

(No Model.)

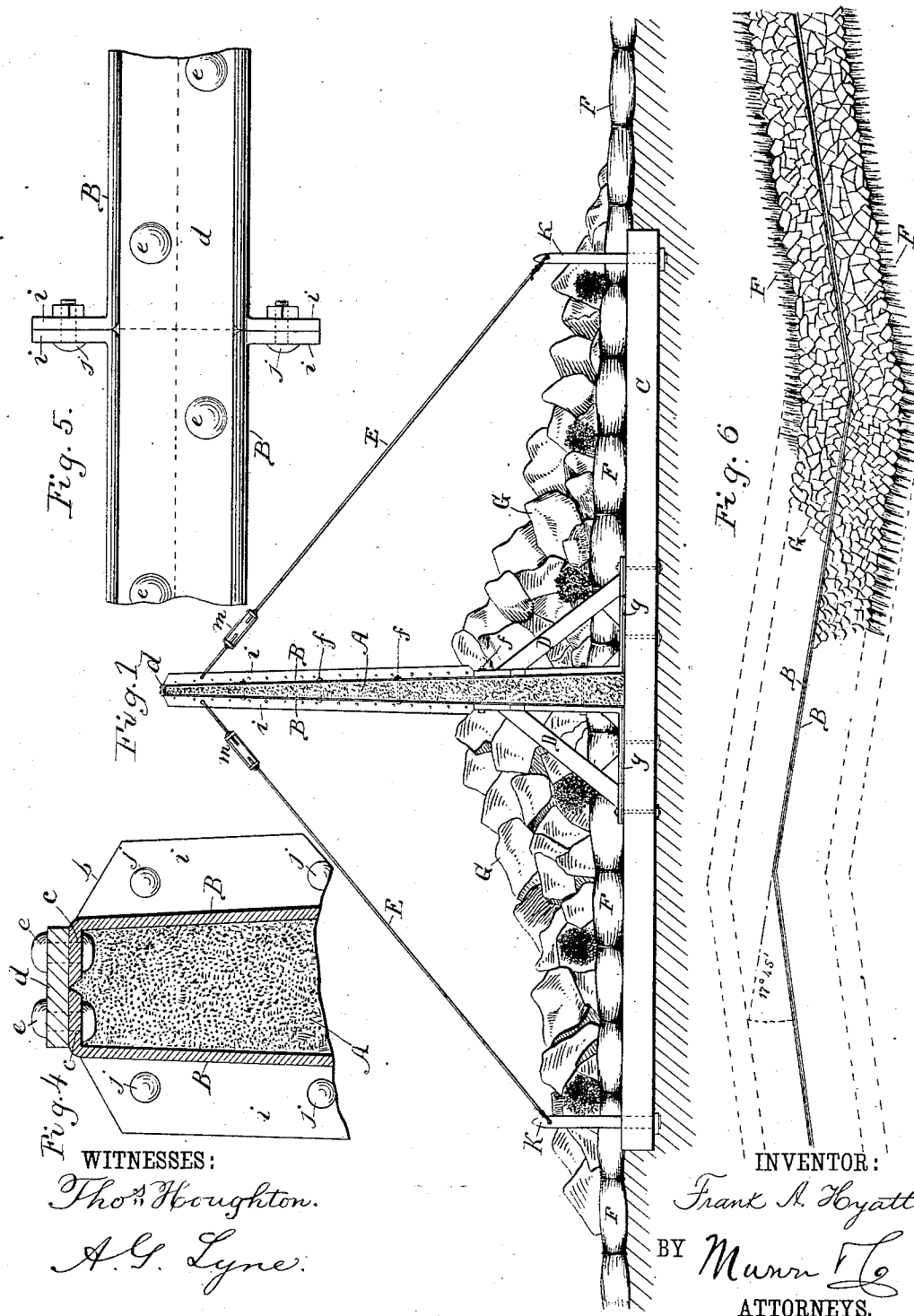
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. A. HYATT.

JETTY.

No. 314,941.

Patented Mar. 31, 1885.



WITNESSES:

Thos Houghton.

A. G. Lyne.

INVENTOR:

Frank A. Hyatt

BY *Munn & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

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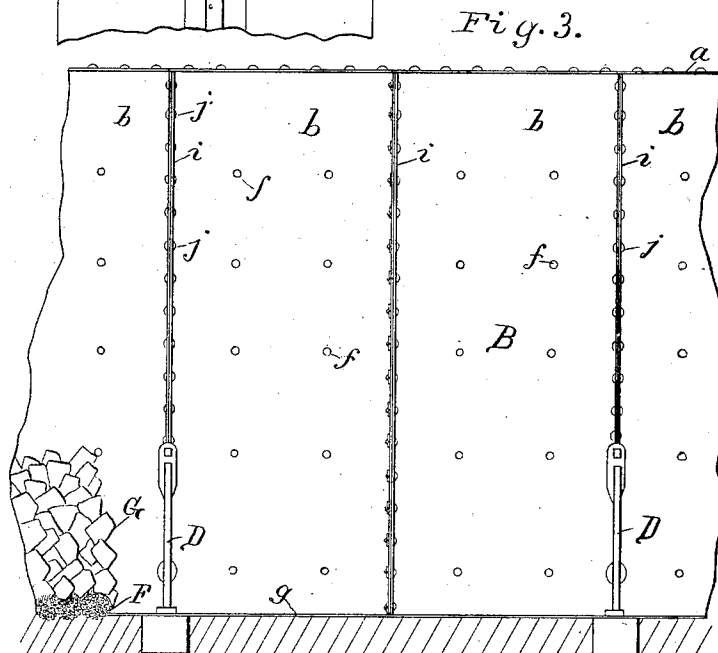
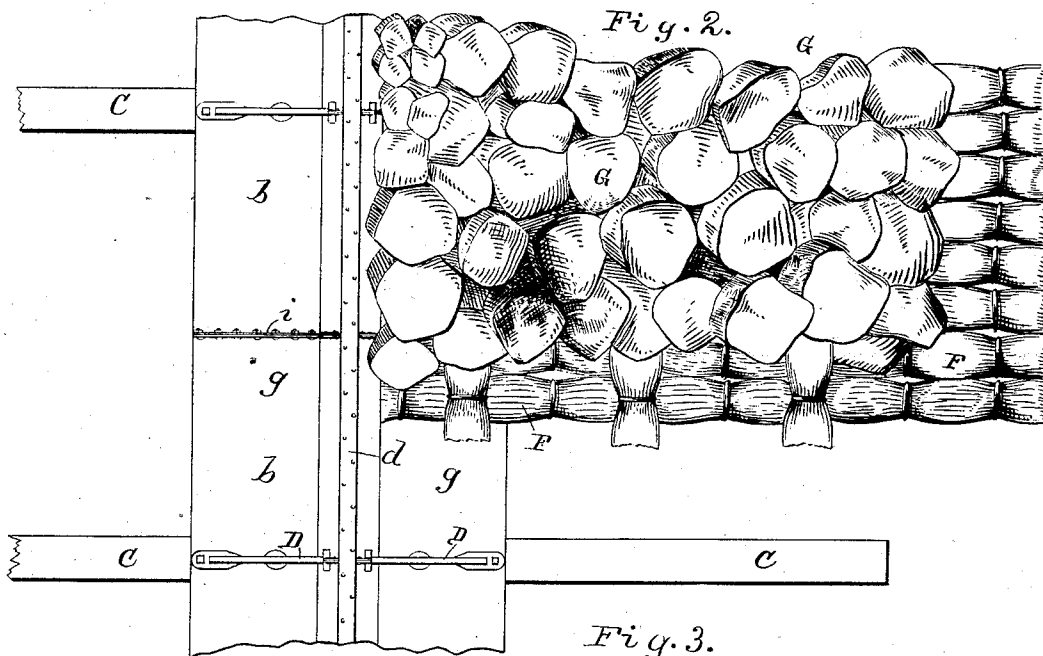
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK A. HYATT, OF SABINE PASS, TEXAS.

JETTY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,941, 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 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 partial plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views, and Fig. 6 is a diagram showing a method of broadening the base of the structure.

A indicates a wall of concrete inclosed in metal plates B, which are bolted to mud-sills C, and supported by braces D and stay-rods E; and F and G are mats and stones for anchoring the sills and preventing any wash along the base of the jetty. The plates B are made in uniform sheets, having flanges *c* at their upper edges, by which one sheet may be connected to another with a cap-plate, *d*, and rivets *e*, passing through said flanges and cap-plate. The two plates thus connected together are slightly inclined toward each other from their base up, and are further connected together by cross-bolts *f*, passing through the plates at suitable distances apart from top to bottom. A shell or section, *b*, is thus formed, which is then inverted and filled with concrete A. When the concrete hardens, it will be firmly secured in the shell by the bolt *f*. The section *b* is then turned to its proper upright position and bolted to the mud-sills C by means of the broad flanges *g* at the lower ends of said plates, and supported by the braces D, which are bolted both to the sills and to the plates. A single section, *b*, thus extends from the extreme top of the structure to the base or sills C, and each section is thus put down separately, and is secured to its next adjacent section by the flanges *i* on the upright edges of the plates, and rivets *j*, connecting the flanges *i* of one section with those of another.

The sills C are arranged parallel with each other at about eight feet apart, and are provided near their ends with pointed uprights

k, to which the stay-rods E are secured after the mats F are put down. The stay-rods are attached to the upper ends of the sections *b*, and are provided with a tension-adjusting device, *m*, of well-known construction. The stones are placed on the mats to weight them down and hold them in place.

In order to strengthen the jetty against lateral pressure, it is run in a zigzag direction, as shown in Fig. 6, thus giving it practically a broader base without addition of material. The angle of deflection to right and left may be varied at will, but a very slight deflection from a right line will greatly strengthen the structure. With this construction the entire jetty, except the sills and mats, is made of metal and stone. The only wood being the sills, which are completely embedded in the mud, there is no part of the structure which can be injured by the teredo. The metal plates are to be coated with suitable material or paint, to protect them from oxidation. It is intended that the mats shall extend from fifteen to thirty feet outward at each side of the wall and considerably beyond the ends of the sills, to prevent any possibility of washing out at the base. The flanges *g* on the lower ends of the plates B are to be about three feet wide at each side of the wall, to serve as a base to prevent the jetty from settling down too deep in the mud.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the plates riveted together to form shells, the wall of concrete inclosed in said shells, the mud-sills to which said shells are bolted, and the anchoring mats and stones, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of the metallic sections formed of plates riveted together at their upper ends and connected together by cross-bolts, the filling of concrete, the mud-sills, the braces, the stay-rods, and the mats and stones, substantially as shown and described.

3. The plates having broad flanges at their lower ends to form a base to support the same on mud-bottoms, substantially as shown and described.

FRANK A. HYATT.

Witnesses:

A. G. LYNE,
SOLON C. KEMON.