

The invention relates to shipbuilding. A propeller contains an axle of rotation located in the direction of motion, radial helical blades, a water guiding arc with a cylindrical shell immovably fastened to a hull concentrically relative to the propeller axle. In the shell downstream of the propeller coaxially to it a conical nozzle is installed which is directed by the cone apex toward the base coaxially to the diffuser mounted inside the shell. Upstream of the water guiding arc a torus-like frame is located, inner and outer concentric rings of which are connected by radial arms with the L-shaped bent ends. The arms are installed with possibility of articulating rotation for  $90^\circ$  in radial holes of the frame rings and are equipped with flaps with similar intervals along the contour between adjacent arms. From below the frame is made with a through opening with possibility of free passage in it of a propeller shaft. Diametrically from above the frame is attached to a rod with possibility of reciprocating movement of the frame by the rod into a sealed recess in stern of the ship. Technical result: increase of the efficiency of the propeller before reaching the optimal performance due to controlled adjustment of the water jet diameter downstream of the propeller.