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T. J. GILBERTSON.

BOW FACING OAR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1912.

1,070,448.

Patented Aug. 19, 1913.

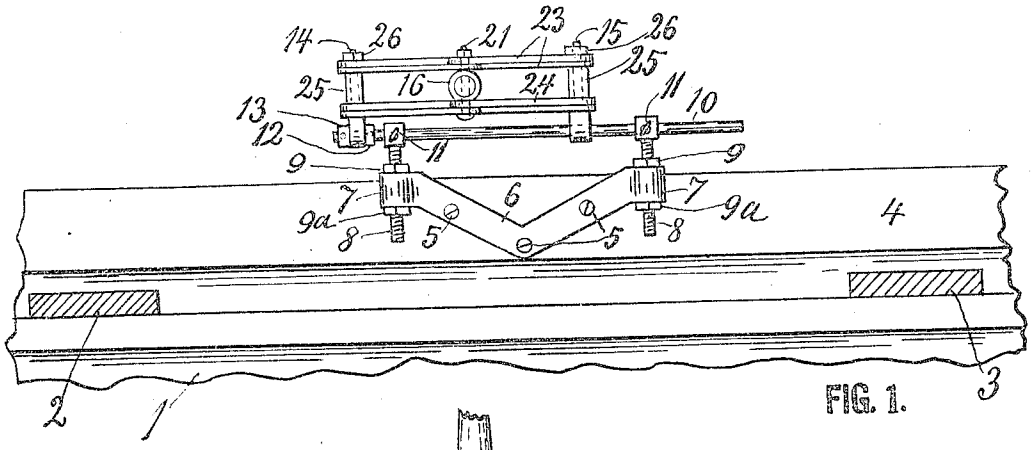


FIG. 1.

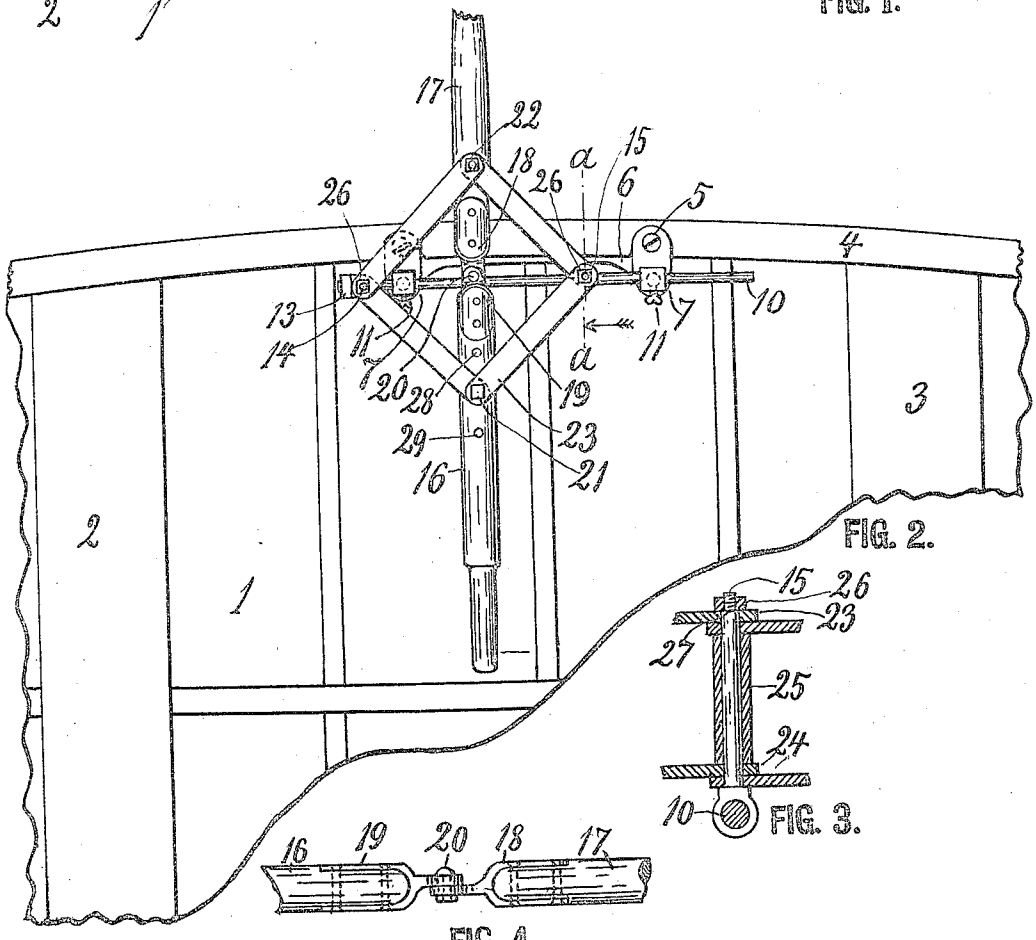


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

WITNESSES:

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BY his ATTORNEY,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. GILBERTSON, OF RYDER, NORTH DAKOTA.

BOW-FACING OAR.

1,070,448. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 19, 1913.

Application filed November 21, 1912. Serial No. 733,727.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. GILBERTSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ryder, in the county of Ward and State of North Dakota, have invented a new and useful Bow-Facing Oar, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bow-facing oars, and the object is to provide an improved article of said class, so constructed that the leverage of the oar, the height of the oar at the oar-lock, the forward position of the oarlock or support, and the leverage of the oar may all be adjusted to suit circumstances.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an inner side elevation, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of a portion of a boat and an oar and oarlock mounted thereon and embodying my invention. Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line *a—a* Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a rear side elevation of the joint and the adjacent portions of the handle section and the blade section of the oar.

Referring to the drawing by reference numerals, 1 designates a portion of a boat having seats 2, 3, and gunwales of which only one, 4, is shown; and upon said gunwale only one oar is mounted in the drawing, since one will explain the construction of each oar regardless of how many there may be.

Secured upon the gunwale by screws 5 is a bracket plate 6, whose ends are formed with lugs or sockets 7, having vertical holes for two slidable posts 8, which are threaded and provided each with a nut 9 above and a nut 9^a below the socket. Slidable horizontally in the heads of said posts is a round bar 10, which by means of set-screws 11 in the heads is adjustable to any desired distance from either of the seats 2 and 3.

Upon the front part of the bar 10 is journaled between two collars, 12 13, the lower end of a post 14; a similar post 15 has its lower end slidably journaled upon the bar, preferably between the lower posts 8, though it may also be upon the free end portion of the bar beyond the posts 8.

The oar is formed of a handle section 16 and a blade section 17, which have their adjacent ends provided with metallic parts 18 and 19, overlapped and secured together by a pivot bolt 20, as best shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

Pivoted with two opposite corners on the posts 14 and 15, and with the other two opposite corners at 21 and 22 to the oar sections 16 and 17, are two parallelograms, 23, 24, one above and the other below the oar sections, so that the oar sections are prevented from rolling even after the mechanism gets considerably worn in the joints.

As best shown in Fig. 3, the upper and the lower parallelograms are spaced apart by bushings 25, on the posts 14 and 15, and the upper parallelogram is retained against upward movement by nuts 26, which are screwed tightly against shoulders like 27 in Fig. 3 of each post, so as to secure them against accidental displacement.

The handle section 16 is provided with several holes, 28, 29, into which the pivot bolt 21 may be moved, so as to thereby change the leverage by which the handle section acts on the blade section through the joint 20.

In the operation of the device the operator may occupy either the seat 2 or 3, and by pulling at the handle section of the oar the boat will move in the direction the operator is facing. If the boat is either empty or much loaded down in the water so that rowing becomes unhandy owing to the too high or too low position of the oar-lock, the operator may adjust the oar to the desired distance above the water by turning of the nuts 9 and 9^a. And if a young, or weak or tired person desires to make the operation of the oar easy he may do so by moving the pivot bolt 21 to the hole 28; and if the rower is a strong person he may increase the stroke of the oar blade by moving the pivot 21 to the hole 29. And if the operator has extra long or extra short arms he may adjust the oar to or from himself by sliding the bar 10 to the desired position and securing it again by the screws 11.

What I claim is:

A bow-facing oar comprising a pair of sockets adapted to be secured to the gunwale of a boat, a pair of lower posts held in said sockets, a horizontal round bar slidable in the upper ends of said posts, two collars near one end of the bar, two upper posts having their lower ends journaled, one between said collars, the other slidably on the bar, two horizontally disposed spaced parallelograms, each of which having its front and rear corners pivoted on one of the said upper posts, an oar composed of a handle section and a blade section pivoted to-

gether with their adjacent ends near the middle of the parallelograms, and the latter having their outer corners pivoted to the blade section and the inner corners to the handle sections, the oar sections being interposed between the upper and lower parallelogram.

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

THOMAS J. GILBERTSON.

Witnesses:
ALECK HARALDSON,
W. B. CHAMPLIN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."