

(No Model.)

J. F. BARTLETT.

ANCHOR TRIPPER.

No. 343,657.

Patented June 15, 1886.

Fig. 1.

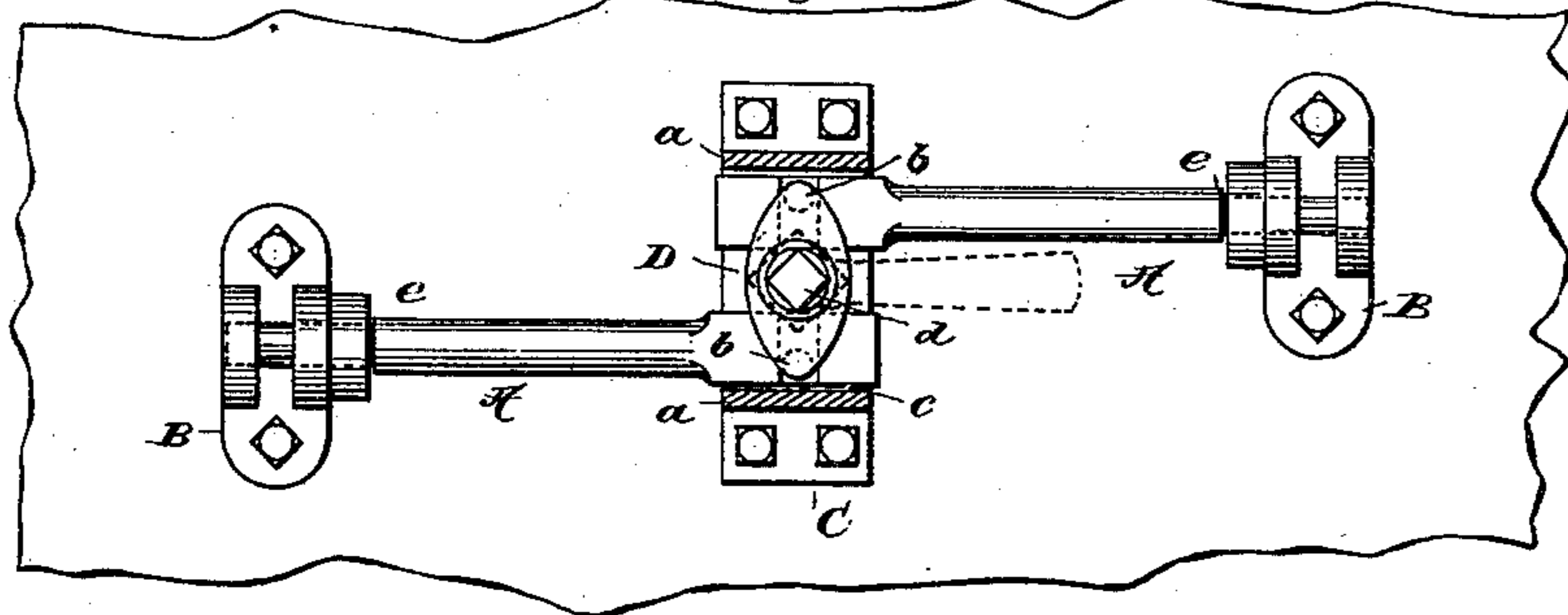


Fig. 2.

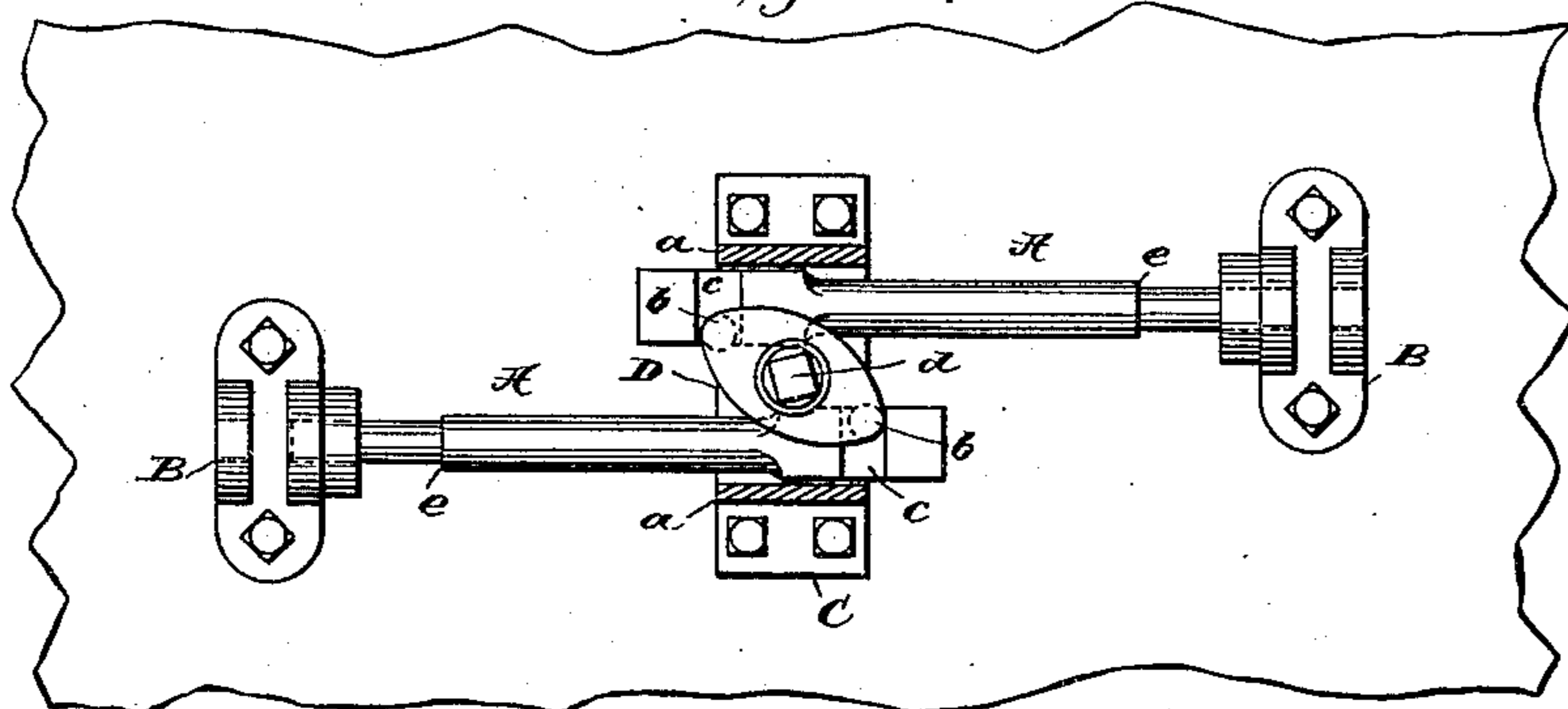
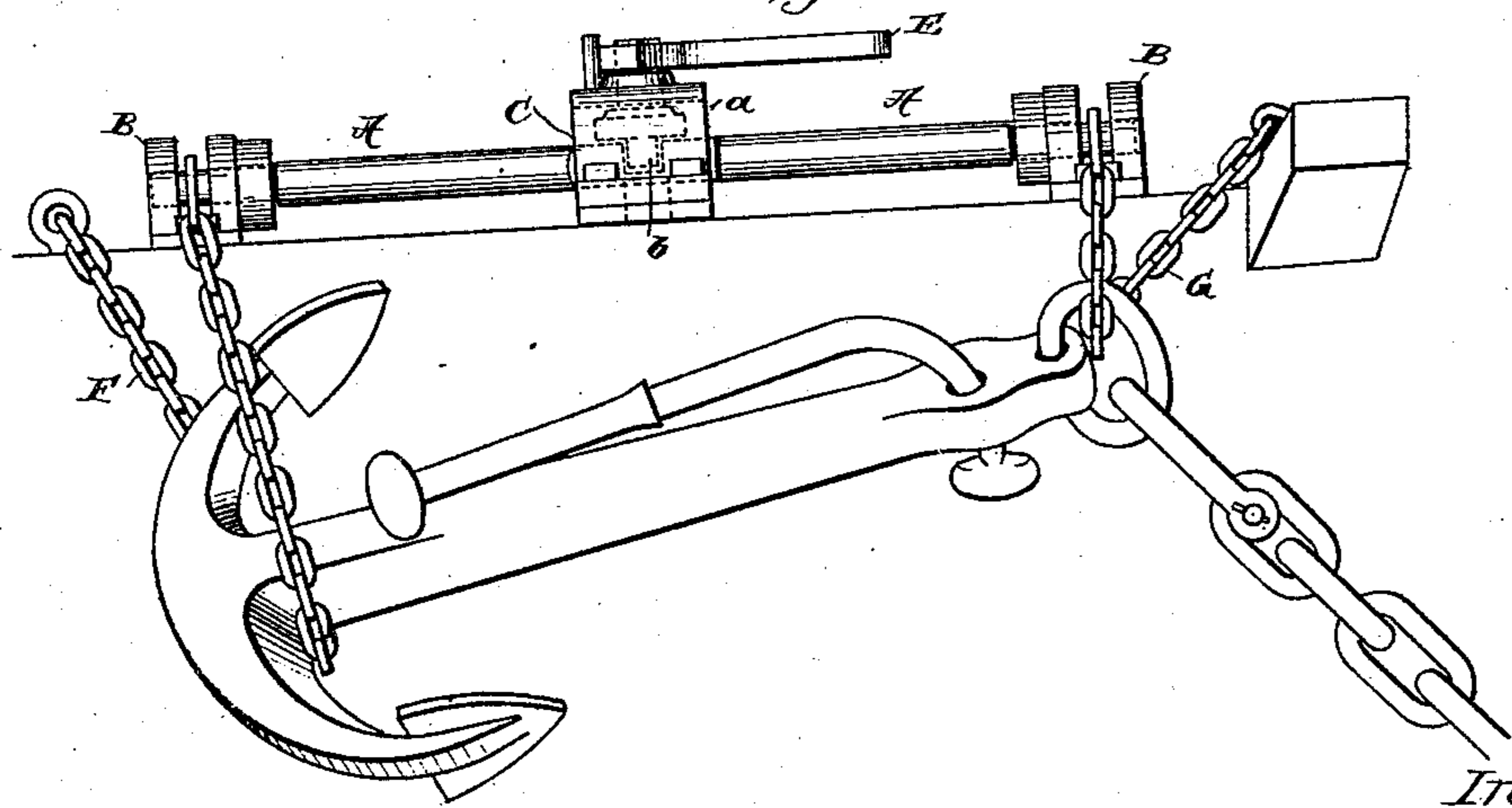


Fig. 3.



Attest:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUDAH F. BARTLETT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## ANCHOR-TRIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,657, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed March 8, 1886. Serial No. 194,361. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JUDAH F. BARTLETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Anchor-Trippers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a device by which both ends of the anchor may be securely held, and the anchor readily and easily dropped from the bow of the vessel.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the device, partly in section, showing it closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing it open. Fig. 3 is a side view showing an anchor secured to the tripper.

The tripper consists of two sliding bars or bolts, A, whose outer ends play in double socket-plates B, and whose inner ends play in a cross-piece, C. The cross-piece C consists of a top and bottom plate connected by side pieces, *a*, which serve as guides to the inner sliding ends of the bolts A, and which also, with the top and bottom plates of the cross-piece C, form an open frame, in which moves the inner ends of the bolts A, and a cross-bar, D, pivoted to the top and bottom plates of the cross-piece C. The pivot-pin of cross-bar D projects above the top plate in the form of a square head, *d*, with which a removable lever, E, may be engaged.

Depending from the outer ends of the cross-bar D are lugs *b*, which play in open slots *c* in the inner ends of bolts A. By means of this connection there is no binding of the parts, the outer ends of the bolts A moving in a straight line in the double sockets B, owing to the guiding-walls *a*, and the lugs *b* moving in the slots *c*. There will thus be little friction, and a quick release of the bolts. The

outer ends of the bolts are formed with a shoulder, *e*, so as to limit their outward play.

As shown in Fig. 3, the tripper is located adjacent to the cat-head, and the anchor is secured thereto by a ring-stopper, F, and a shank-pointer, G, each having a ring engaging the outer ends of the bolts A.

The operation of the device is as follows: The removable lever E is applied to the square head *d* of cross-bar D, which is readily turned, withdrawing the outer ends of bolts A from the outer socket of the double socket-plates B, releasing the chains F and G, and instantly dropping the anchor. After the anchor is weighed it is again swung in place, and secured as before to the tripper by the ring-stopper passing through the ring of the anchor, and the shank-pointer about the shank of the anchor, as shown in Fig. 3.

The great advantage of this device will be seen where it is desired to anchor in a seaway, by reason of the easy handling of the anchor and its quick release at both ends, but one man being required to operate the tripper. Danger of the anchor injuring the ship is also avoided.

What I claim is—

An anchor-tripper consisting of separate sliding bolts the outer ends of which engage sockets fixed upon the rail of the vessel and the inner ends of which have slots, in combination with a pivoted cross-bar the outer ends of which engage with said slots, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

JUDAH F. BARTLETT.

Witnesses:

W. H. SMITH,

JOHN F. FOLEY.