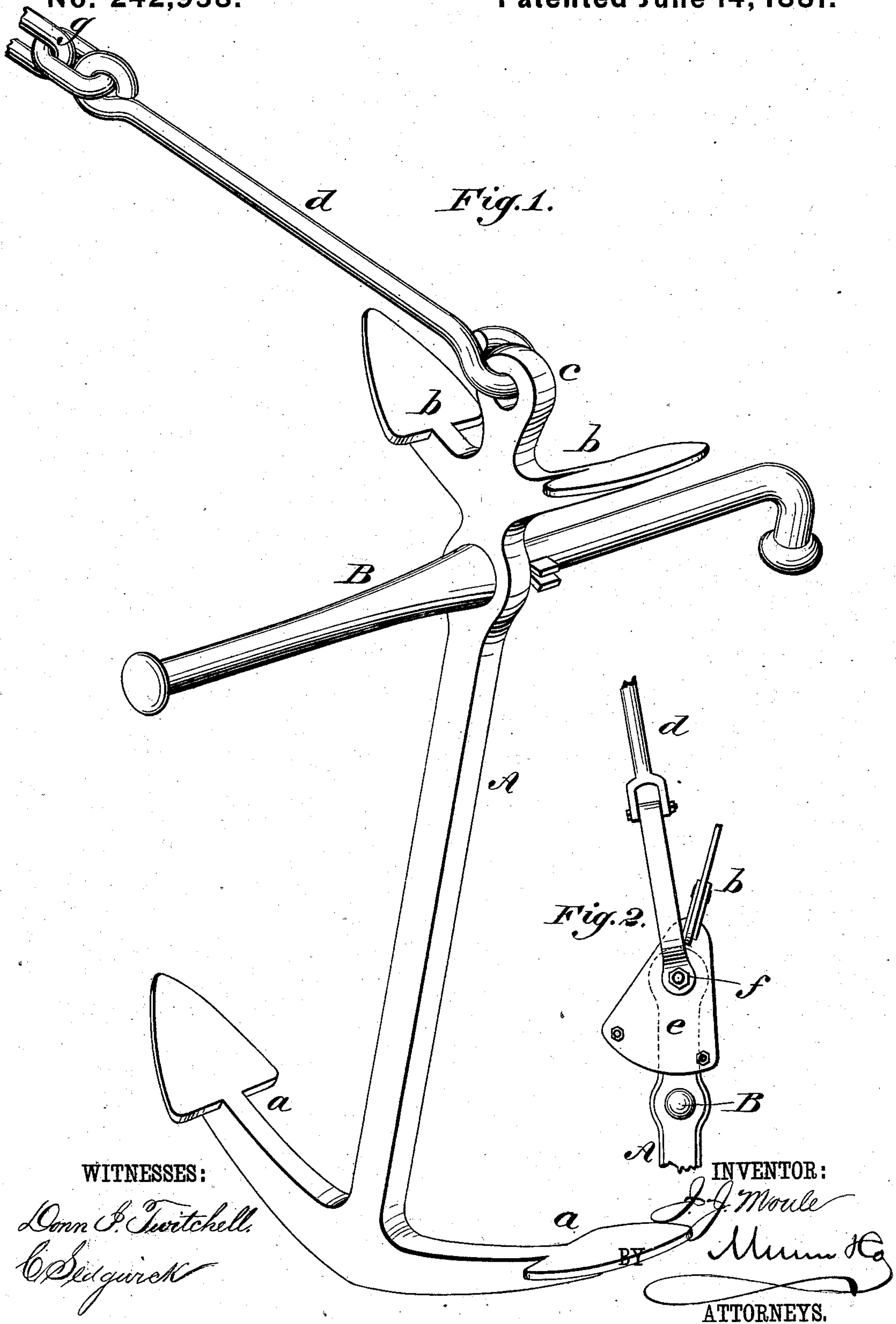


(No Model.)

J. J. MOULE.
Anchor.

No. 242,958.

Patented June 14, 1881.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. MOULE, OF FISHKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,958, dated June 14, 1881.

Application filed December 2, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. MOULE, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, in the county of Dutchess, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Anchors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Anchors as usually made have two rigid flukes projecting in opposite directions from one end of the shank, an eye or ring at the other end for connection of the chain, and a stock passing through the shank at the end where the chain is connected. Such anchors hold by either fluke, and, as will be readily understood, the fluke end will be lowest in the bottom while holding, the other end of the shank remaining above or being in the bottom but a short distance.

The object of my invention is, first, to cause the anchor to sink throughout the whole length of the shank and to give a hold on the bottom at both ends of the shank; second, to prevent the chain from fouling on the stock.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an anchor having my improvements; and Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing a modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the shank of the anchor, having rigid flukes *a a* at one end and an eye or ring, *c*, at the other end for connection of the chain.

B is the stock, passing through an eye of the shank at the end where the chain is connected. These parts are substantially similar to those in common use.

The shank A, as shown in Fig. 1, is formed at or near its chain end with two short rigid flukes, *b*, extending in the same direction as the flukes *a*, and at about the same angle to the shank. The eye or ring *c* is between the two flukes *b*, so that the connection of the chain may swing the distance between the flukes. This construction I prefer; but in

adapting my improvement to an old anchor it may be done as shown in Fig. 2, wherein the single fluke *b* is fixed on saddle-plates *e e*, that are pivoted to the shank by a pin or bolt, *f*, passing through the usual eye, to which pin the chain is connected. This construction allows the fluke *b* to swing at either side to the angle required for holding. With either construction the fluke *b* at the under side of the shank as it lies takes hold upon the bottom, and in soft bottoms, as the fluke *a* will naturally go lower, the whole shank will be worked into the bottom, and the shank will hold at both ends. Thus, by a slight addition of weight the holding-power is doubled, or nearly so, and at the same time the additional fluke or flukes do not interfere with the stowage of the anchor, as usual.

To the eye or ring *c* in Fig. 1, and to bolt *f* in Fig. 2, a rigid link, *d*, is connected, so that it may swing freely in the plane of the stock. This link *d* is made of sufficient length to extend nearly to or slightly beyond the ends of stock B, and its outer end is formed with an eye for connection of chain *g*. With this link the chain cannot get fouled with the stock B, and if caught under the ends of the stock the chain will readily slip off. The difficulties heretofore connected with chains fouling are thus avoided, without interfering with the operation and manipulation of the anchor.

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

An anchor having the shank A, with rigid end flukes, *a a*, at one end, an eye, *c*, at the other end, an eye to receive the stock B, and between said eyes the rigid flukes *b b*, as shown and described.

JOHN J. MOULE.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. WALKER,
C. SEDGWICK.