

(No Model.)

J. PERRET.
PILE COVERING.

No. 539,485.

Patented May 21, 1895.

Fig. 1

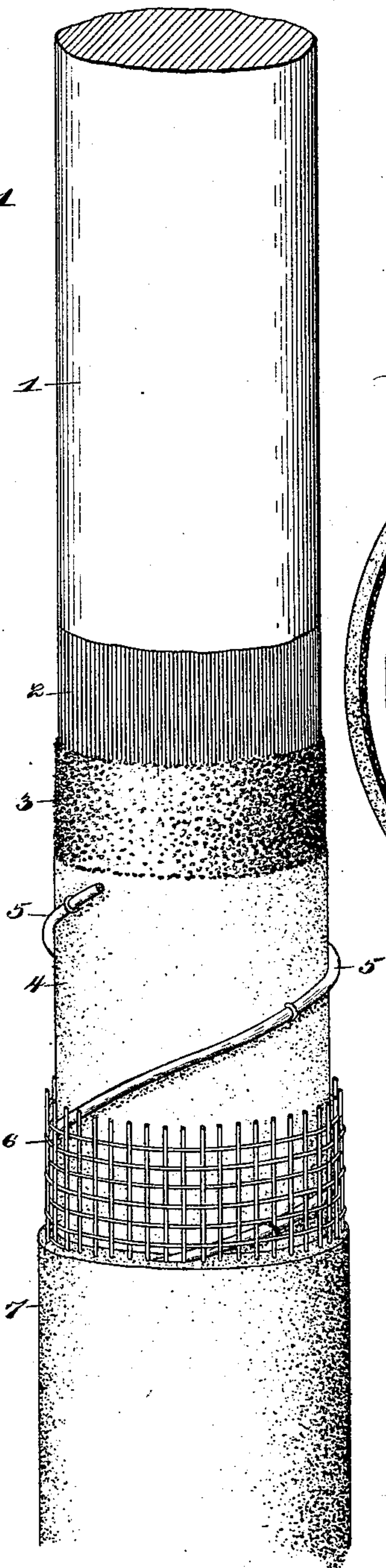
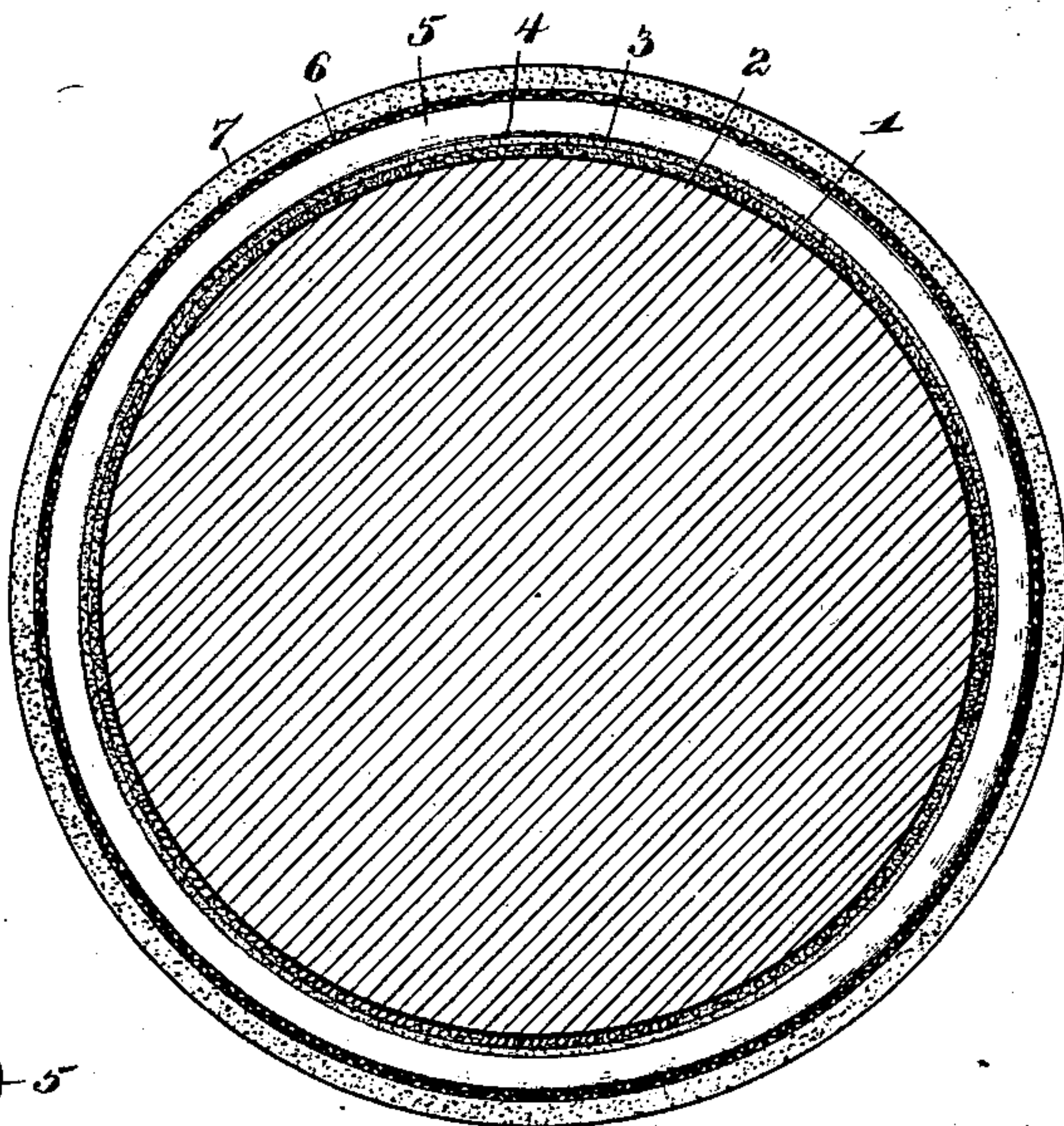


Fig. 2.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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By *his* Attorneys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH PERRET, OF EVERETT, WASHINGTON.

PILE-COVERING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,485, dated May 21, 1895.

Application filed December 27, 1894. Serial No. 533,106. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH PERRET, a citizen of the United States, residing at Everett, in the county of Snohomish and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Pile-Covering, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved construction of pile coverings, and it belongs to that class of pile coverings which are formed of asphalt, tar, cement, or the like. One object of the invention is to provide a more efficient and generally desirable structure than heretofore, and one that will be thorough in its protection of the pile. A second object is to make the arrangement as cheap as possible consistent with the proper quality thereof.

To these ends the invention consists in applying to the surface of a pile, the bark of which has been removed, a coating of coal tar, which serves a two-fold function by assisting in the protection of the pile, and by forming means for holding on the pile a coating of gravel. The tar while wet has sprinkled over it dry cement which adheres thereto. Around this a wire is wound, so as to furnish means for securing a wire screen around the pile. Finally this screen is covered with plastic cement which fills the meshes thereof, and which forms an effective covering for the pile.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a pile having my improved covering applied, the same being broken away at various points to disclose its construction. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of a pile.

The reference numeral 1 indicates the pile which must have had its bark removed throughout that portion which is to be submerged in the water. This barked portion of the pile is now covered with a thick coating of coal tar, which is represented by shaded lines 2 in Fig. 1. While this tar is yet wet it should have sprinkled thereon the gravel, designated by the numeral 3, and best shown in Fig. 1. This will adhere to the surface of the pile, and will be held thereon by means of the tar. The wet tar is again covered with dry cement, which should be applied sufficiently to cover the entire surface of the tar and to hide the same. The cement will stick to the tar as well as the gravel, and is designated by the numeral 4 in Fig. 1.

5 indicates a wire which should be stout, and should be wound spirally around the pile and over the part which has been treated, as just described. This wire should be secured firmly in place, and is provided for the two-fold purpose of holding the screen this way over the pile, and for providing means whereby the screen may be secured thereto. The screen 6 is next applied by wrapping it around the pile, and by securing it to the wire 5. This securing may be effected by any suitable means, such as by twisting the wire, of which the screen is composed, around the wire 5. Finally my improved covering is completed by applying to the screen a coating of plastic cement 7. This should be applied in quantities sufficient to fill the space between the screen and the post, and to completely cover the screen. The covering is now completed, and the pile so treated will last indefinitely, in fact, forever, provided the covering is not broken off.

It will be observed, that owing to the construction of the covering, it will be very difficult for it to be accidentally removed, and that the screen will operate to hold it securely in place.

As is well understood, piles are covered chiefly to prevent the numerous marine insects from boring them, which materially weakens them, and allows the water to reach the interior of the pile and rot the same.

The coal tar acts as a preservative of the pile while the gravel applied thereto makes it possible for the cement to be properly placed on the pile since the connection of the cement with the tar would be impossible, owing to the natural opposition which the tar and cement bear to each other. The gravel also operates to raise the screen off the wood, and thereby operates to prevent the former from rusting from contact therewith. The screen prevents the cement from breaking off from the pile, and the cement being impervious to the action of the wire, effectively prevents the destruction of the pile. Moreover the cement bears an odor which is destructive to the marine insects, all of which is understood in the art to which my invention belongs.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A pile having a covering consisting of a

coating of coal tar, gravel applied to the tar, a wire wound spirally around the pile, a section of screening arranged outside of the wire and around the pile and secured to the wire, 5 and a coating of plastic cement covering the screen and pile, substantially as described.

2. A pile having a protective covering applied thereto, and consisting of a coating of coal tar and cement with gravel interposed as 10 a binding agent, a wire wound spirally around the pile outside of said coating, a section of

screening embracing the pile outside of the wire, and a coating of plastic cement applied to and covering the screening, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH PERRET.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. CORNWALL,

J. T. SHERFEY.