

(No Model.)

C. SPROAT.
ANCHOR.

No. 532,606.

Patented Jan. 15, 1895.

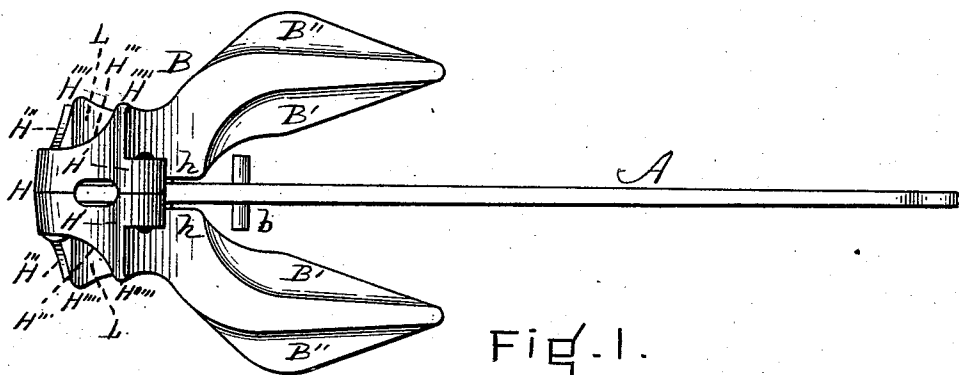


Fig. 1.

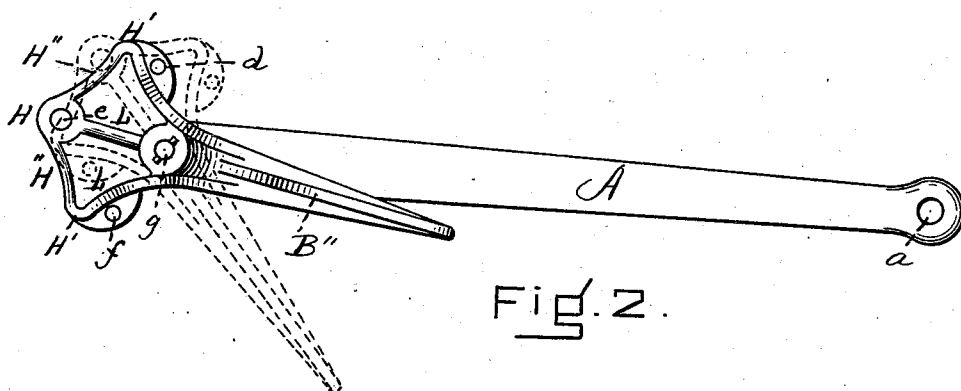


Fig. 2.

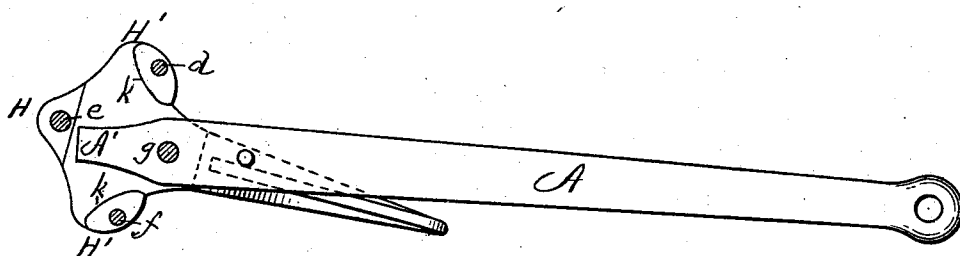


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

Frank G. Parker.
E. A. Woodbury.

INVENTOR

Clinton Sproat,
By his Atty.
Henry Williams.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLINTON SPROAT, OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ANCHOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,606, dated January 15, 1895.

Application filed September 25, 1894. Serial No. 524,050. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLINTON SPROAT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Anchors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of anchors in which a "stock" is not required and in which the "palms" and shank are in the same plane; and it is an improvement more especially upon the anchor described in Letters Patent of the United States numbered 115,011 and granted May 23, 1871, to Alfred B. Babbitt, to which reference is made.

My improvement relates especially to a construction whereby when the anchor is moved by the lifting of the shank in such manner that the flukes are raised from their position in engagement with the bottom, the anchor will not rest on its head with the flukes raised but will immediately roll or turn over so that the flukes will swing down again into engagement with the bottom. This movement of the anchor is a common one and would occur, for example, if the vessel were passing over the anchor.

The improvement also has the effects of strengthening the anchor and cheapening its construction.

The nature of the improvement is fully described below and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the anchor in position. Fig. 2 is a side view or elevation of the same, the extreme position of the flukes in the ground being shown in broken lines. Fig. 3 is a similar view with one of the flukes removed and the pivots shown in section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the shank, provided with the usual eye *a* for attaching the cable, and pin *b* for securing a tripping line if desired.

B B are the flukes, each of which is integral and cast separate from the other. The flukes, which are exactly similar in shape, are secured together by the three rivets *d e* and *f*, and are pivotally secured to the shank A by the pin *g*.

Roughly speaking, the general construction of the flukes with relation to the shank is similar to that illustrated in the Babbitt patent above referred to. The flukes are recessed at *h* in order to allow the shank A to play, and the inner surfaces *k* serve as stops against which the inner end A' of the shank strikes in order to limit its movement with relation to the flukes. It will be noticed, however, that both the inner and outer blades B' B'' of the flukes are extended well back from the points so that the necks of the flukes as well as their points are strengthened by such integral blades.

In the invention described in the above patent the head is formed on an arc of a circle, and it is found in practice, that when the shank is lifted, as by the vessel passing over it, the anchor is apt to seat itself on the head so that the flukes extend upward and are entirely out of contact with the bottom. In this position the anchor may rest on the bottom and perhaps be moved along, without engaging the bottom at all. This defect is obviated by my invention in which the head of each fluke, instead of being convex and on an arc of a circle, is formed with three corners or bearing projections, namely, the outer corners H and the upper and lower corners H'. Between the corners H' and the corner H the head is concave or falls away as shown at H''. Moreover the outer sides of the heads are chambered or hollowed out at L so that the edges H''' of the parts H'' are concave as shown in Fig. 1. The effect of this form of the head is that when the shank is raised, sufficiently to disengage the flukes from the bottom, the anchor, instead of seating itself on its head immediately falls in one direction or another, either directly over or cornerwise, on account of the concavities H'', the concave edges H''' of said concavities H'', and the protuberating corners or edges H H', and the ends of said corners or edges H''', and the flukes immediately engage the bottom.

In constructing my improvement I have not in any manner departed from the Babbitt invention so far as to lose any of the advantages thereof.

Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an anchor of the character described, the flukes provided with the heads constructed
5 with the projecting corners H H', connected by the concave or depressed webs H'' and the protuberating corners H''', said heads being

recessed on their sides at L and said flukes being pivotally secured to the shank, substantially as set forth.

CLINTON SPROAT.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
E. A. WOODBURY.