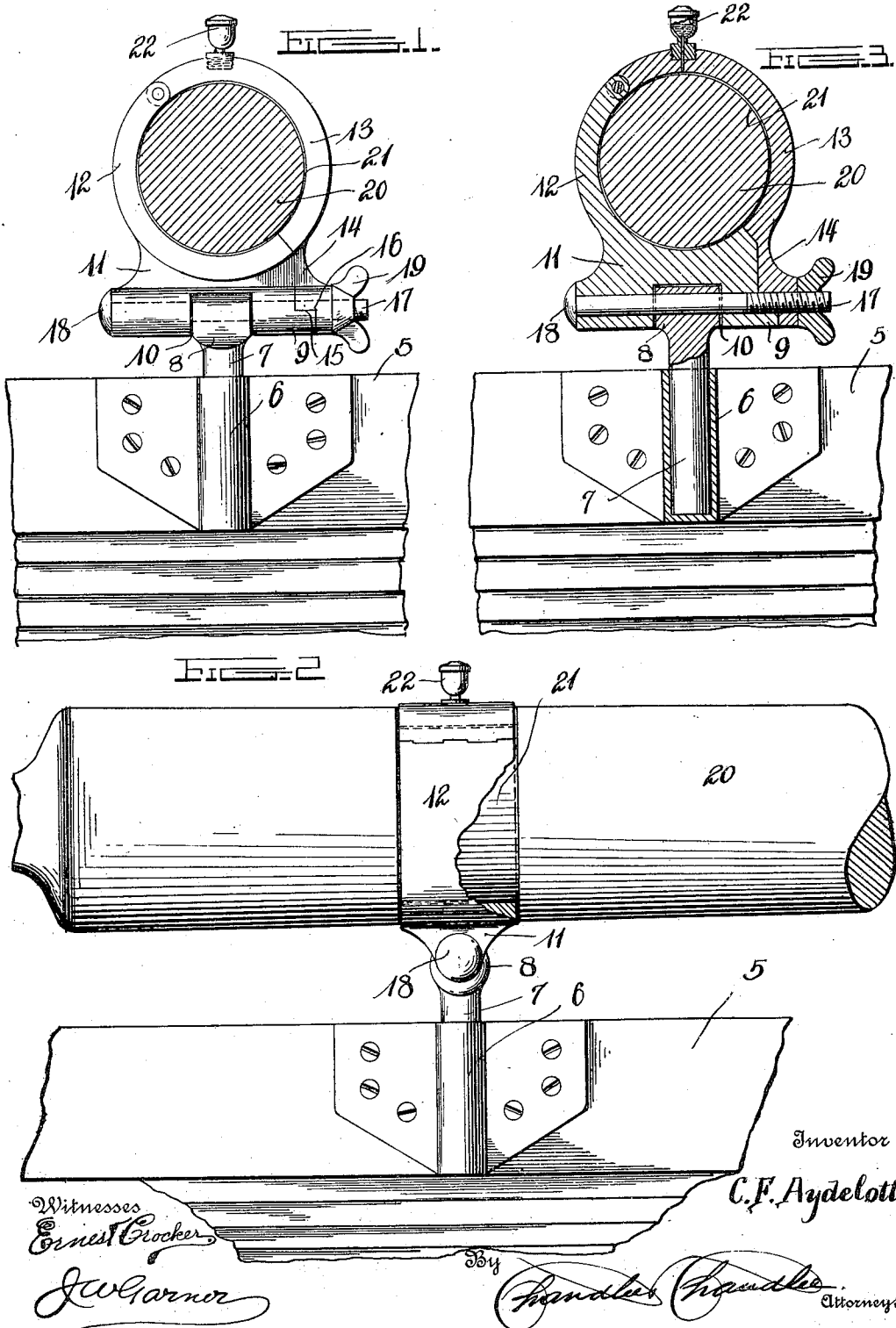


C. F. AYDELOTT.
 OAR LOCK.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 7, 1909.

981,356.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. AYDELOTT, OF PRINCETON, INDIANA.

OAR-LOCK.

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Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. AYDELOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Princeton, in the county of Gibson, State of Indiana, 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 improvements in oar locks and has for its object the provision of a device of that kind comprising a pair of jaws adapted to be secured around one end portion of the oar and prevent displacement of the latter during the operation of rowing.

Another object is the provision of a construction adapted to oscillate in a vertical and horizontal plane, whereby the usual movements necessary to produce a stroke will not be hampered.

A further object is the provision of a construction provided with an oil cup serving to deliver oil to the bearing surfaces of the oar within the lock.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of the specification:—Figure 1 is an end elevation of the device applied to the side of a boat. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the device a portion of one of the jaws being shown as removed so as to disclose the annular groove in the oar engaged by the jaws. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the device applied to the section of an oar.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

The fragment of the boat's side is designated by the numeral 5, and the socket which receives the device is designated by the numeral 6. The socket is preferably formed

of a single piece of metal tapered from its middle portion to the opposite ends, the said middle portion being provided with a vertically extending sleeve, the lower end of which is closed. The supporting shank is designated by the numeral 7, and is somewhat greater in length than the sleeve and is of a diameter to snugly fit within the same. The upper end of the shank terminates in a sleeve 8, the axis of which is perpendicular to the long axis of the shank 7.

The base of the oar lock consists of a tubular member 9, corresponding in length, approximately, to the length of the shank 7. The tubular member 9 is medially provided with a transverse recess 10, of a size to receive the sleeve 8 at the upper end of the shank 7. The outside diameter of the sleeve 8 is somewhat less than that of the tubular member 9 so that when it is arranged within the recess 10, its axis will be concentric with the axis of the member 9, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

Formed on the upper side of the tubular member 9 is a web 11 which supports a fixed jaw 12 to which is pivoted a jaw 13. Each of said jaws is semi-circular in form. The jaw 12 is integral with the web 11 and its lower end presents an inclined plane. The long axis of said jaw 12 is perpendicular to the axis of the tubular member 9 and the upper end of the jaw 13 is hingedly united to the corresponding end of the jaw 12, and extending radially from the outer side of the free end of the jaw 13 is a lug 14.

By reference now to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the end of the tubular member 9 adjacent the free ends of the jaws 12 and 13 is provided with a rabbet 15, and the inner face of the lug 14 is, adjacent its free end, undercut as shown at 16. It might here be stated, when the free ends of the jaws bear one upon the other that the lug 14 will extend to a point in a plane with the lower side of the tubular member 9, and by virtue of the rabbet 15 and undercut 16, when the said jaws bear one upon the other, the lug 14 and rabbeted end of the tubular member 9 will interlock. The lug 14 is provided with an opening in axial alinement with the tubular member 9 and sleeve 8, and insertible through the tubular member 9 and sleeve 8 and lug 14 is a pintle 17. The pintle 17 is provided at one end with a head 18, which bears on that end of the tubular member 9 remote from the rabbet 15, while the oppo-

site end of the pintle is reduced and screw threaded and projects through the opening of the lug 14, and receives a winged nut 19, which serves to clamp the jaws together as shown in the drawings.

The oar is designated in general by the numeral 20, and at a point adjacent the handle is peripherally provided with a groove 21, of a width slightly greater than the width of the jaws 12 and 13. By virtue of the groove 21 the diameter of that portion of the oar is reduced to a size to nicely fit within the jaws when the latter are in closed position.

At a point in a vertical plane with the shank 7, the upper jaw 13 is, on its outer face, provided with an oil cup 22, which is threaded into an opening in the jaw 13 and retains a quantity of oil to be delivered to the bearing surface of the oar within the jaws.

With the construction just described it is evident when an oar suitably grooved is placed between the jaws 12 and 13, and the latter locked in the manner just described, that longitudinal movement and displacement of the oar will be positively prevented.

It will be seen that the device is exceedingly simple in construction and can be applied to most forms of oar lock sockets now in use.

What is claimed as new, is:—

1. An oar lock comprising a base having a medially disposed recess in its lower side

and provided on its upper side with a fixed semi-circular jaw, the lower end of which presents an inclined plane, a shank having a cylindrical head at its upper end in said recess, a pintle extending through said base and said shank head and one end of which projects beyond one end of said base, and a semi-circular jaw pivoted to the upper end of the first-named jaw and having at its lower end a lug to bear against the end of the base and provided with an opening for the reception of the projecting end of said pintle.

2. An oar lock comprising a rotatable shank terminating at one end in a horizontally disposed sleeve, a horizontally disposed tubular support having a medially arranged transverse recess for the reception of said sleeve, a pintle passing through said sleeve and tubular support, a fixed semi-circular jaw carried by said tubular support, a semi-circular jaw pivoted to the upper end of said fixed jaw and having a radial lug at its free end provided with an opening to aline with the sleeve and tubular support and receive one end of the pintle, and an oil cup threaded into one of said jaws and arranged in a vertical plane with the said shank.

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

CHARLES F. AYDELOTT.

Witnesses:

LAURA BAKER,
JULIA MEYERS.