

E. E. OTEY.
 OAR LOCK.
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1,062,182.

Patented May 20, 1913.

Fig. 1.

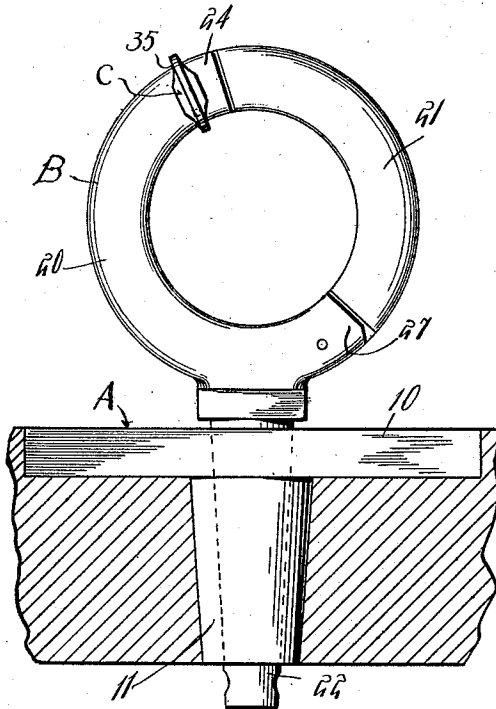


Fig. 2.

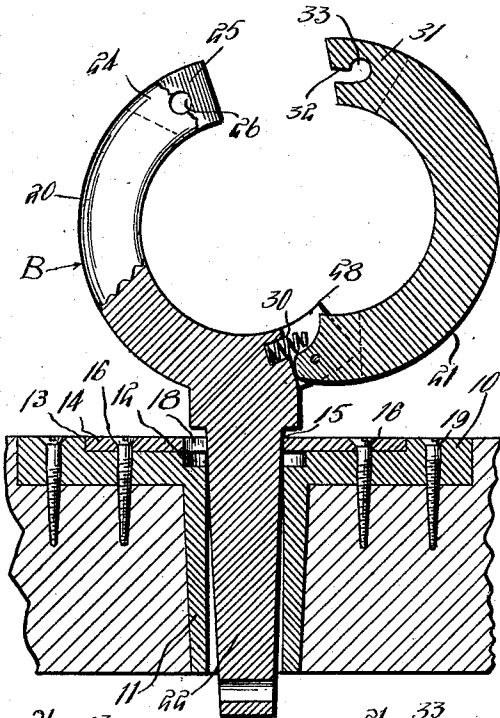


Fig. 3.

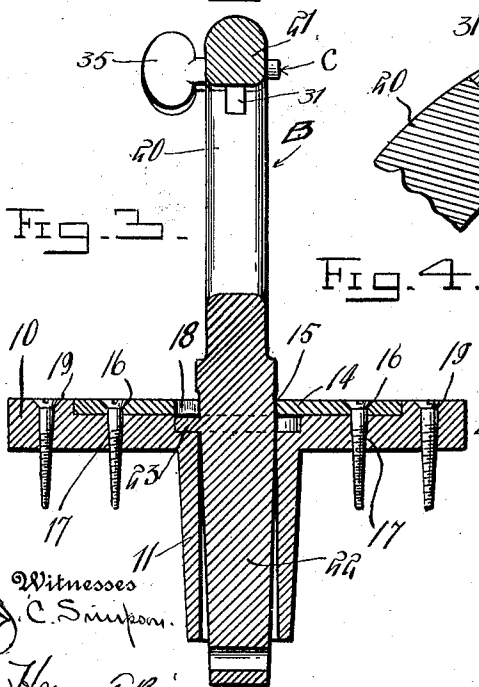


Fig. 4.

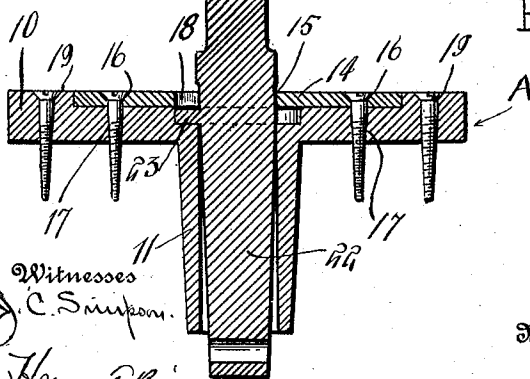
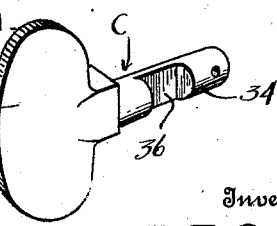


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
 J. C. Simpson.
 Henry P. Knight

Inventor
 E. E. Otey.

By *Charles H. Hume*
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIGA EDWIN OTEY, OF JUNCTION CITY, OREGON.

OAR-LOCK.

1,062,182.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIGA E. OTEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Junction City, in the county of Lane, State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oar-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to oar locks.

The object of the invention resides in the provision of an oar lock which includes an improved construction whereby an oar may be easily and readily associated with and detached from same and which will also permit free movement of the oar during rowing.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of an oar lock which will be simple in construction, efficient in use, and which may be easily associated with the side portion of a boat.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an oar lock constructed in accordance with the invention, Fig. 2, a vertical section through the oar lock with the parts thereof in the position they would occupy when it is desired to effect either the application to or the removal of an oar from the lock, Fig. 3, a vertical section through the oar lock with the oar receiving ring disposed at right angles to what is shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 4, a section through the detachably connected ends of the sections of the oar receiving ring with said sections in the position shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 5, a view similar to Fig. 4 with the locking pin rotated to the position for effecting the release of the connected ends of the sections of the oar receiving ring, and Fig. 6, a detail perspective view of the locking pin.

Referring to the drawings A indicates generally the socket member of the oar lock

which is adapted to be secured to the side of a boat in the usual position with respect to the seat occupied by the oarsman. This socket member is shown as comprising a substantially oval plate 10 having formed integral therewith in axial alinement with the center of the plate and at right angles to the latter is a tubular extension 11. The bore of this extension is extended transversely through the plate 10 and is enlarged successively as at 12 and 13. The enlargement 12 is cylindrical while the enlargement 13 is substantially oval shape to receive a removable plate 14. The plate 14 is provided centrally with an opening 15 disposed in axial alinement with the bore of the tubular extension 11, while said plate 14 is provided at its ends respectively with openings 16 adapted to register with openings 17 respectively formed in the plate A. The opening 15 of the plate 14 is provided with an extension 18 for a purpose that will presently appear. The plate A is provided with openings 19 disposed outwardly of the openings 17 and through which are adapted to be inserted screws for securing the socket member of the lock to the boat. Likewise screws are adapted to be inserted through registering openings 16 and 17 for the purpose of securing the socket member to the boat and also for securing the plate 14 within the enlarged portion 13.

The oar receiving ring of the lock is indicated at B and is shown as comprising sections 20 and 21. The section 20 has formed integral therewith a laterally projecting stem 22 adapted to be rotatably inserted in the bore of the tubular extension 11 of the socket member. This stem 22 has formed thereon a lug 23 of a shape to permit same to move through the extension 18 of the opening 15 when the stem 22 is inserted into the bore of the tubular extension 11. By this construction it will be apparent that when the stem 22 is rotated in the bore of the extension 11 the lug 23 will move in the portion 12 of the extension of the bore of the tubular member 11 and that during such movement of the lug 23 same will be disposed beneath the plate 14 and the stem 22 thereby locked against removal from the tubular extension 11. One end of the section 20 of the ring B is forked to form spaced arms 24 and 25 and these arms are provided respectively with alining openings 26. The other end of the section 20 of

the ring B is also forked to form spaced arms 27 and 28 and is engaged by a spring 30 suitably mounted between the arms 27 and 28 in the section 20. This spring 30 constantly tends to force the free end of the section 21 away from the corresponding end of the section 20. The free end of the section 21 is also provided with an ear 31 having a recess 32 in its outer end and the inner end of this recess is enlarged as at 33. The ear 31 is adapted to pass between the arms 24 and 25 when the free end of the section 21 is moved toward the corresponding end of the section 20 and when the ear 31 is thus disposed the enlarged portion 33 of the recess 32 registers with the openings 26 in the arms 24 and 25. The free end of the section 21 of the ring B is locked against disengagement from the corresponding end of the section 20 by means of a locking pin C inserted through the registering openings 26 and the enlarged portion 33 of the recess 32. This locking pin includes a shank 34 and a head 35, said shank having a reduced intermediate portion 36 disposed within the enlarged portion 33 of the recess 32. By thus reducing the intermediate portion of the shank 34 it will be apparent that when said shank is disposed in the position shown in Fig. 4 the free end of the section 21 will be locked against movement away from the corresponding end of the section 20, while on the other hand if the shank 34 of the locking pin is rotated to the position shown in Fig. 5 no hindrance will be offered by the locking

pin to the movement of the free end of the section 21 away from the corresponding end of the section 20 under the influence of the spring 30. By this construction it will be apparent that the free end of the section 21 may be secured to and released from the corresponding end of the section 20 without the necessity of removing the locking pin C.

What is claimed is:

In an oar lock, a socket member, an oar receiving ring formed of a pair of sections, one of said sections having a stem fixed thereto and rotatable in the socket member, the other section of the ring having one end pivotally connected to the corresponding end of the first named section, spring means constantly tending to move the free end of the second named section away from the corresponding end of the first named section, an ear formed on the free end of the second named section, spaced arms on the corresponding end of the first named section adapted to receive said ear therebetween, a locking pin engaged through said arms and ear for detachably securing same together, and means whereby the rotation of said locking pin will release the free end of the second named section.

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

ELIGA EDWIN OTEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. JONAK,
ANDREW D. GRAHAM.