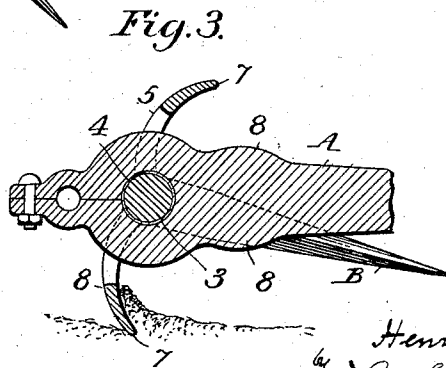
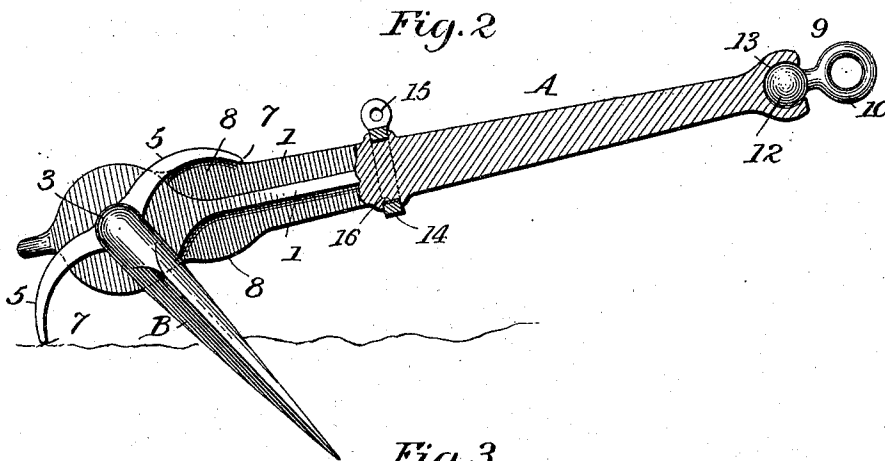
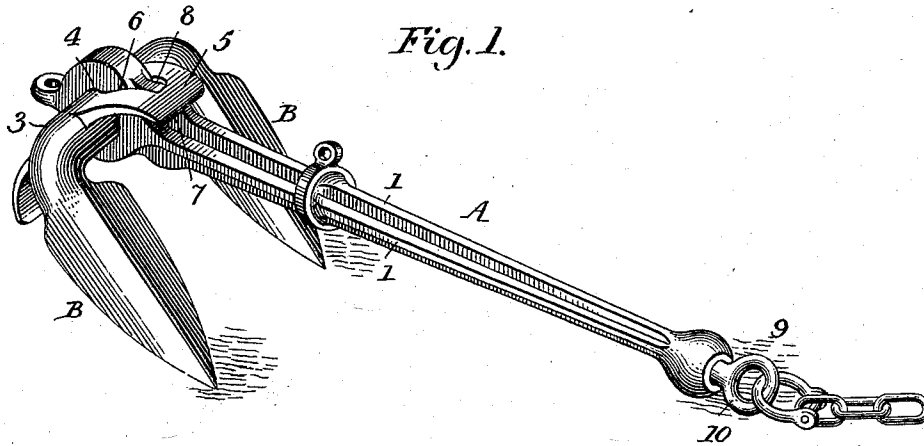


(No Model.)

H. A. HOUSE.
ANCHOR.

No. 567,680.

Patented Sept. 15, 1896.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. HOUSE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

ANCHOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,680, dated September 15, 1896.

Application filed April 19, 1895. Serial No. 546,413. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. HOUSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Anchors, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to cheapen and simplify the construction of anchors and to provide for their quicker and more effective operation.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, and Fig. 3 is a detail view of a modification.

In the drawings, A represents the shank, of any ordinary construction, preferably provided on its upper and lower faces with longitudinal strengthening-ribs 1 1, extending to the crown of the shank.

The flukes B are of any desirable shape or size, and are as usual connected by an arm 3, which passes through and is adapted to rock within a single continuous eye 4 in the crown of the shank A.

The shank A and flukes B are preferably cast in connection with each other in such manner that the flukes will have a swivel connection with the shank A.

Integral with the arm 3 at diametrically opposite points thereon are fins or blades 5, each formed in the shape of a yoke. These blades or fins radiate from the arm at substantially right angles to the flukes B and their parallel portions 6 bear upon opposite sides of the crown of the shank to prevent the lateral movement of the flukes. In order that the said blades shall embrace the sides of the said crown in the manner and for the purpose stated, the blades are each slotted for a portion of their length, as shown.

The blades or fins 5 are curved near their ends in the direction assumed by the flukes B and are formed with sharpened outer ends 7, which extend transversely across the shank A, and their inner faces are adapted to contact with enlargements 8 on the shank, which conform to the curvature of the blades to provide broad bearing-surfaces therefor. An

annular or other bearing 9, to which a securing chain or cable is attached, has a universal connection with one end of the shank A. This bearing is formed with a shank 10, having a spherical head 12, adapted to a similar recess 13 in the end of the shank. By forming a universal connection between the shank A and the bearing 9 the boat secured by the anchor is permitted to swing with the tide without forming kinks in the securing chain or cable.

Arranged on the shank A nearest the end in which the flukes are supported is a ring 14, provided with an eye 15. This ring is adapted to turn in an annular groove 16 in the shank A. By the employment of this ring the anchor may be lifted by hooking a chain from a davit in the eye 15. After the anchor is lifted its ends may be either elevated or lowered or it may be turned upon its side, thereby enabling it to be cast over the side of the vessel without injury or catching to the same. It will be noted that the shank and flukes are formed of but two pieces, which are connected together without the use of bolts, rivets, &c., and I prefer to construct them in this manner, but I do not wish to be limited in this respect, as it will be understood that the parts may be secured together in the usual manner, as illustrated in Fig. 3, or in any other desired way.

In operation the anchor is lowered until it contacts with the earth, when it is dragged forward, causing the edge of the lower blade or fin to take into the earth, which it does on account of its curvature in much the same manner as a plow. The resistance which the earth offers to the blades or fins depresses the flukes until their points enter and are buried beneath the earth. The downward movement of the flukes is limited, however, by the upper blade or fin coming in contact with an enlargement or bearing on the shank, which it does when the flukes are at an angle of forty-five degrees, more or less, to the shank of the anchor. It will thus be seen that I employ a shank constituted of a single piece or body and having at one end thereof an eye, and combined with this construction are the flukes, movably held in the eye by a connecting-arm, the whole forming practically two movably-connected parts, which are joined together without having to

divide up the structure into a number of parts, as is common with many anchors heretofore made.

The advantages of the present invention will be appreciated by those skilled in the art to which it appertains, and within the scope of the invention, as defined in the following claims, modifications may be made in the mode of assembling, shape, and positions of the parts, since

What I claim is—

1. An anchor comprising a shank formed in a single piece and formed with a single continuous eye in the end thereof constituting the crown, the flukes loosely held in said eye by means of a connecting-arm which is completely inclosed by the eye, and curved blades extending from the flukes at right angles and shaped on their inner faces to rest or bear upon the crown or enlarged portion of the shank, substantially as described.

2. An anchor comprising a shank formed in a single piece and having a crown provided with a continuous eye, the flukes loosely held

in said eye by a connecting-arm, and curved blades extending from the flukes at right angles, and slotted to receive portions of the crown, substantially as shown, and in the manner described.

3. An anchor composed of a shank formed in a single piece, and having an eye in the end thereof constituting the crown, and formed in its other end with a socket, the flukes loosely held in said eye and having the curved blades constructed to partially embrace portions of the crown, and a bearing having a head fitting in the socket and provided with a connecting-link and chain, all substantially as shown and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY A. HOUSE.

Witnesses:

F. W. SMITH,

ALFRED B. BEERS.