(No Model.)

2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

F. B. STACEY.

OAR LOCK.

No. 549,218. Patented Nov. 5, 1895.

Fig. 1

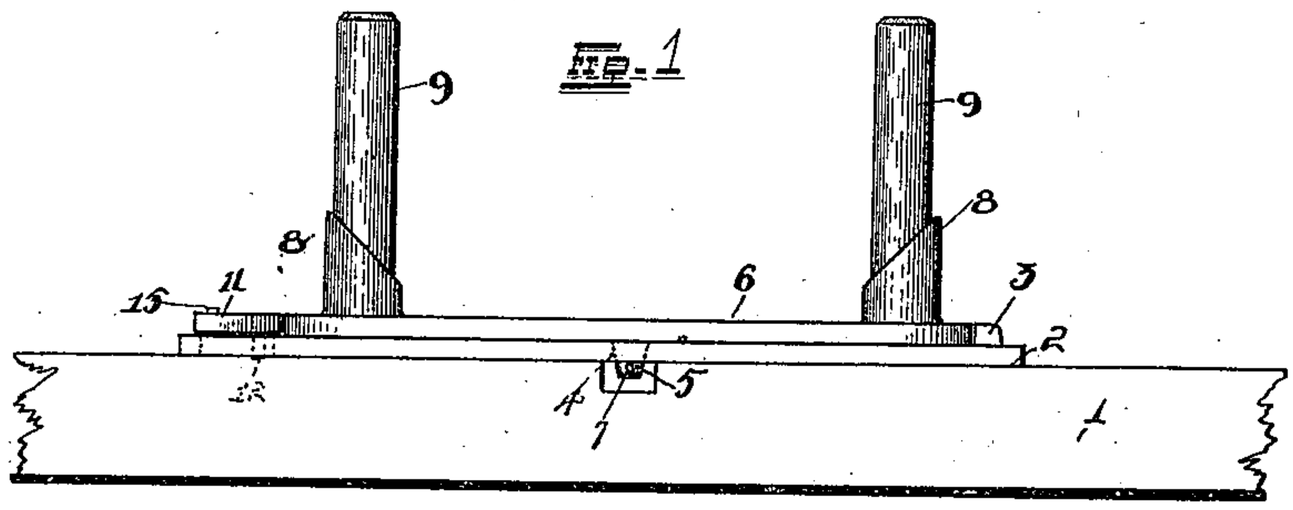


Fig. 2

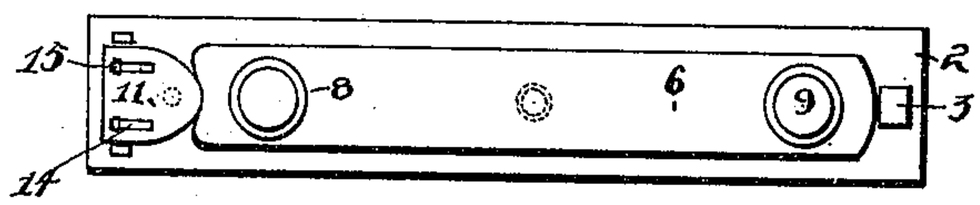


Fig. 3

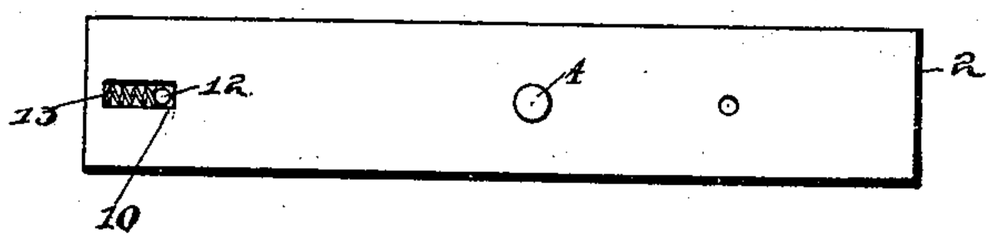
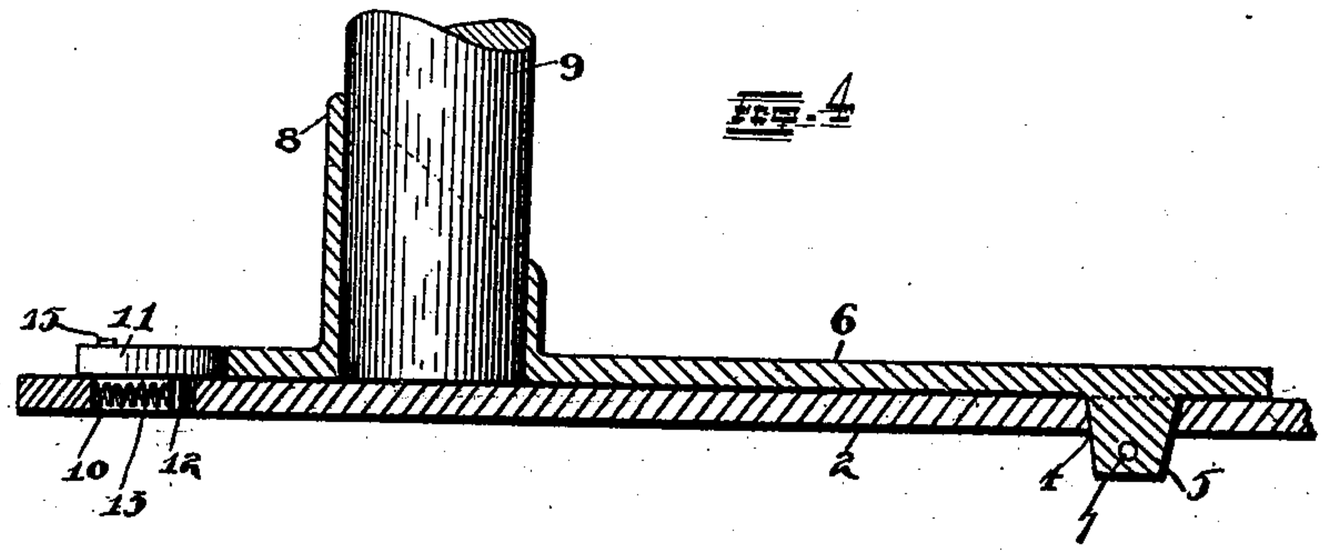


Fig. 4



Witnesses
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Inventor
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By Alfred A. Ficker Atty.

ANDREW B. GRAHAM, PHOTO-LITHO. WASHINGTON, D.C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. B. STACEY.

OAR LOCK.

No. 549,218. Patented Nov. 5, 1895.

Fig. 5

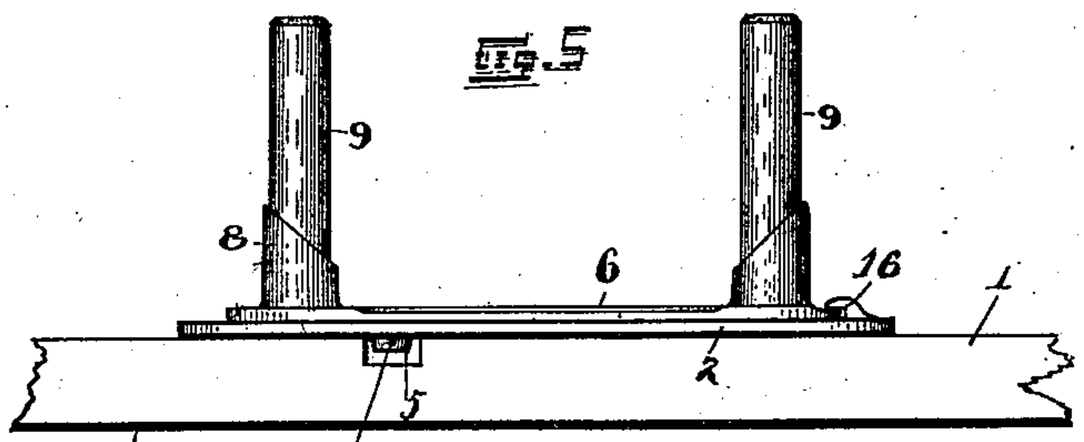

Fig. 6

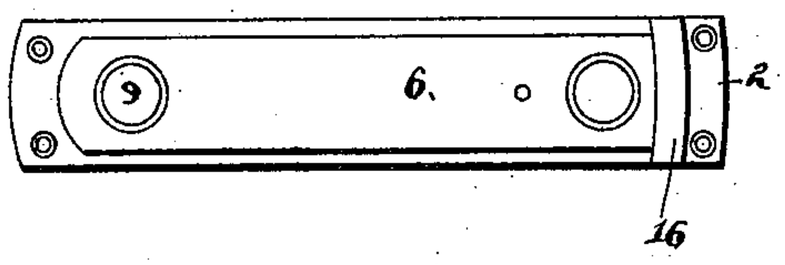

Fig. 7

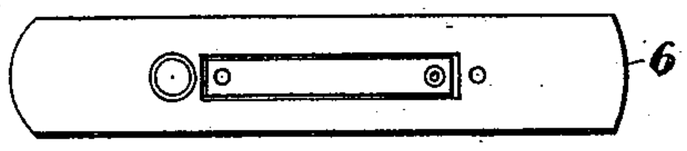

Fig. 8

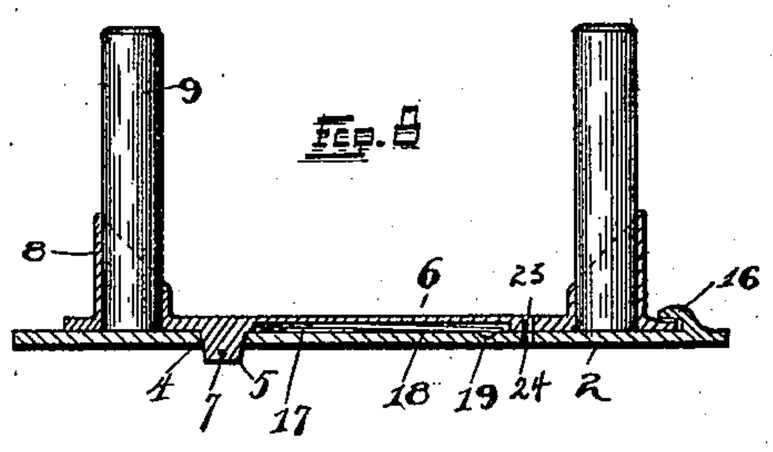

Fig. 9

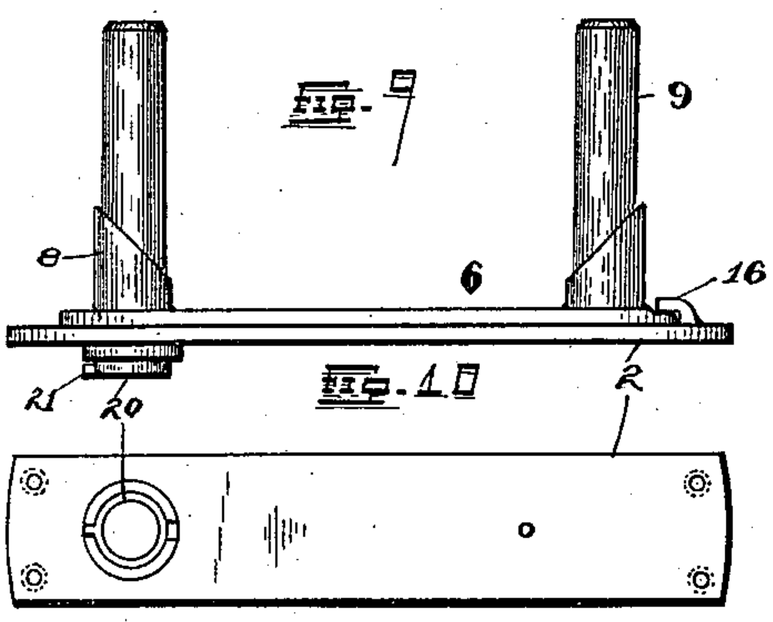

Fig. 10

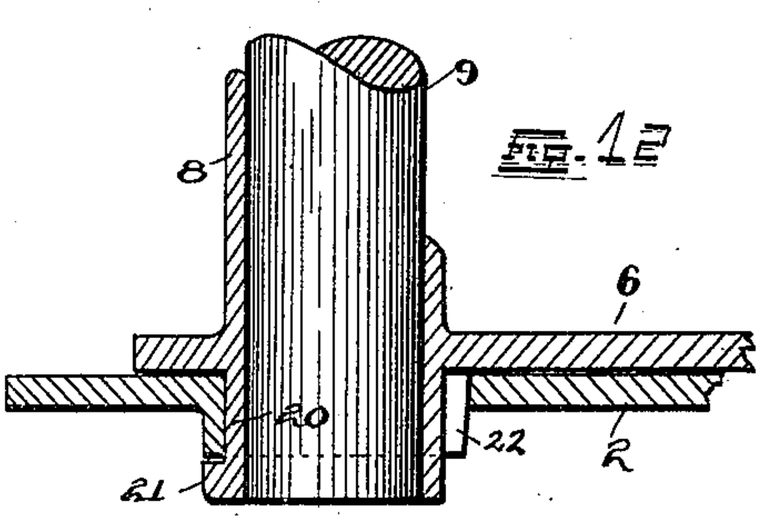

Fig. 11

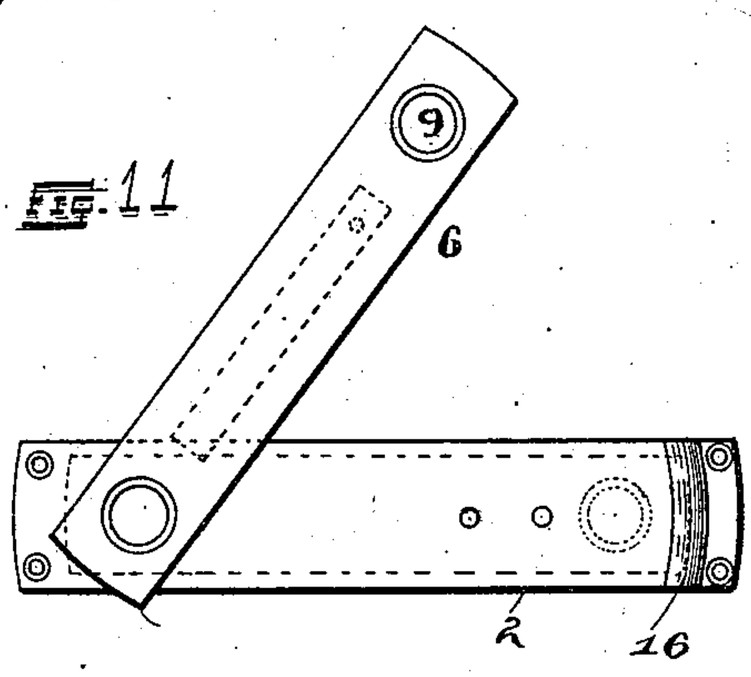

Fig. 12

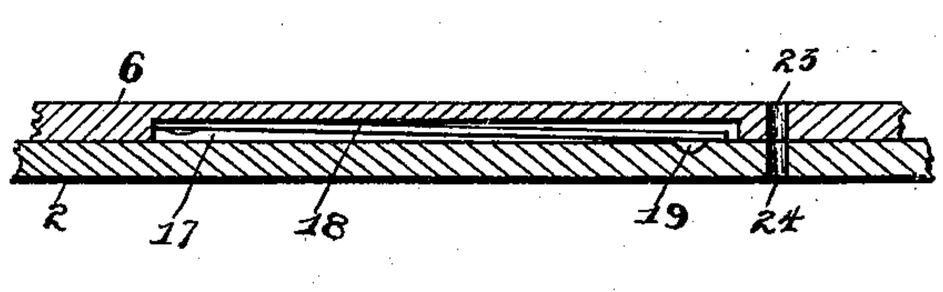

Fig. 13

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED BURR STACEY, OF LE CLAIRE, IOWA.

OAR-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,218, dated November 5, 1895.

Application filed March 14, 1895. Serial No. 541,654. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED BURR STACEY, a resident of Le Claire, county of Scott, and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oar-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in oar-locks; and it consists in the novel arrangements, constructions, and combination of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described, and set forth in the claims.

The object of my invention is to so construct an oar-lock that it may be made in parts, so that they may be removed entirely from the boat when said boat is not in use. It is also made movable, for the reason that in case an oarsman using a boat on which my invention is placed comes in close quarters and finds obstructions in the way of his oars the pins of the ordinary locks are frequently broken by the oars being twisted therein, and sometimes the oar itself is broken, and to prevent this I construct an oar-lock as I will now describe.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my complete invention applied to a portion of the boat. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of my device, showing the locking mechanism to an enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a side view of a modified form of my lock. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 7 is a bottom plan view of the movable member. Fig. 8 is a vertical sectional view of my device, showing the locking mechanism. Fig. 9 is a side view of another form of my invention. Fig. 10 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 11 is a top plan view of the same, showing the movable member in its opposite position. Fig. 12 is an enlarged detail sectional side elevation of the locking device with parts broken away. Fig. 13 is an enlarged sectional view of both members to an enlarged scale, with parts broken away, showing the spring-lock located therein.

In the drawings, 1 indicates a portion of an ordinary rowboat, on which my invention is secured.

2 is a stationary plate of the oar-lock, which is firmly secured to said boat by means of screws, bolts, or otherwise, having upon its one end lug 3, which is cast integrally with the plate 2. In said plate 2 and about its center is a hole or depression 4, through which is adapted to be inserted a lug or boss 5, forming part of the movable member 6. The boss 5 is of sufficient length to pass a short distance below the stationary member and is provided with a hole 7, in which is adapted to be inserted a pin, so as to prevent the movable member from becoming disconnected when it is being used; but when it is desired to disconnect said member 6 the pin is removed therefrom, and by cutting out a small portion of the wood under said boss 5 it is an easy matter to insert and remove the pin. To said member 6 and to each end thereof are vertically-extending projections 8, in which are placed pins 9 for the purpose of holding the oar. In said projections 8 are holes in which a screw, nail, or other means may be placed in order to prevent the pins 9 from becoming disconnected therefrom. To one end of the stationary member 2 I provide an elongated slot 10, in which is adapted to be guided a lock 11, said lock having a downwardly-extending lug 12. For the purpose of guiding said lock and against said lug 12 is the pressure of a coil-spring 13, located in said slot. The lock 11 is provided with two elongated slots 14 to act as guides also, and to prevent said lock from being pressed upwardly set-screws 15 are placed therein. The one end of said member 6 is slightly hollowed out, so as to freely pass and fit over the rounded portion of said lock 11, (see Fig. 2,) thus preventing the movable member from being moved in a side or vertical direction until the proper pressure is placed thereto. The lug 3 is used for the purpose of preventing said member 6 from sliding backward and forward in case the hole 4 of the member 2 should wear and also to keep the hollowed-out end of the movable member 6 in close contact with the rounded end of the lock 11.

Referring to the construction as shown in Fig. 5, I provide one end of the member 2 with a hook-shaped lug 16. The member 6, being slightly flattened at one end, freely slides under the hook-shaped lug 16 and locks the same, thus keeping the member 6 from

being moved in a vertical direction. Within the under side of the member 6 and about its center is a cut-out or hollowed portion 17, in which is placed a spring 18. On the one end of said spring is a conical-shaped lug or teat 19, which finds its resting-place in a similar depression in the stationary casting 2. The spring 18 is used to hold the member 6 in its proper place and also to prevent the member from being disconnected until the proper power is applied thereto.

I do not limit myself to this precise construction. I may construct the locking device, as shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 12, with a downward projection 20, having on its one side a lug 21.

When it is desired to insert the projection 20 in the opening of the stationary member 2, the member 6 is placed in the position so that the lug 21 is in direct alignment with the hole or opening 22 in the stationery member. Then by placing the movable member in the position as shown in Fig. 12 it is locked and cannot be removed until the lug 21 is in exact alignment with the opening 22.

In case the spring 18, as shown in Fig. 13, should break I find it necessary to provide both members with holes 23 and 24, so that a pin or peg may be inserted to take the place of the present spring.

The holes 23 and 24 are so arranged that a nail or pin may be inserted, and when sufficient power is placed upon the pins 9 the movable member 6 is forced into the position as shown in Fig. 11, and in order to come into this position the pin or nail is clipped or cut off by the intense power.

The operation is as follows: When it is desired to use the boat, the member 6 is fixed to the member 2 by means of the lug 5 being passed through the opening 4 in the said plate. It is then turned so that the hollowed-out end comes in close contact with the rounded end of the lock 11. When the member 6 is in the exact position as shown in Fig. 2, the lug or teat 19 on the spring 18 then comes in contact with the similar opening in the stationary member 2, and thus prevents said parts from being disconnected unless by sufficient power.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an improved oar lock composed of one or more members, one of said members firmly secured to the boat, a member movably secured to the fixed member, a lug forming a part of the movable member, passed through an opening in the fixed member, and extending beyond the said member, a hole in said lug for the insertion of a pin, a locking device located at the end or ends of said fixed member, and movable on a spring, said lock operated in guides for the purpose as shown and described.

2. An improved oar lock having one or more members, fixed and movable, pins secured to one member, forming a rest for an oar, a lug forming part of said member extending from its under side, said lug adapted to pass through an opening in the fixed member, said lug provided with a hole, for the insertion of a pin to keep same from becoming dislocated; a slot in the fixed member for the insertion of a spring, a lock operated in said slot, and by said spring, slots in said lock acting as guides, and to insert set screws, for the purpose as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRED BURR STACEY.

Witnesses:
ALFRED A. EICKS,
GEO. F. LANE.