



JACK-STAY SEARCH PATTERNS

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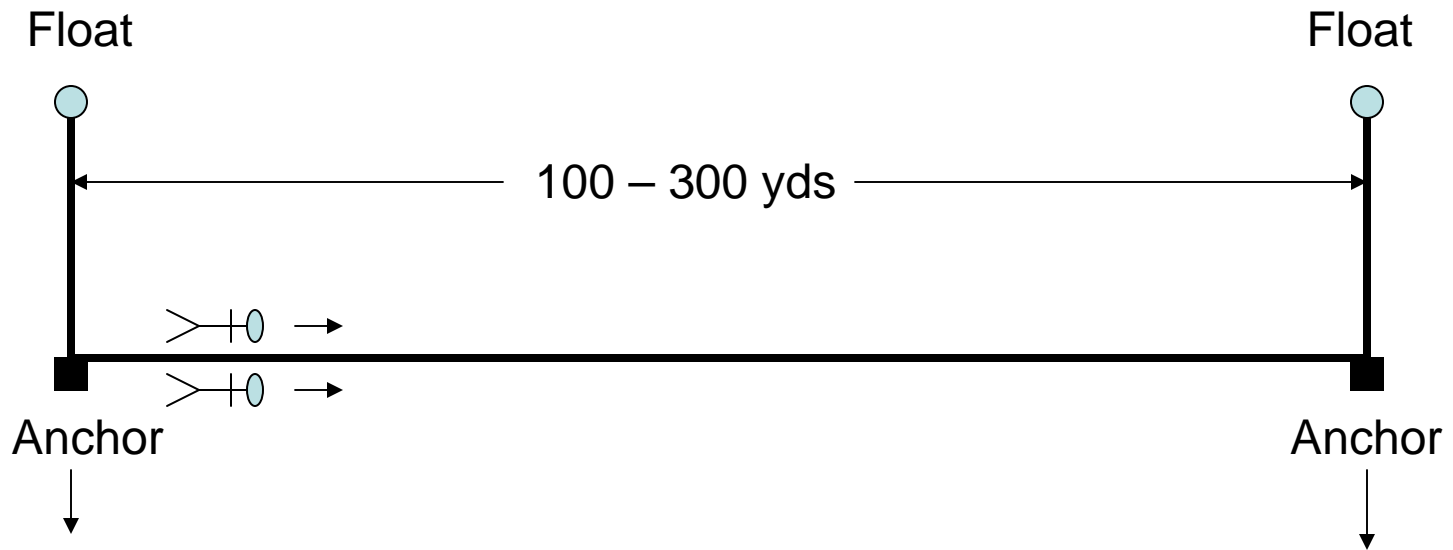
When Used

- Large, extended-area searches
- Object location is not well know
- Efficient area search patterns must be used i.e., multiply overlapping circles are inefficient.
- Pattern must eliminate searched areas

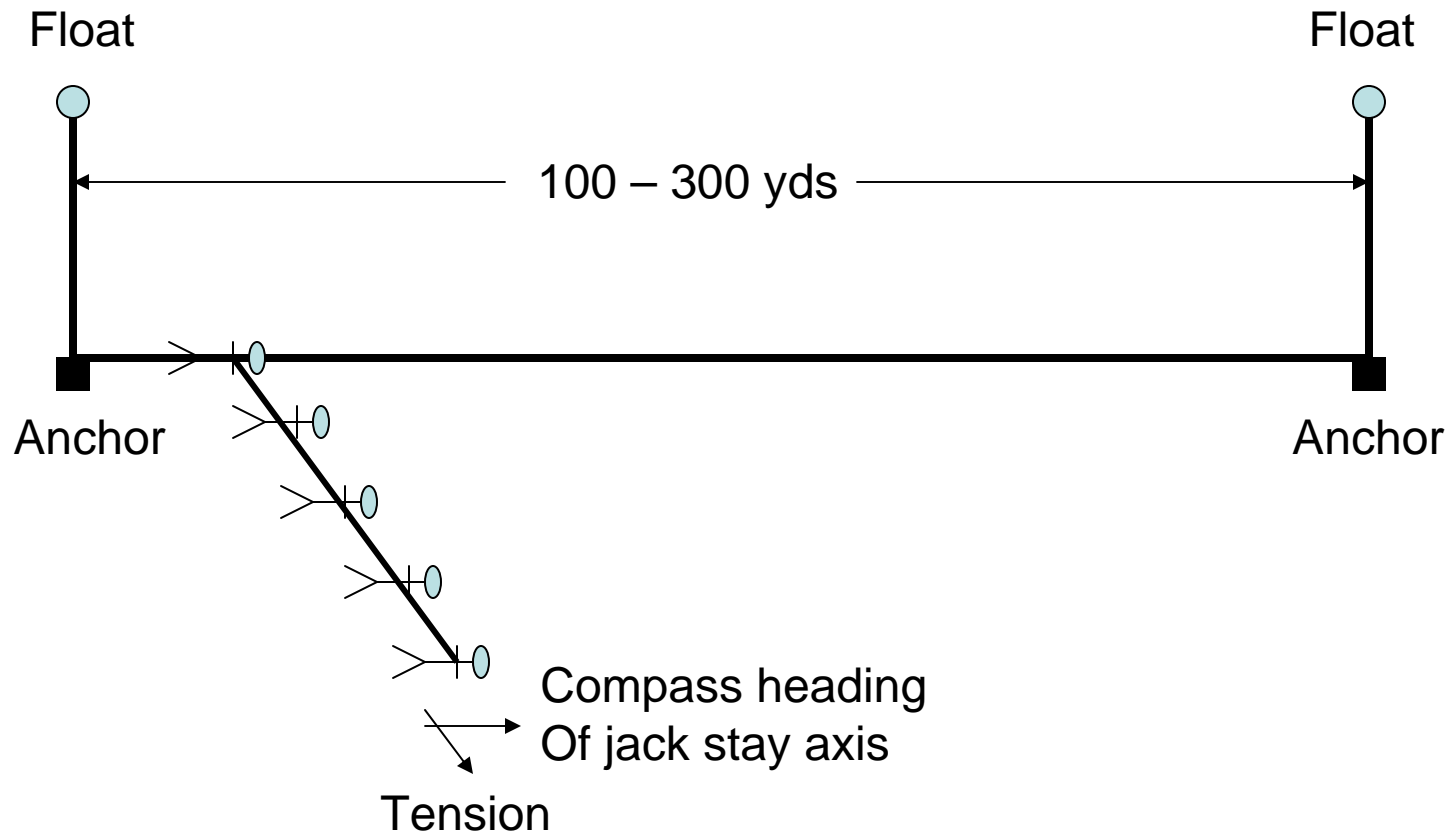
JACK-STAY PATTERN

- Rectangular search pattern
- Known search area
- Easily interconnected
- Fast search speed
- Can be deployed from surface to minimize bottom time.
- Divers move each end at completion of sweep.

JACK-STAY



EXTENDED JACK-STAY



PROCEDURES

- Ideally, Extended Jack-Stay is deployed from a boat after a depth sounder survey
- Point diver must deploy swim line 90° to Jack-Stay axis
- Search line pivots 180° at one end and continues to starting end searching opposite side of axis
- Underwater communications essential

DETAILS

- Must use sinking or weighted axis line
- Deployment boat must move in straight line during axis deployment
- Point diver should have swim line to his left (com unit on left side of head)
- Point diver must be a skilled compass navigator!
- Boat must protect divers since they are covering a very large area.