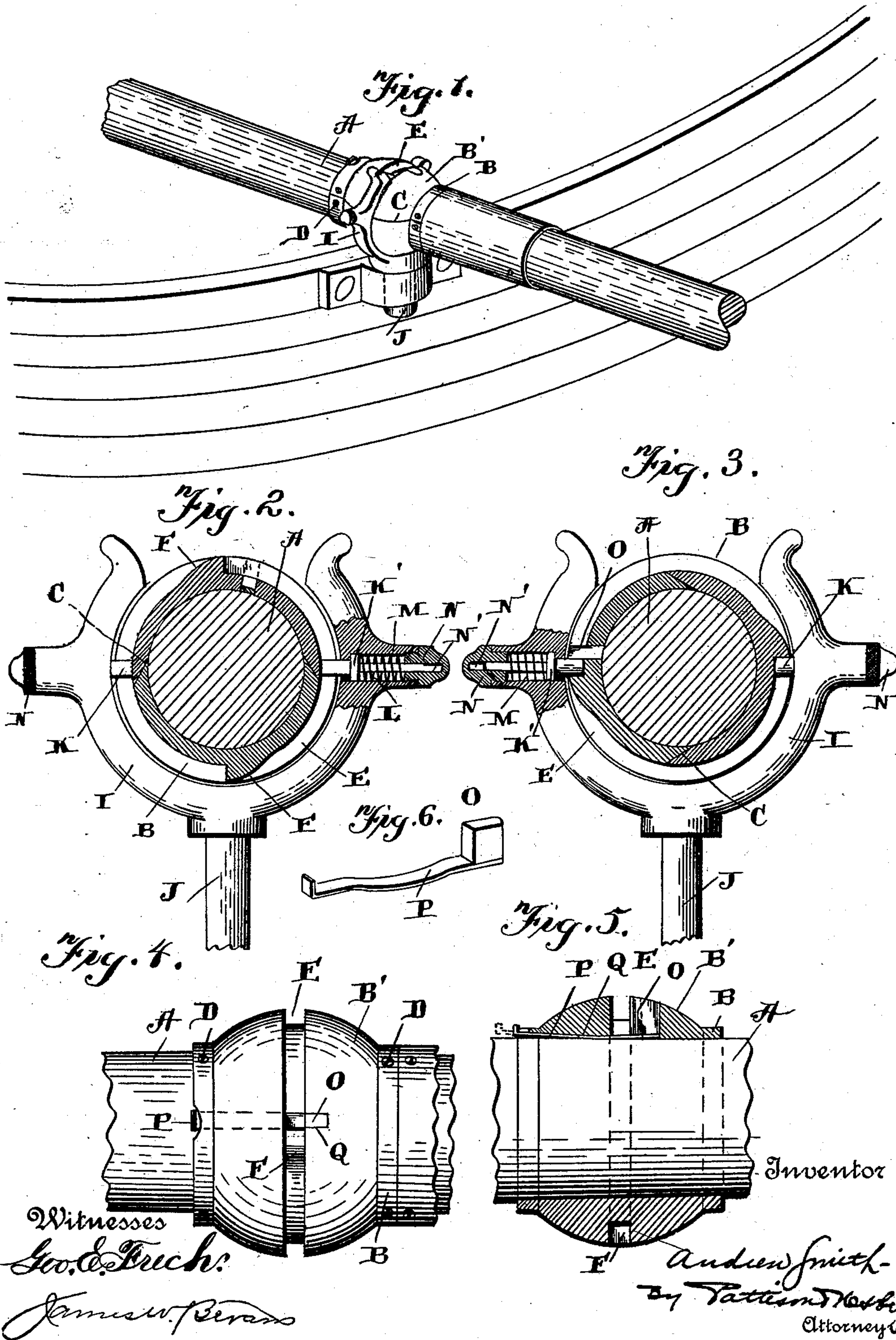


(No Model.)

A. SMITH.
OAR LOCK.

No. 553,141.

Patented Jan. 14, 1896.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW SMITH, OF TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN.

OAR-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 553,141, dated January 14, 1896.

Application filed October 24, 1895. Serial No. 566,744. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW SMITH, of Traverse City, in the county of Grand Traverse and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oar-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

This invention pertains to oar-locks, and the object of the same is to provide an improved device for holding the oar removably in position in the oar-lock and at the same time afford the oar all the play necessary.

With this object in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully described and claimed, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an oar in position provided with my improved device. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the oar in position in the lock, with the improved device so adjusted as to afford the oar rotary movement, such as necessary in feathering the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the oar held from rotary motion, or, in other words, stationary with the lock. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a section of the oar provided with my improved device. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the slidable stop.

A designates the oar, and B a sleeve which encircles the same, said sleeve being bulged circumferentially, as indicated at B'. For convenience in adjusting the sleeve to the oar the same is formed in two sections, the meeting edges of the sections being beveled, with the beveled edges of one of the sections fitting within the beveled edges of the other section, as shown at C. The sections are secured to the oar by screws D, and owing to the beveled joint above mentioned the sections have a tendency to wedge together when drawn to the oar by the screws, thus securing a perfectly even, substantial fit.

Bulge B' of the sleeve is formed upon its periphery with the groove or depression E, having formed upon diametrically - opposite

sides thereof the oppositely-inclined shoulders F, which extend to the outer surface of the sleeve with which they are flush or even, as clearly shown.

The forked oar-lock I has the usual pintle J, and upon the opposite inner faces of the lock are the normally inwardly - projecting pins K, which take the groove E, thus holding the oar from longitudinal displacement, but permitting it the desired rotary motion for feathering. For removing the oar from the lock the former is rotated until the inclined shoulders are in such a position as to force the pins backward in the oar-lock and entirely disengaged from the groove, when the oar may be readily withdrawn. This release is quick and effectual. Said pins are confined in the depressions L of the lock, each pin being formed with the shoulder K, which engages the end of the depression and holds the pin from further inward movement, while a coiled spring M is confined upon the outer extremity of each pin and between said shoulder and the screw-plug N, inserted in the outer end of the recess. Said screw-plug is formed with the longitudinal depression N' for the stem of the locking-pin to work in, as shown.

For the purpose of holding the oar from rotary movement I provide the stop O, which is secured to the inner end of the spring-latch P and movable in depression Q extending at right angles to the circumferential groove and at a point adjacent one of the spring-actuated locking-pins, only sufficient room remaining between the inclined shoulder and the slidable stop to accommodate said pin. The bowed stem of the spring-latch projects toward the handle end of the oar, and when it is desired to hold the oar from rotary movement the same is simply rotated until the inclined shoulders abut solidly against the pins, as shown in Fig. 3, and then the stop is drawn outward into the groove E, thus preventing the rotation of the oar upon said pins, the stop being held in position by the spring-stem. The groove in which the slidable stop works is narrower than the diameter of the locking-pins, so that there is no danger of the same catching in said groove upon adjusting the oar, and it will also be observed that the said

stop in length is of greater extent than the width of groove E, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 5, thus materially bracing said stop against the walls of its groove when the same is brought in action. When the stop mentioned is not desired for use it is simply pushed back into the position indicated in Fig. 4 and held by the spring-stem, where it is entirely out of the way, leaving groove E unobstructed.

A short leather covering R is provided for the oar below the sleeve, so that if it is desired to work the oar in the lock independently of the improved device above described it may be so worked. The oar is of such diameter or thickness as to permit its insertion in the lock only at points below the said leather covering, so that when used either with the sleeve in position in the lock or the leather in position there is no danger of the oar being disengaged by vertical displacement from the lock. In withdrawing the oar all that is necessary is to so rotate the same as to project outwardly the spring-actuated pins, as before stated, and then give the oar a longitudinal movement, so as to take the pins out of line with groove E.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of an oar-lock, backwardly depressible spring held locking pins normally projecting into the lock, an oar carrying a circumferential groove adapted to be engaged by the said pins, and a mechanism for automatically disengaging the pins from said groove, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of an oar-lock, backwardly depressible spring held locking pins normally projecting into the lock, an oar provided with a circumferential groove which is engaged by said locking pins, and a mechanism operated by the rotation of the oar for displacing the locking pins from said groove, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination of an oar-lock, backwardly depressible spring held locking pins normally projecting into the lock, the oar carrying a circumferential groove adapted to be engaged by said locking pins, and oppositely inclined shoulders arranged in diametrically opposite sides of the said groove which when the said oar is rotated are adapted to push backward the said pins so as to release the said oar, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination of an oar-lock, backwardly depressible oppositely arranged locking pins normally projecting into the lock, the oar, the circumferentially enlarged and grooved sleeve carried by the oar and adapted

to be engaged by the said locking pins, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination of an oar-lock, backwardly depressible normally projecting pins carried by the lock, the oar, and the circumferentially grooved sleeve carried thereby, and the oppositely inclined shoulders raised from the bottom of the groove and extending to the outer periphery of the sleeve, said shoulders being arranged diametrically opposite each other, for the purpose substantially as shown and described.

6. The combination of an oar, a sleeve arranged thereon adapted to work in the oar-lock, said sleeve being formed in two longitudinal sections, the meeting edges of the sections being beveled, with the edges of one section fitting within the edges of the other section, whereby when the sections are secured to the oar the same will be caused to fit the oar snugly owing to the wedging action of the said beveled sections, substantially as shown and described.

7. The combination with the oar-lock formed with an inwardly extending depression terminating in a passage of smaller extent leading to the interior of the lock, of the pin adapted at its inner end to project through the smaller depression or passage, the shoulder upon the pin to engage the inwardly extending depression, the coiled spring surrounding the stem of the pin, and the longitudinally recessed screw plug in which the said stem works, said screw plug fitting the outer end of said depression, substantially as shown and described.

8. The combination of the oar, the circumferentially grooved sleeve, the shoulders raised from the bottom of the said groove, the oar-lock and the pins projecting therefrom into the groove, and the stop adjustable transversely across the groove and adjacent one of said shoulders, so as to confine one of the locking pins between itself and the shoulder, for the purpose substantially as shown and described.

9. The combination of the oar, the circumferentially grooved sleeve thereon, the shoulders raised from the bottom of the groove, the inwardly extending pins, carried by the oar-lock, the stop slidable transversely across the groove, said stop being of greater length than the width of the groove for the purpose stated, and the spring latch to which the stop is connected for adjusting the same, substantially as shown and described.

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

ANDREW SMITH.

Witnesses:

J. M. NESBIT,
HUBERT E. PECK.