T. L. Bayliss.
Anchor Tripper
No. 23,654. Patented Apr. 19, 1859.

Fig. 1.

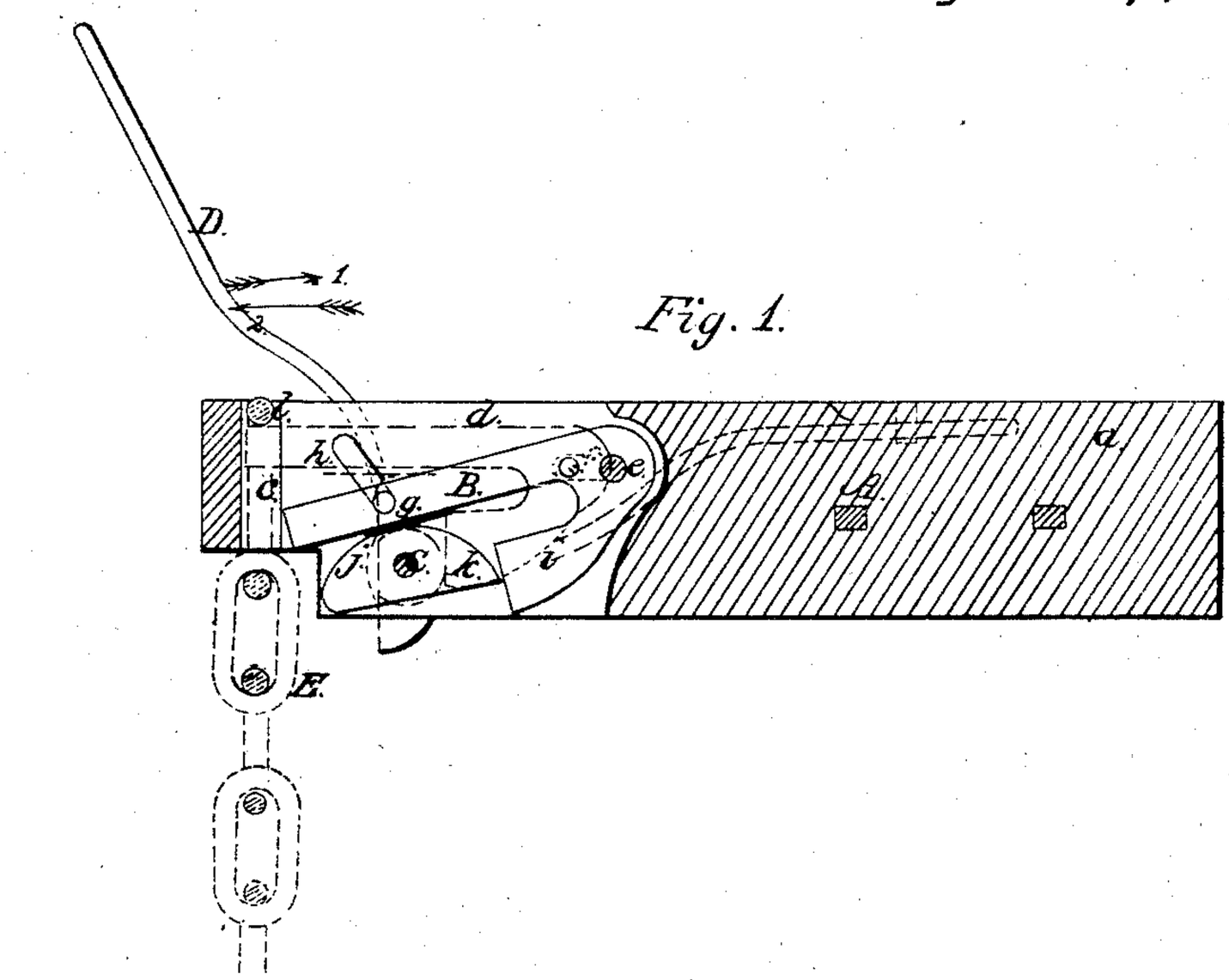
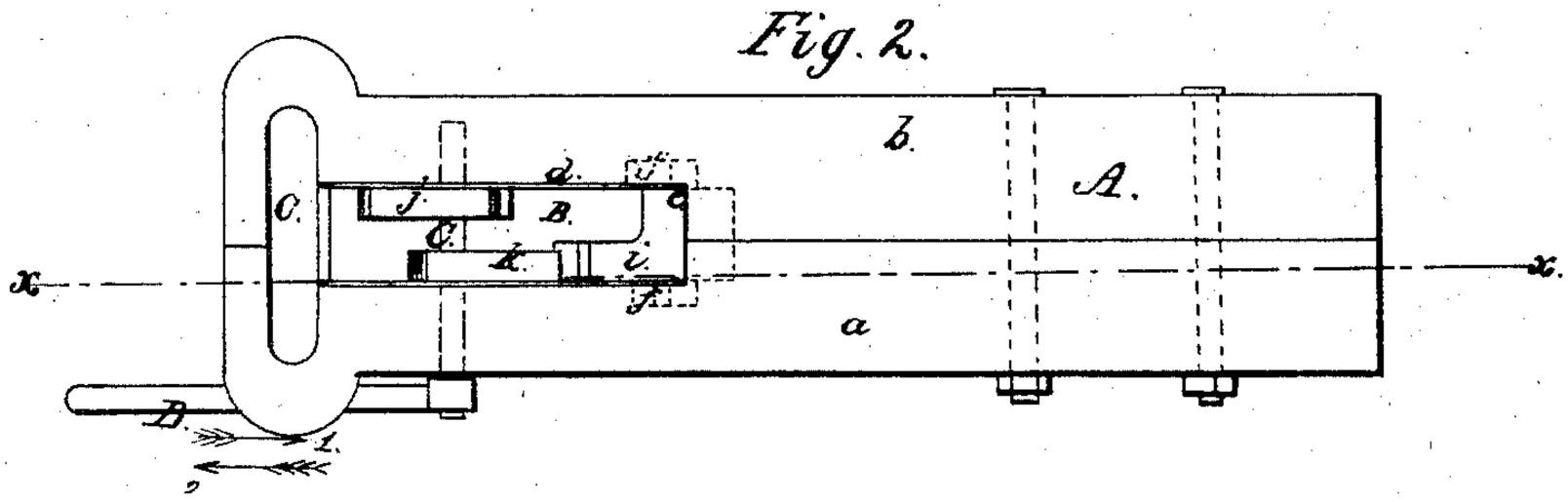


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

T. L. BAYLIES, OF RICHMOND, INDIANA.

ANCHOR-TRIPPER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 23,654, dated April 19, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, T. L. BAYLIES, of Richmond, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Anchor-Tripper; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a longitudinal vertical section of my invention taken in the line *x*, *x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2, is an inverted plan of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents a block which forms the stock of the device. This block may be formed of two longitudinal parts *a*, *b*, firmly bolted together and having a loop or eye *c*, at its front end, which projects over the side of the vessel. The stock also has a longitudinal slot *d*, made in it of suitable length and communicating at right angles with the loop or eye *c*, the slot as well as the loop or eye extending entirely through the stock.

Within the slot *d*, a tripper bar B, is placed. This bar may be of rectangular form and of such a length, that when in a horizontal position it will extend the whole length of the slot *d*, and across the loop or eye, as shown clearly in red Fig. 1. The back end of the bar B, is fitted on a pin *e*, the end of which work in horizontal slots *f*, *f*, in the stock A, at the back part of the slot *d*, as shown by dotted lines in both figures.

Near the front end of the tripping bar B, and at one side a pin *g*, projects and this pin fits within an oblique slot *h*, at one side of the slot *d*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. To the under side of the tripping bar B, and at its back part there is a curved projection *i*, attached, said projection extending under the tripping bar B, as shown clearly in Fig. 1.

Transversely through the stock A, a shaft C, passes. This shaft has a lever D, attached, to one end of it, and on this shaft two cams *j*, *k*, are placed. The form of these cams is shown clearly in Fig. 1, and one *j*, acts directly against the tripping bar B, and the other against the face or end of the projection *i*, said face or end being at right angles with the lower surface of the tripping bar B. The cams *j*, *k*, are so placed on the shaft C, that when the lever D, is drawn back in the direction indicated by arrow 1, the cam *j*, will act against the under side of the tripping bar and owing to the position of the slots *f*, *h*, will raise the tripping bar B, obliquely upward to a horizontal position, said bar having an upward and lateral movement combined, the upward movement being due to the action of the cam *j*, and the lateral movement to the oblique slot *h*, and horizontal slot *f*. When the lever D, is moved in the opposite direction as indicated by arrow 2, the bar B, will descend obliquely downward to a position as shown in black Fig. 1.

When the anchor is suspended over the side of the vessel the anchor chain E, shown in red, has its end link *l*, fitted on the end of the tripping bar B, which is in a horizontal position as shown in red, the lever D, being by the side of the stock as shown by the red dotted lines in Fig. 1. The tripping bar B, while in this position will without locking the lever D, retain the anchor, as the cam *j*, while in a vertical position, supports said bar, as shown in red, Fig. 1, and consequently cannot be displaced or acted upon by the weight of the anchor at the end of the bar B. When the anchor is to be let down the operators raise the lever D and the bar B descends obliquely downward the prominence of the cam *j*, moving or turning downward and the cam *k*, at the same time acting against the end of the projection *i*. By the descent of the tripping bar B, the link *l*, when the bar B, reaches a proper inclination will slip off from it and the bar B, will rest on the inner ends of the two cams *j*, *k*, as shown in black. By this arrangement there will be no "end thrust" on the bar B, as the link *l*, leaves it, as the bar is drawn down obliquely from without the link and rest firmly on the cams. The lever D, therefore cannot be violently swung or moved by any reactive force of the link *l*, as the heavy mass of metal is liberated from

the bar B, neither can any of the working parts of the device be injured thereby.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,

The arrangement and combination of the tripping bar B, shaft C and cams *j*, *k*, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

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