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2,159,556

CRIBBING CONSTRUCTION

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Fig. 1.

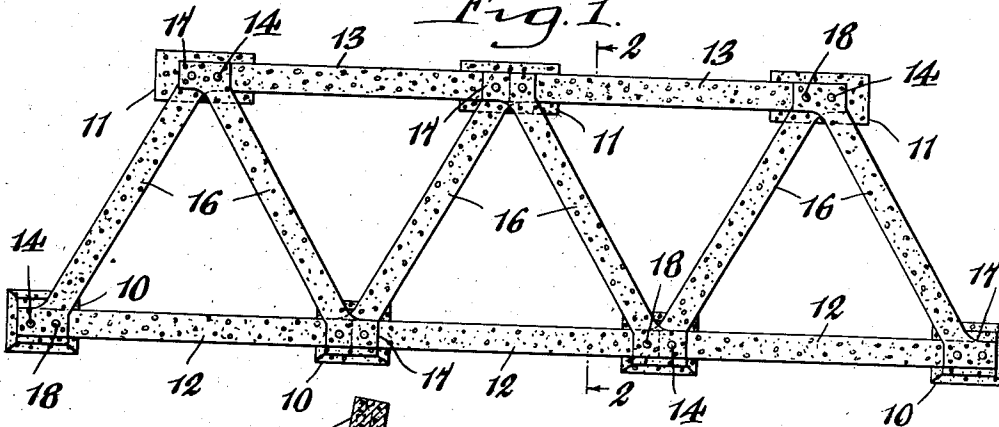


Fig. 2.

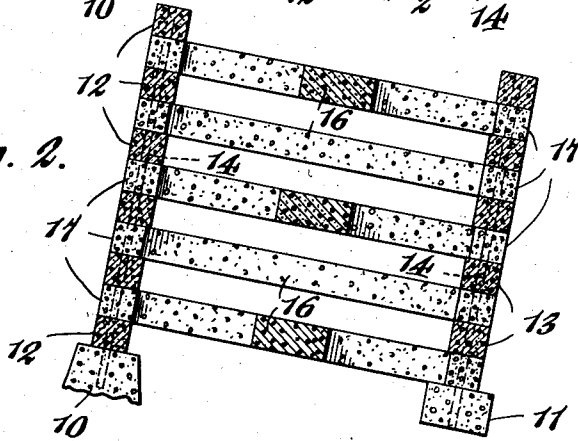
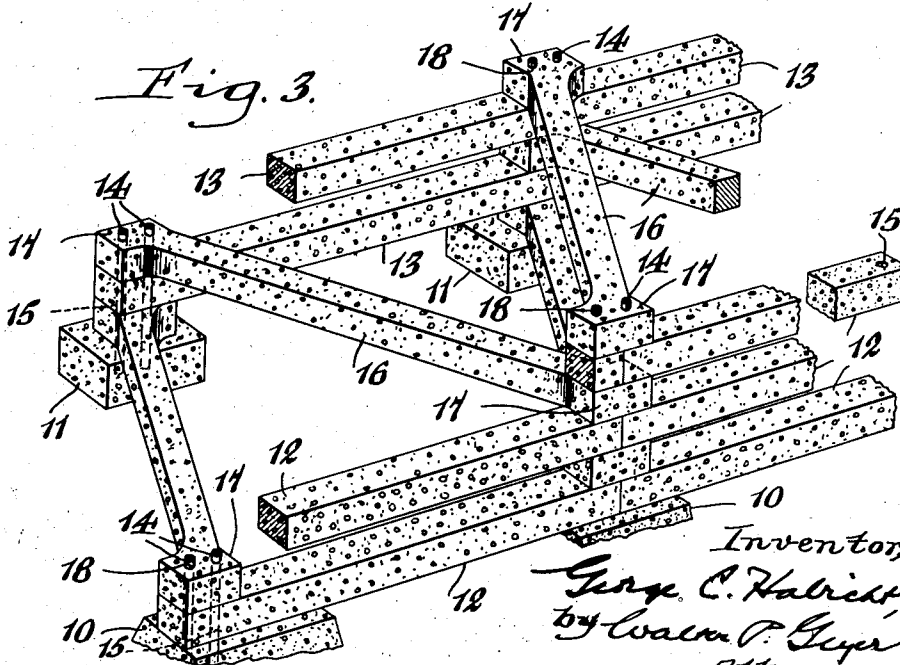


Fig. 3.



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CRIBBING CONSTRUCTION

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3 Claims. (Cl. 61—47)

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in cribbing for use in retaining wall, jetty and revetment construction.

One of its objects is to provide a reinforced concrete cribbing construction which is so designed as to provide for a distribution of the sustaining wall pressure in a longitudinal as well as a lateral direction, to thereby effectively reduce the lateral pressure to a minimum and at the same time afford for greater stability and safety of construction.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cribbing structure which is simple, effective and economical in construction, and which can be readily installed.

Other features of the invention reside in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the cribbing construction embodying my invention. Figure 2 is a cross section thereof taken on line 2—2, Figure 1. Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view, partly in section, of a portion of the cribbing.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the drawing, the numerals 10, 11 indicate the front and rear foundation blocks or base members, respectively, on which the cribbing structure is mounted and which may be made of concrete or other suitable construction. These foundation blocks are disposed at predetermined distances apart depending upon the size and use to which the cribbing is to be put.

The cribbing structure is preferably designed to provide a series of connected, equilateral-triangle-shaped units or truss members, with the front and rear faces or retaining walls thereof consisting of longitudinal beams or stretchers 12 and 13, respectively, arranged in superposed relation in parallel courses with intervening vertical spaces between them. The lowermost course of front stretchers is supported on the foundation blocks 10 and the several stretchers are anchored against lateral and longitudinal displacement by upright pins or posts 14 rising from the foundation blocks and extending through openings 15 formed adjacent the ends of the stretchers. Extending transversely and diagonally between the front and rear walls of the cribbing formed by the stretchers and in alternate planes relative thereto and constituting the spacing elements be-

tween superposed stretchers are ties or headers 16 which are disposed in criss-cross or intersecting fashion in the manner shown in Figures 1 and 3 to severally provide a plurality of adjoining equilateral-triangle-shaped truss members which effectively brace the cribbing in both lateral and longitudinal directions. At their opposite ends these headers preferably terminate in enlargements 17 having openings 18 therein through which the anchoring pins 14 extend to hold the headers in a fixed position. The lowermost set of headers, as shown in Figures 2 and 3, are supported at their front ends on the lower course of stretchers 12 while their rear ends are supported directly upon the foundation blocks 11 with the lowermost course of the rear stretchers 13 supported on the enlargements of such headers. As shown in Figure 3, the stretchers abut one another substantially centrally of the header-enlargements 17 whereby they are effectively supported with the enlargements forming uniform spacing elements between the stretcher-courses.

By preference the stretchers and headers are made of reinforced concrete and after the cribbing is completed the resulting spaces between its component parts are filled in with earth, stone, cinders or the like. This cribbing is particularly adapted for use in jetty and revetment construction.

If desired, the rear row of stretchers 13 may be eliminated and blocks of concrete or like material, similar to the base blocks 11, placed at the intersecting points of the diagonal tie members 16, it being preferable in this case to use the stretchers at the top and bottom of the cribbing. For purposes of economy, the bays or openings formed between the front wall 12 of the cribbing and the tie members 16 may be filled with stone or rock-fill, while the remaining bays may be filled with dirt, so that the pressure from the rear of the cribbing is distributed both laterally and longitudinally against the stone-filled bays.

I claim as my invention:

1. A cribbing construction, comprising a front retaining wall composed of stretcher members, and diagonally-disposed header members arranged rearwardly of and in intersecting connected relation with said stretcher members to provide equilateral, triangular-shaped bays for receiving fill, the line of pressure being normal to the header-forming sides of the bays and in both longitudinal and lateral directions relative to the cribbing.

2. A cribbing construction, comprising a se-

ries of interconnected equilateral-triangle-shaped units consisting of longitudinal stretchers forming a retaining wall and diagonal tie members extending rearwardly therefrom to provide like-shaped triangular bays for receiving fill, and means for connecting said stretchers and said tie members at their respective intersecting points.

3. A cribbing construction, comprising a series of superposed alternately arranged stretcher and header members, the stretcher members being disposed in front and rear longitudinal

courses to form corresponding retaining walls, and the header members being disposed in oppositely-arranged diagonal courses between the stretcher members to provide a series of triangular truss units therewith the opposite ends of the header members terminating in enlargements forming spacers between adjoining superposed stretcher members, and means for connecting said several members against relative displacement.

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