

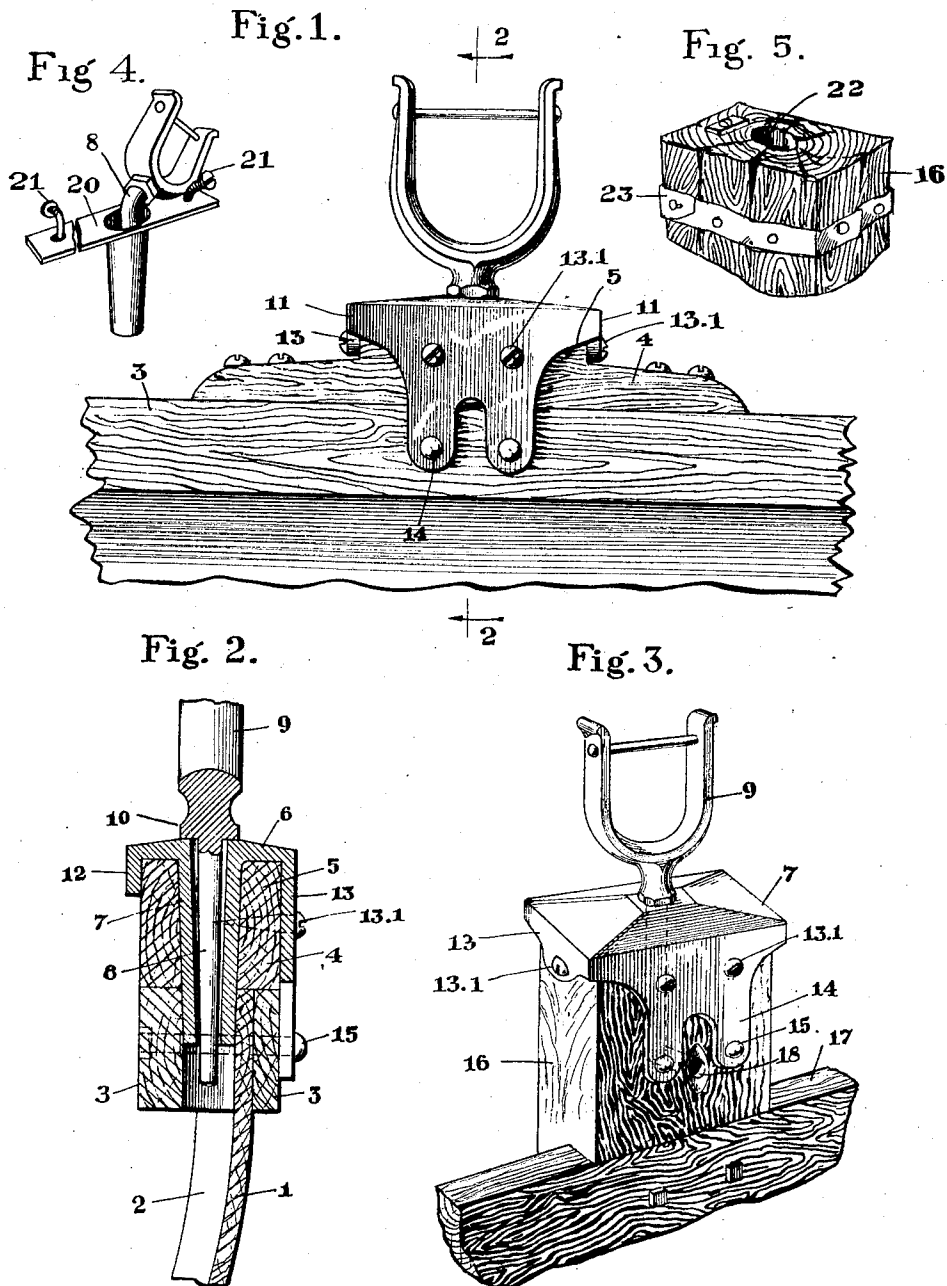
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ROWLOCK

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Witnesses

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ROWLOCK.

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This invention relates to the improvement in rowlocks and more especially to improvements in the rowlock socket mounting. It is chiefly characterized by providing a metallic rowlock socket member provided with end flanges to prevent longitudinal shifting, and lateral flanges to form a water tight enclosure and for bracing.

In the prior construction of rowlock mountings, a hole for the loom fork stem was drilled in the wooden portion of the gunwale. In some cases a metallic reinforcing plate was fastened over the hole with screws extending vertically down into the wooden portion, or a plate was provided which had an overlying flange on one side. A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in the failure of the wooden portions surrounding the rowlock mounting, caused by water penetrating between the adjoining surfaces of the metal and wooden portions, and rotting the wood and by the fact that the rowing strain in usual forms is transmitted to the screws which fasten the socket. These screws soon become wobbly and the plate accordingly becomes loosened and detached.

The main objects of this invention are to provide a rowlock mounting in which water is prevented from collecting and penetrating between the contacting surfaces of the rowlock socket and the wooden portions to which the socket is attached; to provide means cooperating with the flange on the rowlock fork stem for shedding water away from the top of the socket member; to provide a mounting suitably fitted to the wooden support portion to prevent horizontal shifting of the same and to avoid the transmission to the screws of the strains produced in rowing; to provide a rowlock socket having bracing members for cooperatively holding the socket upright; and to provide a socket member which may be readily attached to ordinary forms of boat construction.

An illustrative embodiment of the invention, and two methods of application thereof, are shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a fragmental elevation of the side of a boat showing the rowlock mounting.

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows the rowlock mounting applied to another form of boat construction.

Fig. 4 shows the result of an old method of fastening.

Fig. 5 shows another old type of rowlock socket.

In this invention, a metallic rowlock socket member is provided, which is substantially rectangular in form and is provided with downwardly extending flanges on all four sides. The flanges at one side are further extended to form a side brace.

In Figs. 1 and 2 is shown a boat construction in which 1 is the side wall or shell of the boat, 2 represents the ribs for the wall, and 3 are the wooden gunwale strips. A cleat 4 is fastened by screws on the top of the gunwales 3, and has an upward projecting portion 5 in the middle thereof. The rectangular top portion 6 of the metallic rowlock socket member 7 is sloped towards all sides so that when the stem 8 of the rowlock 9 is inserted in the socket aperture, the flange 10 on the stem 8 cooperates with the sloping surface to shed the water away from the top of the rowlock mounting. The member 7 has the end flanges 11 and the side flanges 12 and 13, which extend downwardly and closely fit over the projection 5 of the cleat 4. The flanges prevent horizontal shifting in all directions. The fastening screws 13.1 extend horizontally into the wood and merely serve to prevent the rowlock socket from lifting. The outer side flanges 13 are extended downwardly at 14 on the outside of the boat, and bolts 15 are secured through the gunwale below the cleat 4. In this manner the cleat 4 is well braced.

In Fig. 3, the socket is shown in position on the end of a rectangular wooden post 16, secured vertically to the side of the boat 17, which is a common practice. The socket completely covers the end of the post 16 and prevents the post from splitting, and also prevents water from penetrating into the end grain of the post. Since the fastening screws 13.1 extend transversely, the customary manner of attempting to hold the reinforcement by inserting the screws into the end of the post is avoided. A transverse drain 18 at the bottom of the bore in the post conducts away any water that may enter the socket.

Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 are shown to more clearly illustrate the use of the present construction over old forms. In Fig. 4 the rowlock

socket 20 was secured in place by screws or nails 20, driven vertically into the wood. The moisture penetrated alongside the fastening means, rotted out the adjoining
5 wood, and the metallic socket became loosened, with the result that the stem 8 of the loom fork was bent.

In Fig. 5 is shown a post 16 in the boat construction, corresponding to the construction shown in Fig. 3. The hole 22 was
10 drilled in the end grain of the wood, and a band of metal 23 was used to prevent the end of the wooden piece 16 from spreading. These figures clearly show the results which
15 the present invention is intended to avoid.

In the present invention, the improved rowlock socket is very firmly held in place, and forms an efficient pivot for the oar. The mounting is adapted to shed water, and
20 protects the surrounding wood from being penetrated by moisture and destroyed, especially at the screw holes.

Although but one specific embodiment of this invention has been herein shown and
25 described, it will be understood that numerous details of the construction shown may

be altered or omitted without departing from the spirit of this invention as defined by the following claims:

I claim:

1. In a boat, a rowlock mounting comprising a wooden member secured to the side of the boat, and a rowlock socket fitting over said member and having downwardly
35 extending flanges around the sides for securing same and preventing water from penetrating between the adjoining surfaces of the wooden member and said socket.

2. In a boat, a rowlock mounting comprising a wooden member secured to the
40 side of the boat, a rowlock socket fitting over said member and having downwardly extending flanges around the sides for securing same and preventing water from
45 penetrating between the contacting surfaces of the wooden member and said socket, and horizontally extending holding screws in said flanges.

Signed at Chicago this 12th day of Nov. 1925.

PAUL G. BAMBERGER.