



Fig. 6 Faulting.

i) Inclined normal fault  
 ii) Vertical normal fault  
 iii) Reverse fault. These are referred to as 'thrusts' in Gower. This term is usually restricted to reverse faults of very low angle.  
 iv) Wrench fault (also called 'tear' fault). v) The effect of normal vertical fault on inclined strata. Note apparent lateral displacement along fault, though movement vertical. vi) scenario as for (v), but presence of dyke D shows fault-movement was vertical, since its apparent lateral shift is in opposite direction. True lateral shift as in (iv) would have affected it in the same way as the beds.