

re:imagine stability

For years, fire departments, industrial plants, mining, and construction workers have used wood to crib, block, or stabilize equipment, products and vehicles. 99% of cribbing being used today is wood. Wood is relatively inexpensive but comes with knots, is absorbent, cracks, splits and splinters. *The only guarantee with wood is that you will eventually need to replace it.*

Plastic cribbing has no knots and does not split, crack, or splinter. It does not absorb blood, oil, or most chemicals. *Turtle Plastics' warranty is for 50 years. This saves you time and money in the long run.*



re:engineered plastic benefits

- 100% recycled plastic construction for added durability*
- Unmatched strength - stronger than oak
- Resistant to gas, oil, chemicals, even blood!!
- 50 year warranty against splitting, rotting, absorption, termites and mold
- Lightweight and splinter free
- Available in black ~~and HI-VIS yellow~~
- Repeatability

* Against splitting, rot, fluid absorption, termites or mold

PLASTIC -VS- WOOD

ATTRIBUTE	PLASTIC	WOOD
Absorption	Almost Zero	Everything
Splitting	None	Yes
Knots	None	Yes
Stability	Very	No
Warranty	50 Years*	None
Lab Tested	Yes	None
Time	Very Fast	Slow
Environmentally Sound	Yes	Poor
P.S.I.	800-1200	200-1000
Consistency	± 5%	0
Predictability	± 5%	0

• active -vs- static cribbing

Active cribbing is used when a person is working near or under the cribbing. Static (or Passive) cribbing is used to keep material off the ground to allow a forklift to operate, or to separate materials for storage.

• design strength

Crossgrain bearing design strength for traditional wood cribbing varies by wood species from 200 PSI to 1000 PSI. For example using: 500 PSI; Strength $500 \times 3.5 \times 3.5 \times 4 = 24,000$ lbs. Plastic cribbing can sustain between 800 to 1200 PSI. Creating a safer, longer lasting and more durable cribbing base.

- **TOM (technical operations manual)** Available upon request.

The Army Corps of Engineers is the leading source of cribbing information and recommends the following cribbing guidelines.

Bottom layer should be solid to spread the load, especially on soil or asphalt paving.

Limit height to 3 times width (shortest width for non-square cribs).

Overlap corner by 4 inches to assure slow crush-type failure.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

THE USER MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS GUIDE (SEE PG 5) AND ONLY THE END USER CAN DETERMINE LOAD CAPACITY. ANY BENDING, DEFLECTION, SAGGING, BULGING, OR DEFORMITY WILL NECESSITATE ADDITIONAL CRIBS.

As the use of our products under user's conditions are beyond our control, no warranty, expressed or implied, including but not limited to, merchantability or fitness for a particular use, is made concerning our products. **DISCLAIMER:** Under no circumstances shall company be liable to the original purchaser at retail or any other person for any special or consequential damages, whether arising out of breach of warranty, breach of contract, or otherwise. Company shall in no event be liable for any breach of warranty in an amount exceeding the purchase price of any product, nor will company be bound by any statement or representation to the quality or performance of any product.

Design Strength is Based on Wood Crossgrain Bearing

(VARIES FROM 200 PSI TO 1000 PSI DEPENDING ON WOOD SPECIES
500 PSI IS USED HERE - EXAMPLE $500 \times 3.5 \times 3.5 \times 4 = 24,000$)

FOR 2 MEMBER x 2 MEMBER LAYOUT

4 x 4 CRIB CAPACITY = 24,000 LBS (12 TONS)

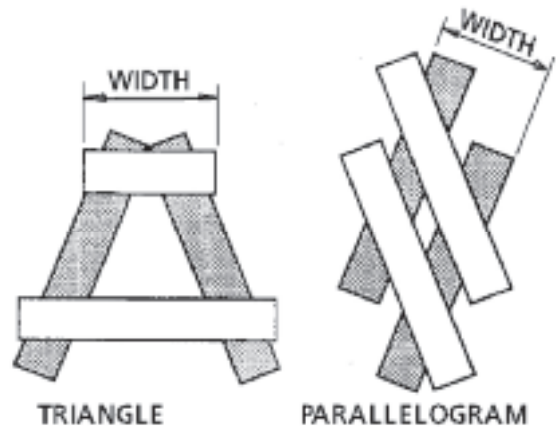
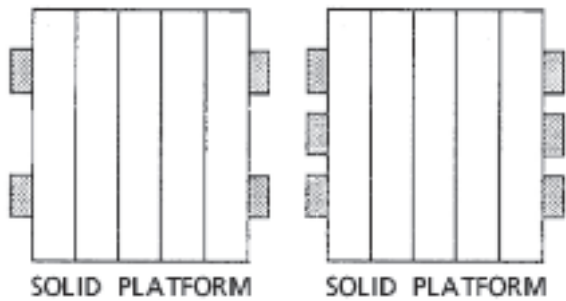
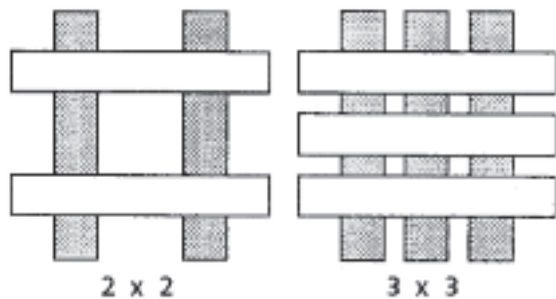
6 x 6 CRIB CAPACITY = 60,000 LBS (30 TONS)

FOR 3 MEMBER x 3 MEMBER CRIB, CAPACITY IS 9/4 AS MUCH
 $500 \times 3.5'' \times 3.5'' \times 9 = 55,000$, $500 \times 5.5'' \times 5.5'' \times 9 = 136,000$

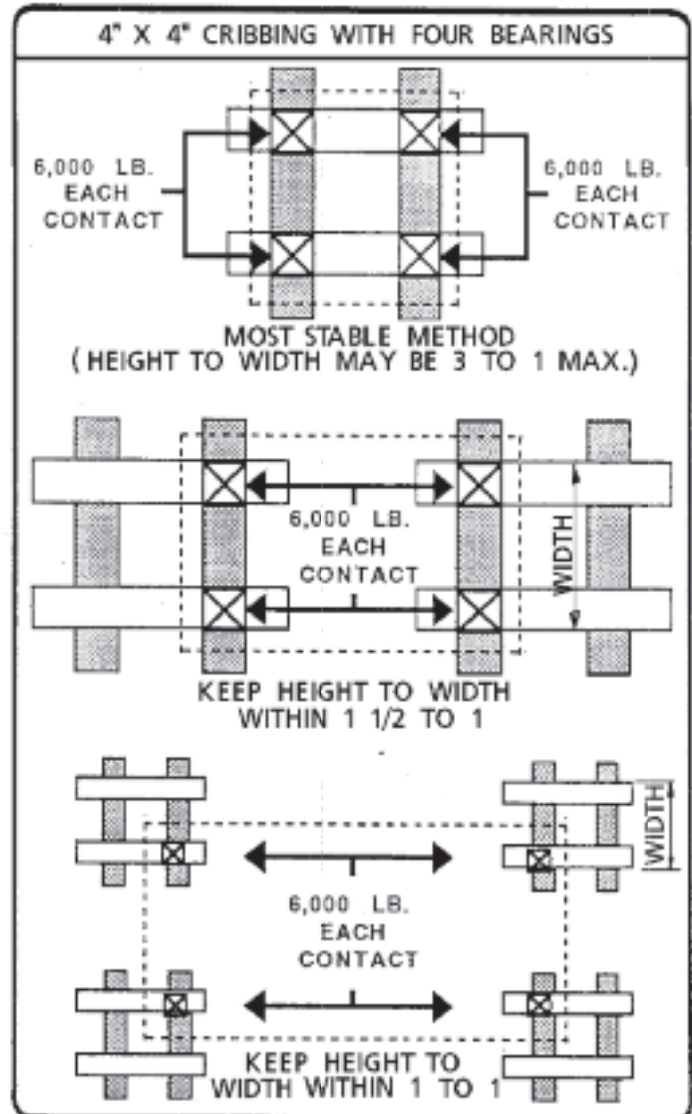


Wood Crib Stack

- BOTTOM LAYER SHOULD BE SOLID TO SPREAD THE LOAD ESPECIALLY ON SOIL OR ASPHALT PAVING
- LIMIT HEIGHT TO 3 TIMES WIDTH (SHORTEST WIDTH FOR NON-SQUARE CRIBS)
- OVERLAP CORNERS BY 4 INCHES TO ASSURE SLOW CRUSH TYPE FAILURE



BOTH ARE NOT VERY STABLE, KEEP HEIGHT TO WIDTH WITHIN 1 TO 1



Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers