

(No Model.)

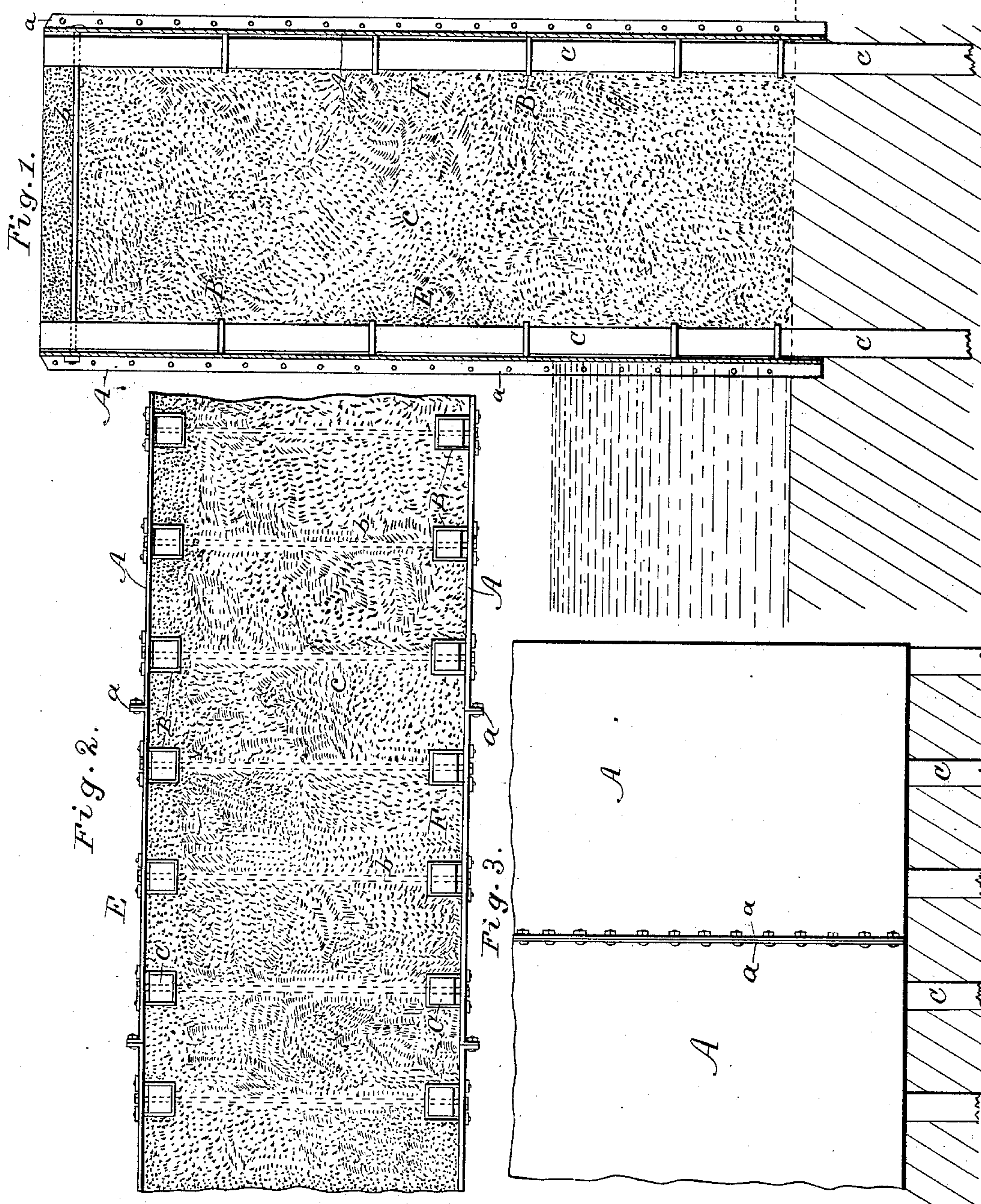
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. A. HYATT.

JETTY.

No. 314,940.

Patented Mar. 31, 1885.



WITNESSES:

Thos. Houghton.

A. G. Lyne.

INVENTOR:

Frank A. Hyatt

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ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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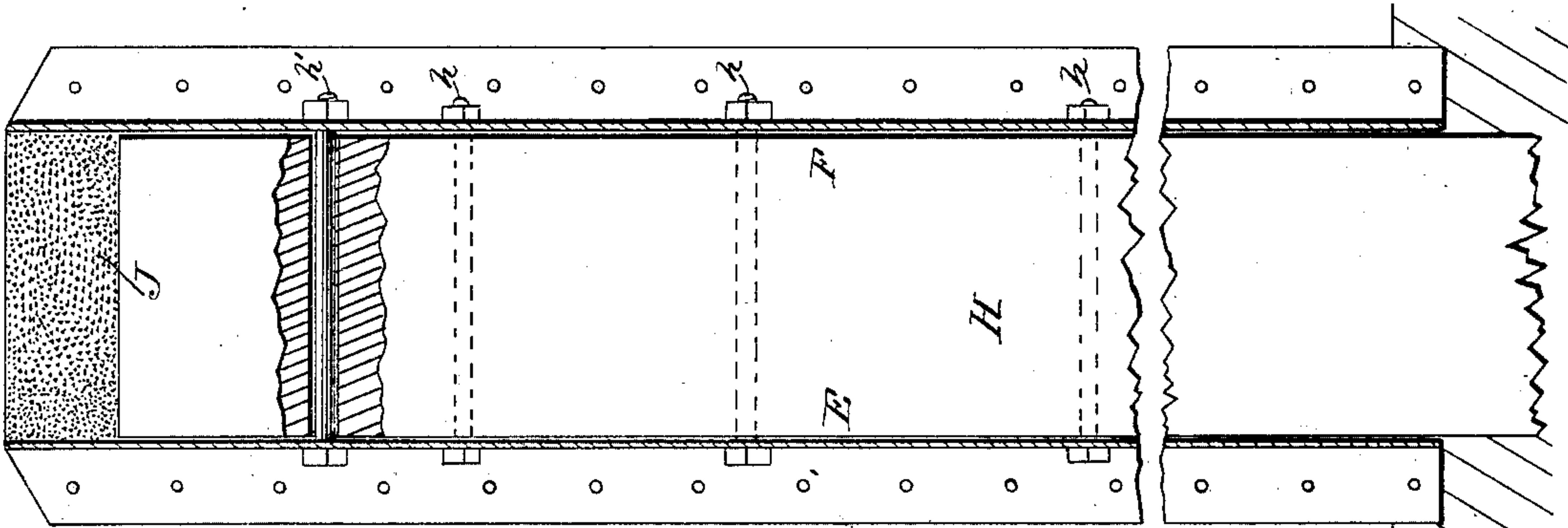


Fig. 4.

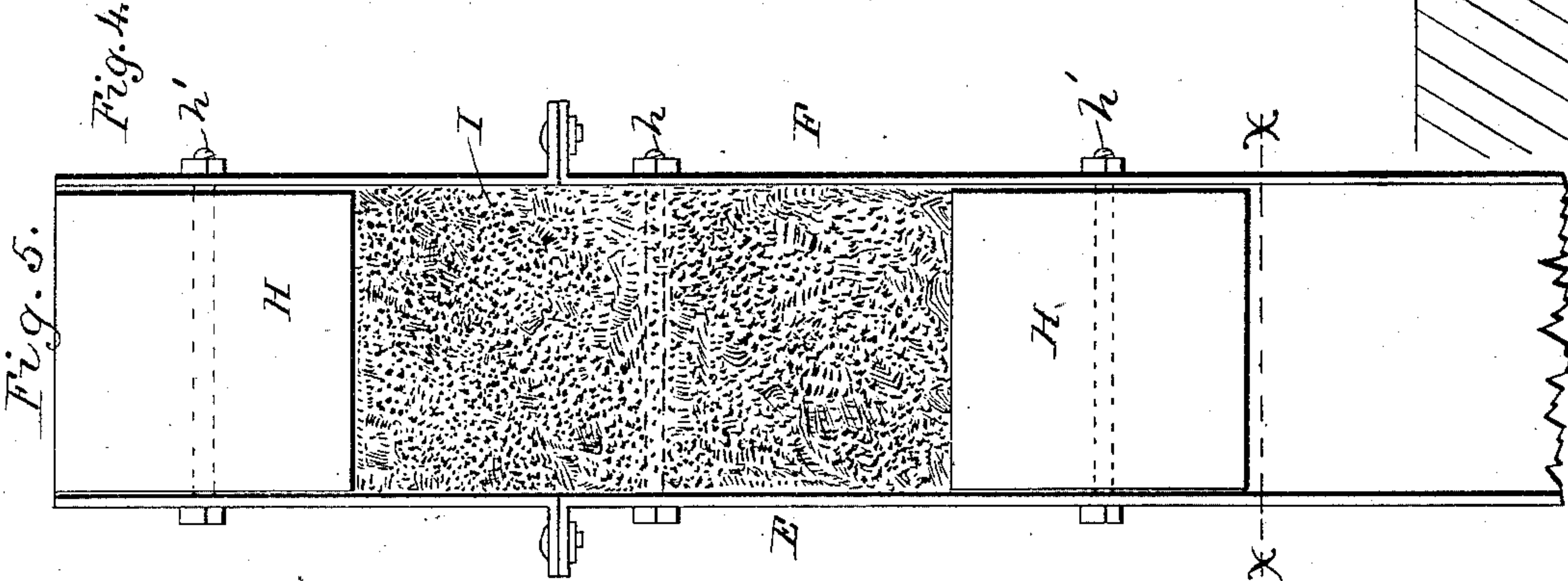


Fig. 5.

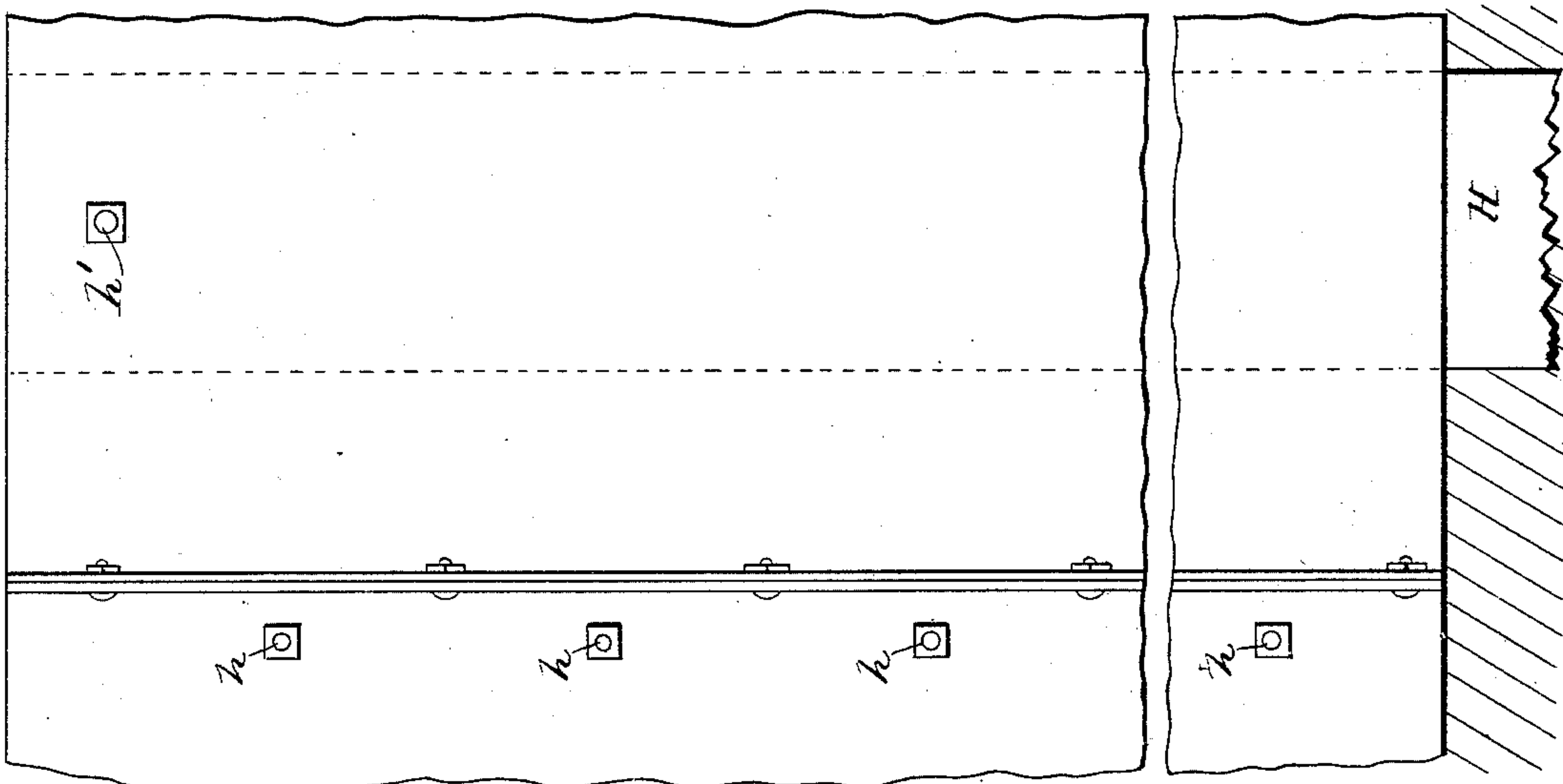


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JETTY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,940, dated March 31, 1885.

Application filed June 4, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. HYATT, of Sabine Pass, in the county of Jefferson and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Jetties, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a jetty in which the wood-work shall be completely protected against the teredo.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-section of my improved jetty. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a partial side elevation of the same, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section; Fig. 5, a plan, with the block J shown in Fig. 4 removed; and Fig. 6, an elevation of a modified form of the jetty.

A indicates a metallic plate having rectangular staples or loops B secured to one side thereof in vertical rows, and C indicates wooden piles, which are driven down through the staples into the mud at the bottom of a river or part of the sea. Each plate is formed with flanges *a* at its vertical edges, by which one plate may be secured to another with rivets or bolts to form a continuous partition. Two such partitions, E F, are arranged parallel with each other, from, say, eight to thirty feet apart, and are bolted together at the top by a bolt, *b*, passing through the upper ends of the opposite piles and through the plates, the bolts being put in after the piles are driven down. The space between the two partitions is then filled with sand and mud *c*, forming a wall, and the top is to be covered with shells or concrete. With this construction the wooden piles are completely embedded in mud and sand, so that they cannot be reached by the teredo. In driving down the piles the lower ends of the plates are also partially embedded in the mud, as shown in Fig. 1, which prevents washing at the base of the structure.

The above-described form of the jetty is adapted for use in deep water, or where the current is very strong, and great strength in the jetty is required.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 I have shown a modification of the jetty, in which the two partitions E F, formed by the metal plates, are placed about one foot and one inch apart, and piles H about one foot square in cross section are driven down between the plates. Before the piles are driven down, the plates of one partition are connected to those of the other by cross-bolts *h*, and, after the piles are driven down between the bolts *h*, bolts *h'* are passed through the upper ends of the piles, connecting them to the plates. The spaces between the piles are then filled with mud I, and a block of concrete, J, is placed at the top between the plates or partitions, and covering the upper ends of the piles. This construction makes a narrower wall, but one that is suitable for use in shallow water.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of two partitions formed of metal plates, and a series of piles driven down between the partitions for supporting the same, bolts for connecting the upper ends of the piles with the plates, and a suitable filling for the space between the partitions, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of two partitions formed of metal plates, a series of piles connected to either partition by staples arranged on the inner sides of the partitions, bolts connecting the upper ends of opposite piles together, and a filling of sand or mud for the space between the partitions, substantially as shown and described.

FRANK A. HYATT.

Witnesses:

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SOLON C. KEMON.