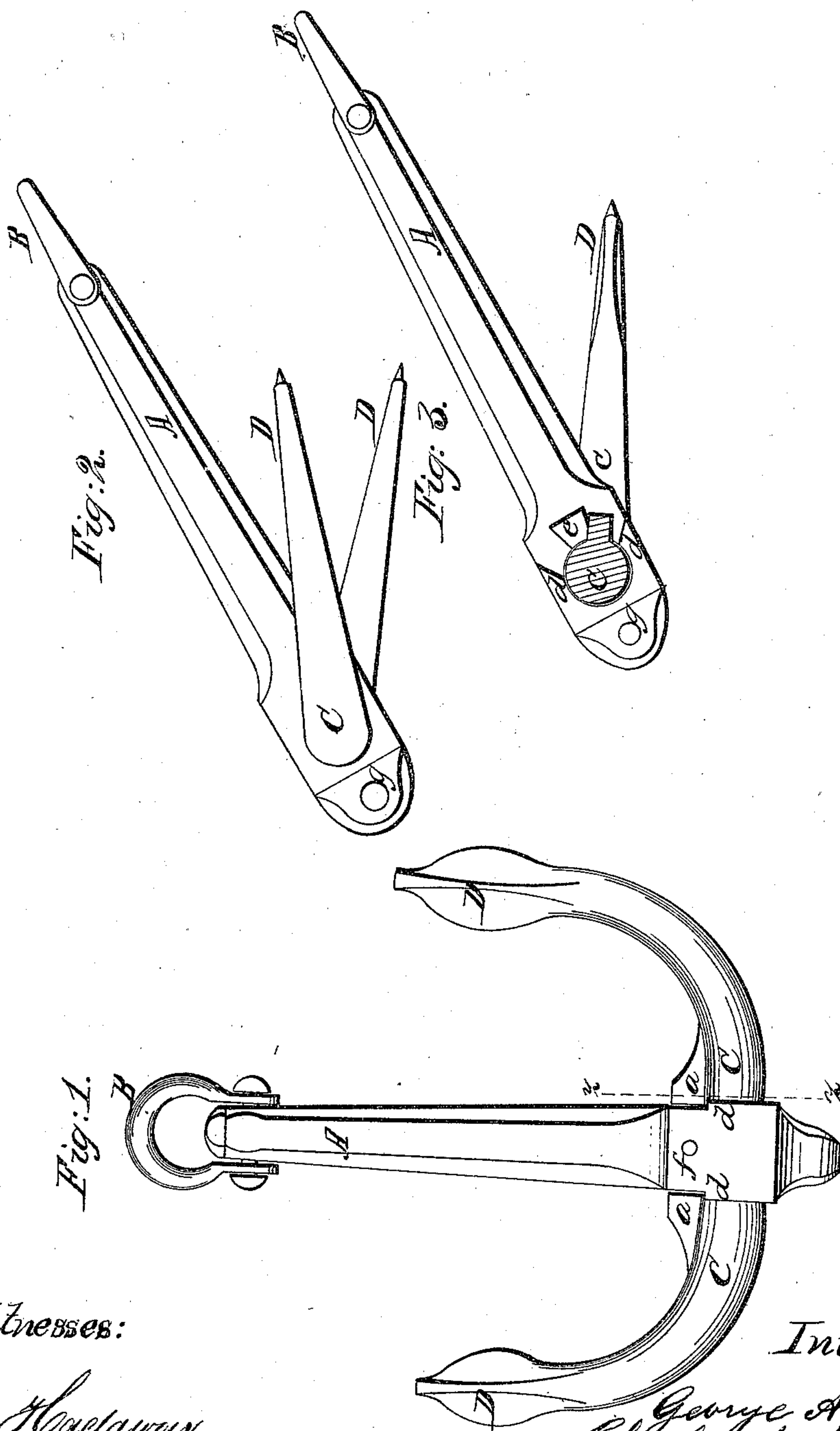


Lloyd & Stewart Anchor.

N^o 66,665.

Patented Jul. 9, 1867.



Witnesses:

Chas. H. Hurlbut
Jno. Clyde Sullivan.

Inventor:

George A. Lloyd.
Charles A. Stewart.
By their Attorney - Dennis P.

United States Patent Office.

GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CHARLES A. STEWART, OF SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

Letters Patent No. 66,665, dated July 9, 1867.

IMPROVED ANCHOR.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, GEORGE A. LLOYD and CHARLES A. STEWART, of San Francisco, State of California, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Anchors; and we do hereby declare the following description and accompanying drawings are sufficient to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it most nearly appertains to make and use our said invention or improvements without further invention or experiment.

The nature of our invention and improvements in anchors with swinging flukes consists in making lugs on the arms or flukes to strike or come against projections or stops on the shank of the anchor, when the flukes have swung a proper distance either way to catch and hold to advantage in the anchoring ground, and in making the flukes to stand at different angles, so that one will catch first when the anchor is one side up, and the opposite one when the anchor is the other side up. In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is an elevation of one side of an anchor with our improvements.

Figures 2 and 3 are elevations of the anchor, as seen at a right angle to fig. 1 in fig. 3. One of the flukes is cut off on the line *z z* of fig. 1.

In these drawings, A is the shank of the anchor, provided with a clevis, B, for attaching the cable in the usual manner. The lower part of the shank is enlarged and perforated to permit the insertion of one of the flukes, and a groove is cut in the upper side of the hole wide enough to let the fluke pass through when it is put in. This groove is filled by the key *e* after the fluke is put in and the key fastened by the pin *f*, fig. 1. The flukes have wide flattened ends at D D to hold in the mud or bottom, and are made round at C C, with lugs or projections *a a*, which strike or come against the stops *d d* on the shank, when the flukes have vibrated far enough in either direction to catch and hold to advantage when the anchor is dropped. The stops *d d* are forged with the shank, which may be extended below the flukes and perforated at *g* for a becket, or to apply a clevis, if desired. Fig. 2 shows that the flukes are not both in the same plane, but stand at different angles, so that when the anchor is dropped one side up, one of the flukes will catch first, and when dropped the other side up the other fluke will catch first.

Having described our improvements, we claim—

The lugs *a a* on the flukes, in combination with the stops or projections *d d* on the shank for the purposes set forth.

We also claim making the flukes to stand at different angles, so that one will catch first when the anchor is one side up, and the opposite one when the anchor is the other side up, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals.

G. A. LLOYD. [L. S.]
CHARLES A. STEWART. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JOHN L. SAMUELS,
C. W. M. SMITH.