

Setting the fluke/shank angle

Introduction

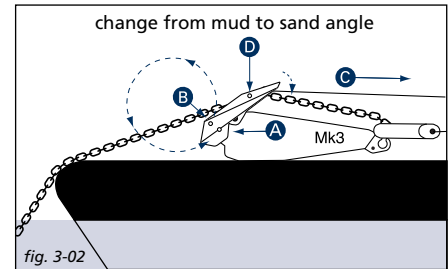
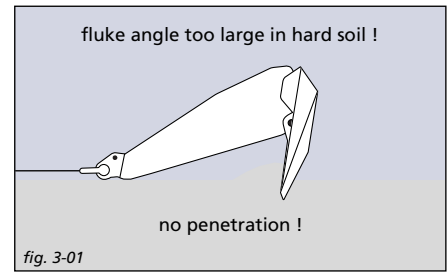
In soil such as sand and medium to hard clay, an anchor with a fluke/shank angle of 32° will give the highest holding power. An anchor with a 50° fluke/shank angle in this soil will not penetrate but will drag along the seabed. If used in mud a 50° fluke/shank angle is appropriate. An anchor with a 32° fluke/shank angle will penetrate less and generate lower holding capacity in mud (fig. 3-01).

The Stevpris Mk5 anchor has an additional fluke/shank angle setting of 41° , which can be adopted in certain layered soil conditions (table M).

Changing the fluke/shank angle on the Stevpris Mk3

This can be carried out within half an hour with the Stevpris anchor upside down on deck.

Secure the anchor on deck. Connect a tugger wire (C) to the holes (D) on the bottom side of the fluke. Change from mud to sand angle by removing the locking plates and the two rear pins in (B), decrease the fluke/shank angle by hauling the cable (C). Reinstall the pins and locking plates in (A). Seal weld the lock-ing plates, do not weld them to the pins (fig. 3-02).



Soil type	Optimal fluke/shank angle setting
Very soft clay (mud)	50°
Certain layered soils	41° *
Medium to hard clay or sand	32°

* Stevpris Mk5 only

table M

Setting the fluke/shank angle

Change from sand to the mud position, increase angle by veering (C), change over pin and locking plates from (A) to (B). No special welding requirements (fig. 3-03).

Changing the fluke/shank angle on the Stevpris Mk5 Changing the fluke/shank angle on the Stevpris Mk5 anchor is even quicker. No welding required. Veering and hauling (C) to change the fluke/shank angle as above, the pin however remains in (A), the locking plate is secured by means of a cotter pin (fig. 3-04).

