

(No Model.)

J. N. DODGE.
OAR.

No. 515,398.

Patented Feb. 27, 1894.

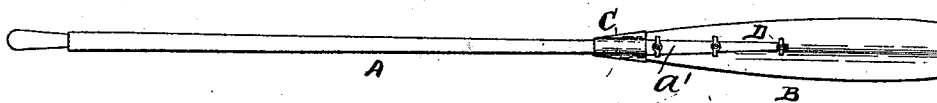


Fig. 1.

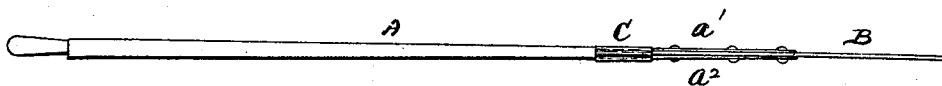


Fig. 2.

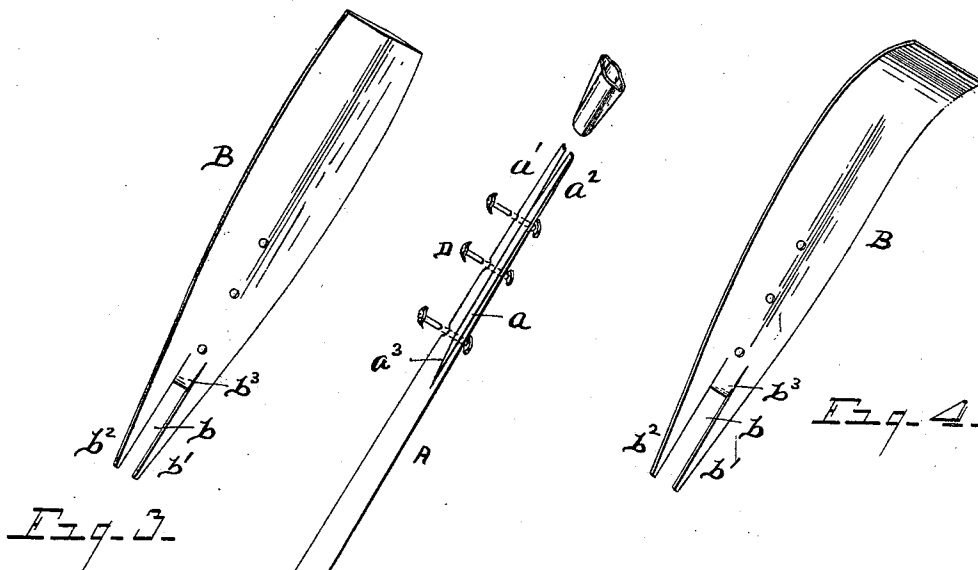


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

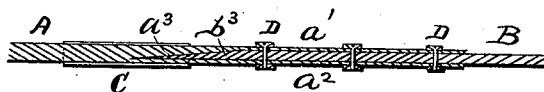


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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JASPER N. DODGE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

OAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,398, dated February 27, 1894.

Application filed March 10, 1893. Serial No. 465,376. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JASPER N. DODGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Oars and Paddles; and I 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in oars, having for its object the construction of oars wherein the blade and handle are made in separate parts and united suitably together, all as hereinafter specified and claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of an oar. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a separate view of the blade. Fig. 4 is a separate view showing the blade bent to form a spoon oar. Fig. 5 is a separate view of the handle. Fig. 6, is a partial longitudinal section.

The purpose of my invention more particularly is to provide an oar which may be made more economically than when made in a single integral piece, and one which may be readily and cheaply repaired should the blade become broken.

I carry out my invention as follows:

A represents the handle of my improved oar, and B the separable blade. I prefer to make the blade of wood, and it is evident that when it is made separate from the handle it may readily be made out of much thinner or lighter material than that required where the blade and handle are made of a single integral piece. Moreover it will be possible to work up smaller material into the blades, instead of having to employ a piece of clear timber of the length, breadth and thickness required for an oar in a single piece. So also the handle made separate from the blade can be made of shorter stuff, and of stuff of smaller dimensions than where the entire oar is formed integrally. The handle can be, also, largely turned out. Thus both in the construction of the blade and the handle in separate parts, a considerable amount of hand labor may be saved, materially cheapening the cost of construction.

To unite the blade and handle, I prefer to cut a kerf or slit "a" in the end of the handle of a width to receive the adjacent portion of the blade in said kerf, so that the two parts of the handle *a'* and "*a*²" on each side the blade shall extend outward thereon to give required firmness. I design also to recess or notch the adjacent end of the blade as shown at "b," to receive a portion of the handle at the base of the kerf "*a*," leaving brace arms "*b'*" and "*b*²" upon the blade to extend along side the handle, as shown, to brace the blade and hold it more securely in place. I prefer to construct the inner end of the kerf "*a*" with a bevel "*a*³" on one side, the inner end of the recess "*b*" of the blade being constructed of corresponding form, with a bevel as at "*b*³."

C represents a ferrule of suitable shape to engage over the adjacent ends of the blade and handle, to fasten them together. Screws D may also be inserted through the parts "*a'*" and "*a*²" into the blade therebetween.

Should it be desired to repair the oar and put in a new blade, the screws may readily be removed and the injured blade removed from the kerf and ferrule, and a new one inserted in its place.

Another advantage of being able to make the blade of thinner or lighter material is the fact that thereby I can readily bend the blade, when desired, as when a spoon oar is required, instead of having to work out such a blade by hand labor, as has hitherto been necessary. A blade so bent is obviously much stronger than where a spoon oar is cut out, as the blade can be bent with the grain of the wood.

What I claim as my invention is—

An oar having the handle and blade constructed of separate pieces of wood, the handle constructed with a kerf "*a*" to receive the end of the blade, and the blade provided with a recess "*b*" to receive the adjacent portion of the handle, and a ferrule located over the adjacent ends of the handle and blade; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JASPER N. DODGE.

Witnesses:

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JOHN F. MILLER.