

relative shifting of the two sides has occasionally brought opposite prominences together so as to leave wider interspaces (Fig. 312). The actual breadth of a fault may vary from a mere chink into which the point of a knife could hardly be inserted, up to a band of broken and often consolidated materials many yards wide. Where a fault has a

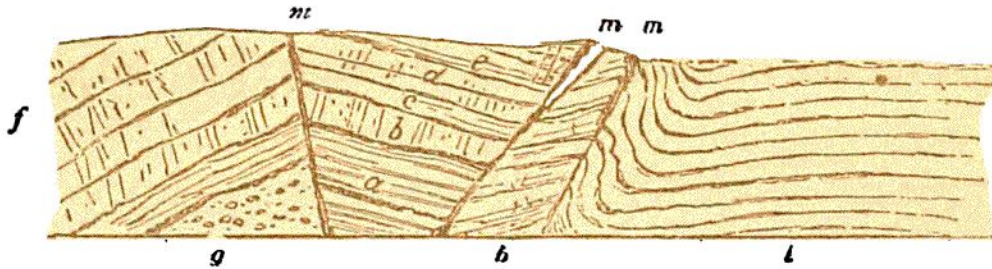


Fig. 263.—Section of group of faults, Coast of Glamorganshire, West of Lavernock Point (B).

m m m, three adjacent faults by which the inclination of the strata is shifted and some of the beds are crumpled; *a*, dolomitic limestone and marl; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, dolomitic limestone; *g*, dolomitic conglomerate; *h*, beds corresponding with those on the left; *l*, Lias, thrown in by a "reversed" fault.

considerable throw, it is sometimes flanked by parallel small faults. The occurrence of these close together will obviously produce the appearance of a broad zone of much fractured rock along the trend of a main fissure. A line of disturbance may consist of several parallel faults of nearly equal magnitude (Fig. 265, section 3).

Faults are sometimes vertical, but are generally inclined.

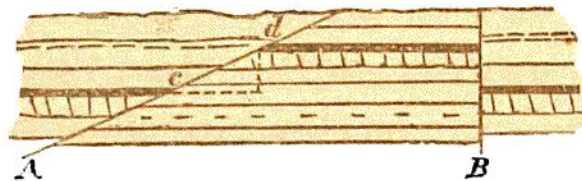


Fig. 264.—Section of inclined and vertical Faults.

The largest faults, or those with the greatest vertical *throw* or displacement, commonly slope at high angles, while those of only a few feet or yards may be inclined as low as 18° or 20° . The inclination of a fault from the vertical is called its *hade*. In Fig. 264, for example, the fault at B, being