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Steering and tilting means for marine propulsion device

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(56) Documents cited
GB 2044200 A
US 4289488 A
US 3250501 A
US 3181494 A
US 3136287 A
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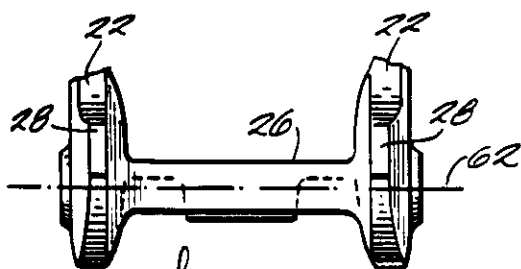


Fig. 8

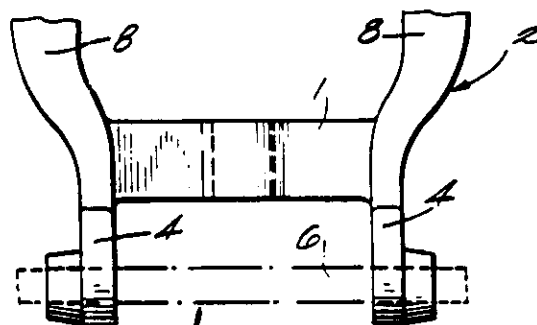


Fig. 1
PRIOR ART

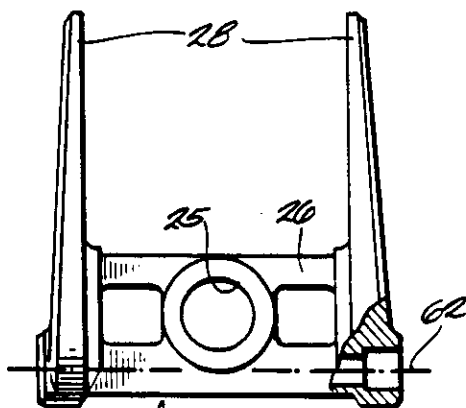


Fig. 9

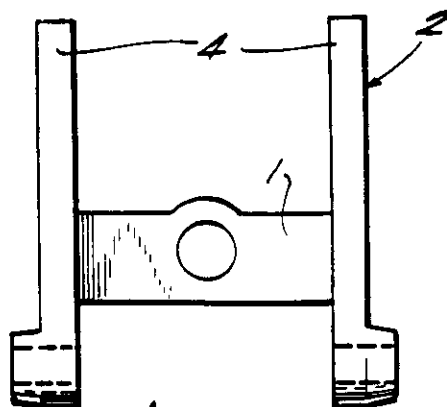


Fig. 2
PRIOR ART

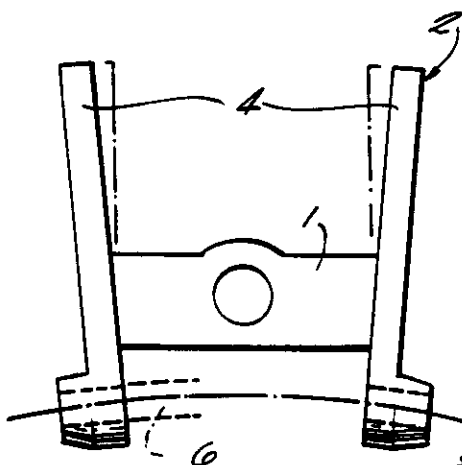
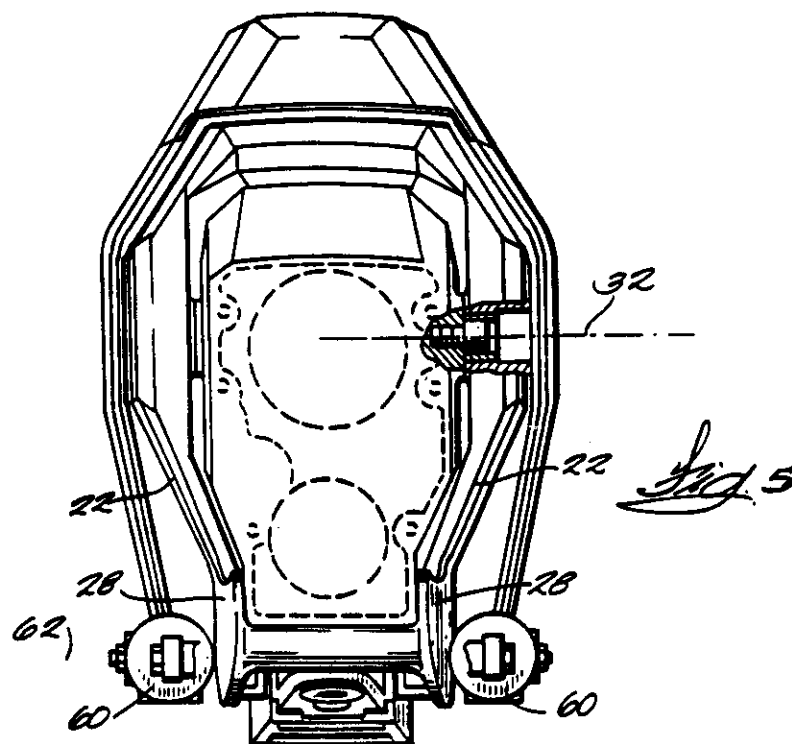
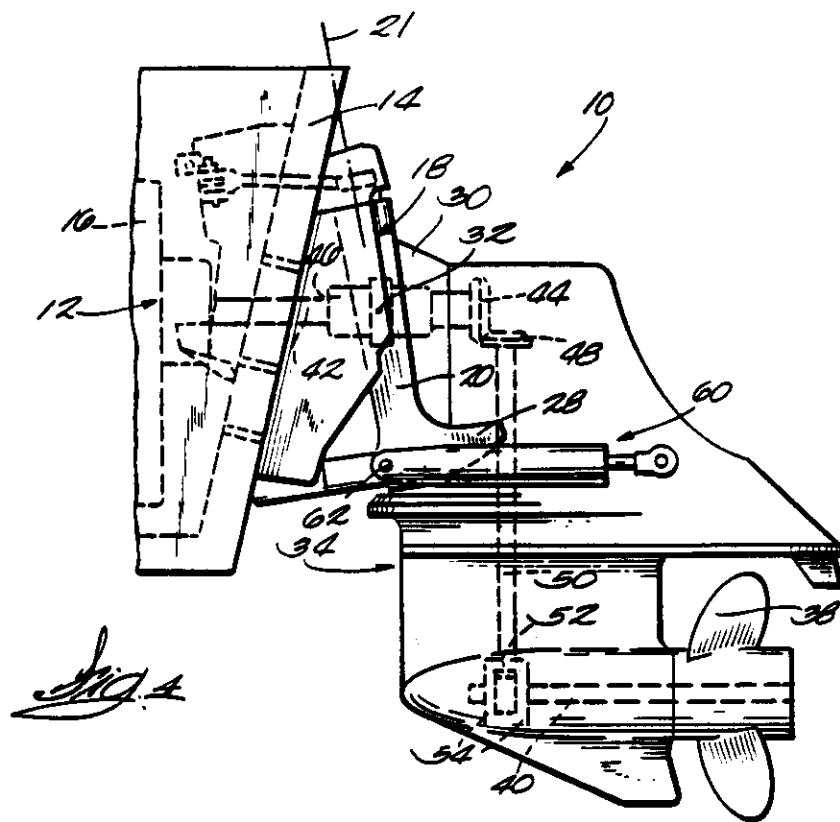
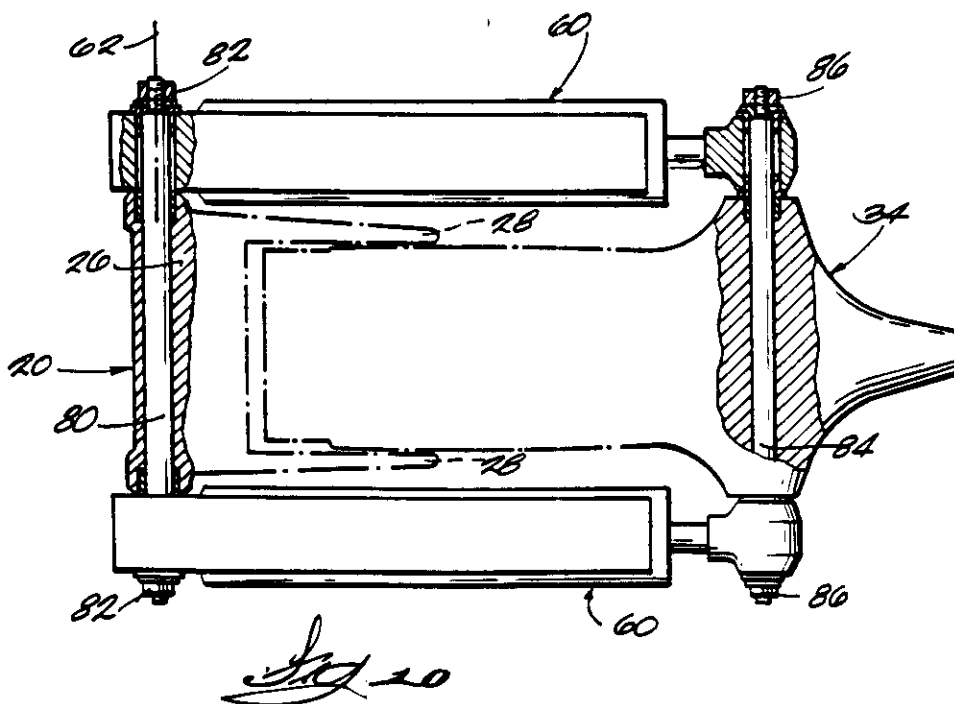
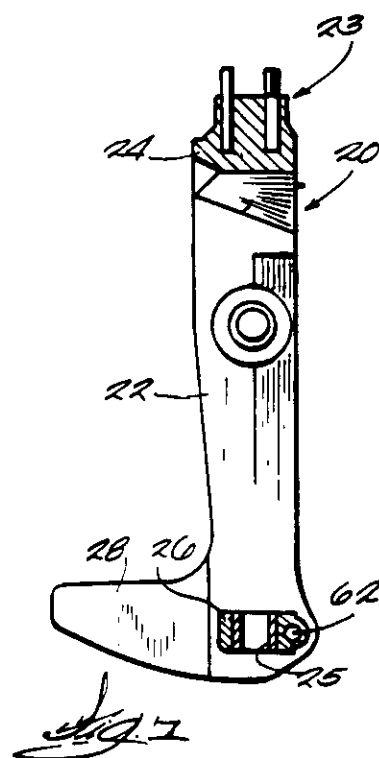
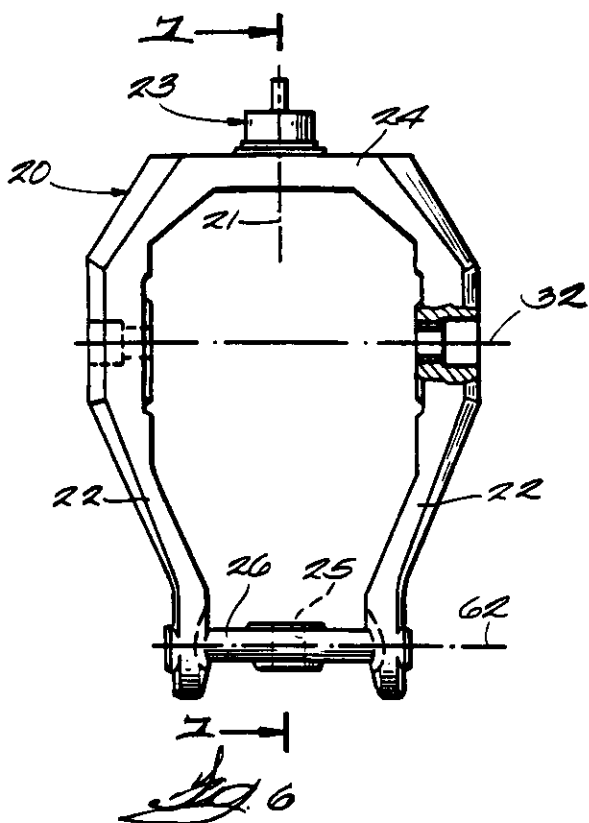
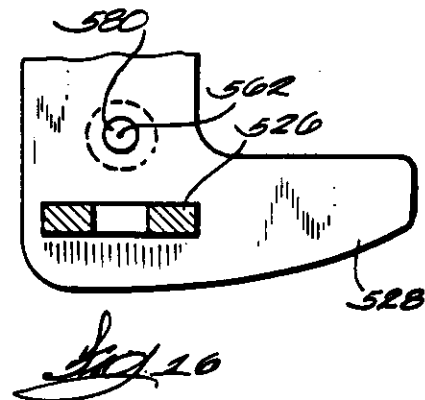
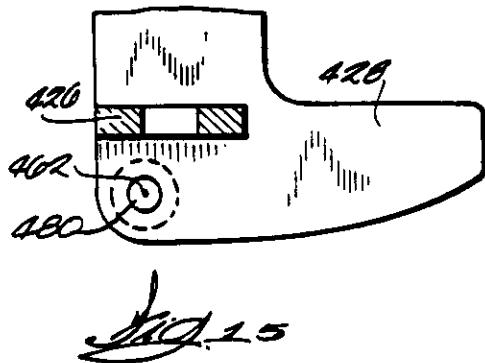
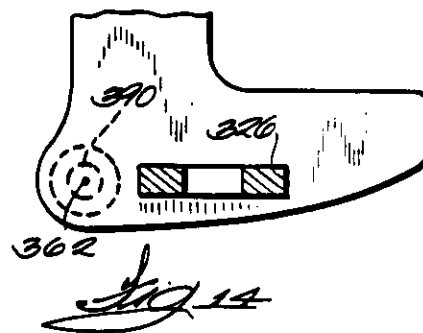
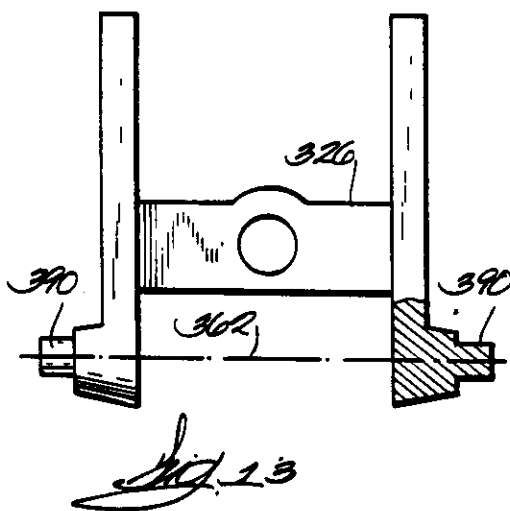
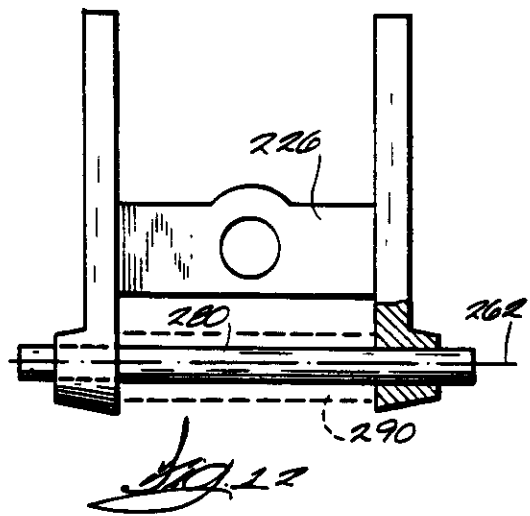
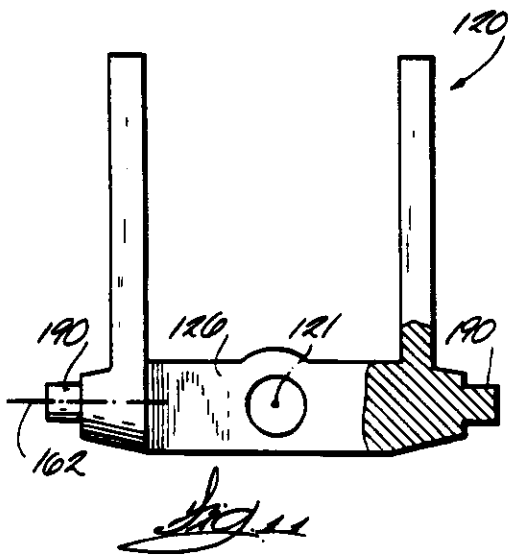


Fig. 3
PRIOR ART







STEERING AND TILTING MEANS FOR
MARINE PROPULSION DEVICE

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The invention relates to steering and tilting means for marine propulsion devices and, more particularly, to gimbal ring arrangements for stern drive or inboard/outboard marine propulsion devices. Hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies are connected between the ends of the pivot pin and the propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of the propulsion unit relative to the gimbal ring.

In prior marine propulsion devices, as is best shown in Prior Art Figures 1, 2 and 3, the lower cross-member 1 of the gimbal ring 2 is positioned above the support arms 4, or above a generally horizontal plane including the upper edges of the support arms 4, and a pivot pin 6 extends through aligned apertures in the lower ends of the side members 8 of the gimbal ring 2 and has opposite ends extending outwardly of the side members. The pivot pin 6 is positioned directly forwardly of the support arms 4 and below the cross-member 1. Hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies are connected between the ends of the pivot pin 6 and the propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of the propulsion unit relative to the gimbal ring 2.

In these prior marine propulsion devices, as illustrated in Figure 3, the result of the propeller thrust forces on the gimbal ring 2 is outward deflection or spreading of the support arms 4. This is caused by bending of the pivot pin 6 which results from the forces applied to the ends of the pivot pin 6 by the cylinder/piston assemblies.

Outward deflection of the support arms 4 is undesirable because such deflection reduces the ability of the support arms 4 to absorb lateral forces applied to the propulsion unit.

5 Attention is directed to the following U.S. patents which disclose gimbal ring type steering means for marine propulsion devices:

 Kiekhaefer Patent No. 3,136,281, issued June 9, 1964;

10 Kiekhaefer Patent No. 3,136,285, issued June 9, 1964;

 North Patent No. 3,136,287, issued June 9, 1964;
 Kiekhaefer Patent No. 3,181,494, issued May 4, 1965;

15 Alexander Patent No. 3,250,501, issued May 10, 1966;

 Warburton Patent No. 3,403,655, issued October 1, 1968;

 Hager Patent No. 3,834,345, issued September 10, 20 1974; and

 Weronke Patent No. 4,289,488, issued September 15, 1981.

According to the present invention there is provided a marine propulsion device comprising

a marine propulsion device comprising
a gimbal housing adapted to be fixedly mounted on a boat
5 transom,

a gimbal ring pivotally mounted on the
gimbal housing for pivotal movement relative to the
gimbal housing about a generally vertical steering axis,
the gimbal ring comprising, when considered in its normal
10 operative orientation, opposite sides having lower ends, a
pair of spaced apart support arms extending rearwardly
from the lower ends, and a horizontal cross-member
extending between the sides,

a propulsion unit extending rearwardly of
15 the gimbal ring and being pivotally connected to the
gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to the gimbal
ring about a generally horizontal tilt axis, the
propulsion unit including a portion extending between the
support arms for lateral support thereby, and

20 a pair of hydraulic cylinder/piston
assemblies pivotally connected between the gimbal ring
and the propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of
the propulsion unit relative to the gimbal ring about the
tilt axis, one of the hydraulic cylinder/piston
25 assemblies having one end pivotally connected to one side
of the gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to the
gimbal ring about a generally horizontal pivot axis, and
the other of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies

having one end pivotally connected to the other side of the gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to the gimbal ring about the pivot axis,

wherein the support arms have support surfaces
5 adapted to engage the propulsion unit for receipt of lateral loading therefrom, and wherein the cross-member has a bottom surface which is below the tops of the support surfaces for preventing deflection of the support surfaces.

10 The invention also provides a gimbal ring adapted to be pivotally mounted on a boat transom for pivotal movement relative to the boat transom about a generally vertical steering axis, and also adapted to support a propulsion unit for pivotal movement relative to
15 the gimbal ring about a generally horizontal tilt axis, and also adapted to be pivotally connected to a pair of hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies which, in turn, are connected to the propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of the propulsion unit relative to the gimbal
20 ring about the tilt axis, the gimbal ring comprising, when considered in its normal operative orientation, opposite sides having lower ends, a pair of spaced apart support arms extending rearwardly from the lower ends and having support surfaces adapted to engage the propulsion
25 unit for receipt of lateral loading therefrom, and a horizontal cross-member extending between the sides and having a bottom surface which is below the tops of the support surfaces for preventing deflection of the support

surfaces.

An advantageous feature of the device of the invention is the provision of a cross-member which reliably prevents spreading or outward deflection of the
5 support surfaces.

It is particularly advantage for the lower cross-member to be positioned between a generally horizontal upper plane including the upper edges of the support surfaces, and a generally horizontal lower plane
10 including the lower edges of the support surfaces.

It is also advantageous for the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies to be pivotally connected to the gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to the gimbal ring about a generally horizontal pivot axis
15 located forwardly of the rear edge of the cross-member and in a horizontal plane passing through the cross-member.

It is particularly advantageous for the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies to be pivotally connected to the gimbal ring for pivotal movement
20 relative to the gimbal ring about a generally horizontal pivot axis located above the cross-member.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a partial rear view of the lower end
5 of a prior art gimbal ring.

Figure 2 is a bottom view of the prior art gimbal ring shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 illustrates the outward deflection of

the support arms of the prior art gimbal ring.

Figure 4 is a side elevational view of a marine propulsion device embodying the invention.

Figure 5 is a rear view (from the right in 5 Figure 4) of the marine propulsion device with the propulsion unit removed.

Figure 6 is a front view (from the left in Figure 4) of the gimbal ring.

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 7-7 in Figure 6.

5 Figure 8 is a partial rear view of the lower end of the gimbal ring.

Figure 9 is a bottom view of the gimbal ring.

Figure 10 is a bottom view, partially in cross-section, of the gimbal ring, propulsion unit, and cylinder/piston assemblies.

Figure 11 is a bottom view of a gimbal ring
5 which is an alternative embodiment of the invention.

Figure 12 is a bottom view of a gimbal ring which is an alternative embodiment of the invention.

Figure 13 is a bottom view of a gimbal ring which is an alternative embodiment of the invention.

Figure 14 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the lower end of the gimbal ring illustrated in Figure 13.

Figure 15 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a gimbal ring which is an alternative embodiment of the
5 invention.

Figure 16 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a gimbal ring which is an alternative embodiment of the invention.

Illustrated in the drawing is a marine
10 propulsion device 10 mounted on a boat 12 having a transom 14. The marine propulsion device 10 is of the stern drive or inboard/outboard type.

As best shown in Figure 4, the marine propulsion device 10 comprises an engine 16 securely mounted on the
15 boat frame by suitable means such as rubber mounts (not shown). The marine propulsion device 10 also comprises a gimbal housing 18 mounted

on the outer surface of the boat transom 14 and fixedly attached to the boat transom 14. The gimbal housing 18 can be attached to the boat transom 14 by any suitable means, such as bolts extending through the transom 14.

The marine propulsion device 10 also comprises a gimbal ring 20 connected to the gimbal housing 18 for pivotal movement relative to the gimbal housing 18 about a generally vertical steering axis 21, and a pivot housing 30 connected to the gimbal ring 20 for pivotal movement relative to the gimbal ring 20 about a generally horizontal tilt axis 32. Such a construction is well known in the art and need not be described in greater detail.

The marine propulsion device 10 also comprises a propulsion unit 34 removably connected to the pivot housing 30 for common pivotal movement of the propulsion unit 34 with the pivot housing 30. In the illustrated construction, the propulsion unit 34 is removably connected to the pivot housing 30 by a plurality of bolts (not shown). The propulsion unit 34 includes a propeller 38 mounted on a propeller shaft 40, and a generally horizontal drive shaft 42 having one end removably connected to the engine 16 and an opposite end having thereon a bevel gear 44. A universal joint 46 in the horizontal drive shaft 42 allows pivotal movement of the drive shaft 42 with the propulsion unit 34. The bevel gear 44 drives a bevel gear 48 on the upper end of a vertical drive shaft 50. The lower end of the vertical drive shaft 50 has thereon a driving gear 52. A reversible transmission selectively clutches a pair of driven gears 54 to the propeller shaft 40 to transmit

forward or reverse motion to the propeller shaft 40 from the driving gear 52.

The marine propulsion device 10 also comprises a pair of hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies 60 pivotally connected between the gimbal ring 20 and the propulsion unit 34 for effecting pivotal movement (tilt and trim movement) of the propulsion unit 34 relative to the gimbal ring 20 about the tilt axis 32. The cylinder/piston assemblies 60 extend on opposite sides of the propulsion unit 34. Only one cylinder/piston assembly 60 is shown in Figure 4. Both are shown in Figure 5.

In the illustrated construction, as best shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the gimbal ring 20 actually has a shape that is more rectangular than circular, although the gimbal ring 20 could have other shapes. In the preferred embodiment, the gimbal ring 20 includes a pair of spaced apart, generally vertical side members 22, and a pair of spaced apart, generally horizontal upper and lower cross-members 24 and 26, respectively, defining a main opening. As is well known in the art, in the preferred embodiment, the upper and lower cross-members 24 and 26 are pivotally connected to the gimbal housing 18 for pivotal movement of the gimbal ring 20 relative to the gimbal housing 18 about the steering axis 21. This pivotal connection can be made by any suitable means. In the illustrated construction, a pin 23 extending upwardly from the upper cross-member 24 of the gimbal ring 20 is received in an aperture in the gimbal housing 18, and an aperture 25 in the lower cross-member 26 of the gimbal ring 20 receives a pin extending from the

gimbal housing 18. Both the aperture in the gimbal housing 18 and the pin extending from the gimbal housing 18 are centered on the steering axis 21.

Extending rearwardly from the lower end of each of the vertical side members 22 of the gimbal ring 20 is a support arm 28 having upper and lower edges. The support arms 28 extend rearwardly from the gimbal ring 20 and extend adjacent portions of the propulsion unit 34 and pivot housing 30, as best shown in Fig. 4. The support arms 28 serve to additionally absorb lateral forces applied to the propulsion unit 34. (The bulk of lateral support for the propulsion unit 34 is provided by the pivotal connection of the pivot housing 30 to the gimbal ring 20.)

One of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies 60 has one end pivotally connected to one of the side members 22 of the gimbal ring 20 for pivotal movement relative to the gimbal ring 20 about a generally horizontal pivot axis 62, and an opposite end pivotally connected to the propulsion unit 34. The other of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies 60 has one end pivotally connected to the other of the side members 22 of the gimbal ring 20 for pivotal movement relative to the gimbal ring 20 about the pivot axis 62, and an opposite end pivotally connected to the propulsion unit 34.

During operation of a marine propulsion device 10 such as described above, propeller thrust forces on the propulsion unit 34 are applied to the gimbal ring 20 primarily at the tilt axis 32 (at the connection of the pivot housing 30 to the gimbal ring 20) and at the pivot axis 62 (at the connection of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies 60 to the

gimbal ring 20). Reaction forces on the gimbal ring 20 occur at the pivotal connections of the gimbal ring 20 to the gimbal housing 18.

To avoid spreading or outward deflection of the support arms 28 due to these forces on the gimbal ring 20, the gimbal ring 20 includes means for preventing deflection of the support arms 28. In other words, the construction of the gimbal ring 20 and the connection of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies 60 to the gimbal ring 20 are such that outward deflection of the support arms 28 due to forces on the gimbal ring 20 is substantially avoided. In the preferred embodiment, as best shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the means for preventing deflection of the support arms 28 includes the lower cross-member 26 of the gimbal ring 20 which is positioned directly forwardly of the support arms 28, or between a generally horizontal upper plane including the upper edges of the support arms 28, and a generally horizontal lower plane including the lower edges of the support arms 28. Also, the pivot axis 62 is located forwardly (to the left in Figure 4) of the rearward edge of the lower cross-member 26. With this arrangement, the lower cross-member 26 rigidifies the lower ends of the side members 22 of the gimbal ring 20 adjacent the support arms 28 so as to substantially prevent outward deflection of the support arms 28.

It should be understood that in alternative embodiments of the invention the cross-member 26 can be simply a rigidifying member and need not be connected to the gimbal housing 18 as in the preferred embodiment. For example, the gimbal ring could have two lower cross-members, with one

being positioned forwardly of the support arms as described above, and with the other being positioned above the support arms and connected to the gimbal housing as shown in Prior Art Fig. 1.

In the preferred embodiment, as best shown in Figs. 7 through 10, the pivot axis 62 passes through the lower cross-member 26. The gimbal ring 20 includes an elongated opening extending through the side members 22 and the lower cross-member 26 along the pivot axis 62, and the opening receives a pivot pin 80 having one end extending outwardly of one of the side members 22 and having the end of one of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies 60 mounted thereon, and an opposite end extending outwardly of the other of the side members 22 and having the end of the other of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies 60 mounted thereon. As shown in Fig. 10, the ends of the pivot pin 80 are threaded, and the cylinder/piston assemblies 60 are secured to the ends of the pivot pin 80 by nuts 82. Because the pivot pin 80 is housed within the lower cross-member 26, bending of the pivot pin 80, which can cause outward deflection of the support arms 28, is substantially prevented.

As is also best shown in Fig. 10, the opposite or rearward ends of the cylinder/piston assemblies 60 are pivotally connected to the propulsion unit 34 in a similar manner. A pivot pin 84 extends horizontally through the propulsion unit 34, and the cylinder/piston assemblies are mounted on the opposite ends of the pivot pin 84. The ends of the pivot pin 84 are threaded, and the cylinder/piston assemblies 60 are secured by nuts 86.

Fig. 11 is a bottom view of an alternative embodiment of the invention in which the pivot axis 162 also passes through the lower cross-member 126. However, in this alternative embodiment, the forward ends of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies are mounted on projections 190 extending outwardly from the side members of the gimbal ring 120 along the pivot axis 162. In the illustrated construction, the pivot axis 162 intersects the steering axis 121.

Fig. 12 is a bottom view of another alternative embodiment of the invention. In this construction, the pivot axis 262 is located forwardly of the rear edge of the lower cross-member 226 and in a generally horizontal plane passing through the lower cross-member 226. However, the pivot pin 280 does not extend through the lower cross-member 226. Instead, each of the side members includes an aperture centered on the pivot axis 262, and the pivot pin 280 extends through the apertures along the pivot axis 262. It should be noted that the gimbal ring shown in Fig. 12 differs from the prior art gimbal rings shown in Figs. 1 through 3 in that the pivot axis 262 is in the horizontal plane of the cross-member 226, rather than below the cross-member.

In another alternative embodiment of the invention, the means for preventing outward deflection of the support arms includes a rigidifying sleeve 290 (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 12) surrounding the pivot pin 280 and having a length equal to the distance between the side members of the gimbal ring. The sleeve 290 both prevents bending of the pivot pin 280 and prevents the side members of the gimbal ring from moving closer together (as shown

in Prior Art Fig. 3) and causing outward movement of the support arms.

In another alternative embodiment of the invention (not shown), the means for preventing deflection of the support arms includes a pivot pin with the portion of the pivot pin extending between the side members of the gimbal ring having an enlarged diameter so as to resist bending of the pivot pin and so as to prevent the side members of the gimbal ring from moving closer together.

Illustrated in Figs. 13 and 14 is another alternative embodiment of the invention similar to the alternative embodiment illustrated in Fig. 12. The pivot axis 362 is located forwardly of the rear edge of the lower cross-member 326 and in a generally horizontal plane passing through the lower cross-member 326. However, in the construction illustrated in Figs. 13 and 14, the forward ends of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies are attached to projections 390 similar to the projections 190 shown in Fig. 11, rather than to the ends of a pivot pin. The gimbal ring of Figs. 13 and 14 differs from the prior art in that the pivot axis 362 is in the horizontal plane of the cross-member 326, rather than below the cross-member.

Illustrated in Fig. 15 is another alternative embodiment of the invention. In this construction, the lower cross-member 426 is positioned between a generally horizontal upper plane including the upper edges of the support arms 428, and a generally horizontal lower plane including the lower edges of the support arms 428. The pivot axis 462 is located beneath the lower cross-member 426, so

that the pivot pin 480 is located beneath the lower cross-member 426.

Illustrated in Fig. 16 is another alternative embodiment of the invention. In this alternative embodiment, the means for preventing deflection of the support arms includes the lower cross-member 526 which is positioned such that the pivot axis 562 is located above the lower cross-member 526. In the illustrated construction, the pivot axis 562 and pivot pin 580 are also located above the upper edges of the support arms 528, although the pivot axis 562 could be located beneath the upper edges of the support arms 528.

In all of the alternative embodiments illustrated in Figs. 11 through 16, the construction of the gimbal ring is such that outward deflection of the support arms is substantially avoided.

Various features and advantages of the invention are set forth in the following claims.

CLAIMS

1. A marine propulsion device comprising
 - a gimbal housing adapted to be fixedly mounted on a boat transom,
 - 5 a gimbal ring pivotally mounted on said gimbal housing for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal housing about a generally vertical steering axis, said gimbal ring comprising, when considered in its normal operative orientation, opposite sides having lower ends, a
10 pair of spaced apart support arms extending rearwardly from said lower ends, and a horizontal cross-member extending between said sides,
 - a propulsion unit extending rearwardly of said gimbal ring and being pivotally connected to said
15 gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about a generally horizontal tilt axis, said propulsion unit including a portion extending between said support arms for lateral support thereby, and
 - a pair of hydraulic cylinder/piston
20 assemblies pivotally connected between said gimbal ring and said propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of said propulsion unit relative to said gimbal ring about said tilt axis, one of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies having one end pivotally connected to one side
25 of said gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about a generally horizontal pivot axis, and the other of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies having one end pivotally connected to the other side of

said gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said pivot axis,

wherein said support arms have support surfaces adapted to engage the propulsion unit for receipt of
5 lateral loading therefrom, and wherein said cross-member has a bottom surface which is below the tops of said support surfaces for preventing deflection of said support surfaces.

2. A marine propulsion device as set forth in
10 claim 1, wherein said support surfaces have upper and lower edges, and wherein said cross-member extends across said lower ends of said gimbal ring and is positioned between a generally horizontal upper plane including said upper edges of said support surfaces and a generally
15 horizontal lower plane including said lower edges of said support surfaces.

3. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 1 or 2, wherein said pivot axis passes through said cross-member.

20 4. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 2 or 3, wherein said gimbal ring comprises a pair of generally vertical, spaced apart side members each having a lower end, wherein said cross-member connects said side members of said gimbal ring, and wherein one of said
25 support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of one of said side members, and the other of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of the other of said side members.

5. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 4, wherein each of said side members of said gimbal ring further includes an aperture centered on said pivot axis, and wherein said marine propulsion device further
5 comprises a pivot pin extending through said apertures along said pivot axis and having one end extending outwardly of one of said side members and having said one end of said one of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally mounted thereon, and an opposite end
10 extending outwardly of the other of said side members and having said one end of said other of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally mounted thereon.

6. A marine propulsion device as set forth in any preceding claim, wherein said pivot axis passes through
15 said cross-member, and wherein said cross-member includes an opening pivotally receiving said pivot pin.

7. A marine propulsion device as set forth in any one of any preceding claim, wherein said cross-member has a rearward edge, and wherein said pivot axis is located
20 forwardly of said rearward edge of said cross-member.

8. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 1, wherein said cross-member has a rearward edge and extends across said lower ends of said gimbal ring such that said pivot axis is located forwardly of said
25 rearward edge of said cross-member and in a horizontal plane passing through said cross-member.

9. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 8, wherein said pivot axis passes through said cross-

member.

10. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim
8 or 9, wherein said gimbal ring comprises a pair of
generally vertical, spaced apart side members each having
5 a lower end, wherein said cross-member connects said side
members of said gimbal ring, and wherein one of said
support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of one
of said side members, and the other of said support arms
extends rearwardly from said lower end of the other of
10 said side members.

11. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim
10, wherein each of said side members of said gimbal ring
further includes an aperture centered on said pivot axis,
and wherein said marine propulsion device further
15 comprises a pivot pin extending through said apertures
along said pivot axis and having one end extending
outwardly of one of said side members and having said one
end of said one of said hydraulic cylinder/piston
assemblies pivotally mounted thereon, and an opposite end
20 extending outwardly of the other of said side members of
said gimbal ring and having said one end of said other of
said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally
mounted thereon.

12. A marine propulsion device as set forth in any
25 one of claims 8 to 11, wherein said pivot axis passes
through said cross-member, and wherein said cross-member
includes an opening pivotally receiving said pivot pin.

13. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim

1, wherein said cross-member extends across said lower ends of said gimbal ring such that said pivot axis is located above said cross-member.

14. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 5 13, wherein said gimbal ring comprises a pair of generally vertical, spaced apart side members each having a lower end, wherein said cross-member connects said side members of said gimbal ring, and wherein one of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of one 10 of said side members, and the other of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of the other of said side members.

15. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 14, wherein each of said side members of said gimbal ring 15 further includes an aperture centered on said pivot axis, and wherein said marine propulsion device further comprises a pivot pin extending through said apertures along said pivot axis and having one end extending outwardly of one of said side members and having said one 20 end of said one of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally mounted thereon, and an opposite end extending outwardly of the other of said side members and having said one end of said other of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally mounted thereon.

25 16. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 1, wherein said opposite sides of said gimbal ring are separated by a given distance and each includes an aperture centered on said pivot axis, wherein said marine

propulsion device further includes a pivot pin extending through said apertures along said pivot axis and having one end extending outwardly of one of said sides of said gimbal ring, and an opposite end extending outwardly of the other of said sides of said gimbal ring, wherein one of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies has one end connected to one end of said pivot pin for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said pivot axis, and the other of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies has one end connected to the other end of said pivot pin for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said pivot axis, and wherein said cross-member includes a rigidifying sleeve surrounding said pivot pin between said opposite sides of said gimbal ring and having a length substantially equal to said given distance separating said opposite sides.

17. A marine propulsion device as set forth in claim 16, wherein said gimbal ring comprises a pair of generally vertical, spaced apart side members each having a lower end, wherein said cross-member extends across said lower ends of said gimbal ring and connects said side members of said gimbal ring, and wherein one of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of one of said side members, and the other of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of the other of said side members.

18. A gimbal ring adapted to be pivotally mounted on a boat transom for pivotal movement relative to the boat

transom about a generally vertical steering axis, and also adapted to support a propulsion unit for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about a generally horizontal tilt axis, and also adapted to be pivotally connected to a pair of hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies which, in turn, are connected to the propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of the propulsion unit relative to said gimbal ring about the tilt axis, said gimbal ring comprising, when considered in its normal operative orientation, opposite sides having lower ends, a pair of spaced apart support arms extending rearwardly from said lower ends and having support surfaces adapted to engage the propulsion unit for receipt of lateral loading therefrom, and a horizontal cross-member extending between said sides and having a bottom surface which is below the tops of said support surfaces for preventing deflection of said support surfaces.

19. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 18, wherein said support surfaces have upper and lower edges, and wherein said cross-member extends across said lower ends of said gimbal ring and is positioned between a generally horizontal upper plane including said upper edges of said support surfaces, and a generally horizontal lower plane including said lower edges of said support surfaces.

20. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 18 or 19, wherein said gimbal ring comprises a pair of generally vertical, spaced apart side members each having a lower end, wherein said cross-member connects said side members,

and wherein one of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of one of said side members, and the other of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of the other of said side members.

5 21. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 20, wherein each of said side members further includes an aperture centered on a generally horizontal pivot axis, and wherein said gimbal ring further comprises a pivot pin extending through said apertures along said pivot axis and having
10 one end extending outwardly of one of said side members and being adapted to have one end of a first hydraulic cylinder/piston assembly pivotally mounted thereon, and an opposite end extending outwardly of the other of said side members and being adapted to have one end of a second
15 hydraulic cylinder/piston assembly pivotally mounted thereon, the first and second hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies being attached to the propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of the propulsion unit relative to said gimbal ring about the tilt axis.

20 22. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 21, wherein said pivot axis passes through said cross-member, and wherein said cross-member includes an opening pivotally receiving said pivot pin.

23. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 21 or 22,
25 wherein said cross-member has a rearward edge, and wherein said pivot axis is located forwardly of said rearward edge of said cross-member.

24. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 18 and

further comprising a generally horizontal pivot axis, wherein said gimbal ring is adapted to have a pair of hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally connected between said gimbal ring and the propulsion unit for
5 effecting pivotal movement of the propulsion unit relative to said gimbal ring about the tilt axis, one of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies having one end pivotally connected to one side of said gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said
10 pivot axis, and the other of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies having one end pivotally connected to the other side of said gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said pivot axis, and wherein said cross-member has a rearward
15 edge and extends across said lower ends such that said pivot axis is located forwardly of said rearward edge of said cross-member and in a horizontal plane passing through said cross-member.

25. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 24, wherein
20 said pivot axis passes through said cross-member.

26. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 24 or 25, wherein said gimbal ring comprises a pair of generally vertical, spaced apart side members each having a lower end, wherein said cross-member connects said side members,
25 and wherein one of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of one of said side members, and the other of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of the other of said side members.

27. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 26, wherein each of said side members further includes an aperture centered on said pivot axis, and wherein said gimbal ring further comprises a pivot pin extending through said
5 apertures along said pivot axis and having one end extending outwardly of one of said side members and being adapted to have said one end of said one of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally mounted thereon, and an opposite end extending outwardly of the other of said
10 side members and being adapted to have said one end of said other of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally mounted thereon.

28. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 27, wherein said pivot axis passes through said cross-member, and
15 wherein said cross-member includes an opening pivotally receiving said pivot pin.

29. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 18, and further comprising a generally horizontal pivot axis, wherein said gimbal ring is adapted to have a pair of
20 hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies connected between said gimbal ring and the propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of the propulsion unit relative to said gimbal ring about the tilt axis, one of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies having one end pivotally
25 connected to one side of said gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said pivot axis, and the other of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies having one end pivotally connected to the other

side of said gimbal ring for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said pivot axis, and wherein said cross-member extends across said lower ends such that said pivot axis is located above said cross-member.

5 30. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 29, wherein said gimbal ring comprises a pair of generally vertical, spaced apart side members each having a lower end, wherein said cross-member connects said side members, and wherein one of said support arms extends rearwardly from said
10 lower end of one of said side members, and the other of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of the other of said side members.

31. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 30, wherein each of said side members of said gimbal ring further
15 includes an aperture centered on said pivot axis, and wherein said gimbal ring further comprises a pivot pin extending through said apertures along said pivot axis and having one end extending outwardly of one of said side members and being adapted to have said one end of said one
20 of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally mounted thereon, and an opposite end extending outwardly of the other of said side members and being adapted to have said one end of said other of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally mounted thereon.

25 32. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 18, wherein said opposite sides of said gimbal ring are separated by a given distance and each includes an aperture centered on a generally horizontal pivot axis, wherein said gimbal

ring further comprises a pivot pin extending through said apertures along said pivot axis and having one end extending outwardly of one of said sides of said gimbal ring, and an opposite end extending outwardly of the other
5 of said sides of said gimbal ring, wherein said gimbal ring is adapted to have a pair of hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies pivotally connected between said gimbal ring and the propulsion unit for effecting pivotal movement of the propulsion unit relative to said
10 gimbal ring about the tilt axis, one of the hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies having one end connected to one end of said pivot pin for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said pivot axis, and the other of said hydraulic cylinder/piston assemblies having one end
15 connected to the other end of said pivot pin for pivotal movement relative to said gimbal ring about said pivot axis, and wherein said cross-member includes a rigidifying sleeve surrounding said pivot pin between said opposite sides of said gimbal ring and having a
20 length substantially equal to said given distance separating said opposite sides.

33. A gimbal ring as set forth in claim 32, wherein said gimbal ring comprises a pair of generally vertical, spaced apart side members each having a lower end, wherein
25 said cross-member extends across said lower ends of said gimbal ring and connects said side members of said gimbal ring, and wherein one of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of one of said side

members, and the other of said support arms extends rearwardly from said lower end of the other of said side members.

34. A marine propulsion device substantially as
5 hereinbefore described with reference to one or more of Figures 4 to 16 of the accompanying drawings.

35. A gimbal ring substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to one or more of Figures 4 to 16 of the accompanying drawings.



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Steering and tilting means for marine propulsion device

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