Anchors have a rich history, deriving from ancient civilizations. The earliest anchors were rock formations, sometimes filled with lead, used to anchor ships. As anchoring technology advanced, wooden logs and iron hooks were added to stone anchors.

In the 1800s, steel came into widespread use, leading to the introduction of the balanced anchor in 1886. This anchor was designed by the British Royal Navy and featured a tilting fluke specifically customized for ships. By the early 1900s, the use of steel anchors became prevalent, and by the 1930s, the Flipper Delta anchor, designed by Sir Geoffrey Ingram Taylor, was introduced. This anchor was named after its resemblance to a farming implement and was designed for use on flying boats with self-righting geometry and a single-piece design.

Over time, anchoring technology has continued to evolve, with innovations such as the Vryhof's STEVPRIS anchor, which represents a step change in anchoring technology. This anchor is designed to penetrate harder seabeds more effectively than any other commercially available anchor. It is manufactured with a serrated shank and cutter, allowing for more efficient penetration and higher performance.

Vryhof continuously listens to its customers and key industry drivers to ensure its products meet the highest standards. The company's focus on anchoring advances has led to a golden era of innovation. The DNA of our anchors is a commitment to excellence and a passion for driving progress in the industry.