

March 22, 1949.

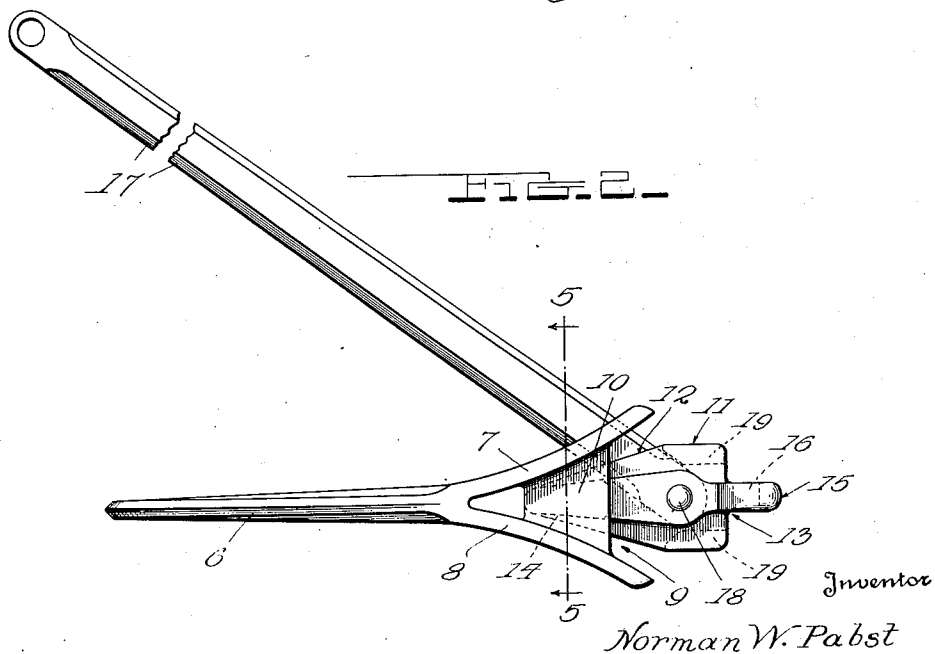
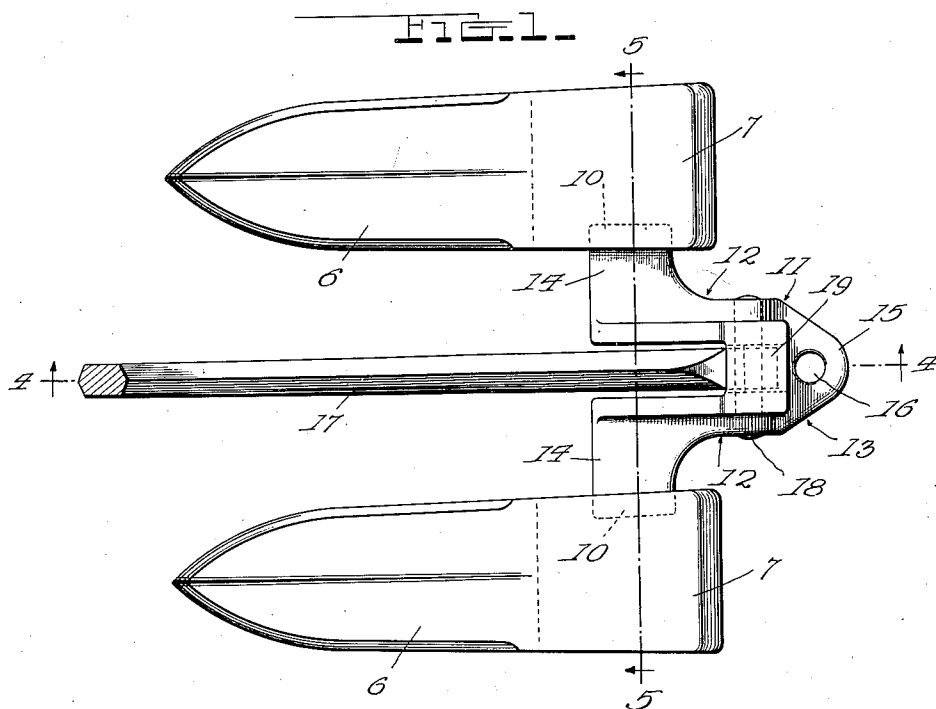
N. W. PABST

2,465,261

STOCKLESS PIVOTED FLUKE ANCHOR

Filed Jan. 15, 1946

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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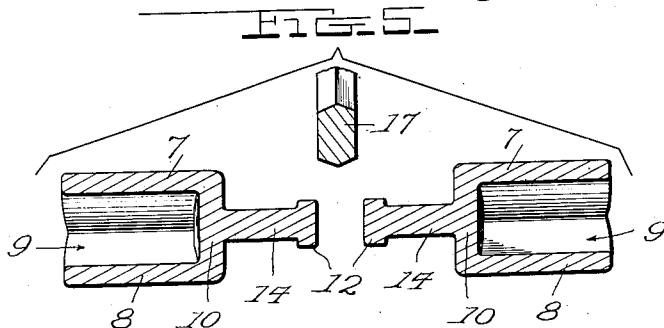
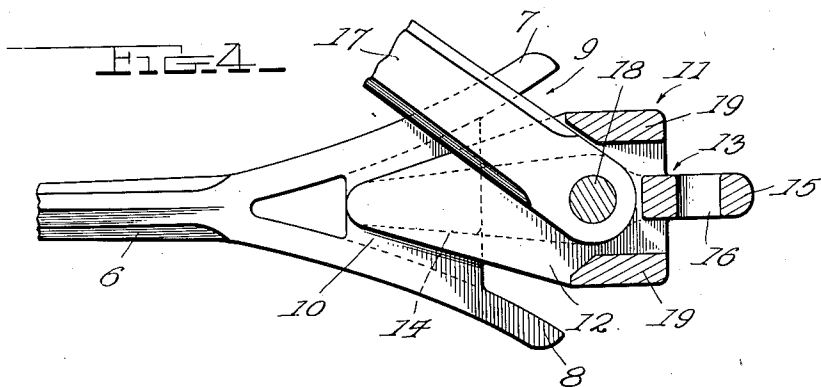
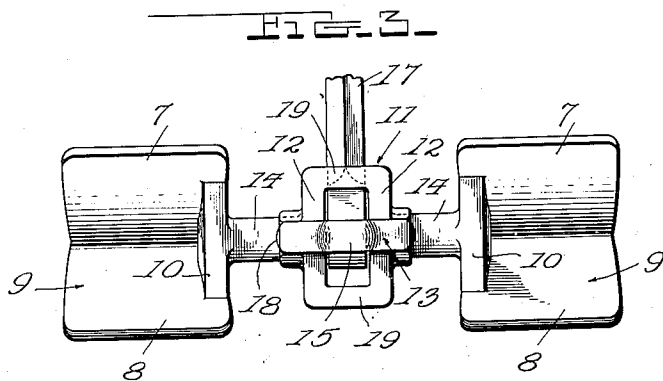
N. W. PABST

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STOCKLESS PIVOTED FLUKE ANCHOR

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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STOCKLESS PIVOTED FLUKE ANCHOR

Norman W. Pabst, La Crosse, Wis.

Application January 15, 1946, Serial No. 641,196

1 Claim. (Cl. 114—208)

1

The invention aims to provide an unusually simple, light and strong, stockless, marine anchor which will quickly and effectively bury itself regardless of its light weight and will, therefore, be much more effective than even larger and heavier anchors, the constructions of which not only retard effective burying but to a large extent prevent it.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a plan view with part of the shank broken away.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation.

Fig. 3 is a rear elevation.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary longitudinal sectional view substantially on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view on the plane of line 5—5 of Figs. 1 and 2.

A preferred construction has been illustrated and will be rather specifically described, with the understanding, however, that within the scope of the invention as claimed, minor variations may be made.

Two main flukes 6 are provided, preferably having about parallel longitudinal edges behind their pointed front ends. Integral with the rear end of each main fluke 6, is an upper, auxiliary fluke 7 which inclines rearwardly. A lower, auxiliary fluke 8 is also integral with the rear end of the main fluke 6 and declines rearwardly therefrom. Each fluke 7, 8 is preferably of substantially concavo-convex form in longitudinal section with its concave side merging very gradually into the contiguous side of the main fluke 6. The rigidly joined flukes 6, 7 and 8 jointly provide two triplex flukes having rearwardly open V-shaped pockets 9, which pockets also open laterally. I have found that a triplex fluke of this nature will not only be unusually light but will more effectively bury itself than prior constructions with which I am familiar.

While the rear ends of the auxiliary flukes 7 and 8 are free and this is also true of the outer longitudinal edges of these auxiliary flukes, the inner edge portions of the upper flukes 7 are integrally connected with the inner edge portions of the lower flukes 8, by means of vertical webs 10 which are instrumental in joining the triplex flukes integrally to the crown 11. This crown is of one-piece U-shaped formation, with its side arms 12 projecting forwardly from its arm-connecting portion 13. The front ends of the arms 12 are outwardly widened as shown at 14 and are integrally joined to the inner opposed sides of the webs 10. The arm-connecting portion 13 includes a rearward lug 15 having an opening 16 and

2

provides the equivalent of the conventional buoy shackle.

The rear end of a suitable shank 17 is received between the rear ends of the arms 12 and is pivoted thereto by means of a transverse pin 18. Above and below this pivoted end of the shank 17, the arms 12 are integrally connected by transverse webs 19 which constitute stops for limiting the pivotal movement of the triplex flukes and crown in both directions with respect to said shank, as well as adding strength to the structure of the crown. The upper side of this crown is below the rear extremities of the upper auxiliary flukes 7, and the lower side of said crown is above the rear extremities of the lower auxiliary flukes 8, and the crown will not, therefore, interfere with effective burying of the flukes 7 or 8, regardless of which side of the anchor be down.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that novel and advantageous provision has been made for carrying out the object of the invention, and while preferences have been disclosed, attention is again invited to the possibility of making variations within the scope of the invention as claimed.

I claim:

A stockless pivoted fluke anchor comprising two laterally spaced elongated unidirectional main flukes, two upper auxiliary flukes inclined rearwardly from and integrally joined to the rear ends of said main flukes respectively, two lower auxiliary flukes declined rearwardly from and integrally joined to said rear ends of said main flukes respectively, said main flukes and said auxiliary flukes jointly providing two triplex flukes, the rear edges and the outer longitudinal edges of said upper and lower auxiliary flukes being free, to provide said triplex flukes with rearwardly and laterally open V-shaped pockets between said upper and lower auxiliary flukes, said upper auxiliary flukes being free of connection with each other, and said lower auxiliary flukes being also free of connection with each other, two vertical webs extending from the inner longitudinal edges of said upper auxiliary flukes to the inner longitudinal edges of said lower auxiliary flukes and integrally joined to said upper and lower auxiliary flukes, a one-piece crown between the rear portions of said triplex flukes, said crown being of U-shape in top view and having its arms extending forwardly from its arm-connecting portion, the front ends of said arms being outwardly widened and extending to said vertical webs and being integrally joined to the opposed inner sides of said webs, the upper

side of said crown being below the upper extremities of said upper auxiliary flukes, and the lower side of said crown being above the lower extremities of said lower auxiliary flukes, a shank having its rear end received between said arms, and a transverse pivot near said arm-connecting portion of said crown and extending through said arms and shank, said crown having integral stops above and below said shank for limiting the pivotal movement of said triplex flukes and crown in both directions with respect to said shank.

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