C. H. PIERCE, A. E. OVERSTREET & R. L. McCUNE.

OAR LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1918.

1,275,737. Patented Aug. 13, 1918.

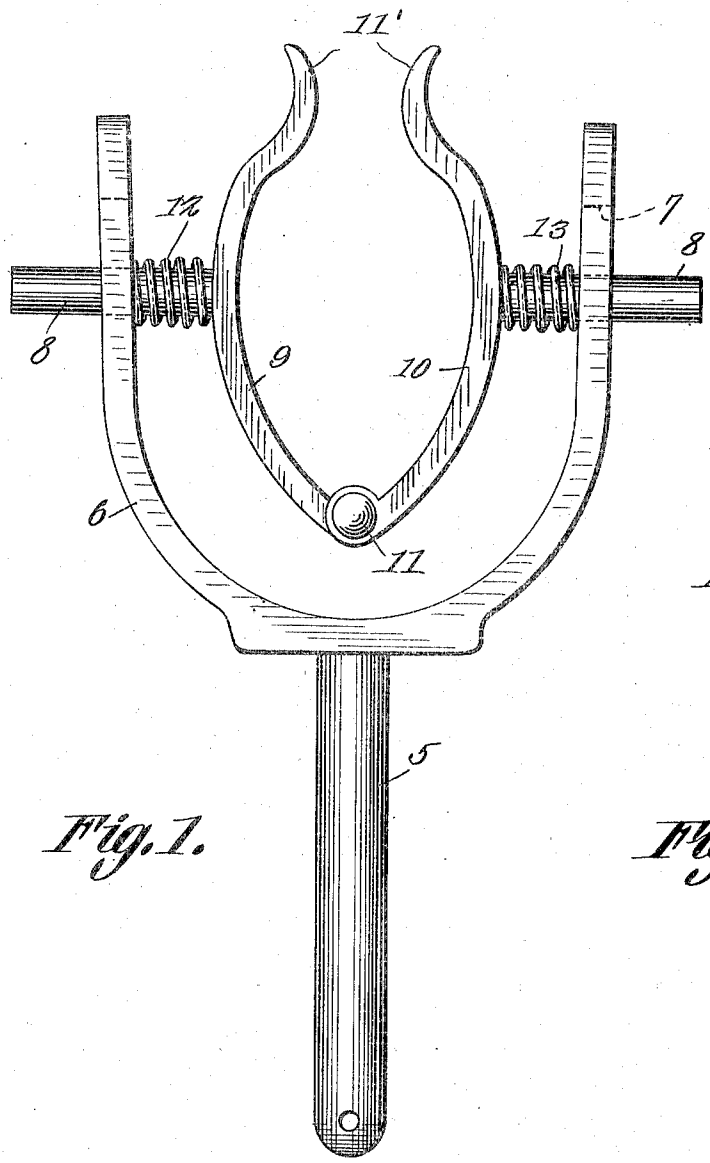


Fig. 1.

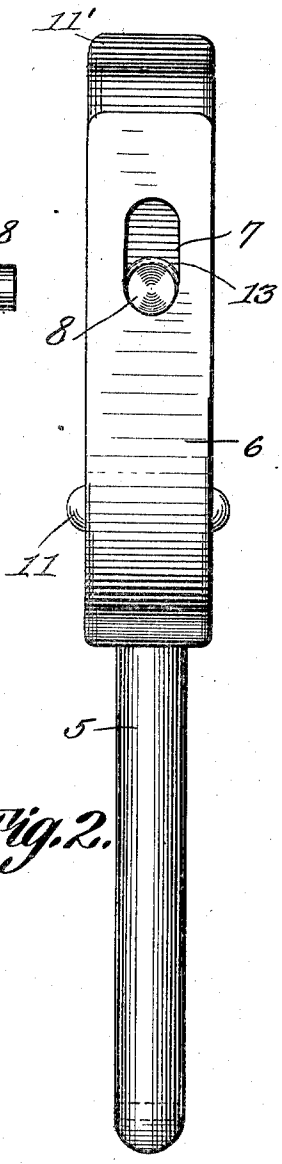


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. PIERCE, ARTHUR E. OVERSTREET, AND ROYAL L. McCUNE, OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

OAR-LOCK.

1,275,737. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 13, 1918.

Application filed May 2, 1918. Serial No. 232,089.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES H. PIERCE, ARTHUR E. OVERSTREET, and ROYAL L. McCUNE, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Savannah, in the county of Chatham and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oar-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to boats and particularly to oar locks.

An object of this invention is to provide an oar lock with means for clamping the oar, and for trunnioning the oar clamping member so that the oar may oscillate vertically while the oar lock is rotatably seated with relation to the boat.

A further object of this invention is to provide an oar clamping member which is adaptable to oars of different sizes and which will permit the application or removal of an oar and yet will prove effective and hold the oar against dislodgment from the oar lock or clamp should it be released by the boatman, thereby insuring against the loss of oars while, at the same time, affording free movement incident to the operation of rowing or the manipulation of the oars.

With the foregoing 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 set forth and claimed.

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

Figure 1 illustrates a view in side elevation of an oar lock; and

Fig. 2 illustrates a side view.

In these drawings, the oar lock comprises a shank 5 and a yoke or fork 6, which is of the general type of open oar locks in common use, although in employing such locks in connection with clamping mechanism to be presently described, the yoke or fork is wider than it would ordinarily be if it were designed to receive the oar without the intermediate or clamping means.

Each arm of the fork has a slot 7 in it, and each of the said slots has a trunnion 8 therein, free to rotate or move axially. The oar clamping jaws 9 and 10 are connected together at their lower ends by a pivot 11, and the said jaws are of arbitrary configuration so as to embrace or partially embrace an oar. In the present embodiment of the invention, the jaws have their free upper ends curved as shown at 11′, the curved surfaces being provided to facilitate the application of an oar to the jaws as may be done by resting the oar on the jaws at their upper ends and forcing it inward to press the jaws apart until sufficient clearance is attached to permit the oar to slide into the space between the jaws. The force necessary to separate the jaws must be such as will overcome the tension of springs 12 and 13 which encircle the trunnions and are interposed between the jaws and the arms or forks 6.

By reason of the construction indicated, it will be apparent that the oars may be oscillated vertically on the trunnions 8 and that they may be oscillated horizontally on the shaft 5 which is supposed, of course, to be applied to a suitable bearing for the oar lock. It will be obvious, furthermore, that the jaws will be pressed into engagement with the oar by the springs 12 and 13 and it is the purpose of the inventor that the tension of these springs will be sufficient to frictionally retain the oar against longitudinal movement should the oarsman release the oar through accident or design.

The structure is comparatively simple and durable and has been found efficient and satisfactory in use.

We claim:

In an oar lock, a shank having arms, said arms having slots therein, trunnions having rotary, axial and vertical movement in said slots, jaws to which the trunnions are connected, springs interposed between the jaws and said arms and encircling the said trunnions, means for pivoting the jaws together at their lower ends, the said jaws being free to oscillate across the axis of the shank.

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