L. & O. KAHNWEILER.

SEA ANCHOR AND OIL TANK.

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1,133,154. Patented Mar. 23, 1915.

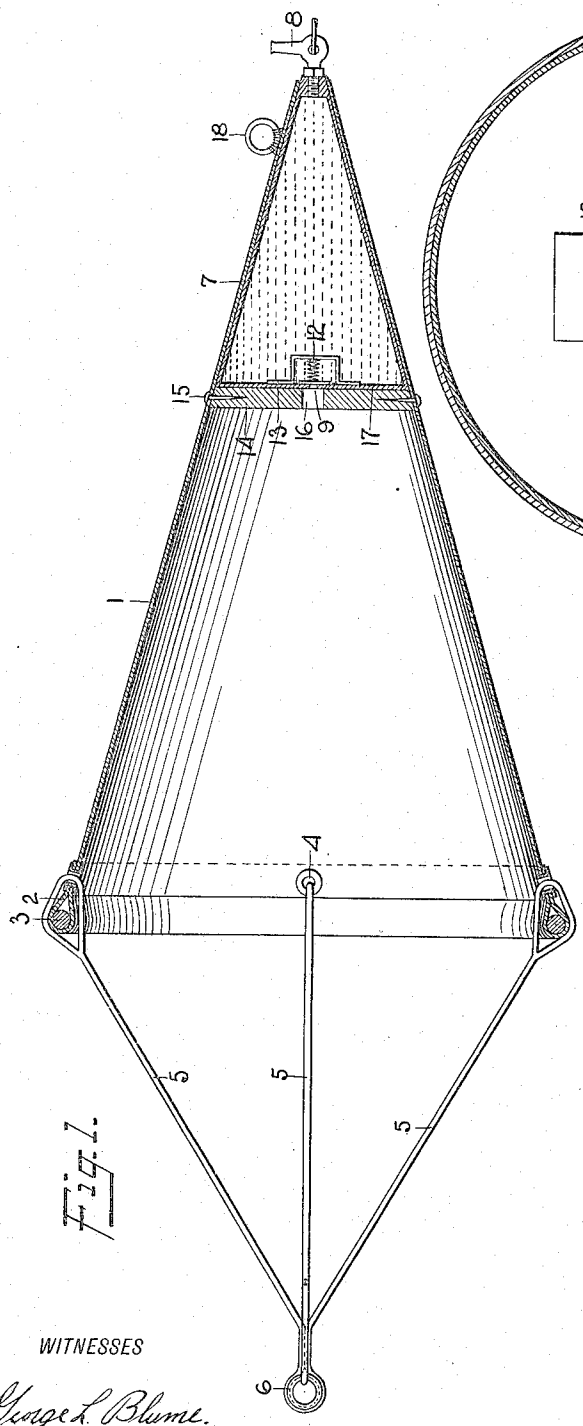

Fig. 1.

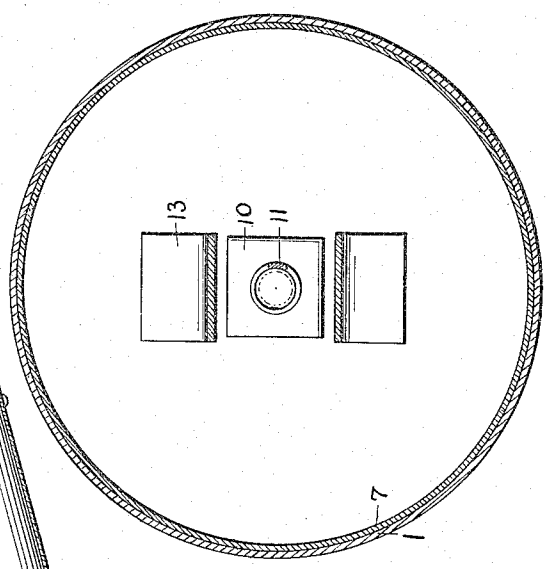

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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SEA-ANCHOR AND OIL-TANK.

1,133,154. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 23, 1915.

Application filed November 19, 1914. Serial No. 873,060.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS KAHNWEILER and OSCAR KAHNWEILER, both citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sea-Anchor and Oil-Tank, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in sea anchors, and particularly to sea anchors provided with oil tanks, and has for an object to produce an improved construction of anchor co-acting with an oil tank secured to the anchor which is adapted to supply oil to the waves previous to their striking the anchor.

Another object of the invention is to provide a combined funnel-shaped sea anchor and an oil tank conforming to the apex of the anchor which is formed with means for dispensing oil substantially in proportion to the amount of strain brought on the anchor so that a greater or less amount of oil is spread on the water according to the movement thereof.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section through a sea anchor and oil tank embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is a section through Fig. 1 on line 2—2, the same being on an enlarged scale.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 indicates a cone-shaped body formed of canvas or other suitable flexible material. The large end of the body 1 is provided with a turned-over portion or hem 2 in which is arranged a bracing member 3 which may be a flexible cable, but is preferably a stiff metal ring, as for instance an iron or steel ring. A plurality of eyelets 4 are provided in the body 1 adjacent the ring 3 as shown in Fig. 1, these eyelets being of any desired kind. Threaded through the eyelets 4 are ropes or cables 5 which are connected together or inserted in an eyelet or ring 6 to which a cable may be connected, said cable being designed to be also connected to a boat or other structure using the anchor. When the device is used in connection with a boat the water enters the large end of the body 1 and consequently pulls upon the cable secured to ring 6 or rather the action is the reverse, that is, the cable pulls against ring 6 and the strain is communicated through cables or ropes 5 to body 1 which will retard the movement of the cable secured to ring 6 and the boat connected with said cable.

Arranged at the apex of the body 1 is a receptacle 7, preferably of metal, which contains oil designed to be dispensed or distributed when the device is in use, the oil flowing through a suitable cock 8. This valve or cock may be of any size, and may be turned on full or only partially as desired. The end of the receptacle 7 opposite valve 8 is provided with an aperture 9 normally covered by plate 10, which plate is pressed by spring 11 held in place by a suitable guiding pin 12 and a bracket 13. A cover or plate 14 preferably of wood is secured to the body 1 by suitable securing means, as for instance nails 15 so as to hold the receptacle 7 at the apex of the body. The cap or plate 14 is provided with an opening 16 arranged to register with opening 9 so that when the device is in use water may pass through opening 16 and opening 9 and compress spring 11 so that the water passing into the receptacle will displace the oil therein which flows out of valve 8. It will be evident that the amount of water entering the receptacle 7 will be largely in proportion to the drag or pull on the device as the spring 11 will resist to a greater or less extent the moving of plate 10, which is in fact a valve member, from contact with the top 17 of the receptacle. The plate 10 is preferably secured to spring 11 so that the spring will automatically hold the plate in proper position for closing aperture 9 whenever the water pressure will permit. Secured to the body 1 near the apex is a haul-back ring 18 to which a cable or rope of any kind may be secured in order to take in or move the anchor into the boat whenever desired.

In operation when it is desired to use the combined sea anchor and oil tank, a cable is secured to the boat and to ring 6. Also the valve 8 is opened entirely or as much as desired, and the device is then thrown overboard. A strain on the ring 6 will cause the body 1 to fill with water and as the pressure increases spring 11 will be overcome and water will enter tank 7, whereupon an equal amount of oil will escape through valve 8 so as to smooth the waves. After the oil has been all used, or if for any reason whatever it is desired to recover the anchor, a cable which has previously been secured

to ring 18 is pulled and the anchor will be turned so that the point will be nearest the boat. This will allow the anchor to be hauled in easily.

What we claim is—

1. In an anchor and tank of the character described, a flexible casing open at one end, means for connecting said casing with a boat, an oil tank arranged in said casing, a valve arranged at the bottom of said tank, and a spring pressed valve member arranged at the top, said spring pressed valve member being designed to be overcome by the water entering the casing so as to force the oil from the tank.

2. In a sea anchor of the character described, a conical-shaped bag of flexible material, a metallic ring at the large end of the bag for holding the mouth continually open, means connected with said bag at the large end for acting as retaining cables, an oil tank arranged at the apex of the bag, a valve for controlling the outflow of oil from said tank, and a spring pressed valve for controlling the amount of water or air allowed to enter said oil tank.

3. In a sea anchor of the character described, a conical-shaped body, an oil tank arranged at the apex of said body, a valve arranged adjacent the apex of the tank for controlling the outflow of oil from the tank, a valve member arranged at the opposite end of said tank, said valve member including in its construction a plate, a spring for normally holding said plate in a predetermined position, and means for holding said spring in operative position, and a retaining member connected with said body for retaining said tank in said body.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS KAHNWEILER.
OSCAR KAHNWEILER.

Witnesses:
R. GOLDBERG,
FRANK RICHARD.