(No Model.)

J. F. CUMMING.

ROWLOCK.

No. 299,521. Patented June 3, 1884.

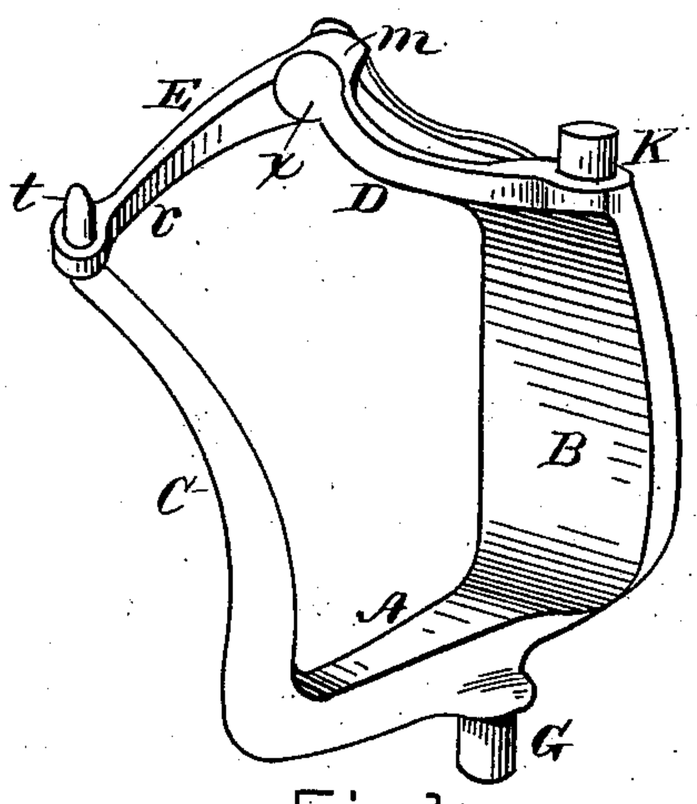

Fig. 1.

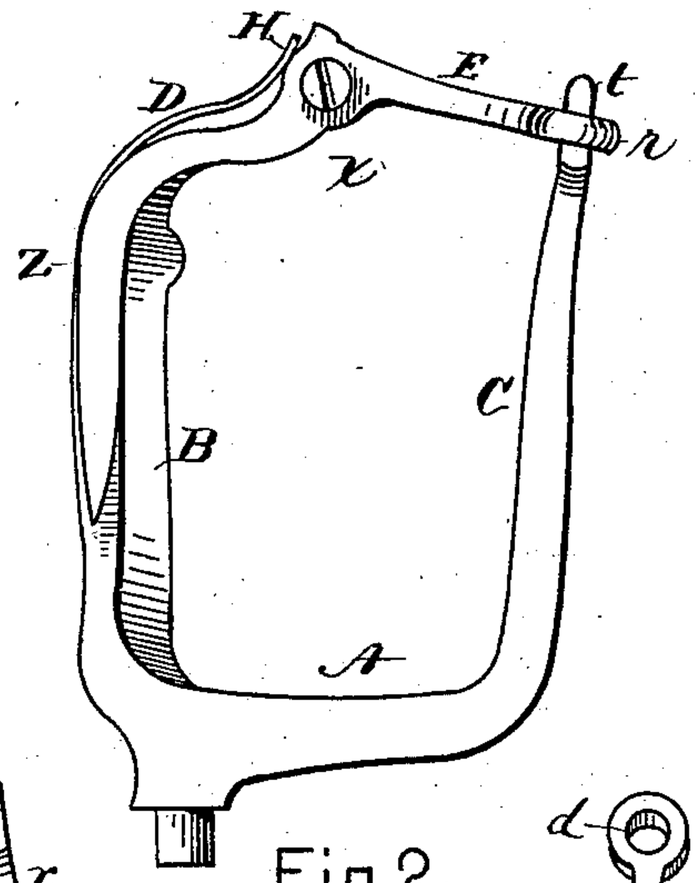

Fig. 2.

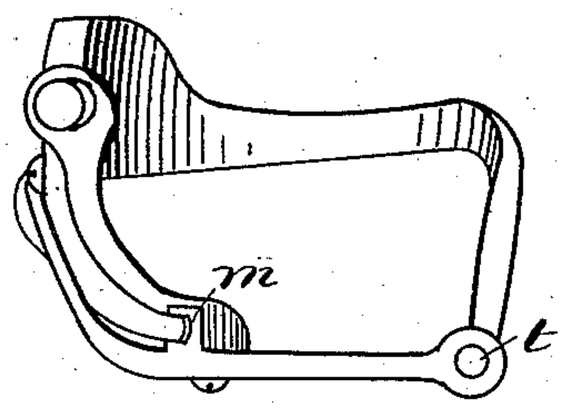

Fig. 3.

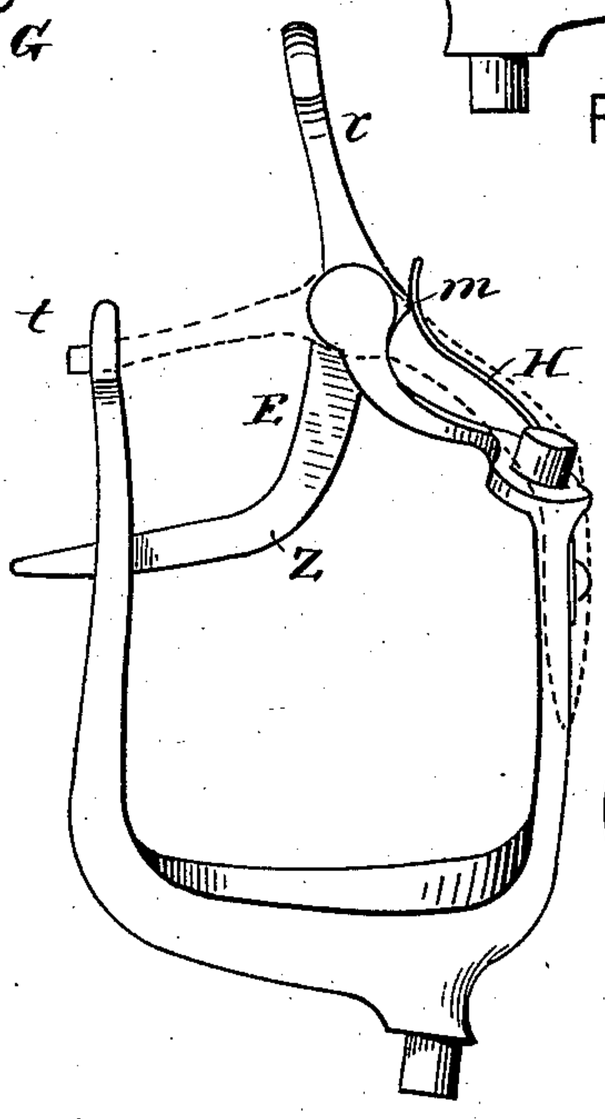

Fig. 4.

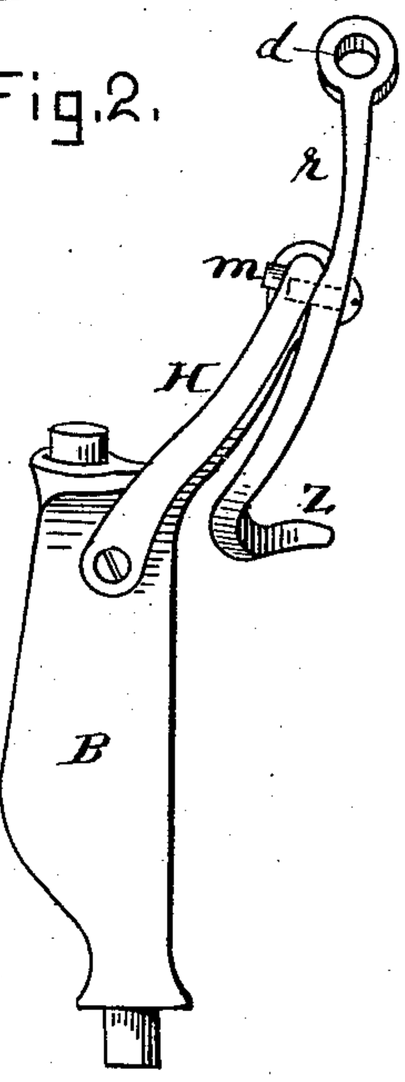

Fig. 5.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. CUMMING, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ROWLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,521, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed March 15, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. CUMMING, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Rowlocks, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view of my improved rowlock with the brace closed; Fig. 2, a side elevation showing the brace closed; Fig. 3, a top plan view; Fig. 4, a side elevation showing the opposite side from that shown in Fig. 2, the brace being represented as open; and Fig. 5, a side elevation.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of rowlocks which are provided with guards or cross-braces, being designed more especially for use with shells and similar light boats; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, its extreme simplicity rendering an elaborate description unnecessary.

In the drawings, A represents the body or base; B, the main standard; C, the auxiliary standard; D, the bracket, and E the guard. The body is provided with the usual pintle or pivot, G, on which it is supported and turns or swivels, and stud K for receiving the upper end of a guy or side brace. The guard E is formed somewhat like a bell-crank lever, and is centrally pivoted at *x* to the outer or upper end of the bracket D, being provided on its upper side, near the pivot, with the projection *m*, and at the outer end of its arm *r* with a hole, *d*, adapted to pass over the upper end, *t*, of the standard C. A spring, H, is secured at *v* to the standard B, its free end pressing against the projection *m* on the guard E, and operating to hold the guard open or closed, as desired, or as shown in Figs. 4 and 1, respectively. The pendent arm *z* of the guard is bent, as shown in Fig. 5, to conform to the contour of the parts with which it is in close contact when the guard is shut, as seen in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

In the use of my improvement, the guard E being open, as shown in Fig. 4, when the oar is inserted, it will strike the arm *z*, and, as it falls into position on the base or body A, close the guard and cause the end *t* to enter the hole *d* in its outer end. The smallest part of the oar, or that next the blade, is first inserted in the lock, after which the oar is pushed out into position for use, so that its body or larger part will rest in the lock, and thereby prevent the arm *z* from swinging inwardly and the guard from becoming detached from the standard C when the oar is in use.

It will be obvious that the guard E not only acts as a guard to prevent the oar from escaping accidentally from the lock, but also serves as a brace to prevent the standards from breaking or bending.

As the spring H and projection *m* may be omitted, if desired, I do not confine myself to their use.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a rowlock having the standards B C, the guard E, said guard being pivoted upon one of said standards and adapted to engage the other by means of its apertured end, in combination with a spring for pressing the guard into its engaging position and holding it open, substantially as set forth.

2. In a rowlock having the standards B C, the guard E, provided with the arms *r z*, and projection *m*, said guard being centrally pivoted to one of said standards, in combination with the spring H, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as specified.

3. In a rowlock, a guard for closing the lock and acting as a brace to its standards, said guard being provided with two arms standing at an angle to each other, one of said arms being adapted to engage one of the standards by its apertured end, and the other adapted to engage the oar when it is inserted in the lock, and thereby close the guard, said guard being centrally pivoted to one of the standards, substantially as set forth.

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