What makes "Ultra Anchor" special?

Some sailors say that "the value of the boat can be measured by its anchor". Some boaters believe that the vessel anchor is more important then its engine. Any boater who has had their families and friends lives tied to an anchor under storm conditions can verify these statements. Would you trust your families' lives to your current anchor?

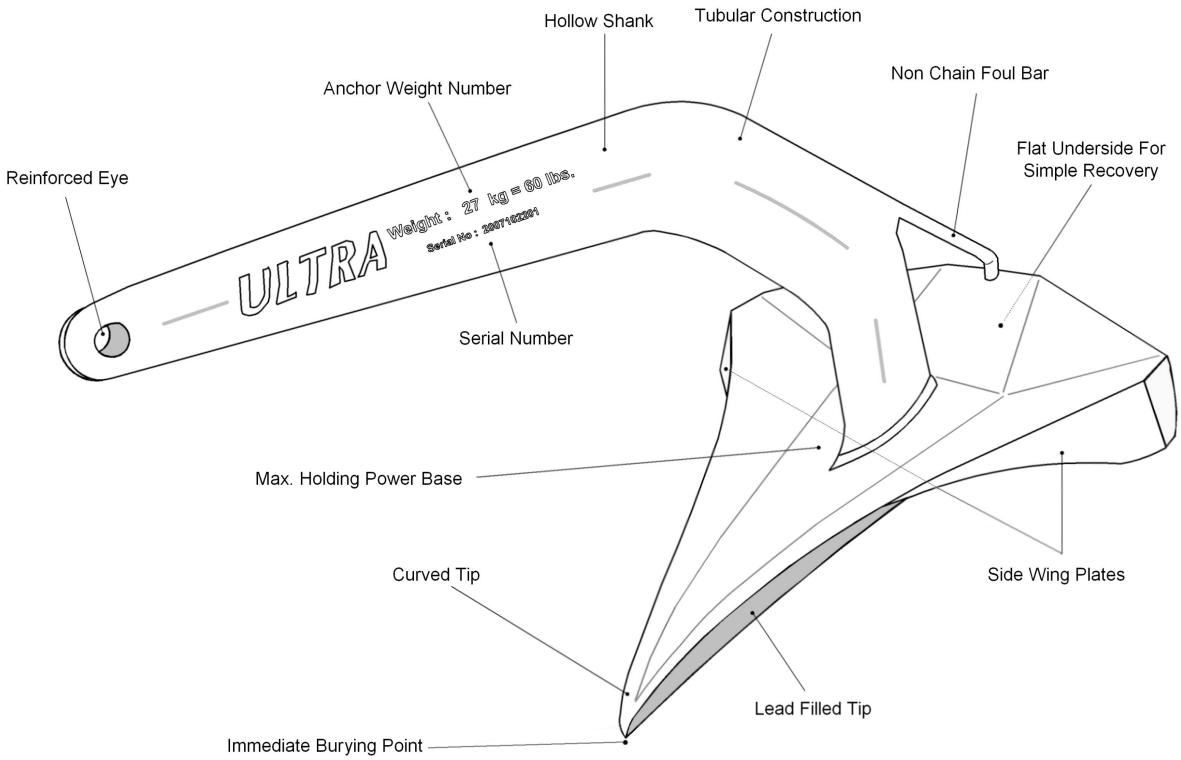
So what constitutes the best anchor for all conditions?

Our most known source of information for that question is books, our friends' experiences or anchor tests conducted by magazines. Unfortunately, magazines generally only have the ability to test and compare anchors (usually on one bottom type – sand) for two performance features;

1. The setting ability of an anchor
2. The anchors holding power ratio

However, there are many more circumstances that we encounter when deploying, setting and recovering anchors that are of similar importance in real world conditions. To best understand how a particular anchor operates and performs on the sea floor, you should fist research the design features and manufacturing techniques that aid or inhibit its performance.

Below you can find what sort of characteristics an anchor should have and what would we say about Ultra in a list. Please, ask those questions to yourself about all other anchors that you know and compare your answers with Ultra. This way you could understand why and how different is the Ultra Anchor.



CHARACTERISTICS THAT AN ANCHOR SHOULD HAVE!

1. Does the anchor require experience to use?

2. Does the anchor instantly set on each occasion?

3. Are you required to set the anchor, or does it set independently?

4. Once set, does the anchor instantly generate its maximum holding power without shifting?

5. In a changing wind or tide conditions will the anchor release?

6. Could it be used as a bow anchor? Does it only hold on sand or could it perform enough at every sort of sea beds?

7. Does the anchor penetrate immediately?

8. Does the anchor have a self righting capability without having a roll bar?

9. Will the anchor penetrate weed or grassy bottom conditions?

10. Will the anchor penetrate hard mud or clay bottom conditions?

11. Should it only be pulled slow or could it immediately hold even you pull it fast?

12. Could it penetrate without requiring the chain weight?

13. Does it immediately hold without sliding and not damaging the underwater life?

14. Does the anchor design assist it to set in all bottom conditions?

15. Does it have some details making your anchor hard to be cleaned by keeping mud and weed on?

16. Is the anchor self aligning onto the bow roller?

17. Does the design allow the anchor to suit your bow roller assembly?

18. Does it suitable to most of the bow rollers?

19. Is the anchor's shank length enough short to keep it away from hitting the other mechanisms when reeling in and out?

20. Is the anchor tip able to be bent under extreme forces?

21. Is the anchor shank able to bend or break under force?

22. Does it have a strong connection between shank and body?

23. Is the shank eye reinforced to avoid failure?

24. Does its shank hole work good without constricting the swivel?

25. Does it make your boat more beautiful?

ULTRA ANCHOR'S CHARACTER;

1. No, it does not require. It could be used with a little experience because; all deficiencies of other popular anchors were overcome. Ultra could tolerate a lot of mistakes taking place in anchoring.

2. Yes, if it is used in a proper way, it hold nearly at each attempt.
It is mostly enough to pay attention on 2 simple rules to use Ultra in a proper way;

a) To find the minimum scope ratio; please, multiply the depth which is measured from the bow roller by the Beaufort (wind speed)
For Instance: Depth: 5m(From the bow roller to the sea bed) , Wind Speed: 6 Beaufort
Minimum scope is = 5 x6 = 30meter
b) Set your anchor slowly by backward rotation. Please, see that the boat head goes down and comes up.

3. It starts penetrating without sliding. To do that Ultra's tip is curved. The sharpest point of Ultra was kept at the bedrock place. Also, we had the anchor weight press that point by designing the bottom part sitting on the sea bed as slightly concave. Depending on that geometry when you pull Ultra, it directly starts to scratch the sea bed and penetrates. That is a very important difference because; most of the other anchors look for a place to hitch on the sea bed. Ultra on the other hand creates its own place to hitch and directly penetrates to the sea bed.

4. I does not come out under extreme forces like plough style of anchors. Since, its dipper style body is concave; it doesn't have a tendency to come out. However, the best difference is its curved tip. Depending on that curved tip, how much you force Ultra that much it penetrates into the sea bed and creates that much more holding power and provide balance.

5. Even the wind direction changes for 180 degree, Ultra is the only anchor that can supply enough holding power. It makes it like this; when the shank is pulled to one side by chain, shank also wants to turn the body to the same direction. At that moment, Ultra's falling over to one side is blocked by wideness of anchor body and this makes it stay at the penetrating position. When an anchor at this position is pulled, it has a tendency to penetrate and it does not come out. Ultra reduplicate this working style when the wind direction changes again and adapts itself to the new condition and assimilate its holding power.

6. When Ultra's rates were defined, we did not want to have very big surfaces comparing with its weight. That means we did not load heavy weight to a small surface. By considering that we had an anchor performing better against the resistances that makes it harder for anchors perform better. By lead filled tip this effect became more active. While this positive effect is gained, you may think that by decreasing the holding surface, the holding power decreases, too. This could be right for other anchors. However, with Ultra's patented curved and lead filled tip form, Ultra takes itself deeper on the sea bed and creates high holding powers. Both effective penetrating and high holding power could be supplied in that way. Other anchors having large holding surfaces especially the aluminum ones that works in the opposite way.
Those anchors can supply high holding powers if they can penetrate. However, that is an baffling case. Light wing shaped holding surfaces may work on sand but on hard sea beds such as gravel they do not work. However, the bow anchor should work on every sort of sea beds. Ultra works on every sort of sea beds. Therefore, it is available to be used as the bow anchor.

7. Due to Ultra's surfaces is not that big in comparison with their weight, it penetrates to the bottom that you throw it. However, anchors with large surfaces especially aluminum ones do not directly penetrate into the sea bed. Mostly, they slide on the sea bed and go somewhere else. Even they go to the thrown place, since the chain will touch the bottom first, they fall over the chain and creates a holding problem.

8. Roll bar is an easy and cheap detail that turns an anchor to penetrating position. However, anchors having roll bar detail can not go deeper in the sea bed depending on the resistance that this roll bars create. Consequently, those anchors appear like they are holding well but if the force on those anchors increase, they may come out. Since, they are unable to penetrate deeper because of their roll bars.
Ultra solved that problem without using a roll bar. It makes it in this way; its shank is designed as hollow which makes it light, the extra weight gained from here is transferred to the tip as lead. That means its center of gravity is taken to below. Thereby if Ultra falls backward to the ground, it easily turns to penetrating position with the assistance of its unresisting bar and below central gravity point. Whether it could not complete its movement for some reason it completes it with the first movement of the chain. But even all those mentioned things do not take place; Ultra has a geometry which can have it penetrate while it's on one side.

9. The weeds about 50-60cm long that we can see often are not a problem for Ultra. However, even rarely at some places we can see weeds about 2m long or even longer which could be defined as “cornfields”. For an anchor to supply a real holding power, it should penetrate to the routes of those weeds. Thus the anchor should smash those weeds with its own weight first then it should penetrate to their roots when you pull it. To smash that long weed, the anchor weight is more important then the anchor geometry. Based on our tests, there is not a single anchor including admiralty that can smash those weeds if it is lighter then 45kg. Besides, some anchors with their large surfaces can not smash them even they are heavier then 45kg. They slide on weeds. Ultra however, minimum 45kg and the heavier ones with its not overstated holding surface, non-projecting geometry and pointed tip can smash those weeds and penetrate to their routes.
Nevermore an experienced sailor knows that he should not anchor on that sort of places to protect sea life.

10. Anchors can not penetrate in rocks; they can hitch like a hook in between rocks. Ultra’s tip especially for that reason is contracted and its pointed part located at the bottom. Depending on those futures it can even hitch a small place in between rocks. On the other hand, it is Ultra’s advantage that it has only one part which is supposed to hitch. Because, the anchors having more then one part that can hitch should be positioned in balance. However, mostly even one tip hitches, the other part does not hitch and makes it turn and come out. This is not safe.

11. When we want an anchor to penetrate, if we pull it fast its tip mostly slides and it can not penetrate. Ultra’s tip however, especially curved and its pointed part located at the bottom. Plus, it’s filled with lead. When you pull Ultra fast, before you gain speed, it already scratches the sea bed and penetrates. But those characteristics are so effective that even is pulled that fast that is impossible for other anchors penetrate, Ultra mostly penetrates and holds.

12. Ultra’s curved tip gives him a great opportunity to penetrate that all other anchors do not have. By reason of this patented future, Ultra does not require chain weight to start penetrating.

13. Yes, with the advantage of its curved tip form, when you pull it, it unbelievably starts to penetrate directly without sliding. Therefore, the damage caused by Ultra on the sea bed is so low that considering all other anchors we can say that Ultra is the best environment-friendly anchor.

14. There is no projected part on Ultra that makes to use it harder. That case is gained in by its different working style.

15. There is not a single open place on Ultra which is hard to clean.

16. Ultra anchor automatically shoots forward when you want to use it. You do not have to push it. That case is gained in by its central gravity location.

17. When you are recovering Ultra, if it is coming backward to your bow roller, when its shank tip penetrates to your bow roller and Ultra stands up for 45 degree, it align itself to the right position. Depending on its central gravity location, it does that effectively. If the bow roller is swing type, anchor shank penetrates at vertical position first and then it starts to stand up with the swing, under that condition when Ultra wants to align it self the bow roller’s inside measurements should let it. Otherwise, the inside measure of the bow roller is not wide enough, it holds the shank like a key bit when it is about to turn.
The other problem is the high pulling speed of the windlass. Some windlasses could take Ultra backward while it was just about to align itself. For those windlasses, when Ultra starts to penetrate the bow roller, you should wait for a second for the Ultra to align itself then you can recover it again when it is in right position. Another point that you should pay attention on is that the possibility of Ultra to get out from your bow roller while it is aligning itself. That should only take place rarely on seaway. To not let this happen you should use “reverse U” on your bow roller.

18. Unfortunately, there is no standard on bow rollers. Boats bow rollers are so different from each others. It is not possible for an anchor to suit all type of bow rollers for 100%. However, we worked a lot on the design of Ultra’s shank; we tried to find the best geometry for its shank by trying it on more then 100 boat. We now believe that we achieved this. Ultra now could be used 90% of the bow rollers without any modifications.

19. Ultra’s shank length is shorter then the all old style anchors. That design took place without making a concession of its features. Therefore, Ultra sits on most bow rollers without not touching almost to any place on the bow of the boats including furling rollers of the sail boats.

20. To transfer the weight to one part on Ultra, we used thin plates while composing it. Under this condition, it could be thought as its tip should be weak. Therefore, we used supporting parts from inside to the tip.

21. All materials used in technology have some resistance limits. If those limits are exceeded, materials come to grief. To lighten the Ultra shank, we especially did not design a thick shank. However, shank cross section by diffusing the load in balance could supply high breaking loads in spite of its thin and light design. Also this is also corrected by the truth that we did not have any Ultra with bent shank till today. Because, when we were designing the Ultra's shank we took all forces for a boat may encounter into consideration. However, one day, if Ultra hitches between rocks and the boat forces it for too much to one side, it for sure may bend.

22. The connection between the Ultra's body and shank is designed by considering all hard conditions that Ultra can face. Since it is welded, it does not unravel. We had enough breaking strength by adding hidden extra reinforcements to the back of body plate.

23. The ambit of the shank hole is especially reinforced by considering its small cross section and all hard conditions that Ultra can face.

24. The shank hole is purposely designed as circular. It is not a dual hole. Therefore, if you pull the chain from opposite direction, it does not let shank + swivel + chain group be like "Z" by constricting.

25. There is no detail on Ultra designing by esthetical concern. All details are designed only by performing concern. However, when correct details supporting each other come together, there occurred a natural harmony. Beyond its good look, Ultra is strong and efficient. Ultra makes your boat more beautiful at the much seen part of your boat.