April 7, 1925. 1,532,367

W. H. BOCKMAN

ROWLOCK

Filed Jan. 23, 1925

Fig. 1.

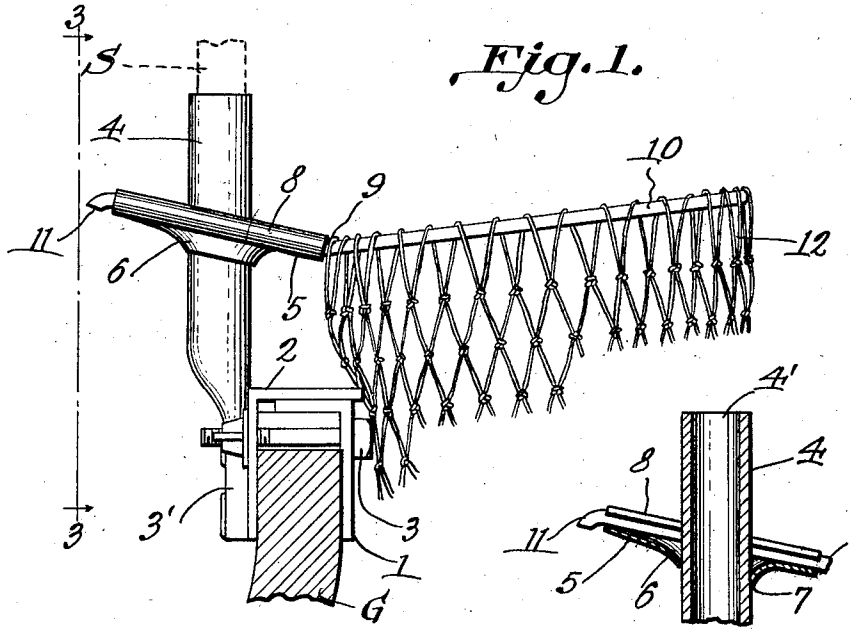
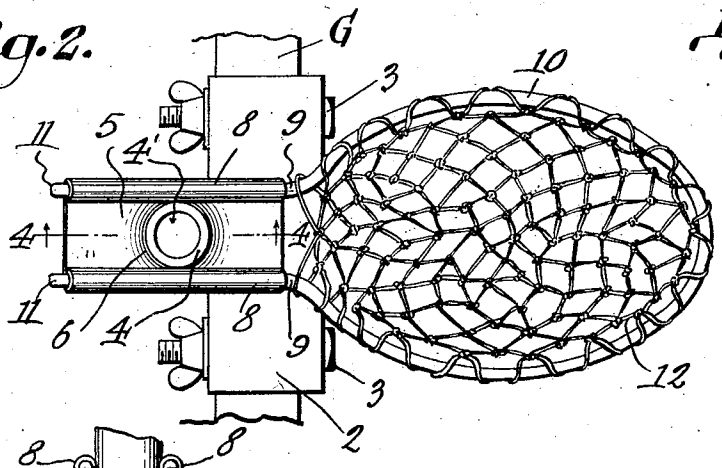


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.



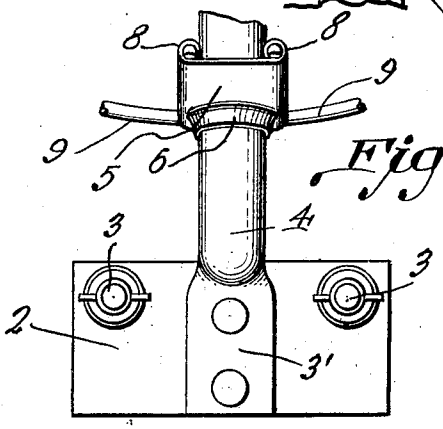


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. BOCKMAN, OF NORTH WEBSTER, INDIANA.

ROWLOCK.

Application filed January 23, 1925. Serial No. 4,304.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. BOCKMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at North Webster, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Rowlock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a row lock and one of its objects is to provide a simple structure of this character which can be applied readily to the gunwale of the boat, the row lock being provided with simple and efficient means for supporting a net utilized for holding bait, fish, etc.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings

Figure 1 is an elevation of the structure constituting the present invention, a portion of the gunwhale to which the row lock is applied being shown in section and a portion of the net supported by the row lock being removed.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the structure shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3, Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a section through a portion of the row lock on line 4—4, Fig. 2.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates an angle member constituting one of the clamping plates of the row lock, this member being disposed oppositely to and adapted to project under the top of another angle plate 2 constituting the other gripping member of the row lock. The two plates have their upper portions lapping as shown and adapted to be supported above the gunwhale G of a boat. Bolts are extended transversely through the end portions of the plate and by tightening them the said plates can be clamped firmly upon the gunwhale so as to hold the row lock fixed in position. These bolts can either be extended over the gunwale as shown or can be extended through it, if preferred.

Riveted or otherwise fastened to the inner surface of the inner gripping plate 2 is the flattened lower end 3 of a tubular standard 4. This standard extends a desired distance above the gripping plate and its upper end is open, as shown at 4′ so as to receive the stem S of the oar engaging yoke of the row lock.

Not only does the standard 4 serve to hold the stem S rotatably but it also serves as a support for a bait holder. This bait holder comprises a plate 5 having a depression 6 in which is formed an opening 7 adapted to receive the standard 4. The ends of the plate are bent forwardly to provide sleeves 8 which engage the parallel end portions 9 of the stiff wire loop 10. The terminals of these end portions can be offset as shown at 11 so as to prevent said end portions from being pulled out of the sleeves 8. The loop 10 is preferably extended upwardly at an obtuse angle to plate 5 and engages and supports the open end of the elongated net 12 formed of cord or any other suitable material. This net is adapted to hold bait or fish or any other desired material and the weight of the contents of the net will operate to hold the plate 5 tilted where opposed portions of the opening 7 will bind tightly on the standard 4 and thus support the net at any desired elevation. This action is facilitated because of the fact that the loop 10 is inclined upwardly and outwardly away from the plate and the weight of the net and its contents thus tends not only to hold the net open at its upper end but also to more firmly bind the plate on the standard than would otherwise be the case. By lifting the loop 10 and tilting the plate 5 out of its normal position, said plate can be adjusted to any desired height on the standard or can be completely removed.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with opposed clamping plates and a standard extending from one of the plates, of an apertured plate tiltably mounted on and adapted to frictionally engage and grip the standard, an elongated loop extending from and connected to the plate, and a flexible container supported by the loop, said container and loop constituting means for holding the plate in frictional engagement with the standard.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with opposed gripping plates,

and means for binding them upon a supporting structure, of a standard fixedly connected to and extending from one of the plates, a plate having an apertured depression through which the standard projects, said plate being tiltable relative to the standard to bind thereon, an elongated loop extending from one end of the plate, said loop having end portions gripped and held by opposed portions of the plate, and a flexible fabric supported by the loop and cooperating therewith for holding the plate gripped upon the standard.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. BOCKMAN.

Witnesses:

CARL F. BOCKMAN,

RAY BIGLER.