Aug. 13, 1935. V. BAILEY 2,011,390

ANCHORAGE

Filed Nov. 17, 1934

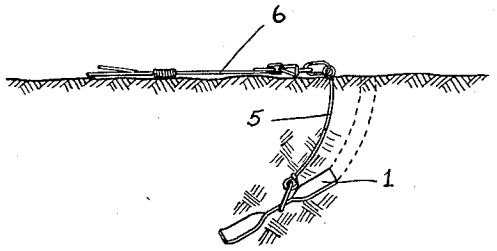


Fig. I

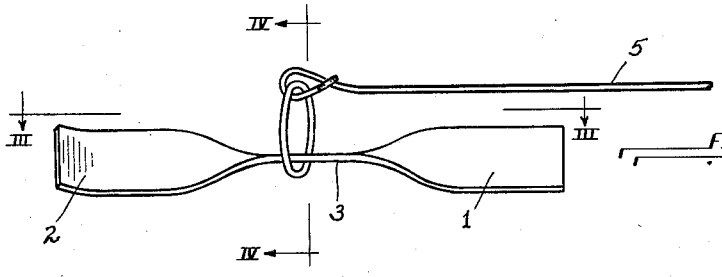


Fig. II

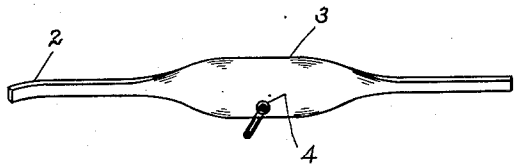


Fig. III

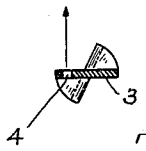


Fig. IV

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2,011,390

ANCHORAGE

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Application November 17, 1934, Serial No. 753,453

2 Claims. (Cl. 189—90)

This invention relates to anchorage, and finds practical application in the setting of an animal trap. It consists in an anchor of such shape as with minimum weight and bulk to afford maximum resistance, when once it has been sunk in the ground, to being pulled out by the struggles of a trapped animal.

In the accompanying drawing Fig. I is a diagrammatic view of a set—that is to say, of a trap, ready to be sprung and equipped with the anchor of this invention; Fig. II is a view to larger scale of the anchor, seen in plan; Fig. III is a view of the anchor in side elevation; Fig. IV is a view in transverse section, on the plane indicated by the line IV—IV, Fig. II.

The anchor consists of a strip 1 of sheet material (conveniently of sheet steel) of a length of, say, eight inches, a breadth of three quarters of an inch, and of a thickness of, say, an eighth of an inch. The particular dimensions are insignificant, they will vary with circumstances. This strip, otherwise of planar extent, departs therefrom in two particulars: it is slightly arced or spooned at one end, as indicated at 2; and is in a medial part twisted on its longitudinal axis through approximately a quarter turn, as indicated at 3. Adjacent one edge, and preferably in this twisted medial part, the strip is perforated, as indicated at 4. Through the perforation 4 the anchor is linked to the trap.

In making a set, the anchor is driven into ground obliquely, arced end first, and is so brought to an approximately horizontal position. Such a position is diagrammatically indicated in Fig. I. As the anchor so comes to position, the linkage 5 (which is here conveniently made to include a single long strand of wire), by which it is connected to the trap 6, cuts through the soft ground. The trap 6 may be of any particular kind; and may, for example, be such a trap as is described in Letters Patent of the United States, No. 1,900,219, granted me March 7, 1933. The trap lies on the surface of the ground.

When the trap 6 has been sprung and is holding an animal, the strains of the struggling animal transmitted through linkage 5 tend to dislodge the anchor. These strains brought to bear at the point where the perforation 4 is situated tend to whirl the anchor (so far as whirling is necessary) to bring it to position, in which the ends extend in a plane perpendicular to the plane in which the pull is exerted, and to maintain it in such position. The anchor, so responding to pull, offers maximum resistance to dislodgment.

Manifestly the anchor is applicable wherever a pull upon a line or chain may be resisted by a buried anchor member.

I claim as my invention:

1. A ground anchor consisting of an elongate strip of general planar extent, whirled on its longitudinal axis in an intermediate portion of its extent and adapted at a point remote from its longitudinal axis to be connected with the object to be anchored, whereby strain exerted at such point of connection tends to rotate the strip and to maintain it in a position of maximum resistance to dislodgment.

2. A ground anchor as defined in claim 1 arc-shaped at one end, whereby on being driven into the ground it tends to advance to horizontal position.

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