

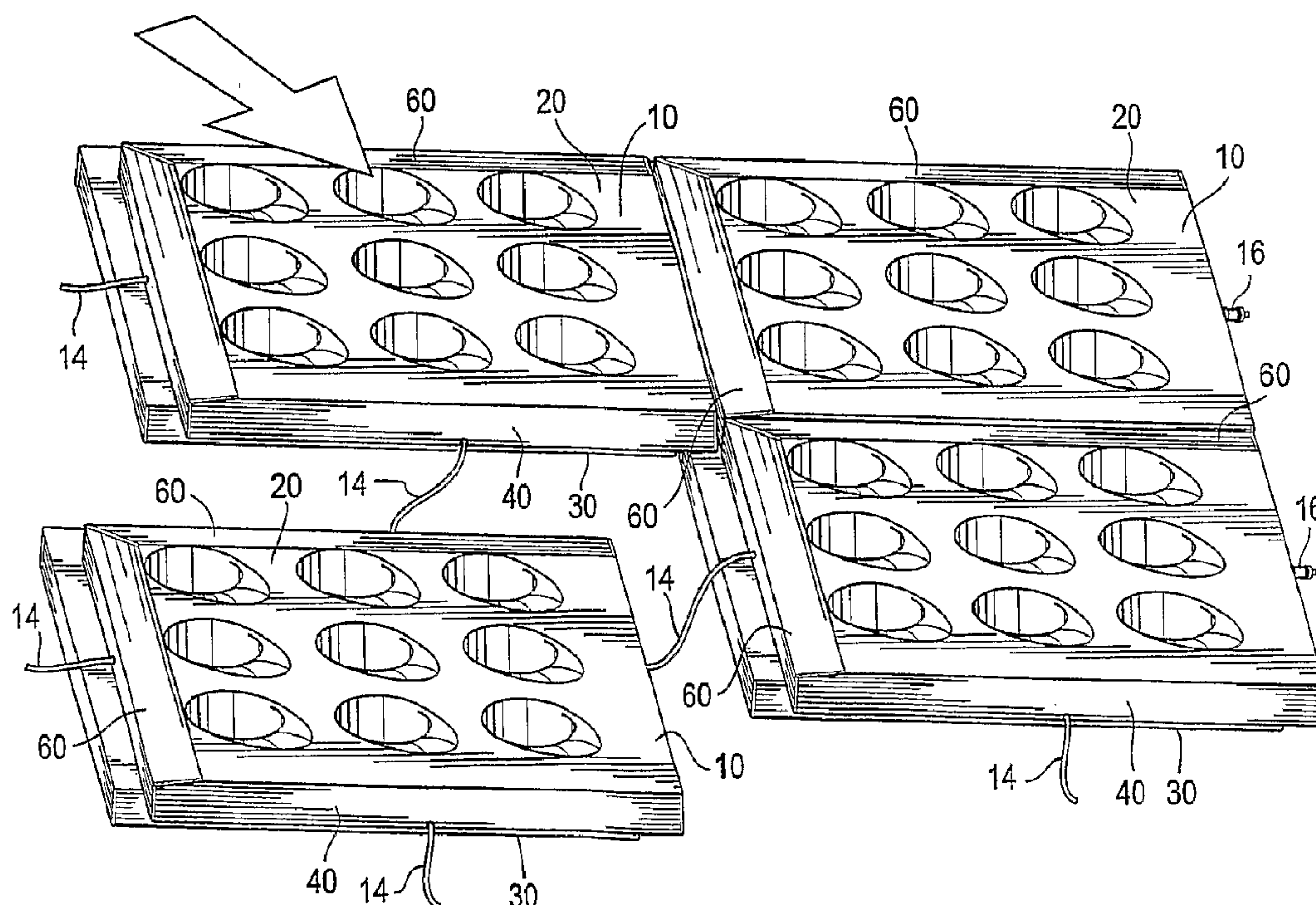


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(54) Title: REVETMENT USEFUL TO LINE STREAM BED AND ASSEMBLY OF SAID REVETMENTS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A revetment (10) made wholly or predominantly from concrete, useful to line a stream bed, having upper and lower surfaces (20, 30), and having upstream and downstream edges (50, 40), has, for each upstream edge, an upstream bevel (60), which intersects the upper surface and which intersects said upstream edge. The revetment has an array of holes (70) extending between the upper and lower surfaces. Each hole has a lateral wall (74) flaring outwardly in a downstream direction from a circular mouth (72) at the lower wall to an elongate mouth (76) at the upper wall. Each upstream or downstream edge is stepped so as to define an upper or lower flange (42, 52). In an assembly of such revetments, which may be connected to one another, as by cables (14), each of at least some of the upper flanges overlies one of the lower flanges.



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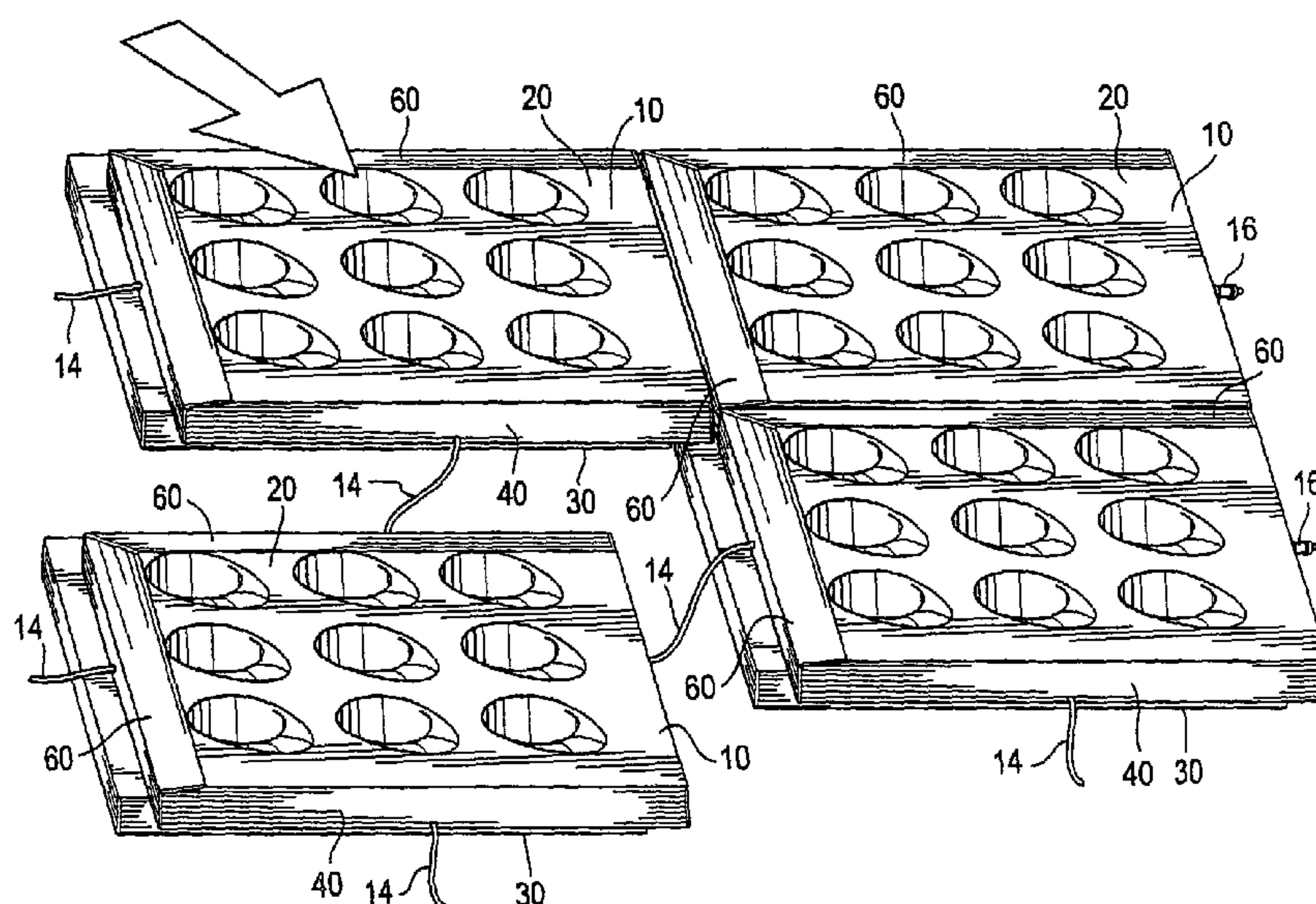
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(54) Title: REVETMENT USEFUL TO LINE STREAM BED AND ASSEMBLY OF SAID REVEMENTS



(57) Abstract: A revetment (10) made wholly or predominantly from concrete, useful to line a stream bed, having upper and lower surfaces (20, 30), and having upstream and downstream edges (50, 40), has, for each upstream edge, an upstream bevel (60), which intersects the upper surface and which intersects said upstream edge. The revetment has an array of holes (70) extending between the upper and lower surfaces. Each hole has a lateral wall (74) flaring outwardly in a downstream direction from a circular mouth (72) at the lower wall to an elongate mouth (76) at the upper wall. Each upstream or downstream edge is stepped so as to define an upper or lower flange (42, 52). In an assembly of such revetments, which may be connected to one another, as by cables (14), each of at least some of the upper flanges overlies one of the lower flanges.



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Title of the Invention**REVETMENT USEFUL TO LINE STREAM BED
AND ASSEMBLY OF SAID REVETMENTS****Technical Field of the Invention**

5 This invention pertains to a revetment, which is made wholly or predominantly from concrete and which is useful to line a stream bed, and to an assembly of said revetments. Such a revetment can be also used to line an embankment or to line a driveway for emergency vehicles.

10 **Background of the Invention**

 As exemplified in older patents including United States Patent No. 2,876,628 and in newer patents including United States Patent No. 5,108,222, United States Patent No. 5,632,571, and United States Patent No. 5,779,391, assemblies of predominantly concrete revetments are
15 employed to line embankments, stream beds, and driveways for emergency vehicles. A reinforced plastic revetment of related interest is disclosed in United States Patent No. 929,728.

 As exemplified in United States Patent No. 2,876,628 and in United States Patent No. 5,779,391, cables are employed to connect the
20 respective revetments of such an assembly to one another, whereby the assembly is articulated. As exemplified in United States Patent No. 5,108,222 and in United States Patent No. 5,632,571, a polymeric grid is employed to connect the respective revetments of such an assembly to one another, whereby the assembly is articulated.

25 As exemplified in older patents including United States Patent No. 1,164,707 and French Patent No. 1,265,140 and in newer patents including United States Patent No. 3,903,702, United States Patent No.

4,661,012, United States Patent No. 5,484,230, United States Patent No. 5,779,391, United States Patent No. 5,906,456, and United States Patent No. 6,071,041, it is known for such a revetment to have marginal projections, which interfit with marginal recesses in adjacent, similar revetments. A revetment of related interest is disclosed in United States Patent No. 5,224,792. As disclosed therein, the revetment has projecting spacers that abut or interlock with projecting spacers on an adjacent, similar revetment.

Summary of the Invention

10 According to a first aspect of this invention, a revetment is provided, which is made wholly or predominantly from concrete, which is useful to line a stream bed, and which has an upper surface, a lower surface, upstream and downstream edges, and, for each upstream edge, an upstream bevel, which intersects the upper surface and which intersects said upstream edge. Preferably, the revetment has two downstream edges, two upstream edges, and two upstream bevels.

15 According to a second aspect of this invention, a revetment is provided, as described above, which has an array of holes extending between the upper and lower surfaces. Each hole has a lateral wall having a portion flaring outwardly in a downstream direction from a circular mouth at the lower surface to an elongate mouth at the upper surface.

20 According to a third aspect of this invention, a revetment is provided, as described above, in which each upstream or downstream edge is stepped so as to define an upper or lower flange.

25 The first, second, and third aspects of this invention can be advantageously combined. Each of the downstream edges is stepped so as

to define an upper flange and each of the upstream edges is stepped so as to define a lower flange. Each of the upstream bevels intersects the upper surface and intersects a respective one of the upstream edges. Each hole has a circular mouth at the lower wall and has a lateral wall flaring outwardly in a downstream direction to an elongate mouth at the upper wall.

In an assembly of revetments, which may be connected to one another, as by cables, each of at least some of the upper flanges, if provided, overlies one of the lower flanges, if provided.

Herein, except as the context may require otherwise, any reference to a stream bed is intended to encompass the bed of a natural stream, the bed of another natural waterway, such as a creek, river, or swale, or the bed of a manmade stream, such as a canal, culvert, channel, or ditch, whether the bed tends to be normally dry or tends to be normally filled with flowing water.

Herein, all directional terms including "upper", "lower", "upstream", and "downstream" are referred to a revetment placed in its intended orientation, in a stream bed, or oriented similarly.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective rendition of a stream bed, along which water is flowing in a direction indicated by a large arrow and which is lined by an assembly of revetments, which are arranged in a checkerboard pattern and in which each revetment constitutes a preferred embodiment combining the first, second, and third aspects of this invention.

Figure 2, on a larger scale compared to Figure 1 is a perspective view of four revetments of such an assembly, one revetment being

separated from the other revetments so as to reveal cables used to connect the revetments to one another.

Figure 3, on a larger scale compared to Figure 2, is an upper plan of an exemplary one of the revetments. Figure 4 is an elevation taken
5 along line 4 - - 4 in Figure 3, in a direction indicated by arrows. Figure 5, on a larger scale compared to Figures 3 and 4, is a section taken along line 4 - - 4 in Figure 3, in a direction indicated by arrows.

Figure 6, on a larger scale compared to Figures 3 and 4 but a smaller scale compared to Figure 5, is a fragmentary detail illustrating
10 how a flange on one such revetment engages and overlies a flange on the next revetment, in such an assembly.

Figure 7, which is analogous to Figure 3, is an upper plan of a revetment constituting an alternative embodiment combining the first, second, and third aspects of this invention.

15 Figure 8 is a fragmentary, plan view of three revetments of an assembly, each revetment constituting an alternative embodiment of this invention.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary, plan view of two revetments of an assembly, each revetment constituting an alternative embodiment of this
20 invention.

Figure 10 is an enlarged detail illustrating how a cable used to connect a revetment embodying this invention to a similar revetment, which is not illustrated in Figure 10, is terminated by a fitment.

Figure 11 is an enlarged, cross-section of the fitment, as taken
25 along line 11--11 of Figure 10, in a direction indicated by arrows.

Figures 12 and 13 are views similar to Figures 1 and 1, respectively, except that the revetments are arranged in staggered rows in Figures 12 and 13, rather than in a checkerboard pattern.

Detailed Description of the Illustrated Embodiments

As illustrated in Figure 1, a stream bed is lined with an assembly of revetments 10, each constituting a preferred embodiment combining the first, second, and third aspects of this invention. The assembly of
5 revetments 10 minimizes erosion of the stream bed and, under potential flooding conditions, helps to confine the stream bed between its normal banks.

As illustrated in Figures 2 through 5, each revetment 10 is cast from concrete, which may contain embedded reinforcing bars (rebar) or
10 other embedded reinforcing means, whereupon said revetment 10 is said to be predominantly made from concrete. Whether made wholly or predominantly from concrete, each revetment 10 has an upper surface 20 and a lower surface 30, and when installed in its proper orientation, each revetment 10 has two downstream edges 40 and two upstream edges 50.

15 Preferably, as illustrated in Figures 1 through 5, the upper and lower surfaces 20, 30, are square. Alternatively, the upper and lower surfaces are rectangular, but not square. If the upper and lower surfaces 20, 30, are square, the revetments 10 may be alternatively arranged in a checkerboard pattern, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, or in staggered
20 rows, as illustrated in Figures 12 and 13. The revetments 10 may be similarly arranged if the upper and lower surfaces 20, 30, are rectangular, but not square.

Alternatively, the upper and lower surfaces, are hexagonal and may conform to regular hexagons with apex angles of 45° , as illustrated
25 in Figure 8, or are triangular with apex angles of 60° each, as illustrated in Figure 9, or with two apex angles of 45° and with one apex angle of

90°. Plausibly, the upper and lower surfaces may have be similarly shaped, but not square, rectangular, hexagonal, or triangular.

According to the first aspect of this invention, each revetment 10 has two upstream bevels 60, each of which intersects the upper surface 20 of said revetment 10 and each of which intersects a respective one of the upstream edges 50 of said revetment 10. The upstream bevels 60 direct flowing water, which arrives at said revetment 10, over said revetment 10, rather than against the upstream edges 40 of said revetment 10. If a revetment does not have any upstream bevels, and if flowing water arriving at the revetment were to bear against the upstream edges of the revetment, such water bearing thereagainst could tend to tip the revetment.

Each revetment 10 has an array of similar holes 70 extending between its upper face 20 and its lower face 30 and allowing vegetation to grow upwardly from the stream bed, through the arrayed holes 70, whereby to help to secure said revetment 10 within the stream bed. Heretofore, it has been known for a concrete revetment to have an array of holes, through which vegetation can grow.

According to the second aspect of this invention, each hole 70 of each revetment 10 has a circular mouth 72 at the lower surface 30 of said revetment 10 and a lateral wall 74 flaring outwardly to an elongate, ovoid mouth 76 at the upper surface 20 of said revetment 10. The flaring walls 74 of the holes 70 direct flowing water, which reaches those walls 74, over the revetments 10. If the lateral walls of the holes in a revetment were cylindrical between the upper and lower surfaces of the revetment, and if flowing water arriving at the revetment were to bear against the

cylindrical walls, such water bearing against could tend to tip the
revetment.

As illustrated in Figure 7, a revetment 10' according to an
alternative embodiment of this invention is similar to the revetments 10,
5 except that each hole 70' has a circular mouth 72', which is similar to the
circular mouths 72 of the revetments 10, and has a lateral wall 74' flaring
outwardly and crosswise to an elongate, widened mouth 76', which is
analogous to the elongate, ovoid mouths 76 of the revetments 10.

According to the third aspect of this invention, each downstream
10 edge 40 of each revetment 10 is stepped so as to define an upper flange
42 and each upstream edge 30 of each revetment 10 is stepped so as to
define a lower flange 52. In the assembly, as illustrated in Figure 2 and
in Figure 6, the lower flanges 52 of each given revetment 10 underlie the
upper flanges 42 of the next revetments 10, except for the revetments 10
15 along the opposite edges of the assembly.

When the upper and lower surfaces are triangular, as illustrated in
Figure 9, the revetments 10 may be made in two complementary
configurations. One such configuration, which is exemplified by the left-
hand configuration of Figure 9, may have one downstream edge 40,
20 which is stepped so as to define an upper flange 42, two upstream edges
50, each of which is stepped so as to define a lower flange 52, and two
upstream bevels 60. The other configuration, which is exemplified by
the right-hand configuration of Figure 9, has two downstream edges 40,
each of which is stepped so as to define an upper flange 42, one upstream
25 edge 50, which is stepped so as to define a lower flange, and one
upstream bevel 60.

Each revetment 10 is provided with longitudinal and transverse passages 12 to receive cables 14, which are used in some but not all installations to connect the revetments 10 to one another in the assembly, in a known manner. At their opposite ends 16, the cables 14 carry speed
5 nuts or other suitable fitments 18, which have portions that are larger than the passages 12 so as to prevent the cables 14 from being pulled inadvertently through the passages 12. The cables 14 also help to prevent tipping of the revetments 10. The cables 14 may be thus used in comparatively shorter lengths to connect two revetments 10 to each other
10 in a pair and in comparatively longer lengths to connect a larger number of revetments 10 to one another in a series. Although polymeric cables are preferred, *e.g.*, polyester cables, metal cables may be alternatively used. Although cables having circular cross-sections are preferred, cables of other cross-sections, such as flat straps, may be alternatively
15 used.

Although designed primarily to line stream beds, in which flowing water tends to cause erosion, revetments embodying this invention can be also used to line embankments or to line driveways for emergency vehicles and may have other practical uses.

20

Claims

PEAL

1. An assembly of revetments made wholly or predominantly from concrete and lining a streambed, comprising:

a plurality of revetments, each including

a substantially rectangular body having upper and lower surfaces, said upper surface having an upstream edge along first and second sides of said rectangular body and a downstream edge along third and fourth sides of said rectangular body, and

a bevel in said upper surface along substantially the entirety of said first and second sides of said upstream edge, said upper surface being substantially flat without a bevel along said third and fourth sides;

wherein

said revetments are assembled in a plurality of rows,

the revetments in each row have said first side adjacent said third side of an adjacent revetment in said row, and said third side adjacent said first side of another adjacent revetment in said row,

the revetments of each row are offset relative to the revetments of adjacent rows, wherein said revetments substantially overlap two revetments of each adjacent row, and

said revetments are positioned with their fourth side adjacent the second sides of two revetments of a downstream row, and the second side adjacent the fourth sides of two revetments of the adjacent upstream row.

2. The assembly of claim 1, wherein:

said revetments are

stepped along said first and second sides so as to define a lower

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projecting flange, and
stepped along said third and fourth sides so as to define a recess
thereunder; and
said revetments are positioned with
said lower projecting flange of said first side received in said
recess of said third side of said adjacent revetment of said
row,
said recess of said third side receiving the lower projecting flange
of said first side of said other adjacent revetment of said
row,
said lower projecting flange of said second side is received in the
recess of the fourth sides of the two adjacent revetments of
the upstream row, and
said recess of said fourth side receives the lower projecting flange
of the second side of the two adjacent revetments of the
downstream row.

3. The assembly of claim 1, further comprising an array of holes in said
revetments extending between the upper and lower surfaces, said holes intersecting
said upper surface and at their upper end flaring outwardly in a
downstream direction.

4. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the revetments are connected to one
another.

AMENDED SHEET

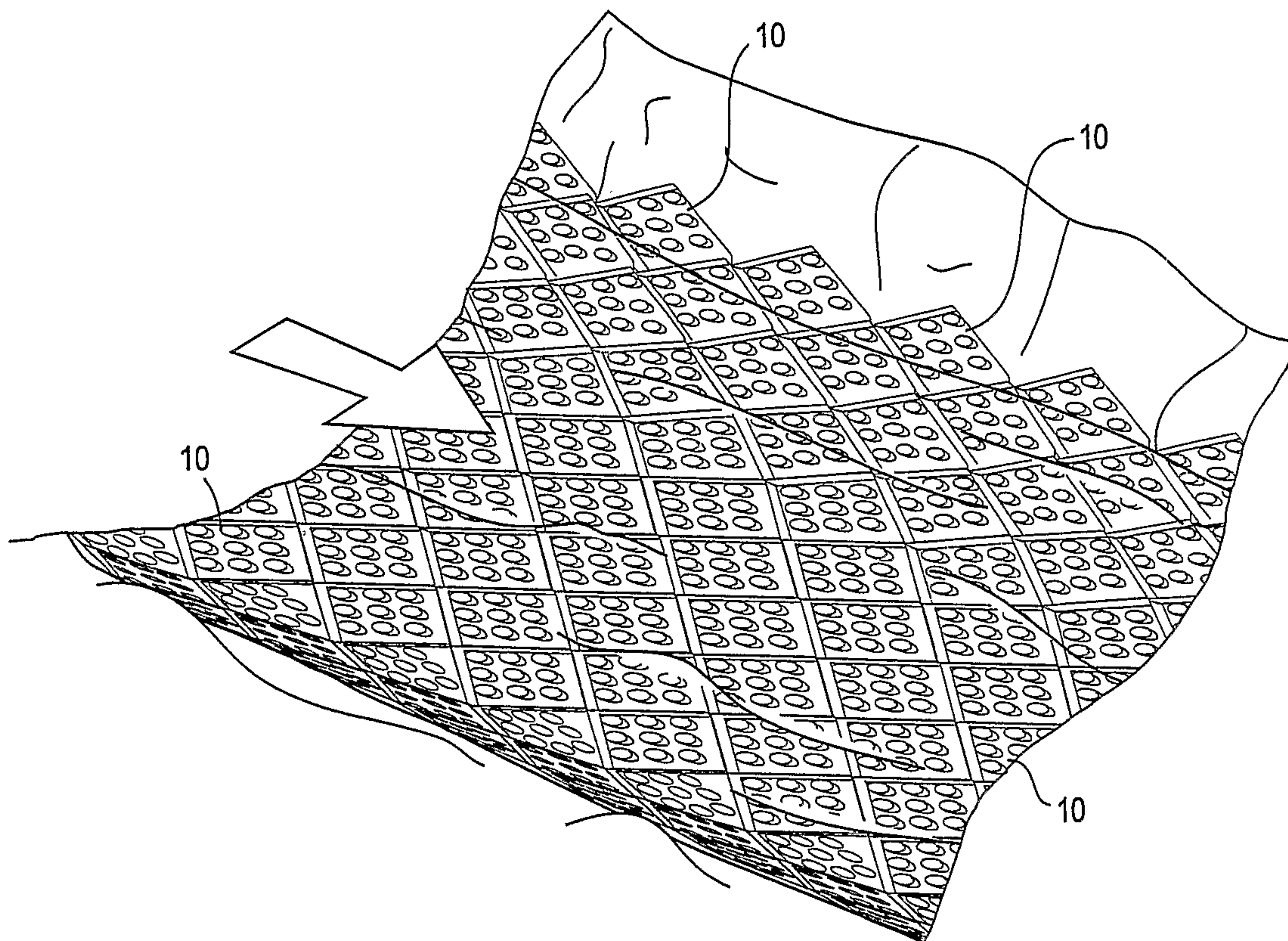
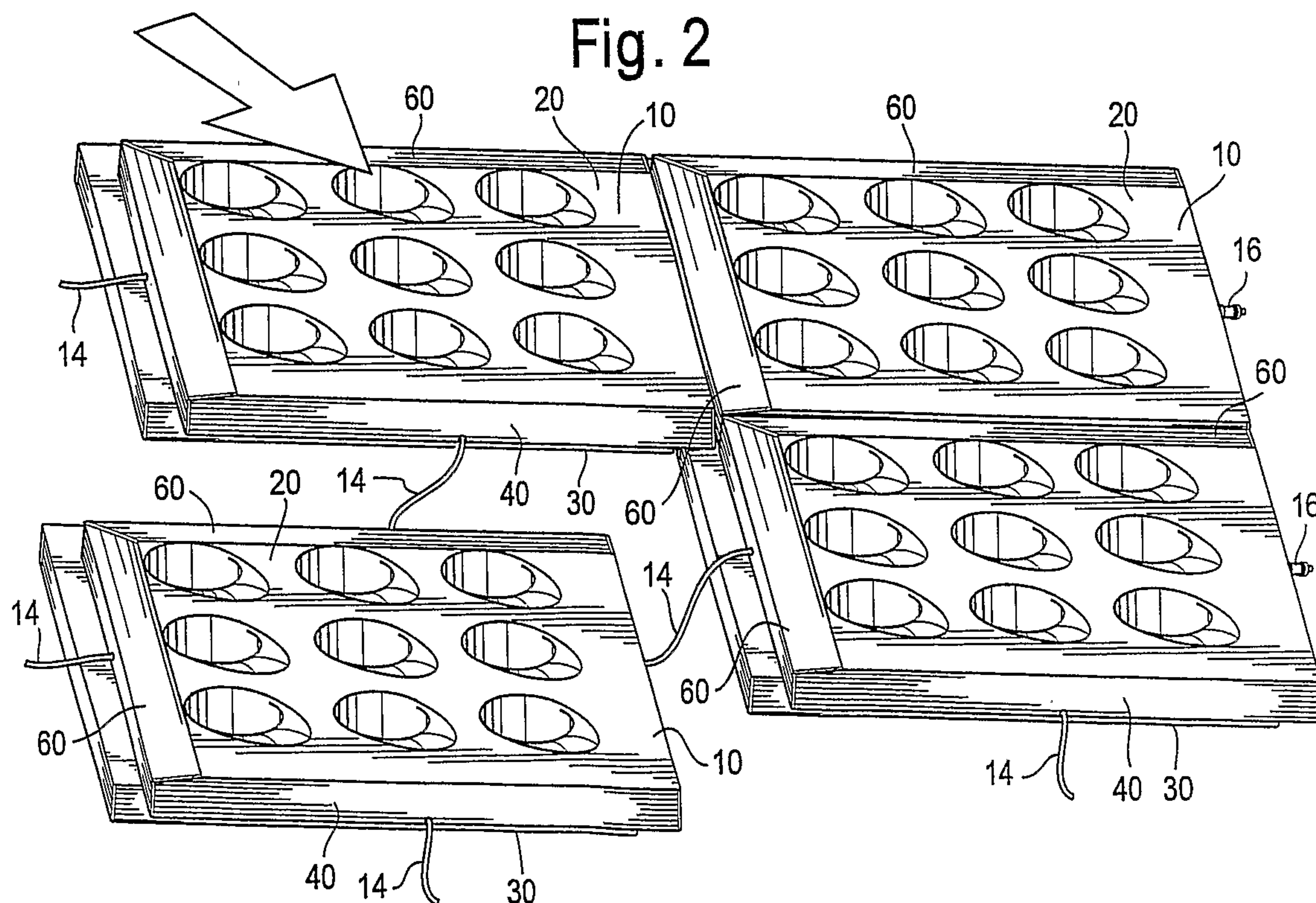
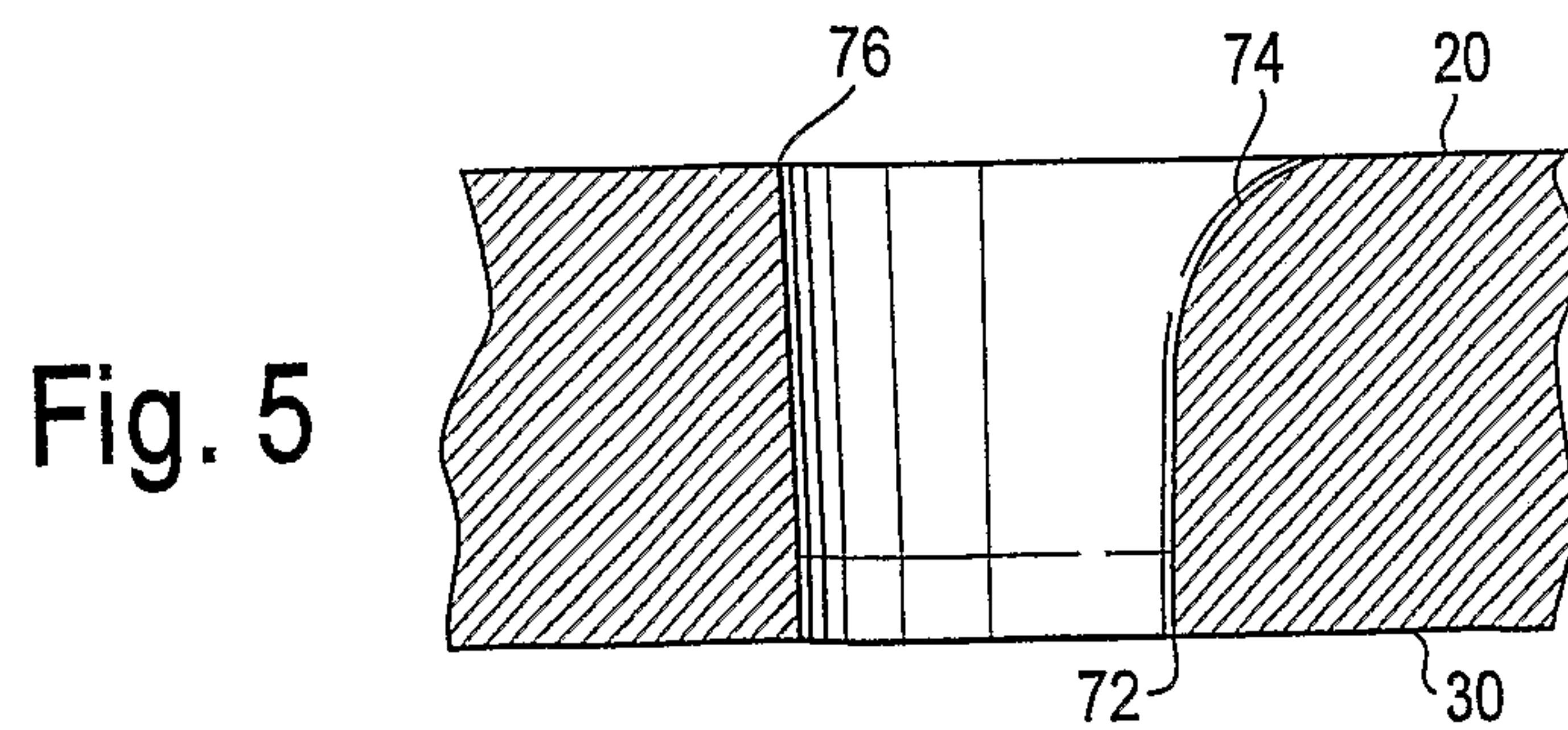
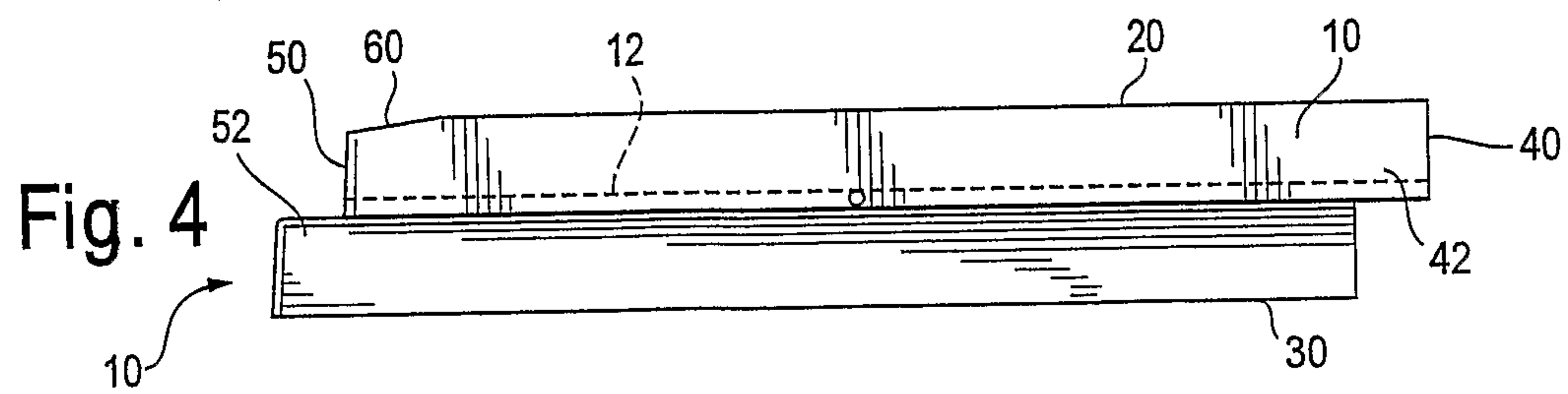
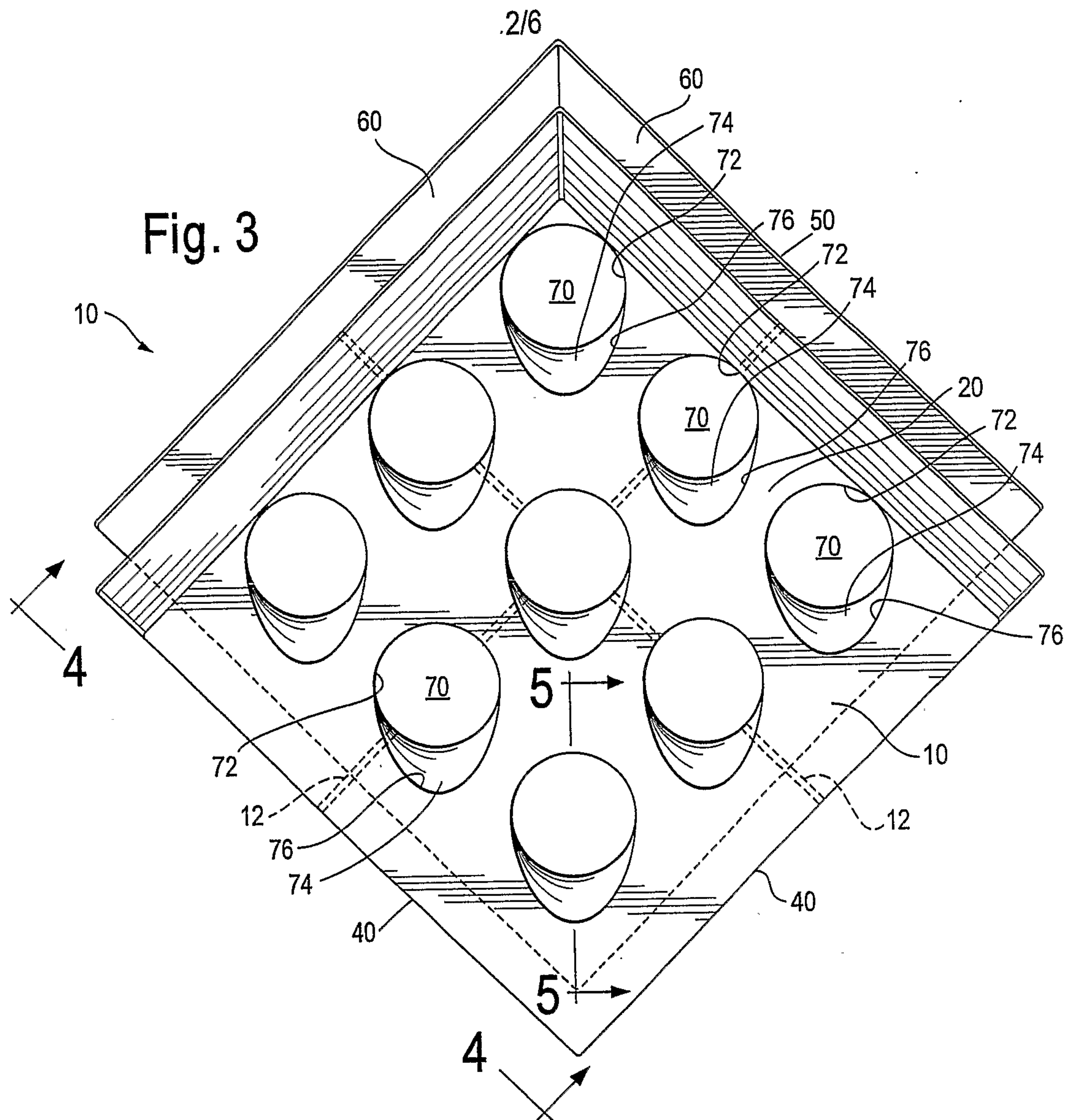
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Fig. 1

Fig. 2





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Fig. 6

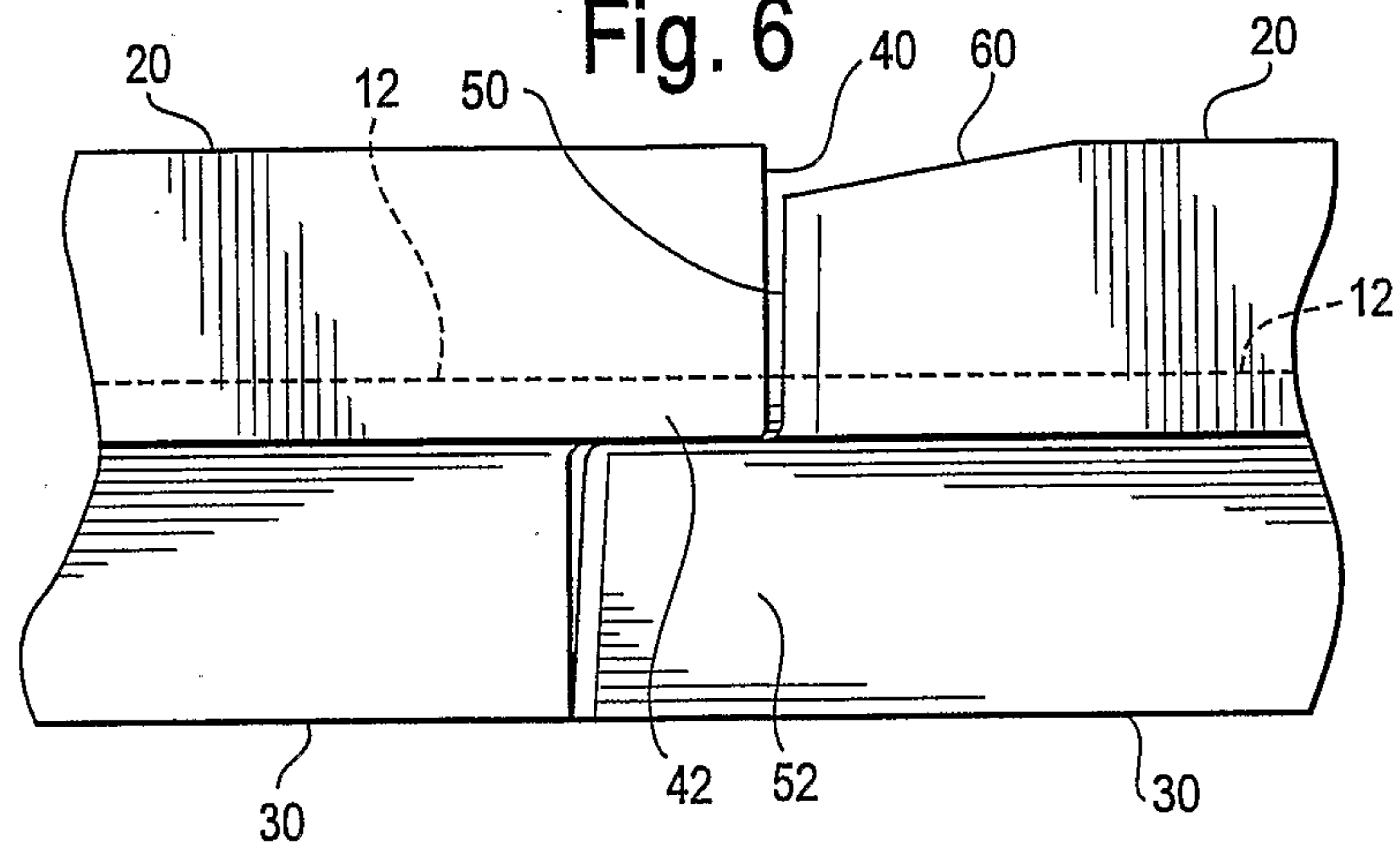


Fig. 7

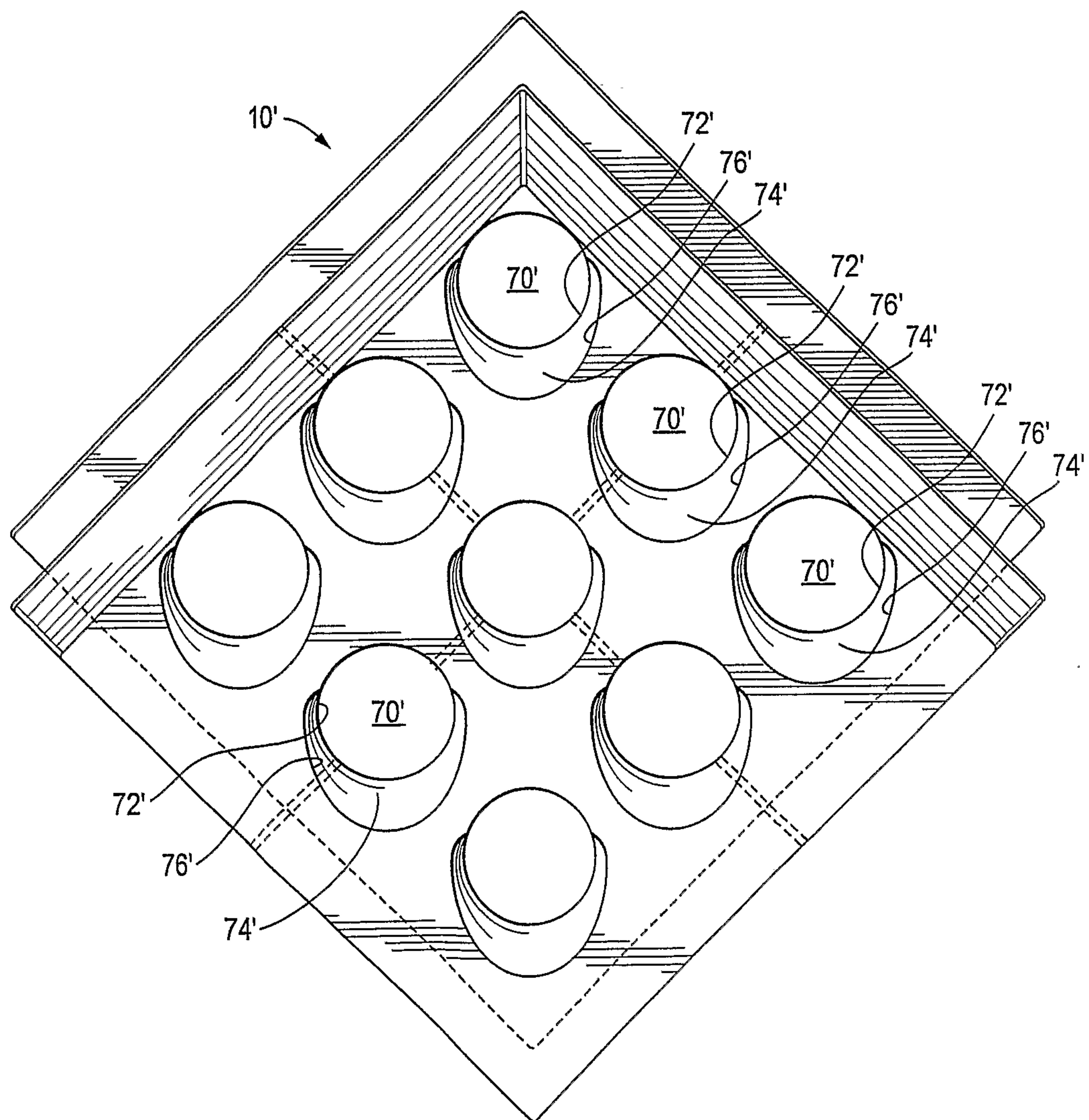
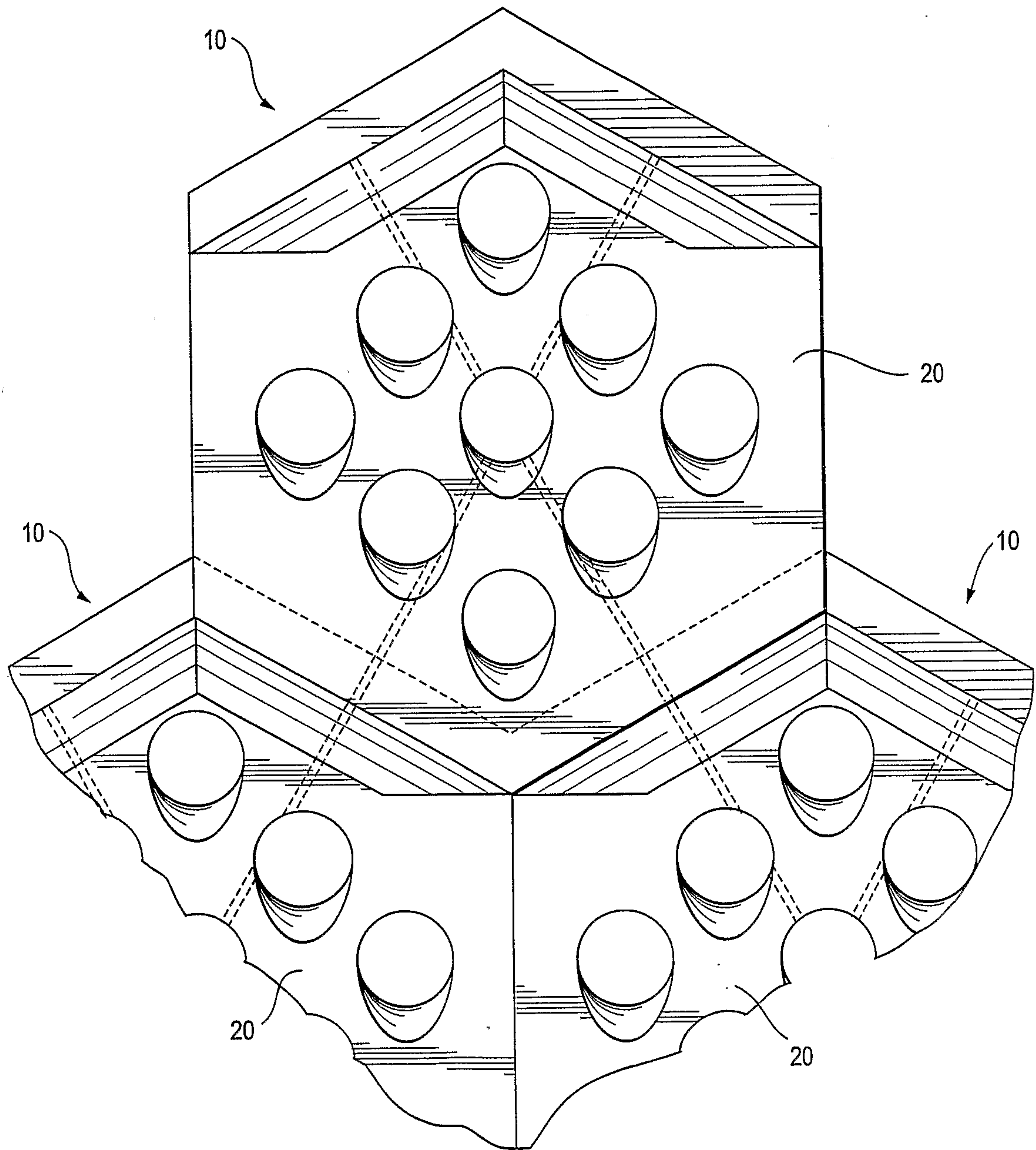


Fig. 8



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Fig. 9

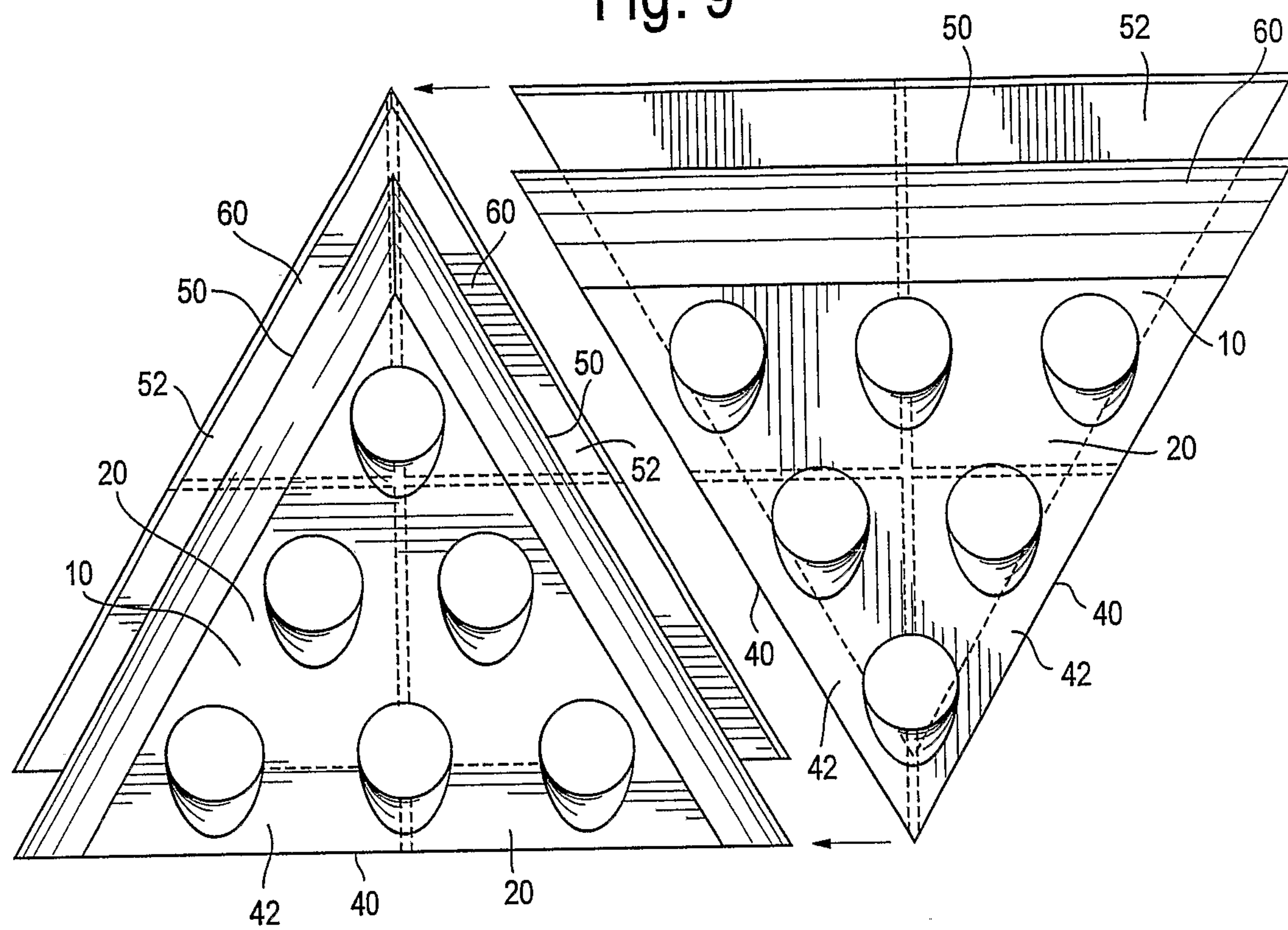


Fig. 10

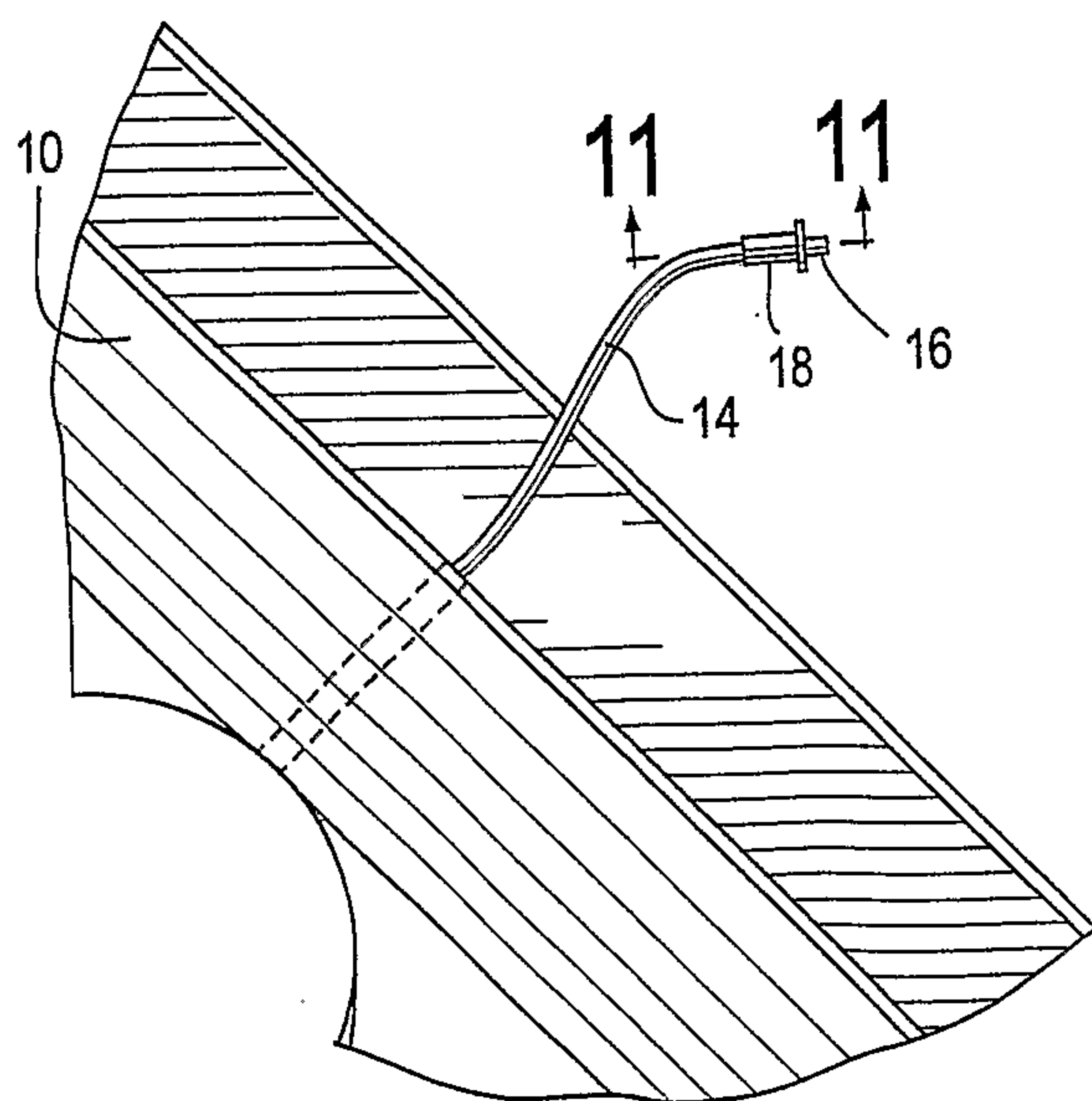
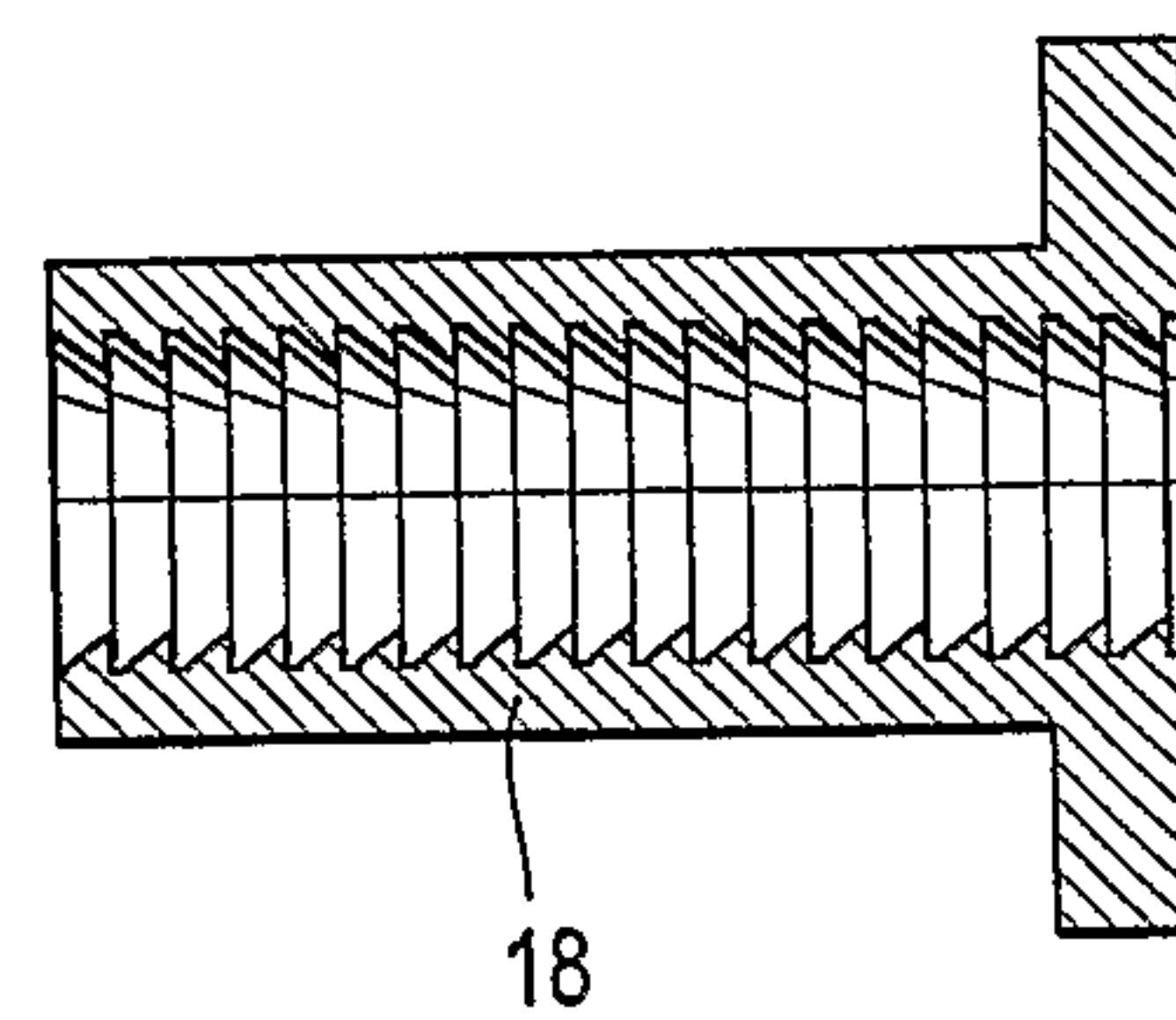


Fig. 11



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Fig. 12

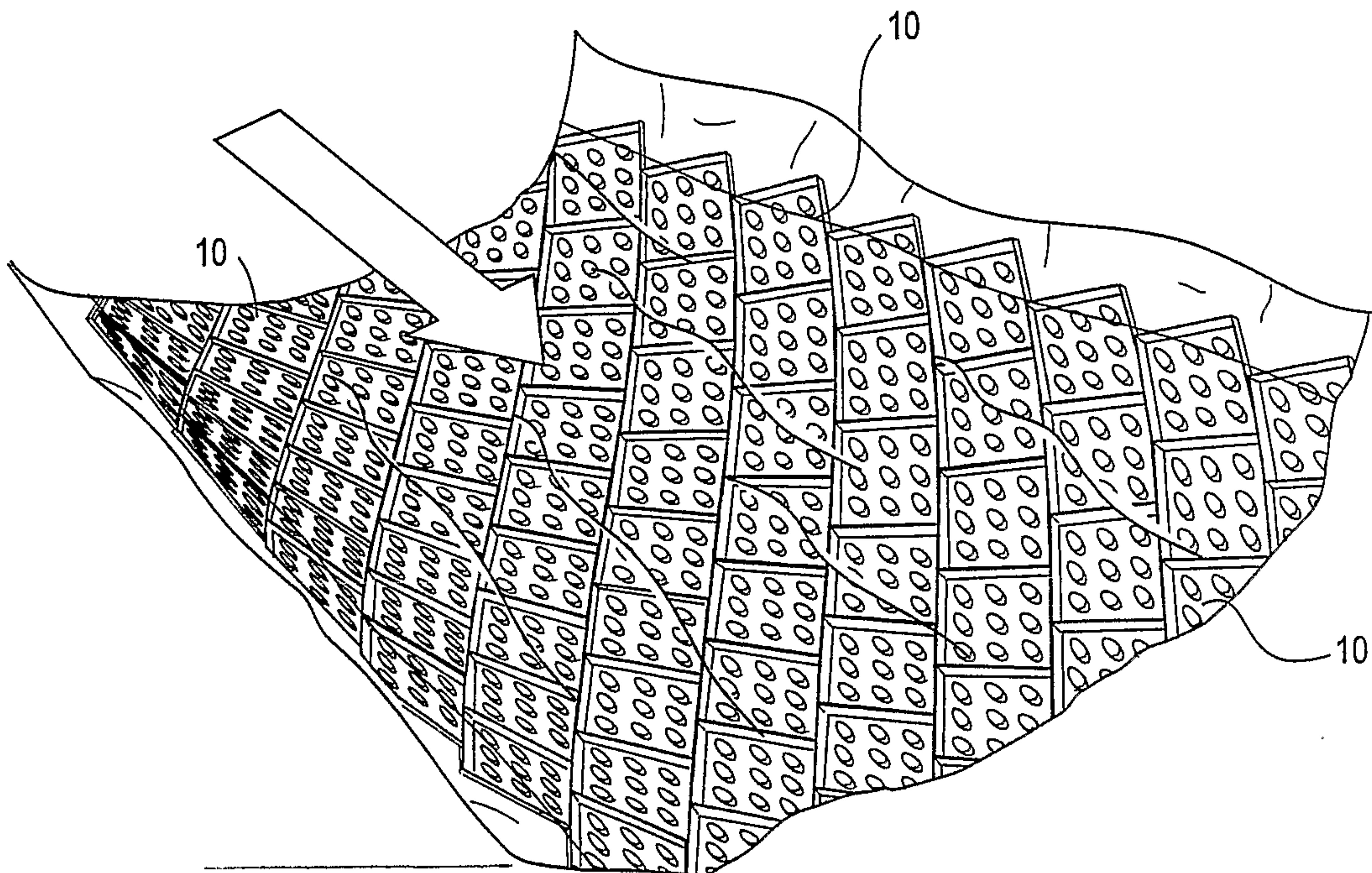


Fig. 13

