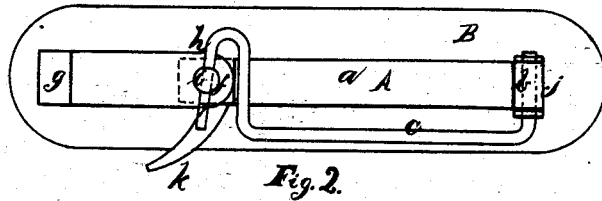
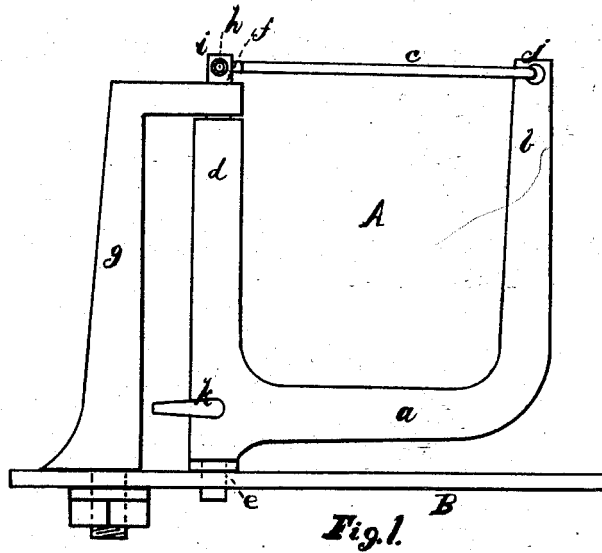


M. F. DAVIS.  
Row-Lock.

No. 165,072.

Patented June 29, 1875.



Witnesses:  
*Frank H. Jordan,*  
*Charles C. Clifford*

Inventor:-  
*Michael F. Davis*  
per  
*Wm. Henry Clifford*  
att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL F. DAVIS, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN ROWLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 165,072, dated June 29, 1875; application filed April 7, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MICHAEL F. DAVIS, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improved Oar-Lock; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being made to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a top plan.

Same letters show like parts.

The object of my invention is to produce an oar-lock of improved construction and operation.

The oar-lock consists of a rectangular frame, A, composed of the parts *a b c d*. This is set into a plate or foot, B, and turns in the foot on the pivot *e*. This foot is to be secured to the outrigger or gunwale. The upright part *d* has also a pivot, *f*, which works in a hole in the horizontal arm of the brace *g*. This brace is also to be secured to the foot B, and screwed to the outrigger or gunwale by means of a nut and washers or any other convenient method. The upright *d* receives the bearing of the oar while the stroke is being made.

It will be seen that the pressure of the stroke is sustained by the combination of the upright *d* and its pivots, and the supplemental brace *g*. The oar-lock is capable of turning to a certain extent upon its two pivots *e* and *f* as the stroke is made, turning outwardly or away from the gunwale when the oar is thrown back preparatory to the stroke, and slowly swinging inward as the oar goes through the water.

The top piece *c* is turned one side to admit the beam of the oar into the lock, and, when the oar is once placed within the lock, this top piece is swung around, so as to cover the top of the oar-lock, and the hook *h* is passed into a hole in the stud *i*, so as to keep it in position. The hinge upon which the top piece turns is

shown at *j*. The top piece is offset on the outward side of the standard *d*, so as to give the largest space for the oar-beam, and so as not to interfere with the inclination of the oar from the lock downward to the surface of the water.

The top piece *c* may be made rigid on the standard *d*, and a narrow opening made at the angle between it and the part *b*, so as to admit the blade of the oar edgewise into the lock. The oar is then pushed out through the lock as far as desired.

I make my lock rectangular in shape, thus forming but three bearings for the round beam of the oar, and so diminishing considerably the friction of the beam within the lock.

*k* shows a brace projecting from the lower end of the standard *d*, which regulates the extent to which the lock can turn or swing by contact with the supplemental brace *g*. This brace *k* can be made adjustable, in order to increase or diminish at will the extent to which the lock can be swung.

It will be seen that the bearings of the oar-lock in the gunwale or outrigger are on the forward side of the lock, which serves to diminish the leverage or strain upon the wood-work of the rail, or upon the outrigger. This is an advantage over the common oar-lock in use, which has a pivot in the center.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the brace or arm *g*, affixed to the boat, with the rowlock *a b d*, and pivoted or hinged top piece *c*, hook *h*, and stud *i*, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

2. In combination with a rowlock, substantially as described, the spur *k*.

MICHAEL F. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

FRANK H. JORDAN,  
EDGAR S. BROWN.