



A Berlin wall is a type of retaining wall.

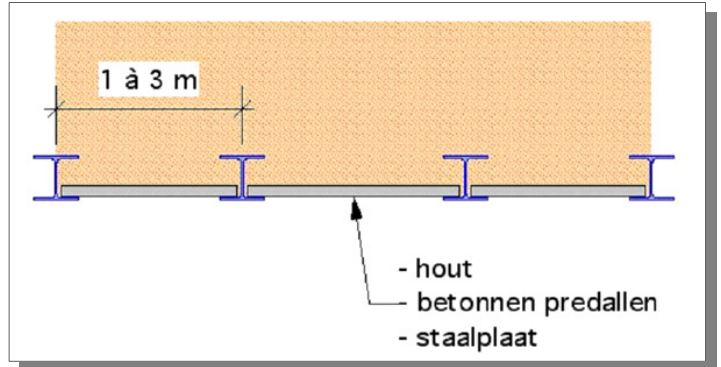
Execution

I-beams are driven vertically into the ground at regular intervals. As the excavation proceeds, wooden planks, prefabricated concrete panels or steel panels are fitted between the flanges to produce a retaining structure (revetment) that holds back the soil behind it. The wall can also be anchored. When the excavation is no longer needed, the beams can be pulled or vibrated out of the ground. Berlin walls are almost always temporary structures, but they're sometimes used as permanent shuttering.



Applications

Berlin walls are primarily used in locations where no groundwater is present and there is not enough room for a sloped embankment. They are used for the construction of cellars for flat blocks, underground car parks and building excavations.



Advantages

The main advantage of Berlin walls is their versatility. They can easily be adapted to the situation of the excavation. Vibration-free execution. Short execution time. Less costly than other retaining wall methods. Reusable. Suitable for use near cables and pipes.

