

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. PETERSON.
OAR LOCK.

No. 543,314.

Patented July 23, 1895.

Fig. 1.

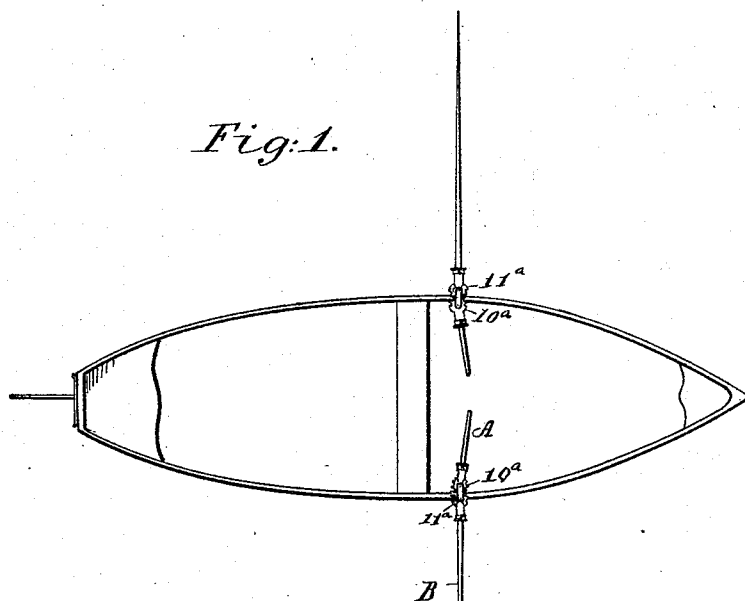


Fig. 2.

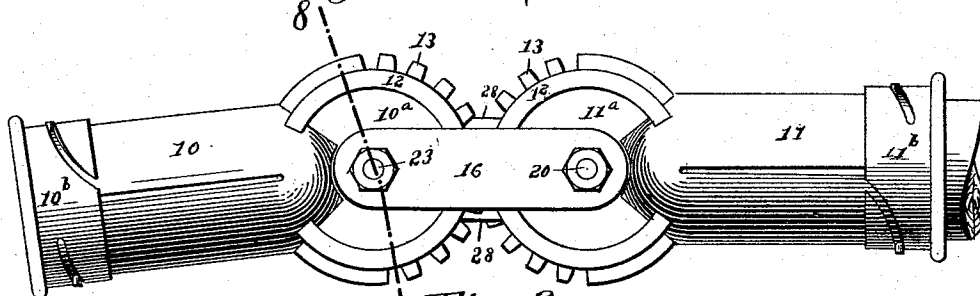
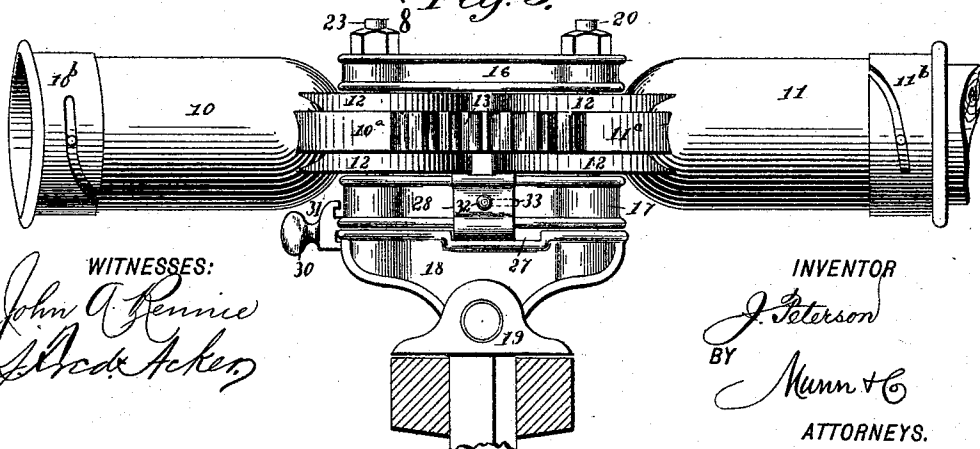


Fig. 3.



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(No Model.)

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Fig. 4.

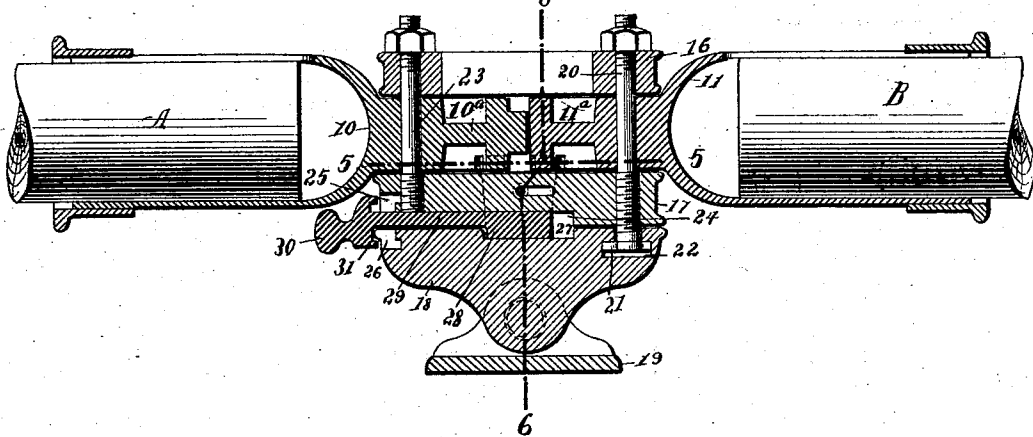


Fig. 5.

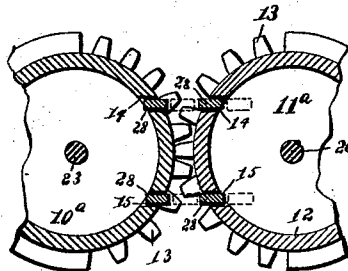


Fig. 7.

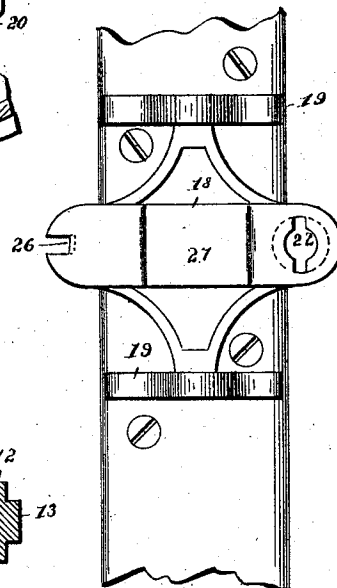


Fig. 6.

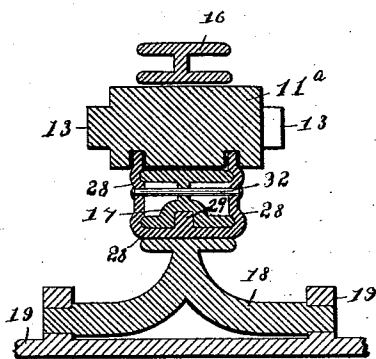
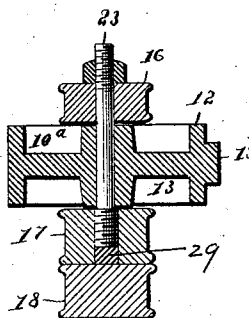


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB PETERSON, OF TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA.

OAR-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,314, dated July 23, 1895.

Application filed July 31, 1894. Serial No. 519,056. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB PETERSON, of Two Harbors, in the county of Lake and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and Improved Oar-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in oar-locks; and it has for its object to provide a device whereby the oars may be used in the ordinary manner, or may be employed as bow-facing oars at the will of the operator; and a further object of the invention is to provide a device of this description which will be exceedingly simple, durable, and economic in construction.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a boat fitted with the improved oars. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device employed in connection with the oars. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the said device. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section through the device, illustrating the oar sections in place. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken practically on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a vertical section taken substantially on the line 6 6 of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the rocking base of the device and its support, and Fig. 8 is a section taken substantially on the line 8 8 of Fig. 2.

In carrying out the invention the oar is divided into two sections, a handle-section A and a blade-section B. A socket 10 is provided to receive the handle-section of the oar, and a corresponding socket 11 is employed to receive the inner end of the blade-section. These sockets are preferably split, as shown in Fig. 2, in order that they may be sprung over the oar-sections, and the said sockets at their opposing ends are each provided with a segmental gear or sector, designated, respectively, as 10^a and 11^a, while a slotted ring is made to slide over the sockets 10 and 11 to clamp said sockets to the oar-sections through the medium of pins, as shown in Fig. 2, the

rings being designated as 10^b and 11^b, or other form of clamp may be employed. The sectors may be said to consist of a body provided with a flange 12, located both upon the top and the bottom and back of the teeth 13, and in the under flange of each sector preferably two slots 14 and 15 are made, as shown in Fig. 5, the slots being in certain positions of the sectors opposite one another. The sectors are pivoted between a top plate 16 and a bottom plate 17. These plates are preferably made substantially I-shaped in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 6, and the bottom plate 17 is pivotally connected with a rocking base 18, by the lower headed end of the bolt 20, and the base 18 is pivoted in a support 19, adapted for attachment to the gunwale of a boat.

The pivotal connection of the sector 11^a is provided through the medium of a pin 20, which is threaded at top and bottom and is passed through the top plate, through the center of the sector 11^a, is screwed into the bottom plate 17, and is provided at its lower end with a button 21, adapted to enter and to turn in a slot 22 made in one end of the rocking base, and thus form the axis of the swinging frame formed by the plate 16 17, as shown in Fig. 4. A second pivot-pin 23, threaded in similar manner, is screwed into the top plate, is passed through the sector 10^a, and is then screwed into the bottom plate 17, but does not extend beyond said plate.

The bottom plate is provided with a recess 24 in its bottom portion, extending from a point at or near its center out to one of its ends, and the said recess at its outer end is made to meet a second angular recess 25, as shown in Fig. 4, the rocking base being provided with a recess 26, similar to the recess 25 and at the same end, and the said rocking base upon its upper surface, at or near its center, is provided with a depression 27, registering with the inner portion of the said recess 24.

A latch 28 is adapted for locking the sectors in fixed position. This latch is substantially U-shaped in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 6, its bottom cross-piece being passed through the opposing recesses 24 and 27, and its vertical members are guided upon the bottom plate 17 and are capable of entering the

recesses 14 and 15 in the sectors, and the upper ends of the members of the latch are forked in order that two arms will be formed at their upper ends, adapted to enter corresponding recesses in the opposing sectors, as shown in Fig. 5. The latch is provided with a stem 29, which extends in the recess 25 out to and through the end of the base-plate 17, flush with the under face thereof, so as not to interfere with the bottom plate 17 swinging horizontally across the upper face of the rocking plate 18, the said stem terminating at its outer end in a handle 30, provided with lugs 31, adapted to enter the angular recesses 25 and 26 in the bottom plate and rocking base and lock these two parts together. By the manipulation of the said handle 30 the latch is longitudinally reciprocated and may be brought into locking engagement with the sectors, as shown in positive lines, Fig. 5, or carried out of engagement therewith, leaving the sectors free to turn, as illustrated in dotted lines in the same figure.

It will be noticed that when the handle 30 is pulled out, as in Fig. 5, that the latch 28 will enter the recesses 14 15 in the sector-flanges 12 12, which will lock the two sectors together and to the frame formed by the plates 16 17, while at the same time the lugs 31 will be withdrawn from the recesses 25 26 in the bottom plate 17 and vertically-rocking plate 18, and thus unlock said plates 17 18 at their inner ends, which will permit the locked segments and oar-sections to operate as an ordinary stern-facing oar, the necessary dip being afforded by the vertically-rocking plate 18, while the vertical pivot-bolt 20 permits the horizontal motion or sweep. When, however, the handle 30 is pushed in, then the latch 28 is disengaged from the sector-flanges 12 and the lugs 31 enter the recesses 25 26 and lock the plate 17 to the plate 18, whereupon the segments are free to turn on their respective bolts or pivots 20 23 and a bow-facing oar is afforded.

A pin 32 is made to connect the members of the latch in order to stiffen the same, as shown in Fig. 6, the said pin being passed through an elongated opening 33 produced in the bottom plate 17.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An oar lock, the same consisting of sockets adapted to receive sections of an oar, toothed sectors connected with the sockets, said sectors being in mesh, a horizontally swinging frame in which the sectors are pivoted, a vertically swinging base upon which

the sector frame is pivotally supported, and a locking device whereby the sectors may be held rigidly connected and their frame released to swing on the base, or the frame locked to the rocking base, and the sectors released to turn on their axes substantially as shown and described.

2. In an oar lock, the combination, with a horizontally swinging frame, toothed and meshing sectors pivoted in the said frame, and sockets secured to the said sectors and adapted to receive sections of an oar, of a vertically swinging base adapted for attachment to the gunwale of a boat, and to which said frame is pivoted, a latch mounted on the frame and adapted to enter recesses in the sectors and rigidly connect the same, and having a handle provided with a locking device, capable of rigidly connecting the frame with the rocking base, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In an oar lock, the combination, with a frame, comprising a top and a bottom plate, the bottom plate being provided with a recess in its under face and a keeper at one of its ends, toothed sectors pivoted between the plate frames, the teeth of the sectors being in mesh, each sector being provided with a bottom flange at the rear of its teeth, and a socket adapted to receive a section of an oar, of a rocking base provided with a keeper, a pivotal connection between the sector frame and the base, a latch adapted to enter recesses produced in the flanges of the sectors, and a handle connected with the said latch and adapted for locking engagement with the keepers in the bottom plate of the frame and in the rocking base, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination with the vertically rocking base adapted for connection with the gunwale and having an under cut recess 22 in the upper face of its outer end, of the horizontally swinging frame provided with inner and outer pivot bolts, the latter of which has a T head 21 below the frame and mounted removably in the saw recess 22 to serve as the axis of said frame, segments pivoting on said bolts and provided with interlocking teeth, and a locking device mounted on the horizontally swinging frame and adapted to lock the segments together and simultaneously unlock the swinging frame from the rocking base to permit it to swing on the base, or vice versa, substantially as set forth.

JACOB PETERSON.

Witnesses:

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JOHN DWAN.