June 25, 1957 D. J. MARCH 2,796,844

ANCHOR

Filed Feb. 8, 1956

Fig. 1

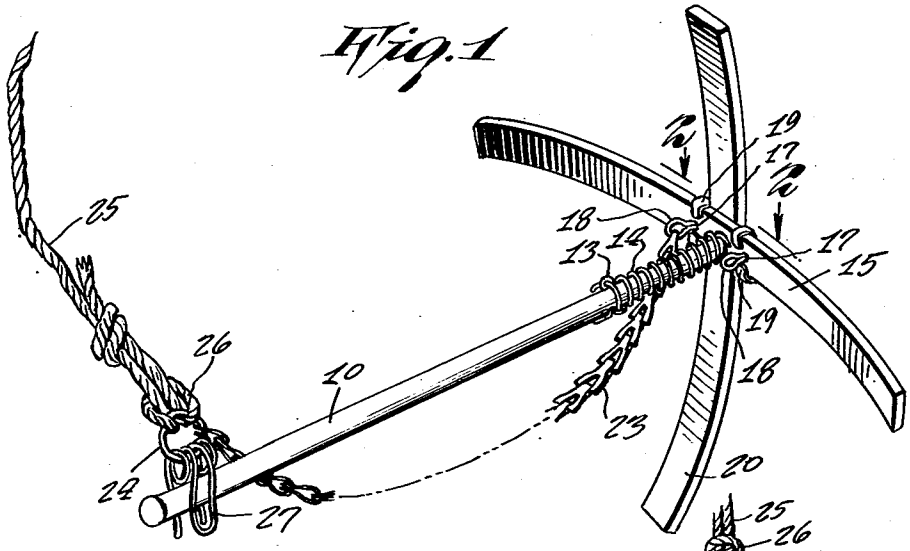


Fig. 2

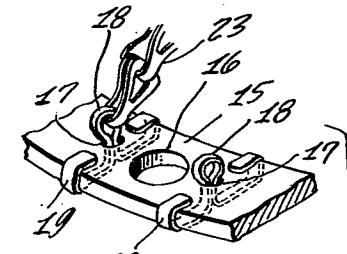
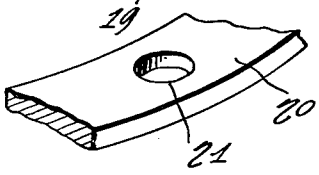


Fig. 3



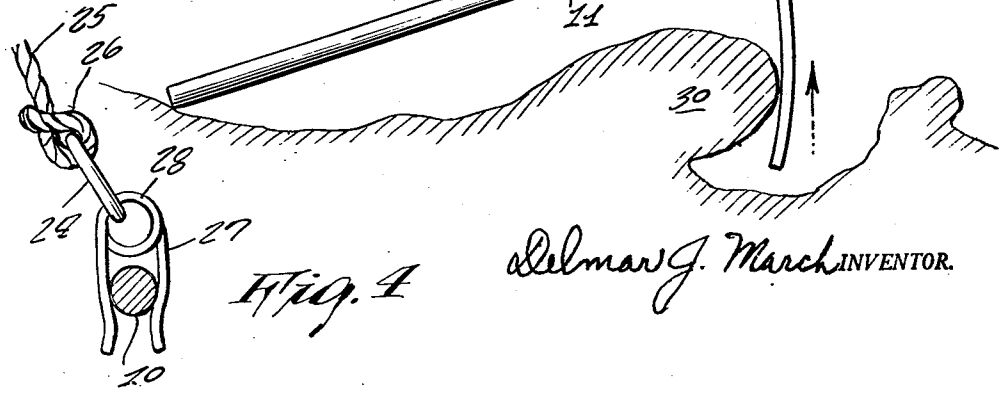


Fig. 4

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2,796,844

ANCHOR

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5 Claims. (Cl. 114—207)

This invention relates to anchors.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an anchor which can be easily and readily set free from snags, rocks and other projections.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an anchor of the above type which may be easily and readily collapsed for convenience in storing and portability.

Other objects of the invention are to provide an anchor bearing the above objects in mind which is of simple construction, has a minimum number of parts, is inexpensive to manufacture and efficient in use.

For other objects and for a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in operative use;

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view looking along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 showing the anchor as it is being released from a rock or snag;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary exploded perspective view of the flukes forming a part of the invention; and

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view through the shaft illustrating the spring clip mounted thereon.

Referring now more in detail to the drawing, **10** represents a cylindrical anchor shaft provided at one end with the longitudinally spaced openings **11** and **12** therethrough, substantially as illustrated. A cotter pin **13** is positioned within the opening **11** and has welded thereto one end of a coil spring **14** sleeving the end of the shaft. A first anchor fluke **15** comprising an arcuate bar is provided with a central opening **16** which receives therethrough the end of the shaft **10**, the fluke **15** abutting the free end of the spring **14**. The fluke **15** on opposite sides of the opening **16** is provided with the transverse opening **17** therethrough within which are positioned the cotter pins **18**. The eyes of the cotter pins **18** are disposed inwardly with the ends of the cotter pins being bent back across the outer face of the fluke **15**, across the edges and across the inner face to form the shoulders **19**, as will be obvious.

A second anchor fluke **20** comprising an arcuate bar is provided with a central opening **21** (Fig. 3) and receives therethrough the end of shaft **10**, the fluke **20** being positioned against the outer face of the fluke **15**. A cotter pin **22** is positioned within the opening **12** and retains the fluke in operative engagement with the shaft against spring **14**. The fluke **20** is retained at right angles to the fluke **15** by the shoulders **19**.

A chain **23** has one end thereof connected to the eye of one of the cotter pins **18**, the other end of the chain **23** being connected to a loop or ring **24**. An anchor cord **25** is connected to the ring **24** by means of the knot **26**. A spring clip **27** has the central circular portion **28** thereof connected to ring **24**, with the free ends thereof adapted to resiliently engage and straddle the shaft

10 (Fig. 4). The clip **27** is a rotating friction clip and is formed of galvanized wire or spring steel.

In operation, the flukes are assembled and the clip **27** snapped onto the end of the shaft **10** and the anchor is ready for use. The spring **14** may be compressed to permit the flukes to be rotated together for compact storage on the bottom of the boat or wherever it is desired. By compressing the spring **14** and removing the cotter pin **22**, the entire anchor can be disassembled and carried anywhere in a canvas bag or a flat box. The chain **23** will prevent the clip **27** from being pulled off the end of the shaft remote from the flukes. If cord were used in place of the chain, it would stretch and permit the clip to come off. Thus, it is important to employ a chain. The clip is essential to the operation of the device. The clip not only holds the cord at the end of the shaft, but with a little pull will swivel around to any position angularly of the shaft. If it stayed in one position, the purpose of the invention would be defeated. For example, when the anchor is embedded in the obstruction **30** (Fig. 2) it could not be freed by pulling on the end of the shaft remote from the flukes, as will be obvious. However, with the swivel clip **27**, a slight pull will turn it to the proper direction. Then a sharp tug on the end of the cord **25** will free the clip from the shaft and permit direct pressure to be applied to the fluke **15** through chain **23** (Fig. 2) whereupon it may be easily pulled upwardly in the direction of the arrows.

While various changes may be made in the detail construction, it shall be understood that such changes shall be within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

Having thus set forth and disclosed the nature of my invention, what is claimed is:

1. An anchor comprising an anchor shaft, a first anchor fluke having a central opening rotatably receiving one end of said shaft therethrough, a second fluke having a central opening receiving said one end of said shaft therethrough, said flukes being positioned abutting each other, spring means on the shaft for retaining said flukes on said one end of said shaft and in engagement with each other, shoulder means carried by one of said flukes for retaining the same at a right angle relationship to the other of said flukes, said spring means permitting the rotation of said flukes together when not in use for compactness, friction swivel clip means positioned on the end of said shaft remote from said flukes and connected to the lower end of the anchor cord, a flexible member connecting said clip with one of said flukes, whereby when said anchor is embedded to permit said clip to swivel to the proper position upon a slight tug, and to free said clip from said anchor shaft upon a further pull and to apply direct lifting pressure to said flukes whereby to free the same from a snag or the like.

2. An anchor according to claim 1, said spring means comprising a coil spring sleeving said one end of said shaft adjacent said flukes with the outer end of said spring in contact with the innermost of said flukes, and a first cotter pin piercing said shaft inwardly of said flukes, the inner end of said spring being secured to said cotter pin.

3. An anchor according to claim 2, including a second cotter pin piercing the end of said shaft in engagement with the outermost of said flukes whereby to permit the removal of said flukes when the anchor is not in use for compactness and portability.

4. An anchor according to claim 3, said shoulder means comprising a pair of cotter pins piercing the innermost of said flukes on opposite sides of the central opening thereof, the free ends of said cotter pins being bent back across the outer face of said innermost fluke, across the edges thereof and downwardly across the inner face

to form shoulders engaging the edges of the other of said flukes whereby to retain the same at right angle relationship to each other, said flexible member being connected to the central portion of one of said cotter pins.

5. An anchor according to claim 4, said flexible element comprising a chain, a ring connected to the other end of said chain, the anchor rope being connected to said ring, said swivel friction clip being connected to said ring

and being of U-shaped clamping configuration to permit clamping engagement with said one end of said shaft and rotational movement thereon.

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