E. G. HODGKINS.

OAR RACK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1908.

935,027. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Fig. 1

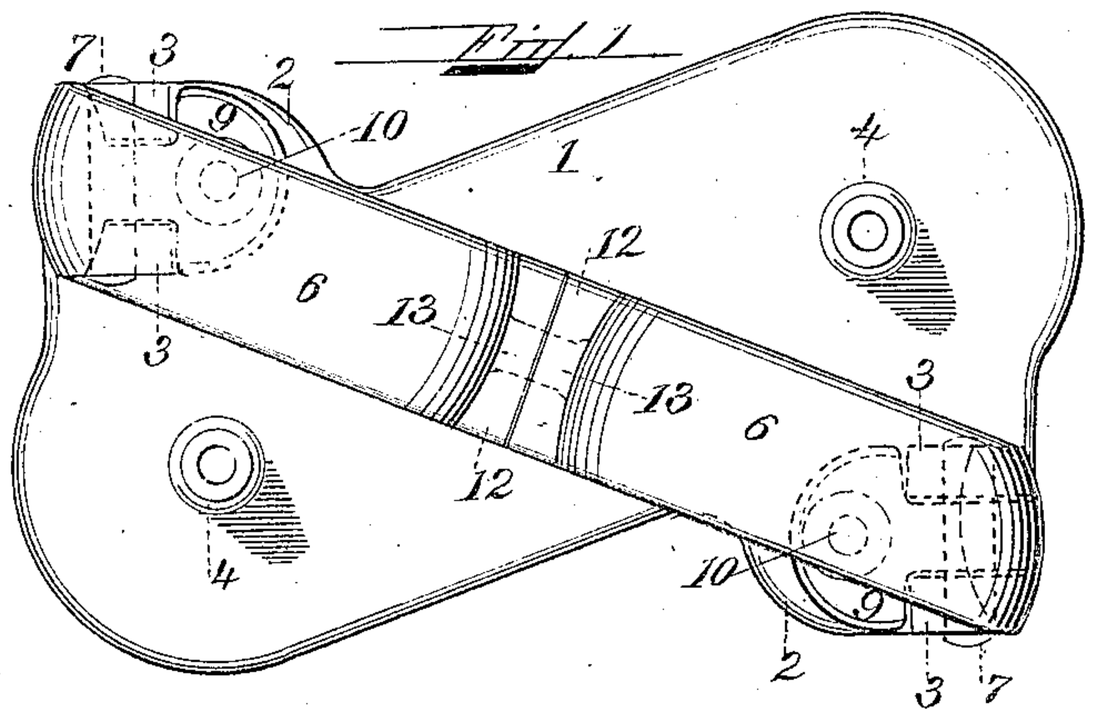


Fig. 2.

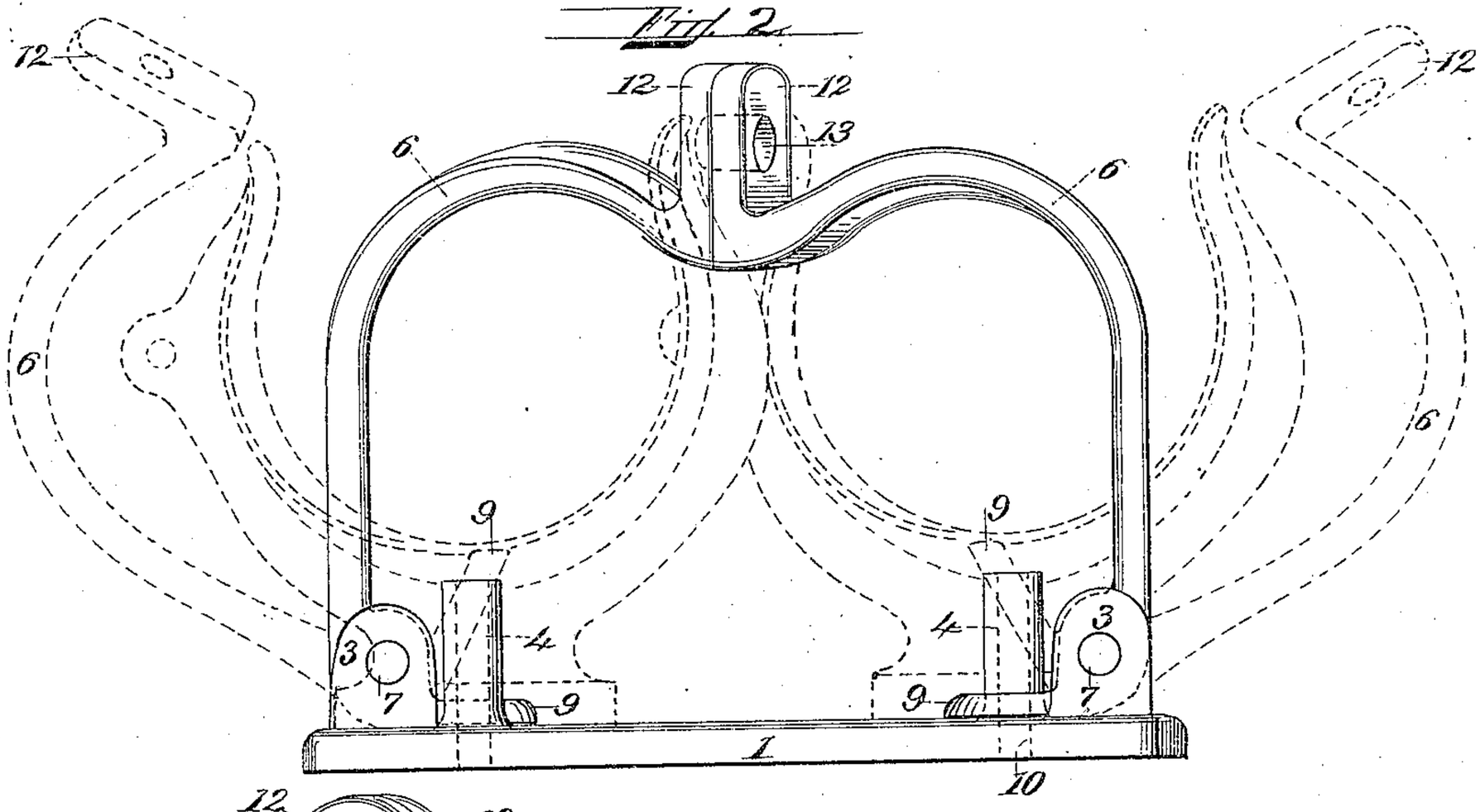


Fig. 3.

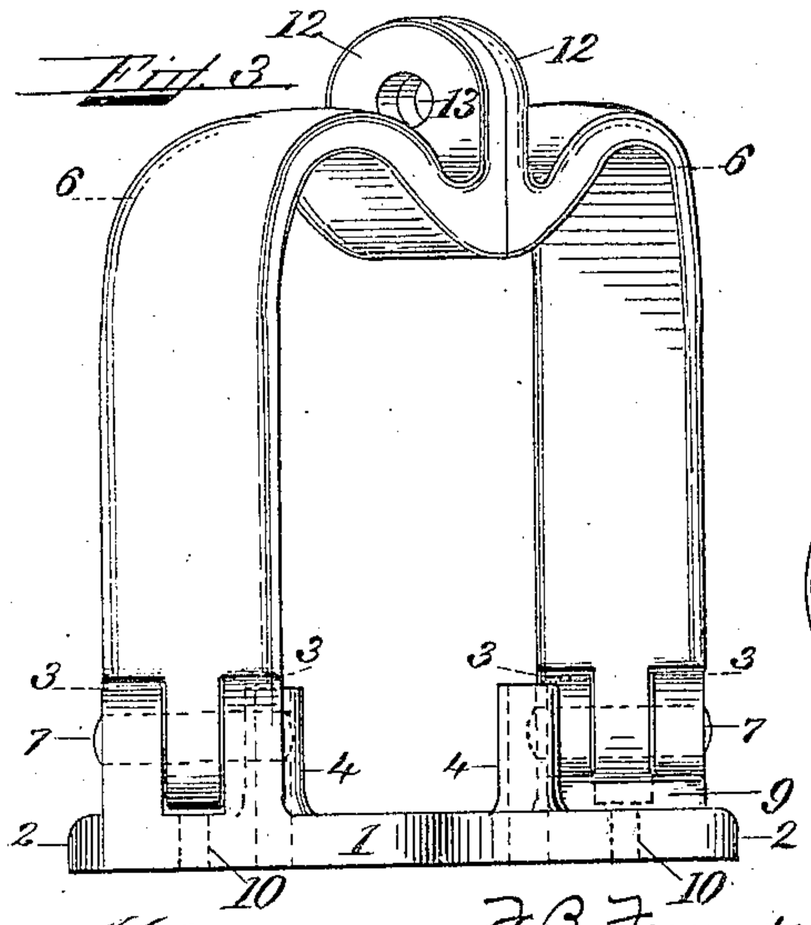
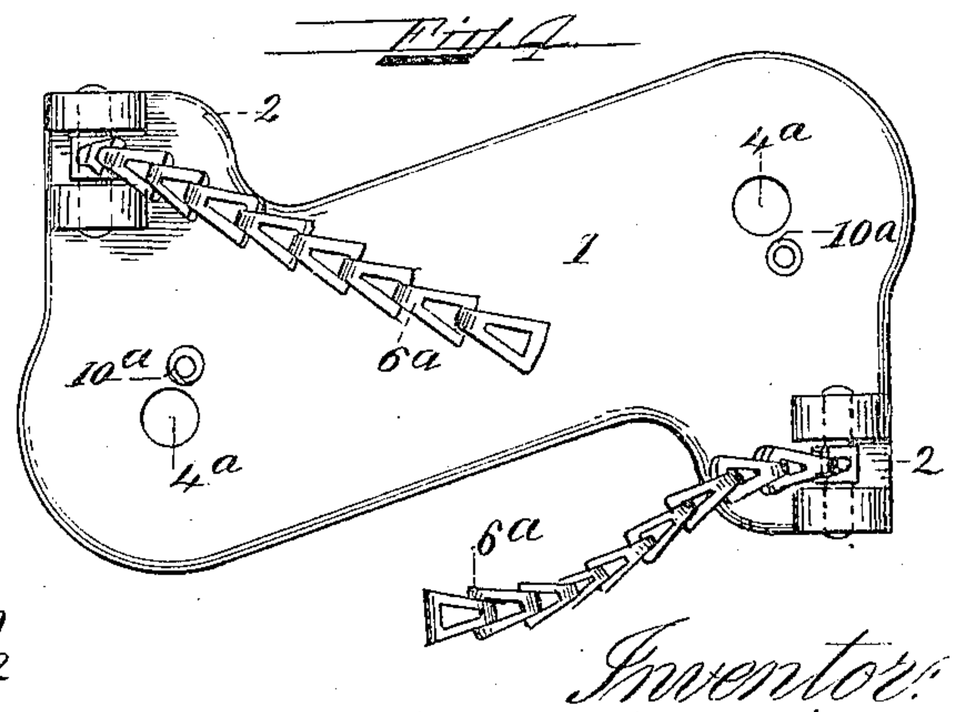


Fig. 4.



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OAR-RACK.

935,027. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Application filed March 9, 1908. Serial No. 419,867.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST G. HODGKINS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oar-Racks.

My invention relates to that class of oar racks in which rowlocks are utilized as sockets within which to fasten oars, thereby differing from the application filed by me January 27, 1908 and bearing Serial No. 412,734 in which the rack is adapted to hold oars or canoe paddles irrespective of whether rowlocks are or are not placed in the rack.

My objects have been to provide an oar rack in which the rowlocks are used as sockets within which the oars may be securely locked and so constructed that when the locking device is fastened it will be impossible to remove the rack from the wall of a boat house or any other support to which it shall have been attached, or to remove either the rowlocks or oars so long as the locking device remains fastened.

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with dotted lines showing the rowlocks in position and the lock-bar open. Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is a modified form of construction adapted to hold socket rowlocks; the preferred form illustrated in the other figures being adapted to hold swivel rowlocks.

My device is preferably constructed of metal, such as brass or galvanized iron.

Broadly, my invention consists of a plate having holes to receive means for fastening it to a support, pins or sockets for holding rowlocks and a hinged bar or other means movably attached to said plate, adapted to pass over and fasten a pair of oars between the horns of said rowlocks, the whole being so combined and arranged that when locked, the means fastening the plate to a support will be covered so as to prevent said plate from being detached from its support.

In order to have my device compact, it is convenient to make the plate or base 1, oblong, with lugs 2, 2 cast integral therewith and respectively projecting from opposite sides of said plate, near, or substantially at opposite ends thereof. Each lug 2 is pierced by a hole 10 adapted to receive a screw, bolt or other suitable means for fastening said plate to a support. On each of said lugs are a pair of bosses 3, 3 substantially at right angles to the surface of said plate, each pair being drilled to receive a pin and forming one member of a hinged joint.

4, 4 are bosses respectively located near each end of said plate. These bosses 4, 4 are provided as a holding means for swivel rowlocks as illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. When this type of rowlock is used each rowlock sets down upon one of these bosses but when a different type of rowlock is to be used, such for instance as a socket rowlock, the bosses 4, 4 will be eliminated and holes or sockets piercing plate 1, so as to receive the shank of the rowlock, will be substituted, as clearly appears in the modified form illustrated in Fig. 4.

In order to provide means for retaining the oars in position after they have been respectively placed between the horns of the several rowlocks in the rack, my device is furnished with a lock bar preferably consisting of two members 6, 6. Each member near its lower end is so formed as to fit in between the bosses 3, 3 and form the other member of a hinged joint, the parts when assembled being held in position by pins 7, 7. When in closed position each member 6 of said lock bar rises from its respective pin 7 substantially at right angles to the surface of plate 1 for a certain distance and then begins to bend inwardly toward its corresponding member but continuing in its upward direction until it has reached a sufficient height to pass over the top side of the loom of an oar inserted between the horns of one of said rowlocks when it is somewhat depressed, so that when the two members come into contact, the under surface of said lock bar is substantially yoke shaped as clearly appears in Figs. 2 and 3. This method of construction assists in retaining the oars in their position and to prevent unnecessary movement in their several sockets. The outer or upper end of each member 6 is preferably turned backward upon itself so as to form a lug 12, the flat surfaces of which are parallel to, and contact with, each other when the lock bar is

in closed position. The ends of the lock bar which thus come into contact are each pierced by a hole 13. These holes are opposite one another when the bar is in closed position. By inserting a padlock in said holes 13 and fastening the same the bar will be securely locked in position.

It will be understood, of course, that in order to have the members 6 meet in such manner that the flat surfaces of lugs 12 will come into contact it is necessary, under the form of construction herein described, that each member 6 should, as it passes over the top side of the loom of the oar, be somewhat bent so as to pass in a line which is oblique to the longitudinal diameter of plate 1. The lower end of each member 6 is preferably bent substantially at right angles to the body part of said member and forms a lug 9 which when the lock bar is in closed position covers the hole 10 which is adjacent thereto.

It is obvious that when it is desired to fasten the rack to a support it is necessary with this form of construction that the several members 6, 6 should be opened outwardly as appears by dotted line in Fig. 2 in order to permit the insertion of the screws or other fastening means through holes 10. The rowlocks having been placed upon the pins or bosses 4, 4 and the oars having been placed between the horns of said rowlocks, both the oars and the rowlocks are readily fastened in such position by merely closing the members 6, 6 of the lock bar until the flat surfaces of lugs 12 come together, when by the insertion of a padlock through holes 13, 13 the device may be securely locked. The inward or closing movement of members 6, 6 will, of course, cause lugs 9, 9 to respectively close upon and cover the fastening means inserted in holes 10 and so long as the lock bar remains in closed position and is fastened so as to prevent the opening of the same, it will be impossible to remove the means which fasten the plate to its support. Additional means of support for the rack may be secured by drilling bosses 4, 4 so as to receive a screw or other suitable fastening.

My modified form Fig. 4 is adapted for use of socket rowlocks which when they are placed in position in the sockets 4^a, 4^a will cover the holes 10^a, 10^a which latter are used in fastening the rack to a support. Instead of the bars 6, 6 I provide in this modified form a chain 6^a, 6^a or any other suitable flexible means which may be thrown over the oars after they have been respectively placed between the horns of rowlocks as hereinbefore described and there fastened so as to hold said oars and rowlocks in position. It is of course preferable that any such flexible means should be of a metallic or other substance which will be difficult to sever. When the two pieces of chain 6^a, 6^a have been carried over the oars the ends may readily be fastened by a padlock or similar device.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. An oar rack comprising a plate having means for holding a plurality of rowlocks and means for confining a plurality of oars in said rowlocks.

2. In an oar rack the combination of a plate having means for holding a plurality of rowlocks and a movable bar for fastening a plurality of oars between the horns of said rowlocks.

3. In an oar rack the combination of a plate having means for holding a plurality of rowlocks, a movable yoke shaped bar for confining a plurality of oars between the horns of said rowlocks and means which prevent the removal of the means fastening said rack to a support when said bar is locked in closed position.

4. An oar rack comprising a plate, a plurality of pins on said plate each adapted to hold a rowlock, a movable bar for confining an oar between the horns of each rowlock and means attached to said bar for covering the means fastening said plate to a support when said bar is in closed position.

5. In an oar rack, the combination of a plate, a plurality of pins on said plate for holding a plurality of rowlocks, a movable bar for confining an oar between the horns of each rowlock, a plurality of holes through said plate to permit the insertion of means for fastening said plate to a support and means on said bar for covering said holes when said bar is in closed position.

6. In an oar rack, the combination of a plate, a plurality of pins on said plate, each pin being adapted to hold a rowlock, a plurality of movable bars which form a yoke above said rowlocks when said bars are closed, a plurality of holes through said plate for the insertion of means for fastening said plate to a support and lugs on said bars covering said holes when said bars are closed.

7. In an oar rack the combination of a plate, means on said plate to hold a plurality of rowlocks, a plurality of bars hinged to said plate and meeting above said rowlocks when said bars are closed, a plurality of holes through said plate adjacent to the lower part of said bars and lugs on said bars covering said holes when said bars are closed.

8. In an oar rack, the combination of a plate, a plurality of pins on said plate, a plurality of holes through said plate, a plurality of bars hinged to and meeting above said plate, a lug on each of said bars for covering said holes when said bars are closed and holes through the upper ends of said bars for the insertion of means for locking the same in closed position.

9. In an oar rack the combination of a plate, means on said plate to hold a plurality of rowlocks, a plurality of movable bars meeting above said rowlocks when said bars are closed, and means on said plate adapted to receive means for fastening said plate to a support.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this the 29th day of February 1908.

ERNEST G. HODGKINS.

Witnesses:
V. GLADYS STOWE,
CHAS. W. WOLCOTT.