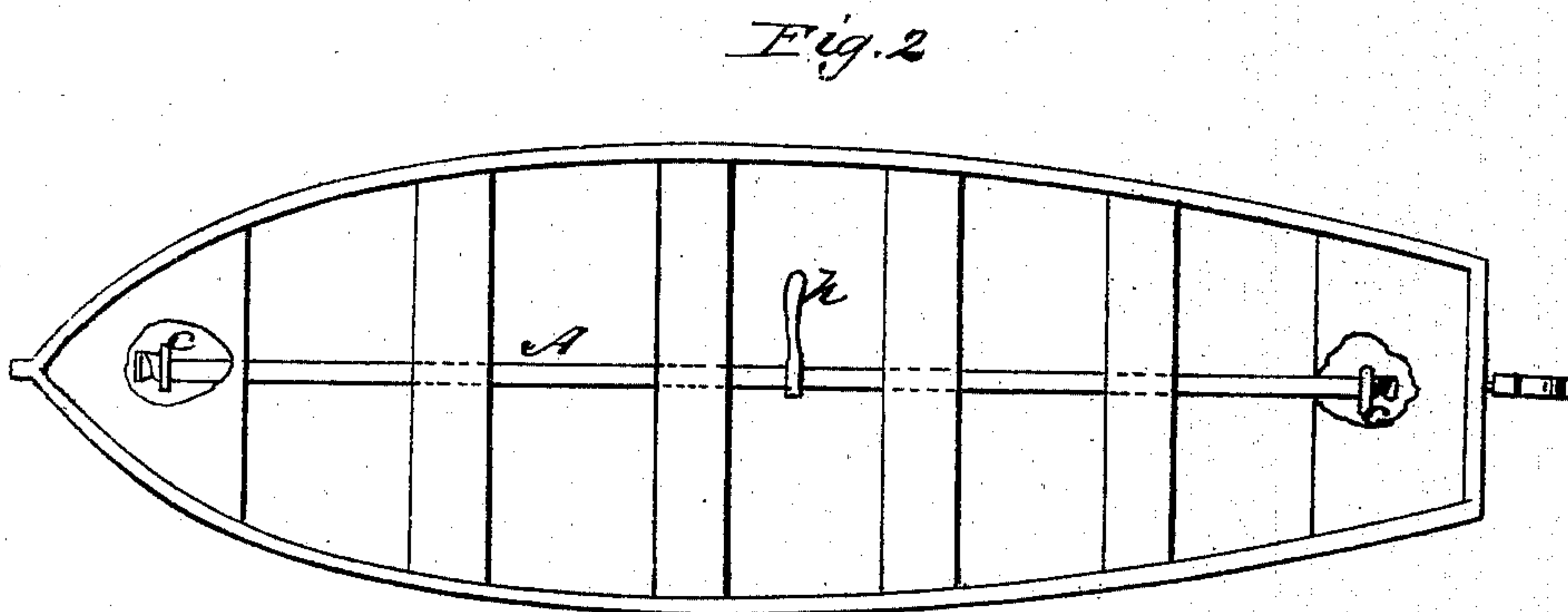
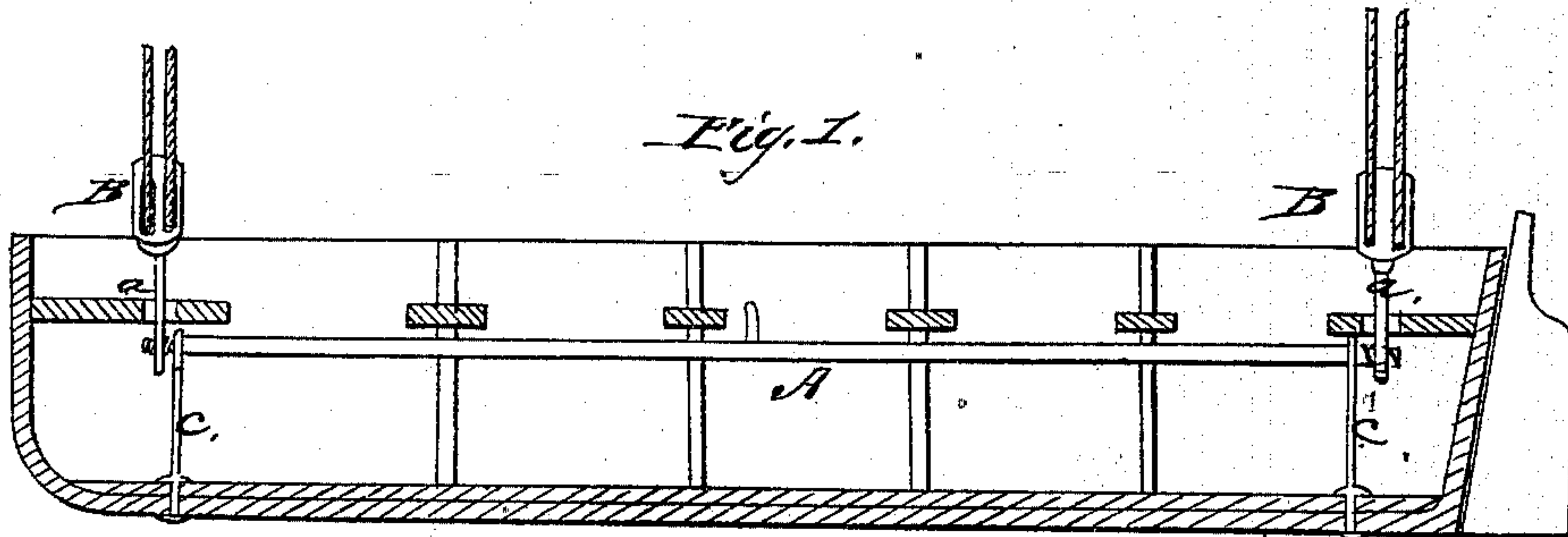


G. B. Massey
Boat Detaching.

Nº 62,279.

Patented Feb. 19, 1867.



Witnesses.

P. J. Dodge
H. K. Munn

Inventor.
G. B. Massey.
by Dodge & Munn
his attorneys.

United States Patent Office.

G. B. MASSEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 62,279, dated February 19, 1867.

IMPROVED BOAT-DETACHING TACKLE.

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, G. B. MASSEY, of New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boat-Detaching Devices; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts wherever they occur.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

My invention consists in so arranging a single rod in a boat as to hold the boat securely in position and permit it to be simultaneously released or detached at both ends by a single movement of the rod.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section; and

Figure 2, a top plan view of a boat with my improvement applied.

Figures 3 and 4 are views of portions shown in detail.

A represents a strong metallic rod placed lengthwise of the boat, as shown in the drawings. This rod turns loosely in eyes formed in the upper ends of bolts or rods, *c*, the lower ends of which are securely fastened to the bottom of the boat, as shown in fig. 1. At each end this rod A has a spiral groove or thread cut in it, as shown more clearly in fig. 3. A metallic loop, *a*, is secured to the lower end of the blocks B, which loop, *a*, is of proper size to slip over the end of the rod A and rest in the groove *e*. These grooves, *e*, are made to run in opposite directions at the different ends of the rod A, one forming a right and the other a left-hand thread, so that by turning the rod A the loop *a* at each end will be forced outward and thrown off from the rod. These grooves should be so arranged that a half turn will detach the loops; and the rod A is provided with a handle, *h*, by which to turn it when required. To prevent the loops from becoming detached accidentally by the swaying of the boat, or any similar means, a block or rod, *n*, may be located directly under or by the side of the rod where the groove is, as shown in fig. 3, by which means the loop *a* will be prevented from slipping off the end of the rod except when the latter is turned. That portion of the rod in which the groove is cut may be made much larger than the rest and fastened on in the form of head or enlarged cylinder, by which means the groove may be formed deeper and a small rod be used, by making the groove of a depth equal to the diameter of the rod of which the loop or ring *a* is formed, so as to permit the loop *a* to rest therein and not protrude beyond the surface of the rod A, as shown in the left-hand portion of fig. 3. It will be observed that in case any box, barrel, or other object should, by accident or otherwise, be lodged against the rod A at the point where the loop *a* rests in the groove, it will not interfere with the movement of the loop *a* when the rod is turned; and by making the loop or ring of such a size that it cannot be moved longitudinally on the rod, except as it rests in and follows the groove, it will be seen that the loop *a* cannot be detached from the rod A except by the turning of the latter, and that when thus constructed the rod or block *n* may be dispensed with. It will be seen that by this construction a positive movement is imparted to the loops *a* at each end, and that the movement of the loops at each end of the rod must be uniform and simultaneous; both being detached at the same instant, thus permitting the boat to be dropped fair and on an even keel upon the water. By using a single rigid rod there is no possibility that one end may be rotated or turned independent of the other, and hence both ends must be detached simultaneously. If preferred, instead of the groove, the ends of the rod A may be formed like a cork-screw, as shown in fig. 4, the result being the same in either case.

By these means I am enabled to produce an apparatus that is extremely simple and cheap, and that can be readily applied to any boat and operated in the simplest possible manner. If desired, the handle *h* may be arranged to be locked or fastened, so that it cannot be turned except by design.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, is—

The rod A, provided with the right and left-hand grooves, to receive, hold, and disengage the suspending loops or rings *a* by positive movements, when arranged for use in connection with a boat, substantially as set forth.

G. B. MASSEY.

Witnesses:

W. C. DODGE,

H. B. MUNN.