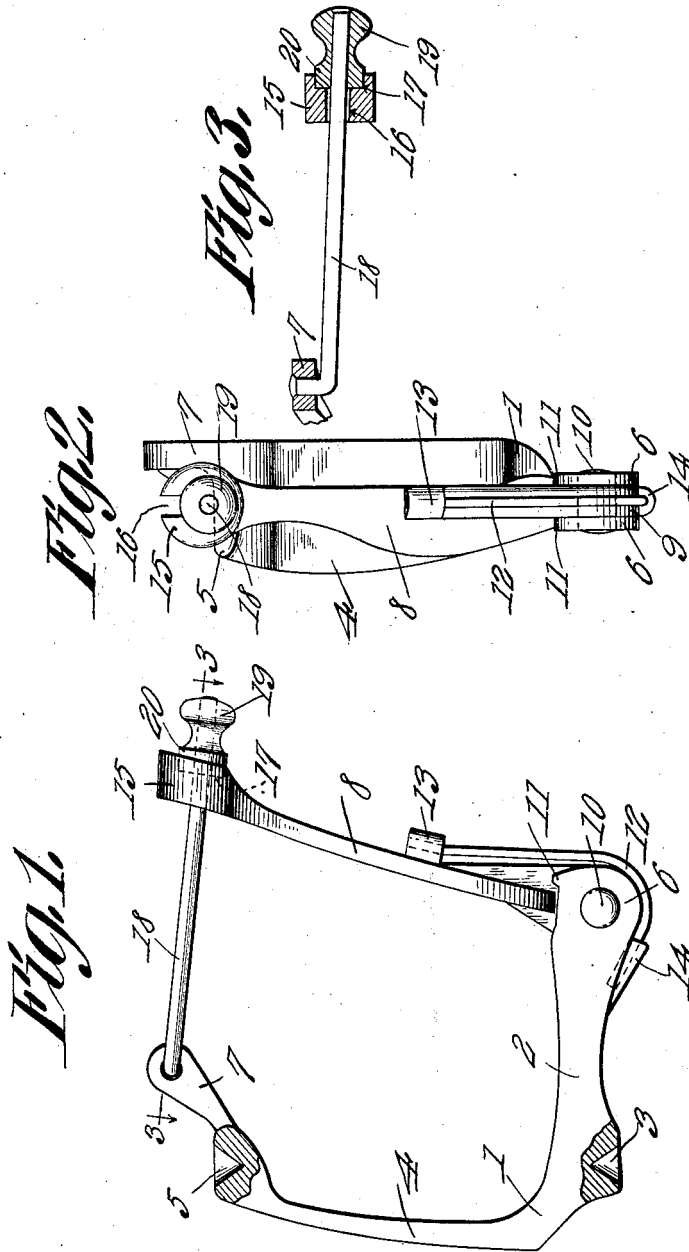


G. J. KARLE.
 OAR LOCK.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1913.

1,097,330.

Patented May 19, 1914.



Witnesses

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by

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. KARLE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

OAR-LOCK.

1,097,330.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 19, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. KARLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Oar-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention appertains to oar or row locks, and aims to provide a novel and improved oar lock for shell or racing boats.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an oar lock applicable to the outrigger of a shell boat, and which is of such peculiar construction as to enable the oar to be readily engaged thereto and removed therefrom.

It is also the object of the present invention to provide a device of the nature indicated which shall be simple, durable, and inexpensive in construction, as well as being safe, convenient and efficient in its use, the present device being capable of withstanding any crab or jar without the liability of the oar becoming released or displaced.

With the foregoing general objects outlined, and with other objects in view, which will be apparent as the nature of the invention is better understood, the present invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, can be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention has been illustrated in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved oar lock, parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is an aft view of the device. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The present improved oar lock embodies a L-shaped or angular member 1, the lower arm 2 of which is provided with a socket 3 at the elbow, to receive the pivot of an outrigger, and the upright arm or standard 4 of which is provided with a socket 5 at its upper end to receive a second pivot of the outrigger, or bracket carried thereby. The sockets 3 and 5 permit the fore member 1 to be pivoted to the outrigger in the usual

fashion, as will be obvious. The arm 2 is provided at its free or aft end with a pair of hinge butts 6, while the upper or free end of the arm 4 is provided with a projection or lobe 7.

The aft or rear member or arm 8 of the oar lock is equipped with a hinge butt 9 at its lower end fitting snugly between the butts 6, and pivoted thereto by means of a rivet or pivot pin 10 engaging through the butts as a whole. The hinge butts 6 are provided with upstanding stops or lugs 11 directly in rear of the body of the hinge arm 8, in order to limit the rearward or aft movement of the arm 8 when the same is free.

The hinge arm or aft member 8 is spring pressed rearwardly, or away from the standard or arm 4, by means of a bowed or curved spring 12, preferably constructed of resilient wire, and which passes around the butt 9, the upper end or terminal of the spring 12 being received by an apertured lug 13 on the rear or aft face of the member 8, and the lower end or terminal of the spring 12 being received by a socketed lug or extension 14 on the bottom of the arm 2. The spring 12 has a tension tending to open or swing the member 8 rearwardly, in order that when the member 8 is swung rearwardly, when released, the oar may be readily inserted. The upper end of the member 8 is equipped with a circular head 15, the axis of which is disposed transversely of the member 8, and the head 15 is provided with an upwardly opening slot 16, and with a rearwardly facing socket, recess or counterbore 17 at the lower end of the slot 16. A cross arm or latch 18, preferably constructed of a rod or wire of suitable size and quality, has one end bent angularly and pivoted through the projection or lobe 7, and has a knob or finger piece 19, riveted or otherwise secured upon its free end, the knob 19 having a collar or boss 20 at its inner end of a diameter which enables it to fit snugly within the recess or socket 17, as will hereinafter appear.

In practice, the present oar lock may be readily applied to the outrigger of a shell or racing boat, in order to be mounted for swinging movements in a ready manner. When the free portion of the cross arm or latch 18, which is receivable by the slot 16, is raised and swung away from the head 15, the arm or aft member 8 being swung rear-

wardly, under the tension of the spring 12, will permit the oar to be readily inserted. Then, by manually pressing the member 8 forwardly, the cross arm or latch 18 may be swung into the slot 16, the member 8 being pressed forward sufficiently, to permit the knob 19 to escape the head 15. Then, as the cross arm or latch 18 is seated in the bottom of the slot 16, the member 8 may be released, which will cause the said member to be sprung rearwardly to engage the socket or recess 17 of the head 15 over the boss or collar 20 of the knob 19 and, consequently, the cross arm or latch 18 will be locked against swinging open. When the oar has thus been engaged to the oar lock, and after the parts 8 and 18 have been closed and interengaged, the oar may be manipulated in the usual fashion, without any danger of the oar becoming liberated, the present oar lock being able to withstand any crab or jar such as is occasioned in rowing. Inasmuch as there is no tendency to swing the member 8 forwardly or inwardly, there would be no liability for the knob 19 to be released from the head 15, but on the contrary, there will generally be an outward thrust upon the member 8, tending to even more securely lock the parts in position. Whenever desired, however, the oar may be released, by manually pressing the member 8 so as to release the knob 19, in which event the member 18 may be swung upwardly, as will permit the oar to be withdrawn. There are no loose parts, which are liable to drop off, or fall into the water, and the present device is of advantage in other respects, as will be apparent from the foregoing, taken in connection with the drawing.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. An oar lock embodying an L-shaped fore member, a spring pressed aft arm pivoted to the lower arm of the fore member and having an aft socket at its free portion, and an arm pivoted to the upright arm of the fore member, and having a portion at its free end to be engaged by the said socket under the tension of the aft arm.

2. An oar lock embodying an L-shaped

member, an arm pivoted to one arm of the aforesaid member, a spring secured to the said arms for swinging the pivoted arm outwardly, and an arm pivoted to the other arm of the first mentioned member, the pivoted arms having interengageable means at their free ends adapted to be held interlocked by the spring.

3. In an oar lock, an L-shaped member, an arm pivoted to one arm of the said member, said arm having a slot at its free end and a socket at the end of the said slot, an arm pivoted to the other arm of the first mentioned member and having a knob at its free end, the free portion of the last mentioned pivoted arm being receivable by the said slot, and the knob being receivable by the said socket, and a spring connecting the first mentioned pivoted arm and the first mentioned member to maintain the socket engaged over the knob.

4. In an oar lock, an L-shaped fore member, a spring pressed aft member pivoted to the lower arm of the fore member and having a head at its free end, the said head having an open slot and an aft socket at the inner end of the slot, and a cross arm pivoted to the upright arm of the fore member and having a knob at its free end to be received by the said socket when the cross arm is swung into the said slot.

5. In an oar lock, an L-shaped member, an arm pivoted to one arm of the said member, the said arm of the aforesaid member and the pivoted arm having projections, a curved spring passing around the pivotal point and having its terminals engaged to the said projections to swing the pivoted arm outwardly, and an arm pivoted to the other arm of the first mentioned member, the pivoted arms having interengageable means at their free ends.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE J. KARLE.

Witnesses:

JOHN G. CLOAK,
GEORGE E. KOCH.