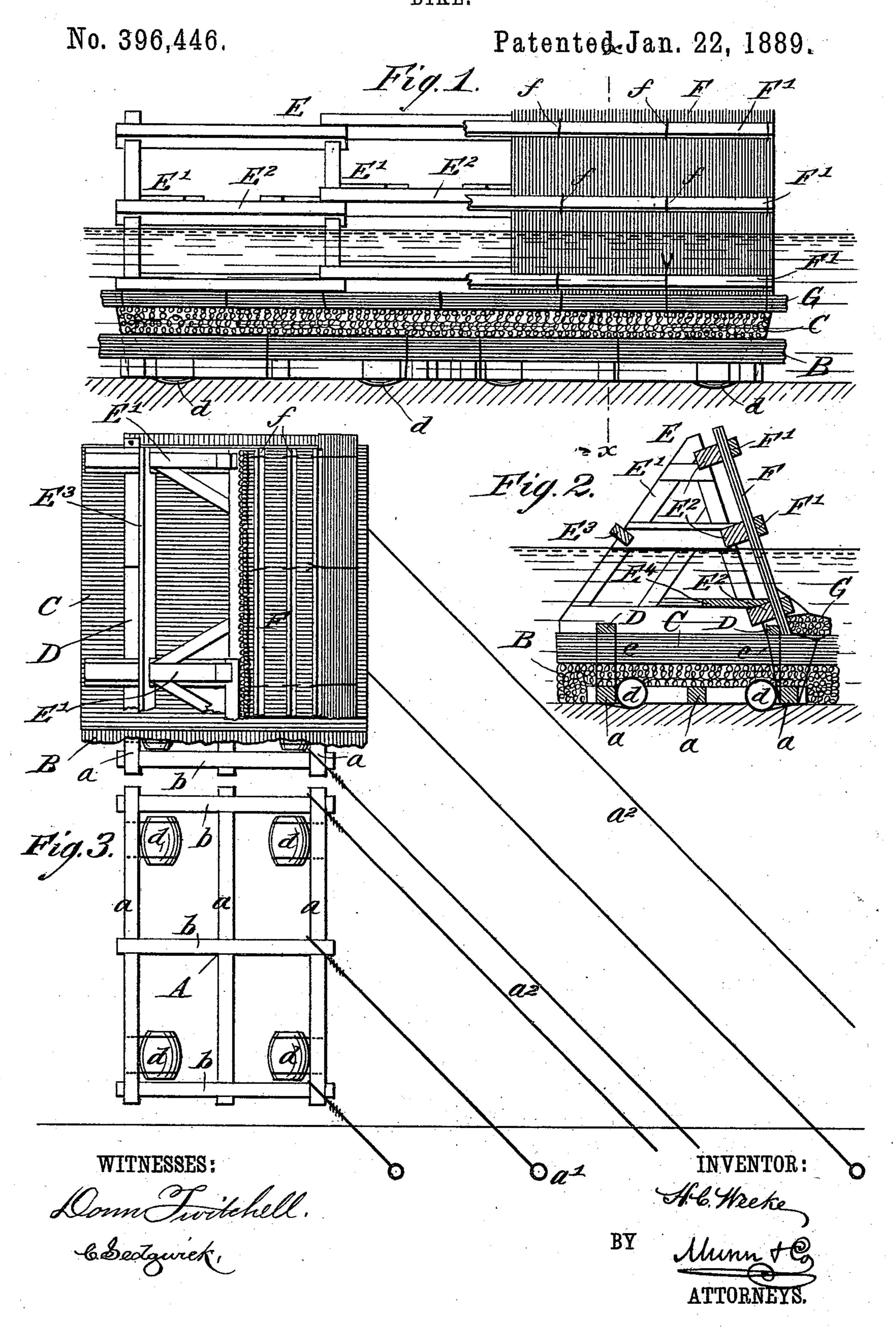
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DIKE.



## United States Patent Office.

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## DIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,446, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed November 6, 1888. Serial No. 290,101. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Henry Christophfer Weeke, of the city and county of St. Charles, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Dike, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a broken front elevation of a dike made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same on

line x x of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a broken plants view.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawings, and then

pointed out in the claims.

My new dike is constructed on partly a floating frame, A, gradually sunk by the weight of the dike as the construction continues. The said floating frame is anchored by lines  $a^2 a^2$  and piles a' a', or other means, and is composed of the timbers a and cross-timbers b b, firmly secured together.

d d are barrels or other floats lashed to the frame A. Upon the frame or float A is placed a thick layer, B, of matting, composed of rails, brush, poles, willows, or other similar material.

Transversely to the layer B, and upon the same, is a layer, C, of the same or like material as layer B, and so on, till the dike is from two to four feet above the water. These layers are lashed to the frame A by wire e and timbers D D. On the timbers D of the float is built an inclined trestle, E, to reach above high-water mark, composed of A-shaped frames E' and the front horizontal timbers, E<sup>2</sup>E<sup>2</sup>, securely fastened to the said end frames.

 $E^3$  is a horizontal timber at the back of the end frames, E. The bars  $E^2$  support the close layers F of rails, brush, willows, or poles held in inclined position and bound to the bars  $E^2$  by wires f and outer clamp-timbers, F'.

At the bottom of the rails, brushes, willows, or poles F are lashed upon the layer C of rails, brushes, willows, or poles, a bundle, G, of wil-

lows, rails, brush, or poles, (shown clearly in the drawings,) which protects the lower ends of the rails, brush, willows, or poles F and 50 prevents water from flowing between the layers C and the inclined layer F of the poles, rails, willows, or brush. On this bundle G from two to four feet of rock are to be put to hold it firmly in place.

The trestle-frames E are each constructed with tables E<sup>4</sup>, on which stones are to be placed to hold the trestle down and in place.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 60 Patent, is—

1. A dike comprising a float-frame, layers of poles, brush, willows, or rails thereon, trestle E, and inclined front layer, F, of poles, brush, willows, rails, or other similar mate- 65 rial, substantially as described.

2. The float-frame A and opposite layers, B C, of poles, brush, willows, or rails, in combination with a trestle, E, and inclined layer F, of poles, brush, willows, or rails, substan- 70 tially as described.

3. The trestle E, built upon layers of poles, brushes, rails, or willows, and a float-frame, and formed with shelves E<sup>4</sup>, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The float-frame A, layers B C thereon of poles, rails, brush, or willows or other material, and the trestle composed of A-shaped end frames and the front bars, E<sup>2</sup> E<sup>2</sup>, in combination with the layer of poles, brush, wil- 80 lows, or rails F, bound to the bars E<sup>2</sup>, substantially as described.

5. The float-frame and layers of poles, brush, rails, or willows thereon and the trestle-frame and inclined poles, willows, rails, or 85 brush F, in combination with the bundle of poles, brush, willows, or rails G, secured at the bottom of the poles F, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
Louis H. Breker,
William F. Bloebaum.