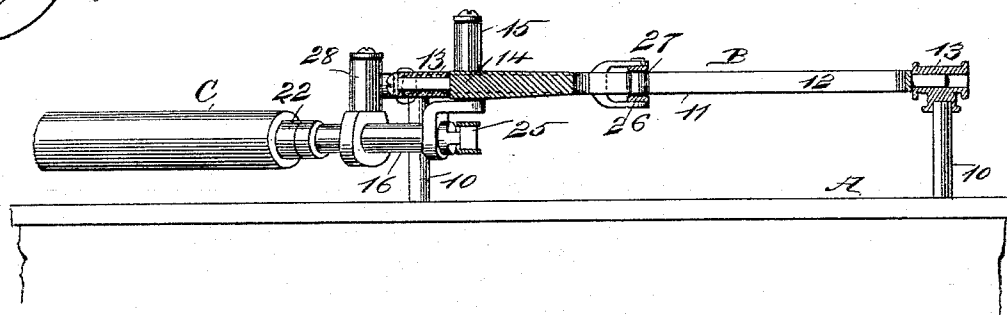
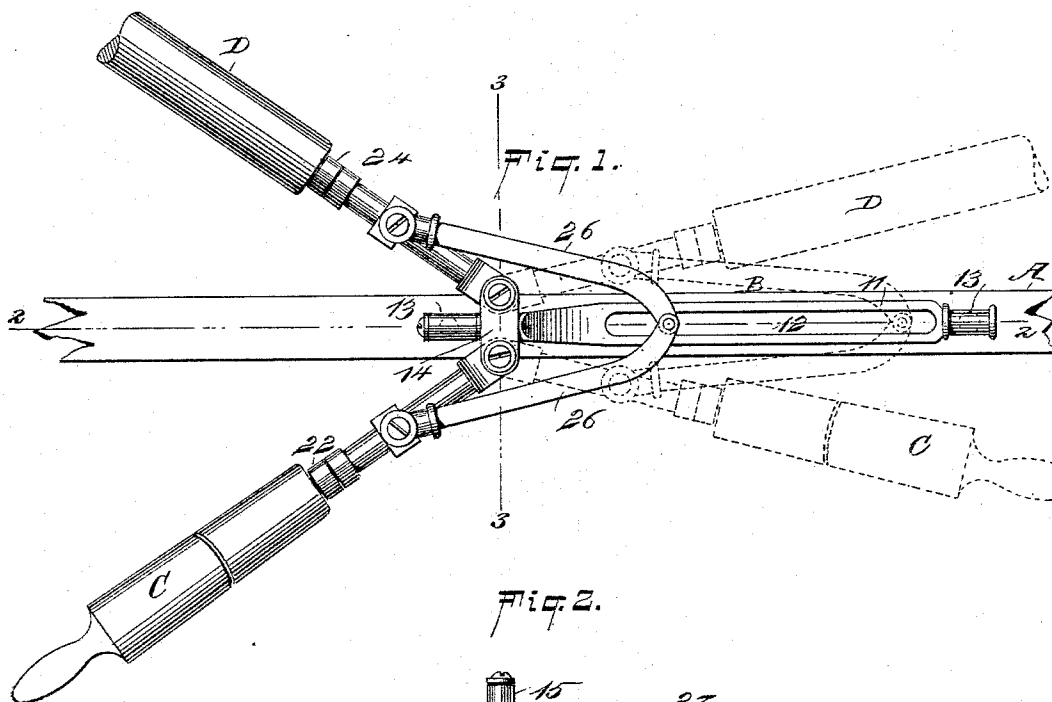


(No Model.)

C. O. HODGES & G. H. GARDNER.
OAR.

No. 533,810.

Patented Feb. 5, 1895.



WITNESSES:

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CHARLIE O. HODGES AND GEORGE H. GARDNER, OF BATAVIA, NEW YORK.

OAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,810, dated February 5, 1895.

Application filed April 21, 1894. Serial No. 508,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLIE O. HODGES and GEORGE H. GARDNER, of Batavia, in the county of Genesee and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Oar, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to oars, especially to an improvement in bow facing oars, and it has for its object to provide an oar of exceedingly simple and durable construction, capable of being used with the operator facing the bow, said oar being also capable of being feathered or moved in any direction incident to an ordinary oar.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved oar. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken practically on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken essentially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

In carrying out the invention posts 10 are erected upon the gunwale A of the boat, and in sockets 13 located at the top of the said posts a rocking frame B is supported and journaled. This frame comprises a body bar 11, the ends of which are journaled in the said sockets 13, the bar being provided with a longitudinal slot 12 between its ends. The bar is further provided with a cross head 14 at its forward end, which cross head at each of its ends is provided with a socket 15, said sockets preferably forming extensions of its upper face, as shown in Fig. 3.

In connection with the rocking frame, arms 16 and 17 are employed, the arm 16 being adapted to carry the handle C of an oar, while the arm 17, supports the body and blade D of the oar. Each arm 16 and 17, is provided with a stud 18 projected upwardly from it between its ends, and is further provided with a horizontal extension 19 at the inner end, and the said extensions 19 are fitted with studs 20, which studs are made to enter the sockets

15 of the cross head of the rocking frame. By this means the arms 16 and 17 are pivotally connected with the rocking frame.

The handle C of the oar is provided with a rod 21 firmly secured thereto, which rod extends through and turns in the arm 16, the two arms 16 and 17 being tubular. A spacing collar 22, is secured upon the rod 21 between the outer end of the handle and the inner end of the said arm 16, being preferably held thereon by means of a set screw. A like rod 23, is secured to the body portion D of the oar, and is passed through and held to turn in the arm 17, the rod 23 being provided with a spacing collar 24. Each rod 21 and 23, where it passes through the end of the tubular arms 16 and 17, is provided with a head, and this head is located under the extensions 19 of the said arms; and the heads of both rods are connected one with each end of a spacing block 25, the connection between the rods 21 and 23 and the said spacing block being a swivel connection, or one effected by a ball and socket, whereby, when the handle is turned the body and blade of the oar will be turned also, and by reason of the connection of the tubular arms 16 and 17 with the rocking frame, the handle and body of the oar may be moved upward or downward in an easy manner, and in a manner common to rowing.

The handle and body sections of the oar are made to move laterally in the same direction through the medium of links 26, which links are pivotally connected and are provided with a friction roller 27 at that point, the said roller being adapted to travel in the slot 12 of the rocking frame, the links being bifurcated to receive the bar 11 of the frame containing said slot.

The forward end of each link is provided with a socket 28, and said sockets receive the studs 18, projected upward from the tubular arms 16 and 17. Thus it will be observed that an oar constructed as above set forth, while being manipulated by an operator facing the bow of the boat, may be feathered, raised and lowered, and be given the same stroke that would be given to an ordinary oar, the operator facing the stern.

The oar is exceedingly simple, durable and economic in its construction, and may be ex-

peditionously and conveniently applied to a boat.

We desire it to be understood that all the bearings in the improved oar may be, and preferably are ball bearings.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a bow facing oar, the combination, with a rocking frame adapted for attachment to the gunwale of a boat, of an oar comprising a handle section and a combined body and blade section, tubular arms pivotally connected with the rocking frame and connected together for simultaneous operation, rods attached to the two sections of the oar and passed loosely through said tubular arms, and a connecting block uniting the opposing ends of the said rods, the connection being substantially universal, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a bow facing oar, the combination, with a rocking frame adapted for attachment to the gunwale of a boat, and tubular arms pivotally connected with the said frame and rocking therewith, of an oar comprising a handle section and a combined body and blade section, a rod secured to each section of the oar, one rod being passed loosely through each tubular arm, the rods being coupled together at their opposing ends, and

links pivotally connected one with each tubular arm, the said links being pivotally connected at their opposite ends and having guided movement upon the rocking frame, whereby when the handle section is turned the body section of the oar will be turned also, and whereby both sections of the oar will be compelled to move simultaneously in the same direction, as specified.

3. In a bow facing oar, the combination, with sockets adapted for attachment to the gunwale of a boat, a slotted bar journaled in said sockets and provided with a cross head near one end, and tubular arms having pivotal connection, one with each end of the cross head, of an oar comprising a handle section and a body section, rods secured one to each oar section, said rods being passed loosely through the tubular arms, their opposing ends being coupled together, and links, one of which is pivotally attached to each tubular arm, said links being carried over the slotted bar, pivotally connected and provided with a guide entering the slot in the said slotted bar, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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