May 6, 1952 R. R. MAJORS 2,595,966

ANCHOR

Filed Sept. 17, 1948

Fig. 1.

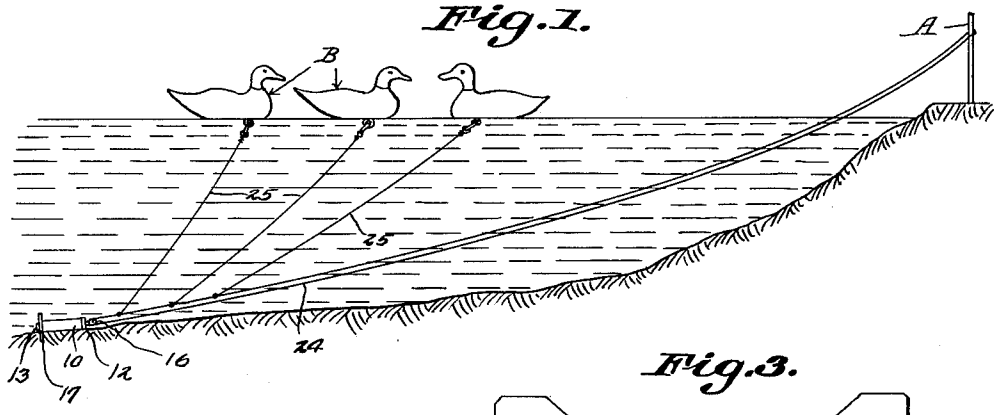


Fig. 2.

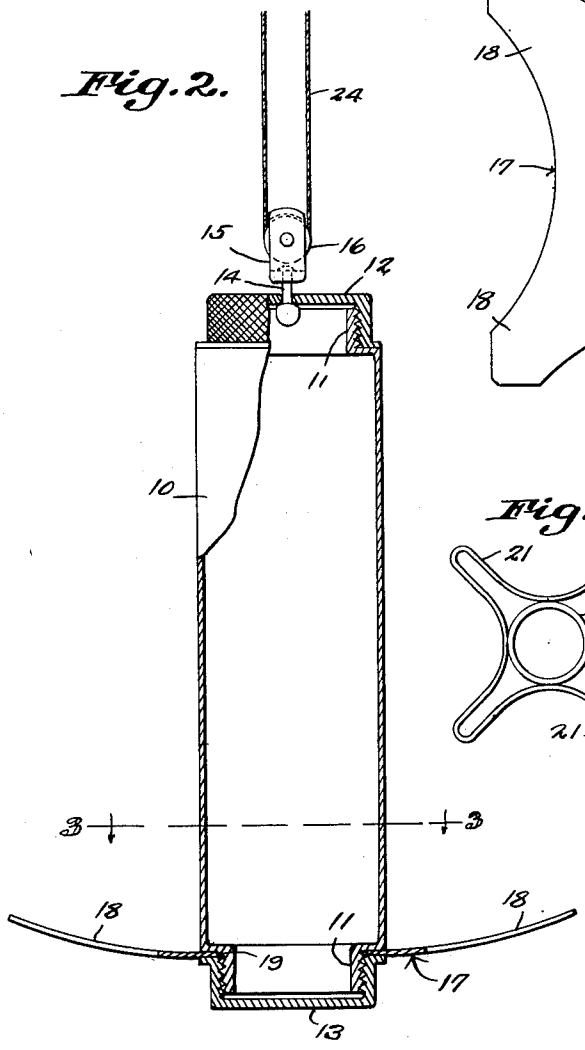


Fig. 3.

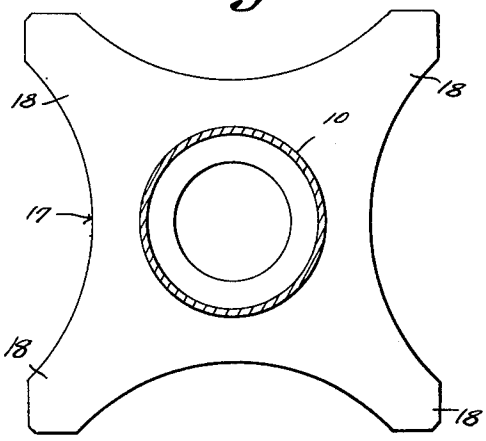
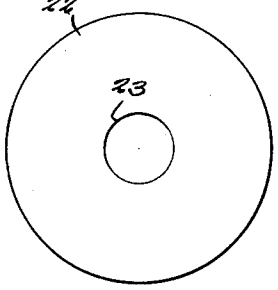


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



R. R. Majors
INVENTOR

BY Crowell & Co.
ATTORNEYS.

Patented May 6, 1952

2,595,966

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,595,966

ANCHOR

Robert R. Majors, Muskogee, Okla.

Application September 17, 1948, Serial No. 49,839

1 Claim. (Cl. 43—3)

1

This invention relates to anchors, and more particularly, has reference to an anchor for decoys, light boats, or the like.

An important object of the invention is to provide an anchor arrangement for decoys without the necessity of following the usual procedure of wading out into the water for the purpose of placing the decoys specially.

Another important object is to provide an anchor which will be equipped with a pulley means, to permit it to be used efficiently and easily for the purpose of anchoring a line of decoys, in a manner whereby the user can stand on the bank, or remain in a boat, and from one location set out his entire group of decoys, and from the same location, retrieve all the decoys.

Another important object is to provide an anchor arrangement as described of simple construction, which will nevertheless be capable of long service, and which will comprise few parts simply arranged in a manner whereby they will not readily get out of order.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts, hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawings

Figure 1 is an elevational view, showing the device in operation with a string of decoys attached thereto.

Figure 2 is a view of the anchor partly in elevation and partly in longitudinal section.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a plan view of a modified fluke construction for the anchor.

Figure 5 is another modification of a fluke or ground-engaging portion of an anchor.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the body 10 of the anchor is of relatively elongated and cylindrical construction, this being readily fashioned from tubular material. In the illustrated example, the body 10 has at its opposite ends reduced threaded extensions, designated 11, and these are adapted to be closed by caps 12 and 13 respectively, internally threaded to cooperate with the threads of the extension.

From what has been so far described, it will be observed that the anchor is capable of being filled with dirt, sand, or other material, after which the caps are tightened, so that a heavy

2

anchor is provided which will sink immediately to the bottom of a stream, pond, or the like. After use, one need only remove one or both of the caps 12 and 13, so as to remove the material, thus to reduce the weight of the anchor considerably when it is not in use.

Formed in one of the caps 12 is a central aperture, and extending through the aperture is a swivel connection 14, on which is swivelly mounted the pulley housing 15, containing the pulley 16. The purpose of the swiveled connection of the pulley to the anchor is to permit relative turning of the anchor or pulley to prevent fouling of the line extending from the pulley during use of the anchor.

I also provide for the anchor a ground-engaging portion 17, fashioned readily from a flat piece of sheet material, and cut to provide the spaced radially extended prongs 18, here illustrated as being 4 in number. Prongs 18 are curved slightly in the direction in which pull would be exerted upon the anchor, as readily seen from Fig. 2.

The ground-engaging portion 17 of the device is formed with a central opening, so that said portion can be slipped over one or the other of the extensions 11. After having been positioned in this manner, the cap 12 or 13, as the case may be, is threaded tightly against said ground engaging portion as illustrated at Fig. 2 thus, to secure it immovably but detachably to the body 10.

It is to be noted that in keeping with the stated object of providing an anchor arrangement of simple construction, which will comprise few parts simply arranged, the ground-engaging portion illustrated in Fig. 3 is readily fashioned from a flat piece of sheet material which in blank may conveniently be formed to a rectangular configuration. It has not been considered necessary to illustrate said rectangular blank, but as noted above, the piece of sheet material is cut to provide the spaced radially extended prongs 18, and by study of Fig. 3, it may be noted that the ends of the prongs define the corner portions of a piece that would be substantially rectangular when in blank. In any event, regardless of the outer configuration of said piece before cutting thereof, the respective edges of the piece are cut inwardly along curving lines, the medial or deepest portion of said curvilinear cut extending close to the periphery of the circular hollow container 10, this arrangement forming the spaced apart, radial prongs 18.

In this connection, it may be noted that in the illustrated example, I have mounted the ground engaging portion of the anchor at the opposite

end of the body from the pulley **16**. However, this is not a critical arrangement, and I believe that it is quite possible that one may desire to mount said portion **17** at the same end of the device as the pulley **16**. This is readily permitted, because either cap **12** or **13** is adapted to engage the portion **17**.

As a modified form of fluke portion, I provide a construction illustrated in Fig. 4, wherein the entire fluke or ground-engaging portion is fashioned from wire material of suitable rigidity and strength. In the illustrated example, there is a wire ring **20**, to which is fixedly connected, as by welding or the like, the wire prong member formed to provide the prongs **21**. This is secured to the body **10** in the same manner as the fluke member **17**.

Another modified construction is illustrated in Fig. 5, and in this instance, a simple construction is shown wherein no prongs are employed, the form of Fig. 5 thus having the advantage of eliminating the possibility of snagging of the prong or prongs of the other forms. The form of Fig. 5 is readily fashioned from a piece of sheet material, stamped or cut to circular shape as shown at **22**, and formed with a central opening **23** permitting attachment of the member to the body **10**, exactly as in the case of the other two forms of fluke member previously described herein.

Trained around the pulley **16** is the inlet line **24**, and as seen from Fig. 1, this can be readily slipped over a stake or post A imbedded in the bank of the stream or pond. Secured at spaced intervals along the line **24** are the branch lines **25**, each having detachably secured thereto a decoy B.

It may now be readily noted that in use of the device, one need only fill the body **10** with sand, dirt, or similar material. The fluke portion is secured at whatever end of the body **10** seems suitable under the known conditions of the stream bed. Then, caps **12** and **13** are tightened, and the decoys B, after the anchor has been thrown into the stream, are secured to the branch lines **25**, and the endless line **24** paid out as desired.

When it is desired to retrieve the decoys, it is necessary only that the user pull upon the endless line **24**, and as each decoy B arrives within reach, he need only remove the decoy. The anchor, then, can be left in position, or can itself be retrieved.

Obviously, the anchor has value also as an anchor for small boats, such as row boats or the like. In this instance, the branch lines **25** would not be used.

What is claimed is:

An anchor including a hollow cylinder of circular cross sectional configuration, both ends of the cylinder being formed open and being threaded, one end of the cylinder comprising a filler vent for ballast material, a cap removably closing said end, the other end of the cylinder being provided with a reduced threaded extension defining an annular shoulder surrounding said extension, a plate having a central opening fitted over said reduced extension and bearing against the shoulder said plate having a plurality of intersecting edges each of which is cut inwardly from locations close to the point of intersection with the edges immediately adjacent thereto, said edges being cut inwardly along curving lines, the medial portions of said cut away edges being disposed close to the circumference of said cylinder, whereby to form a plurality of radial flukes on the plate, said threaded ends of the cylinder being of identical diameter, and a second cap threaded on said extension and bearing against the plate to secure the plate immovably to the hollow body, said second-named cap closing the other end of the body, both caps being of identical diameter.

ROBERT R. MAJORS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
86,786	Tellgmann	Feb. 9, 1869
363,579	Best	May 24, 1887
1,344,176	Cressler et al.	June 22, 1920
1,384,824	Case	July 19, 1921
1,493,489	Holzapfel	May 13, 1924
1,836,504	Prince	Dec. 15, 1931
1,858,550	Kahle	May 17, 1932
2,037,232	Hendriks	Apr. 14, 1936
2,142,590	Smith	Jan. 3, 1939
2,230,456	Henze	Feb. 4, 1941
2,457,295	Woodhead	Dec. 28, 1948