R. D. A. PARROTT.

JETTY CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1913.

1,129,719. Patented Feb. 23, 1915.

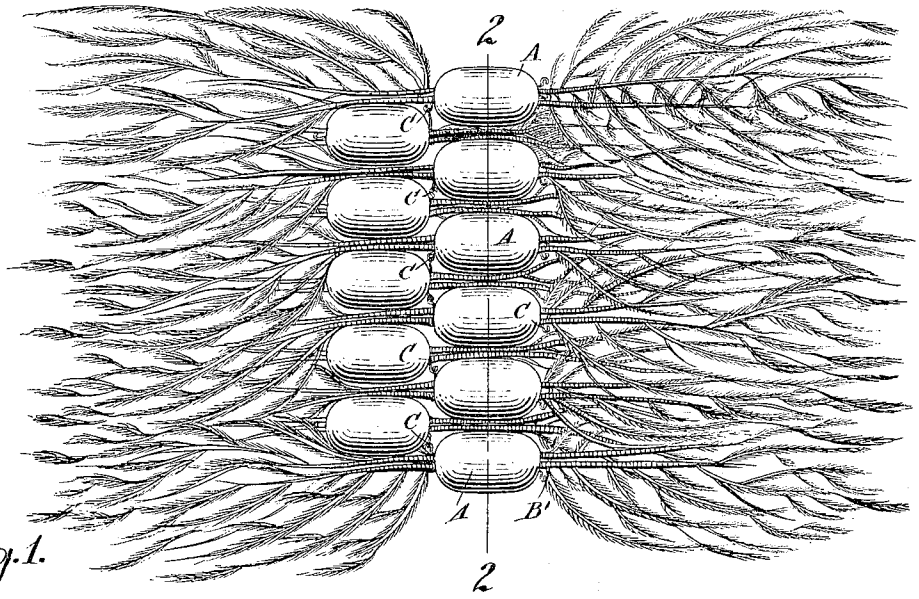



Fig. 1.

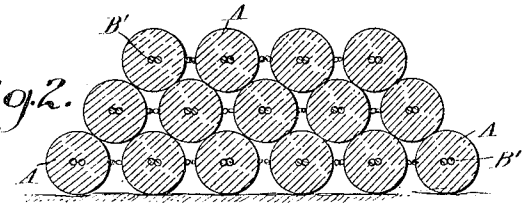
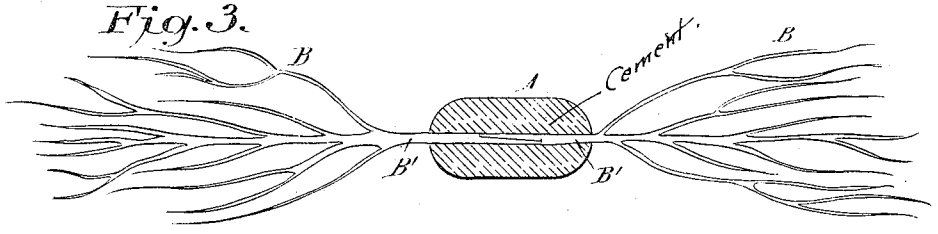



Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



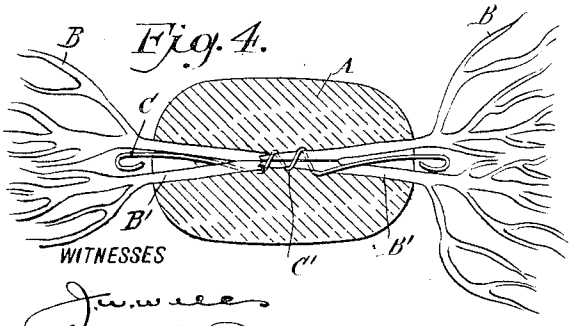




Fig. 4.

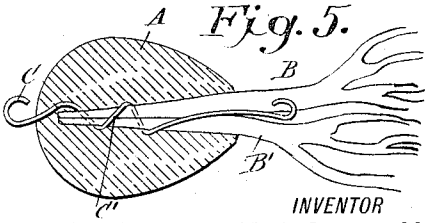



Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD D. A. PARROTT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## JETTY CONSTRUCTION.

1,129,719. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 23, 1915.

Application filed December 18, 1913. Serial No. 807,438.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD D. A. PARROTT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Jetty Construction, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved jetty construction designed for building jetties, bulkheads, groins, breakwaters, dikes, levees and the like, either on the seashore or along rivers to prevent erosion and to aid in the deposit of sand or other similar fine material.

In order to accomplish the desired result use is made of an anchoring block of concrete material and a tuft of fabric material having its butt fastened in the said anchoring block to cause the tuft to project from the surface of the anchoring block.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the jetty construction; Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of a unit with tufts on opposite sides of the anchoring block; Fig. 4 is a similar view of a modified form of a unit and showing a plurality of tufts on each side and connecting links or hooks; and Fig. 5 is a like view of another modified form of a unit showing a tuft made in sections and projecting from one of the anchoring blocks.

Each of the units of a jetty construction consists of an anchoring block A, preferably made of concrete and one or more tufts B projecting from the block A and having the butts of their stems B′ fastened in the anchoring block. The tufts B may project only from one side of an anchoring block A, as shown in Fig. 5, or a plurality of tufts may extend from opposite sides of the block, as indicated in Figs. 1, 3 and 4. In practice the tufts B are preferably formed of small cedar trees, willow rods. brushwood, branches or other suitable forms of wood fiber having the butts of their stems cast or otherwise fastened in the concrete anchoring block A, which latter is sufficiently heavy to prevent a unit from being carried away or displaced by strong currents when building the jetty or other aquatic structure. It will be noticed that the unit constructed in the manner described can be readily thrown into the water at the place where the aquatic structure is to be formed and owing to the heavy anchoring block A the unit readily drops to the bottom and by its anchoring block is readily held in place. Thus the units may be promiscuously thrown into the water or may be arranged according to a predetermined plan with the blocks A arranged in rows with the blocks of adjacent rows in staggered relation, and with the blocks in each row piled one on top of the other, as plainly indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. It will be noticed that by this arrangement the tufts on one side of a block in one row pass between a pair of blocks of the units in the next row, so that the units are very strongly interlocked to form an exceedingly solid structure.

If desired, each unit may be provided with hooks C of wire having oval shanks C′ wound around the butts of the stem B′ so that the shanks are embedded in the material of the anchoring block A, thus securely holding the hooks C in position. It will be noticed that by the arrangement described, the hooks C of adjacent units can be readily hooked together, or, if desired, chains or other flexible connections may be engaged with the hooks C in the rows of units so as to securely fasten the units together.

It is understood that in practice the butts of the stems B′ as well as the shanks of the hooks C are embedded in the concrete material while the latter is in a plastic state so that when the concrete material sets and hardens the tuft butts and the shanks of the hooks are securely fastened in the anchoring blocks A.

The concrete anchoring blocks A may be of the size of a one-man stone or a two-man stone or a larger, depending upon local conditions or upon the facilities for handling the units, and similarly the tufts B may consist of trees or branches having a diameter at the butt of two inches or so and a length of ten feet or more.

It will be noticed that by the use of the units sand and other fine matter readily lodge in the branches of the tufts and is held thereby so as to prevent surrounding materials from loosening and crumbling away. In the construction of levees and embankments, the jetty units can be used to

form a core, and by providing fastening means sufficient security is had against destruction by inundations as the units are securely held together through the entire length of the structure.

The units can be readily used to repair breaches in levees or to close up waterways or inlets, and the unit is adapted to form a foundation upon which other material may be advantageously used. A number of jetty units placed side by side on the ground whether above water or under water act essentially as a mattress for the reception of loose material including large stones, and in the case of groins the additional material is deposited by the water as an accretion, while in the case of levees the additional material is part of the construction and is placed at once where it belongs.

The jetty unit is adapted for use in military earthworks or breastworks where it is substituted for the fagots.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a jetty and like construction, a unit comprising a plurality of tufts with their butt ends juxtaposed, a wire binding confining said juxtaposed ends, and an anchoring block of concrete material, said juxtaposed ends and binding wire embedded within the said block.

2. In a jetty and like construction, a unit comprising an anchoring block of concrete material, a tuft projecting from the block and having a shank, the butt of which is rigidly embedded entirely within the said block, and a hook member embedded in the said anchoring block and projecting from its opposite ends.

3. In a jetty and like construction, a unit comprising an anchoring block of concrete material, a tuft projecting from the block and having a shank, the butt of which is rigidly embedded entirely within the said block, and a hook anchored in the said anchoring block, the hook having its shank wound around the butt of the tuft and projecting outwardly from the block.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RICHARD D. A. PARROTT.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,

PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.

**Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."**