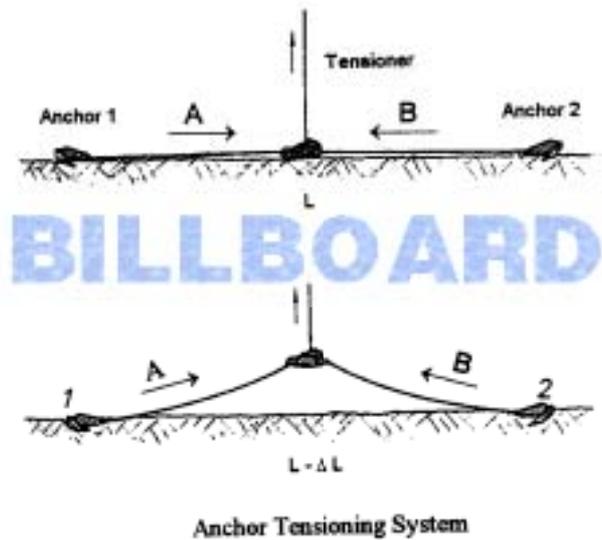
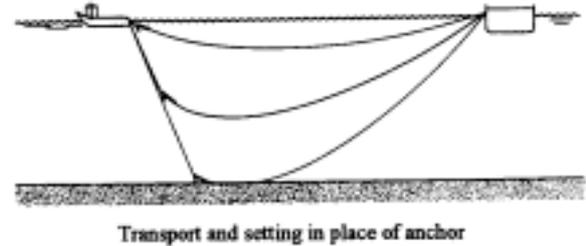


# DEPLOYMENT AND RECOVERY OF ANCHOR

## DEPLOYMENT OF ANCHOR

The anchor must be placed on the seabed with the shank pointing upwards and in the direction of the structure to be anchored. The main line is kept taut as the anchor is lowered, by the pennant wire which is hauled in by the supply vessel. The winch of the structure to be anchored must also be hauled in gently to ensure that the anchor remains directly below the supply vessel.

*A similar procedure is followed in setting a line equipped with a chaser. The anchor hooked by the chaser is hauled by the supply vessel, which drops the anchor at the selected location. The chaser is then slid along the line from the ship to the support to be anchored.*



## LINE PRETENSION

### Precautions before Line Pretension

After the anchors are set, the lines must be tightened for alignment. During the pretension phase, the anchors trip, penetrate, and may begin their burial. The line lengths to be hauled in measure a few tens of metres. If the length to be hauled in is too long (more than 50 or 100 m), it is necessary to raise the line and to check whether fouling by the flukes or a defect in the anchor is preventing the anchor from operating normally.

### Methods of Application of Line Pretension

- a.) The service vessel which has set the anchor: the vessel applies a force on the anchor line so as to cause the anchor to commence penetration.
- b.) The floating support itself if equipped with winches: the lines may be pulled two at a time causing their penetration a burial. The displacement of the anchors must be controlled.
- c.) Tensioning systems: Shows the anchors and the tensioner in their initial position. Shows how a vertical force may be applied to the tensioner which rises and causes the anchors to move towards one another and start to penetrate the mudline.

## RECOVERY OF ANCHORING SYSTEMS

### Recovery by Pennant Wire

The anchor is normally recovered by the supply vessel which applies a pulling force to the pennant wire.

### By Chaser

For this purpose, the chaser is placed on the line before the installation of the anchoring system. The chaser slides along the line, hooks around the shank, and pushes against the crown. The anchor is pull out backwards.

### By Anchor Line

For specific reasons, it may be necessary to pull out the anchor using the anchoring line.

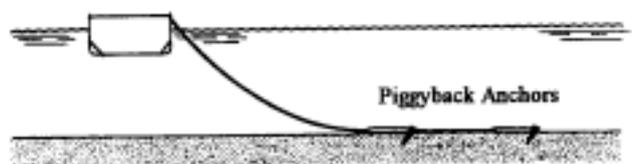
- a.) By the supply vessel, which raises the anchoring line up to the anchor.
- b.) By the support itself, which is positioned vertically above the anchor and pulls it out using its winches.

The pull-out force required in the anchoring line is slightly greater than the pull-out force required in the pennant wire.

## TYPE OF ANCHORING

### Piggyback Anchors

The piggyback is an assembly of two (or more) anchors, placed in series, one behind the other on the same anchoring line.



### Parallel Anchors

The parallel arrangement consists of two anchors placed in parallel and connected to the same line or the same fairlead. This procedure, which requires a high level of accuracy in setting of anchors, can be used for permanent anchoring systems.

