

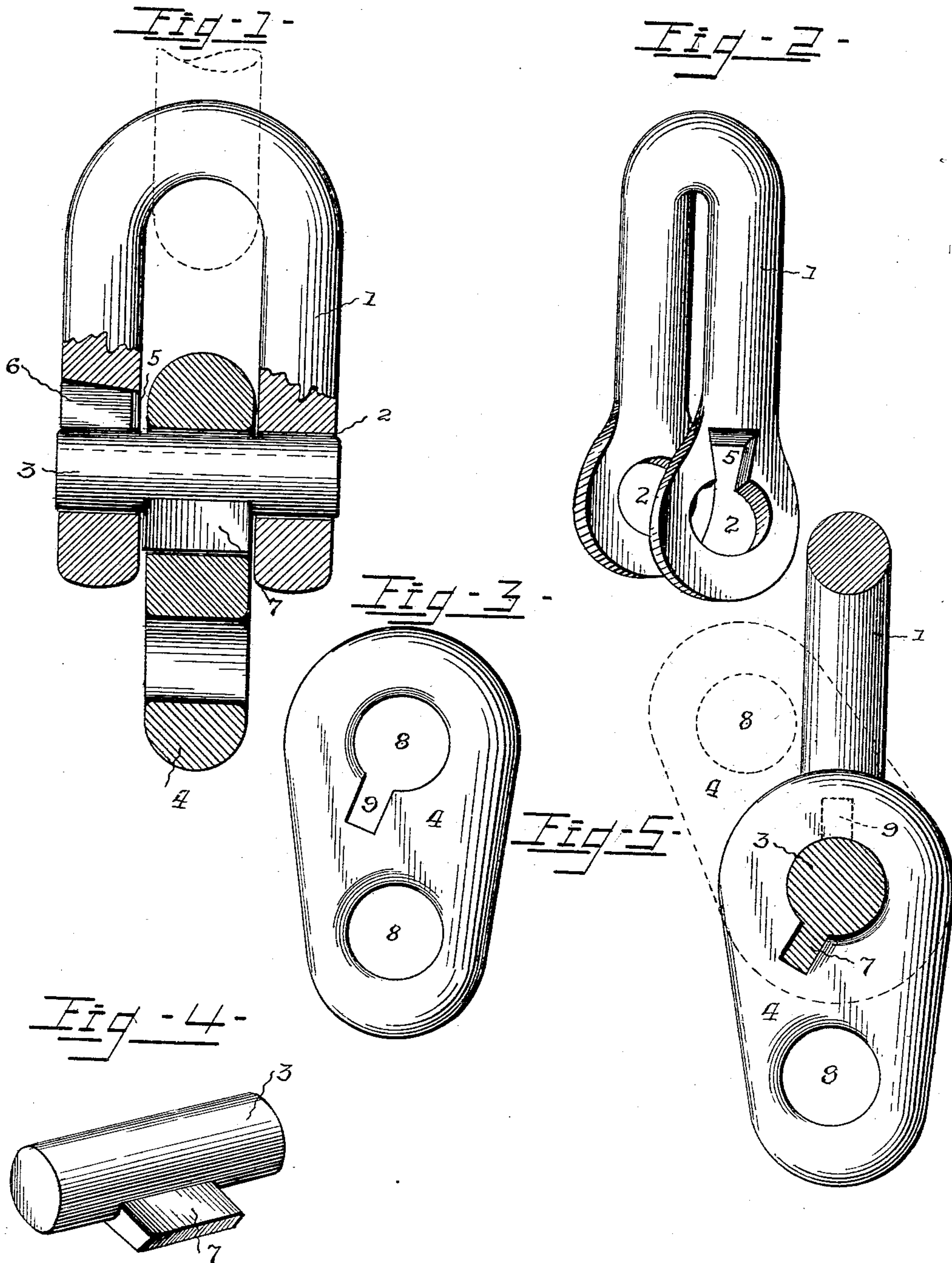
No. 618,086.

C. HAASE.
SHACKLE.

Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

(Application filed Dec. 7, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
C. J. Young,
U. B. Hillyard.

By *his* Attorneys,

Charles Haase ^{Inventor.}
C. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HAASE, OF MONUMENT BEACH, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHACKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,086, dated January 24, 1899.

Application filed December 7, 1897. Serial No. 661,055. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HAASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Monument Beach, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Shackle, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of the present invention is to improve the shackle or connecting means between an anchor and its cable and between lengths of the cable, so as to admit of the slipping of the anchor at a moment's notice without necessitating the loss of the cable. In the ordinary shackle the connecting-pin frequently rusts and becomes stuck and cannot be removed, and the slipping of the anchor is frequently attended with loss of time and the entire cable.

One of the principal features of the present invention is to cause the shackle-pin to move with the link, thereby preventing the rusting of the pin, so that it can be unshipped when required at an instant's notice, thereby freeing the anchor and resulting in saving that part of the cable not run out.

For a full understanding of the merits and advantages of the invention reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings and the following description.

The improvement is susceptible of various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and to a full disclosure of the invention an adaptation thereof is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a shackle constructed in accordance with this invention, parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the shackle proper. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the link. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the connecting-pin. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the shackle, the dotted lines showing the position of the link when turned to bring the notch therein in register with the notch in a shank of the shackle.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in the several views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The shackle 1 is of ordinary appearance,

and its shanks have transversely-alining openings 2 to receive the coupling-pin 3, by means of which the link 4 is attached thereto. A notch 5 extends from a side of one of the openings 2 and increases in depth toward the outer side of the shackle and receives a wooden pin or key 6 of corresponding taper.

The coupling-pin 3 is round and of a length so as to have its ends come about flush with the outer sides of the shackle and is provided midway of its ends with a longitudinal projection 7 of a length corresponding to the distance between the inner faces or sides of the shanks comprising the shackle. This projection 7 is of a size to pass readily through the notch 5, and upon turning the pin 3, so as to bring the projection out of register with said notch, its end portions will engage with the inner faces or sides of the shanks of the shackle and prevent longitudinal movement or displacement of the coupling-pin.

The link 4 has openings 8 at its ends, and one of the openings has a notch 9 to receive the projection 7 of the coupling-pin, whereby the link and pin move together when the cable is vibrated or handled. This notch 9 is located near one side of the opening 8 and inclines, thereby admitting of the link 4 being turned to bring the notches 9 and 5 in register without requiring the outer or free end of the said link 4 to enter the space formed between the shanks of the shackle, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 5.

When placing the link 4 in position, it is turned so as to bring its notch 9 in coincident relation with the notch 5, after which the coupling-pin 3 is passed through the alining openings 2 and 8, the projection 7 passing through the notches 9 and 5, and the pin being limited in its inward movement by the projection 7 engaging with the inner face of the shank opposite that having the notch 5. Upon turning the link so as to bring the notches 5 and 9 out of register the coupling-pin is prevented from displacement. The key 6 is now forced home in the notch 5, and being of wood will not become stuck by corrosive action. In order to prevent the jamming of the coupling-pin by the key, the notch 5 is made of dovetail shape, and the key 6 is of corresponding or wedge form. When it is

required to slip the anchor, the link 4 is turned into the position shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 5, when the coupling-pin can be unshipped by driving thereon, the projection 5 7 engaging with the key 6, loosening and removing the latter.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a cable for anchors and the like, a 10 shackle having alined openings in its shanks, and a notch extending from one of said openings, a link arranged within the shackle, a coupling-pin having its extremities fitting in the shackle-openings and also having an in- 15 terlocking connection with the link, whereby the pin and link will move together and cause the ends of the pin to turn freely in the shackle-openings, and a wooden key registering in the notch in the shackle-shank and forming a non- 20 corrosive temporary closure therefor, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a shackle having its shanks formed with transversely-alined openings and having one of the openings provided 25 with a notch extending therefrom, a link having an opening correspondingly notched, a coupling-pin having a projection adapted to pass through the notch of the shank and interlock with the notch of the link, and a tem- 30 porary closure for the notch in the shackle-shank, said closure being displaced by the re-

moval of the coupling-pin, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination, a shackle having its shanks formed with transversely - alining 35 openings, and having one of the openings provided with a notch extending therefrom, a link having an opening correspondingly notched, a coupling-pin having a projection to pass through the notch of the shank and interlock 40 with the notch of the link, and a key of wood or like material fitted into the notch of the shank, substantially as set forth.

4. In combination, a shackle having its shanks formed with transversely - alining 45 openings, one of the openings having a notch extending therefrom tapering throughout its length and of dovetail shape, a link having an opening provided with a notch near one side of the opening, a coupling-pin having a 50 projection midway of its ends to pass through the notch of the shank and interlock with the notch of the link, and a tapering key of wedge form secured in the notch of the shank, sub- 55 stantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES HAASE.

Witnesses:

PETER V. HASLAM,
GEO. E. PHINNEY.