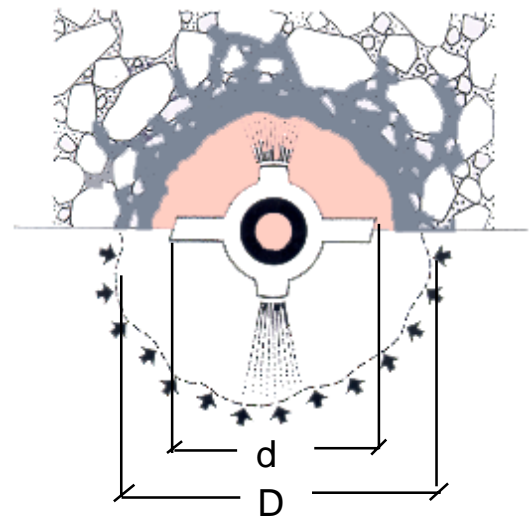
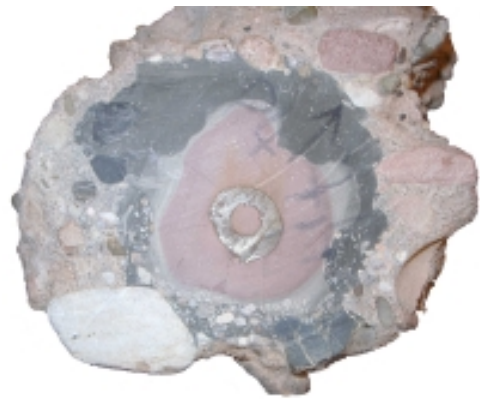
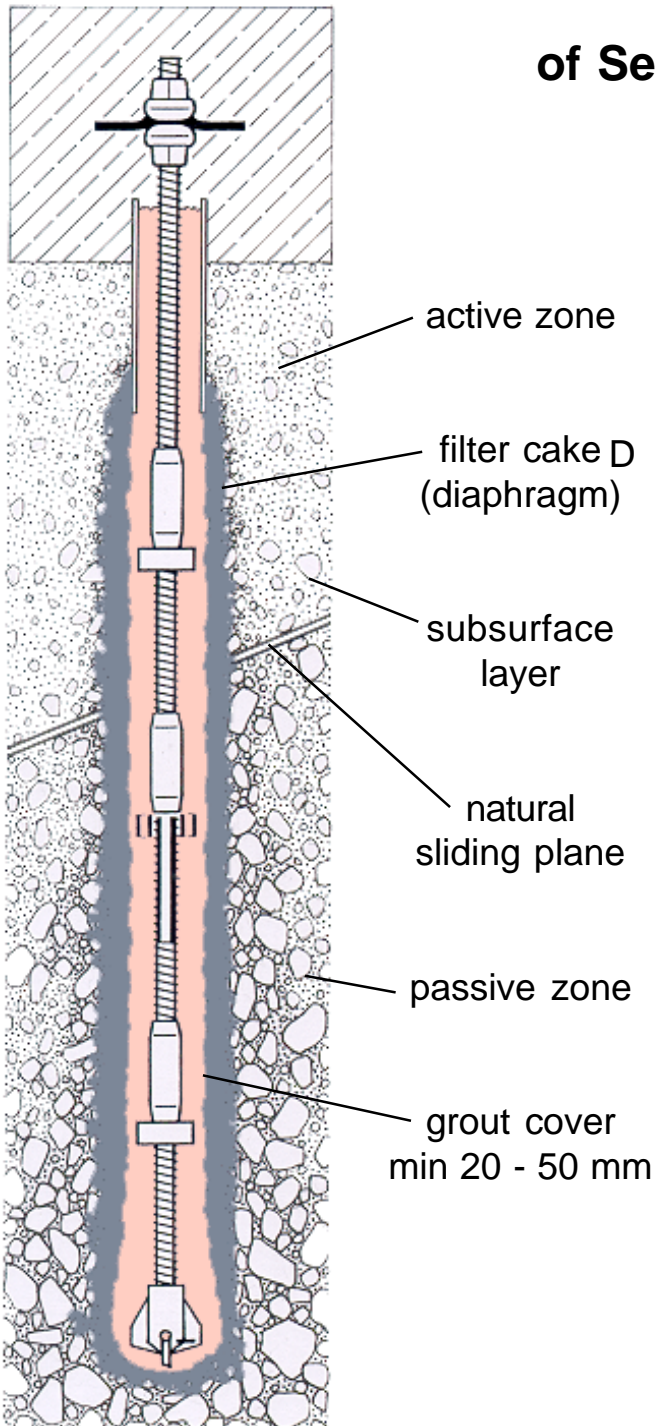


Structure of Self-Drilling Dynamic Grouted Micropiles TITAN



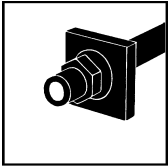
$D > 2.0 \times d$ for gravel
 $1.5 \times d$ for sand
 $1.4 \times d$ for sand-silt
 $1.0 \times d$ for weathered rock, clay



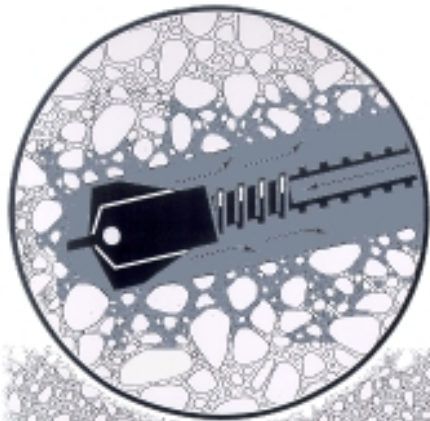
Digged out micropile TITAN 30/11:

Drilling position 65° to vertical in very dense sand/gravel

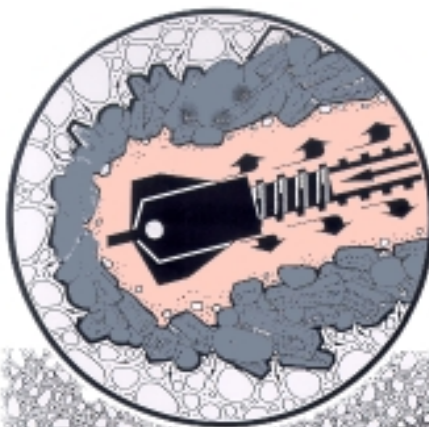
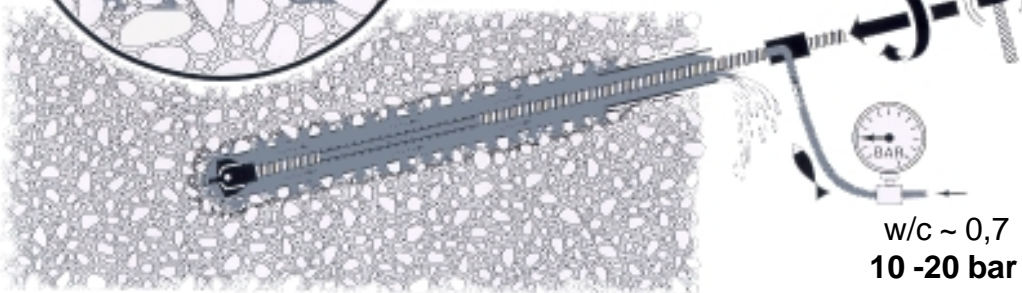
- 1. Spillway with water/cement = 0,5, (red colour),
pure cement strength > 30 Mpa**
- 2. Diaphragm blade
filter cake by w/c ~ 0,7; arch support**
- 3. Infiltration
of cement improves shear bond and strength of soil**



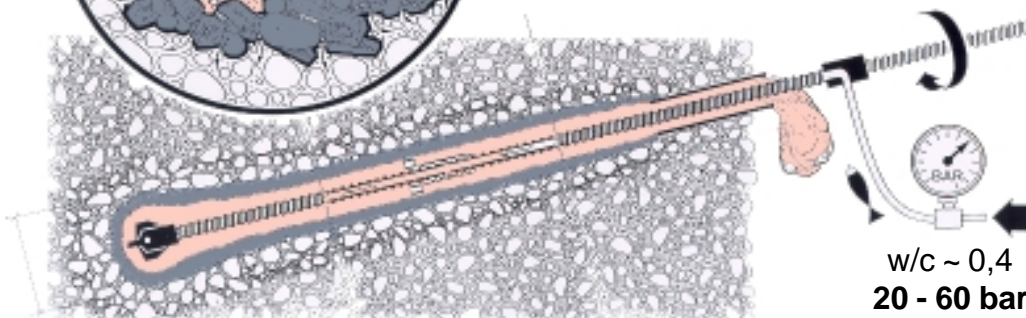
Self-Drilling and Dynamic Grouted Micropiles TITAN



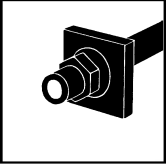
- 1 Drilled and flushing with cement grout $w/c = 0,7 - 1,0$ without temporary casing



- 2 In one step tremi grouting of cement $w/c \sim 0,4$ with simultaneously rotation of tremi is called „Dynamic Grouting“



1,0 - 2,0 drill bit diameter
depending on soil



Geotechnic

ISCHEBECK[®]
TITAN



Friedr. Ischebeck GmbH

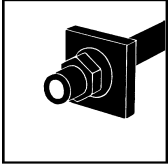
P.O.Box 1341
D-58242 Ennepetal / Germany

Phone: ++49 2333 8305-0
FAX: ++49 2333 8305-55

export@ischebeck.com
www.ischebeck.com

GEOTECHNIC

Date: May 2002
Overhead 4



**Adm. steel stress for anchorpiles according to DIN 4128
to avoid axial and radial cracks > 0,1 mm**

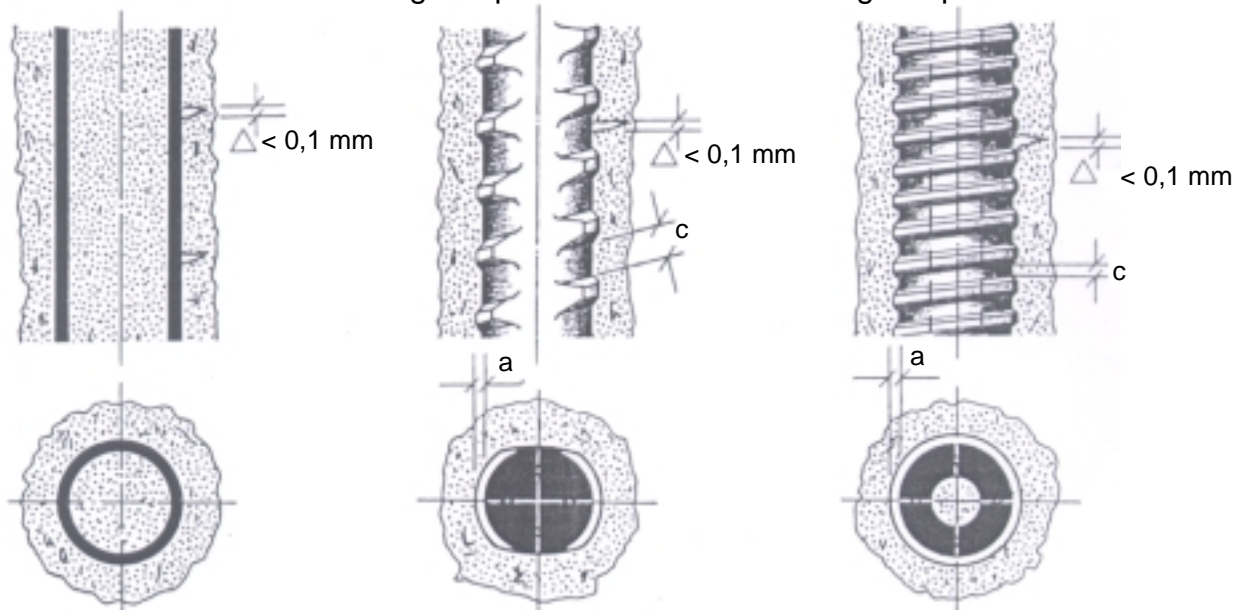
with standard corrosion protection means, min. 20 mm cement stone cover, quality B 25

Technical development with tension piles

steel tube, smooth

deformed solid bars
angel of pressure 40 °-70°

steel tube with continous threads
angel of pressure 40 - 70 °



Grouted steel tube pile

$$f_R = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$f_R = 0$$

adm. steel stress

75 N/mm²

GEWI pile

$$f_R = 0,56 \times \frac{a}{c}$$

$$f_R = 0,074$$

adm. steel stress

165 N/mm²

TITAN pile

$$f_R = \frac{a}{c}$$

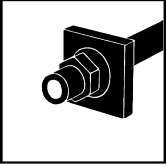
$$f_R = 0,13$$

adm. steel stress

275 N/mm²

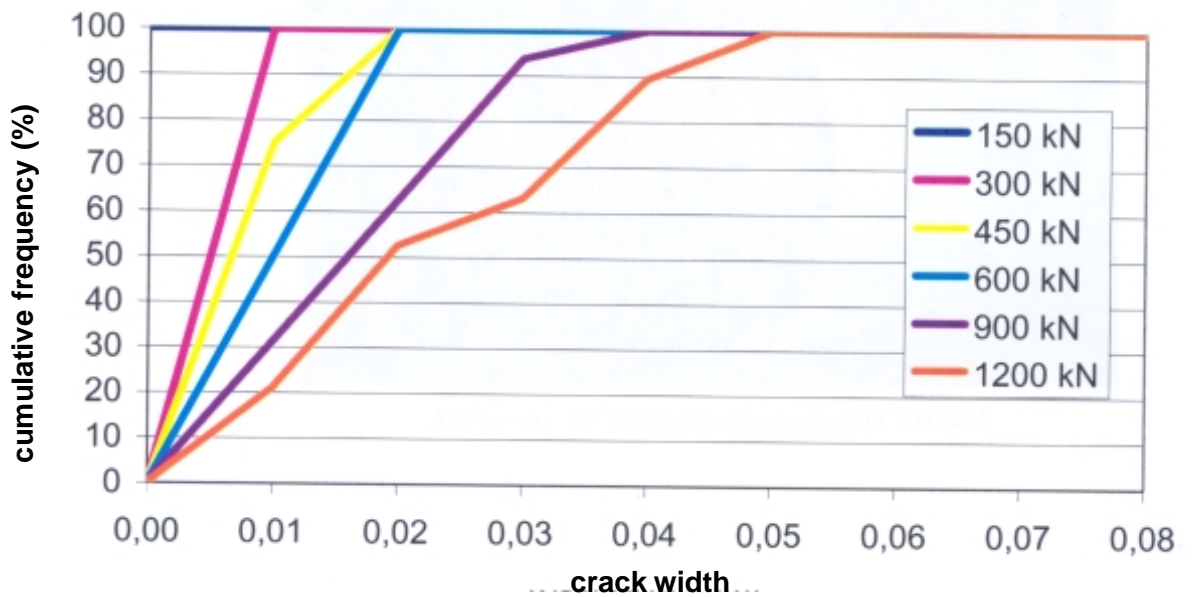
Permanent anchorpiles TITAN - limited to steel stress of 275 N/mm² - need only min. 20 mm cement stone cover, quality B 25; no double corrosion protection by corrugated PE-tube, filled with cement.

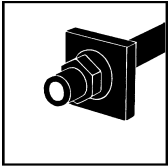
(Expert opinion: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Schießl, TU Munich, B 6067, dd. 30. Nov. 1999)



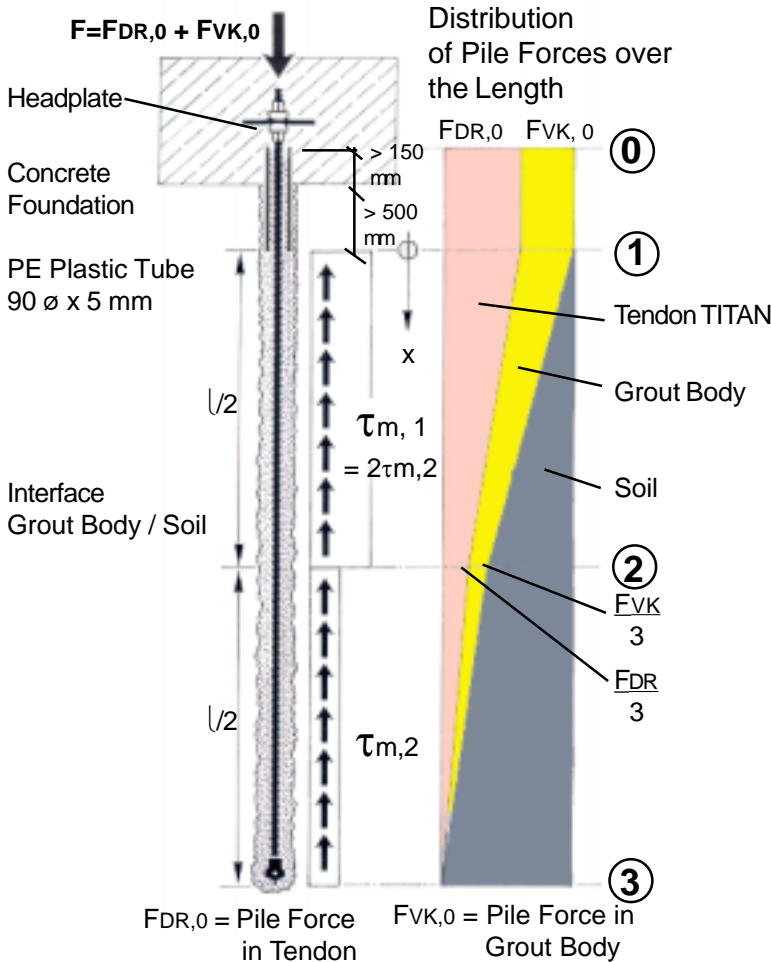
TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN
INSTITUT FÜR BAUSTOFFE UND KONSTRUKTION
LEHRSTUHL FÜR MASSIVBAU

**Testmaschine
with grout body 180 - 220 mm \varnothing ,
1200 mm long
reinforced with TITAN 103/51**





Calculation Model for Compound Micropiles TITAN 30/11

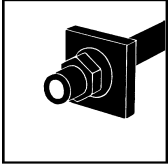


The smooth HD-PE tube has 3 functions:

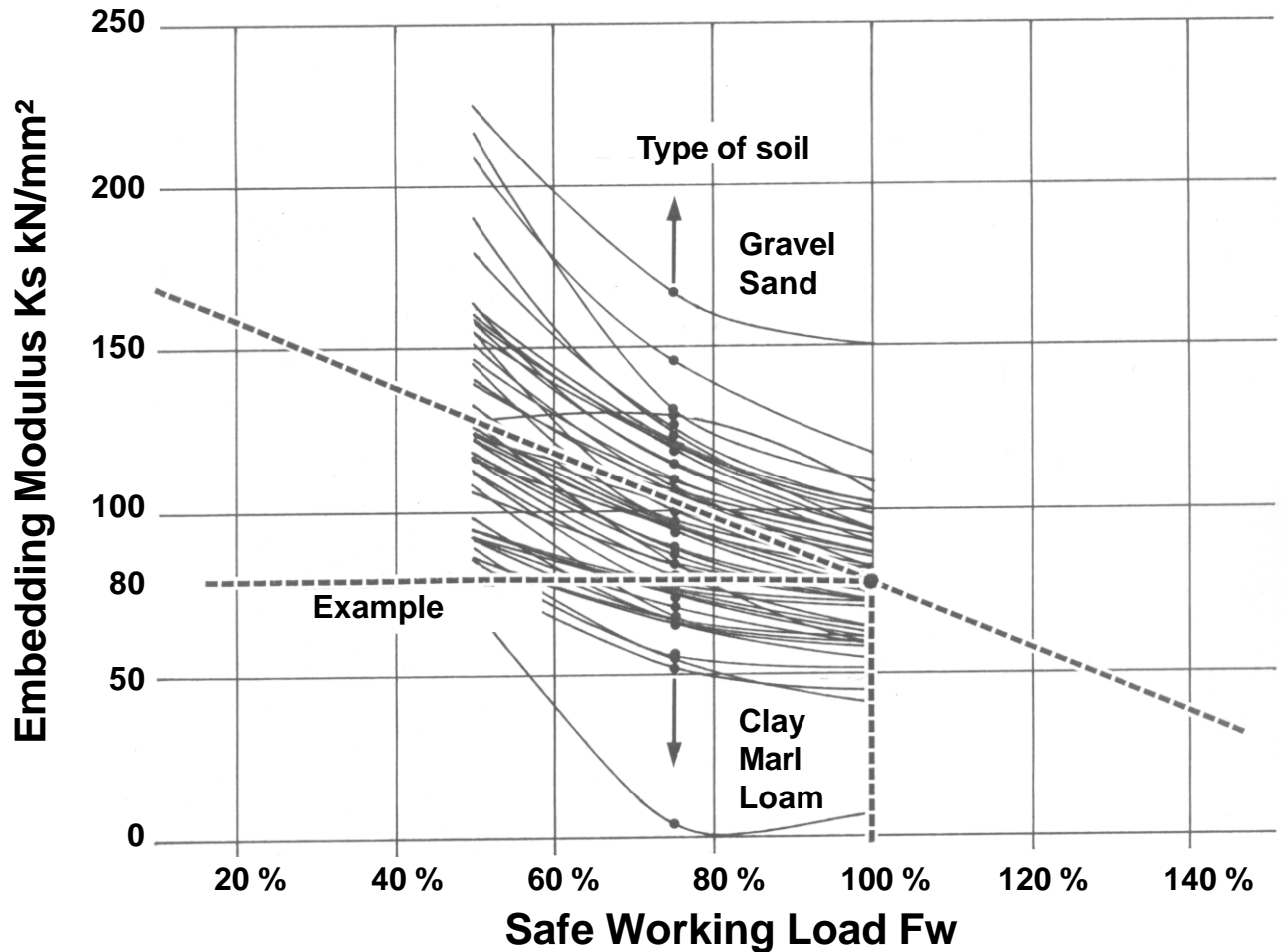
1. the HD-PE tube bridges the unavoidable joint between grout body and bottom of the foundation and protects the highly loaded pile head from corrosion
2. the HD-PE tube covers the grout body and prevents internal longitudinal cracks, amongst others under test load without foundation. Consequently test piles can later be used as regular piles on the job.
3. the smooth HD-PE tube versus a corrugated tube prevents cracking the foundation concrete and forces the load transfer only via the plate (reference surface pressures)



Monitoring the distribution of the load transfer to the ground by extensometers, installed inside the hollow TITAN pile.



Embedding Modulus Ks for micropiles TITAN 40/16 for designing displacement of pile head



Example: Micropile TITAN 40/16
Safe working load $F_w = 300$ kN (100%)
average embedding modulus $K_s = 80$ kN/mm
estimated displacement

$$\Delta = \frac{300}{80} = 3,8 \text{ mm}$$

This diagramm is based on about 200 loading tests with micropiles TITAN 40/16 in different soils.



Micropiles TITAN 40/16 are included in the
FRENCH NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT (FOREVER)
to improve design of single and reticulated micropiles.

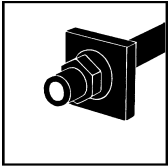
Several tests on natural size (size 1:1) in St-REMY-LES-CHEVREUSE in 1998,
all with loose, fine and dry sand of Fontainebleau

Micropiles TITAN 40/16, length 5 m, drill bit 70 mm, flushing grout w/c=0,9,
grout pressure 8 - 20 bar

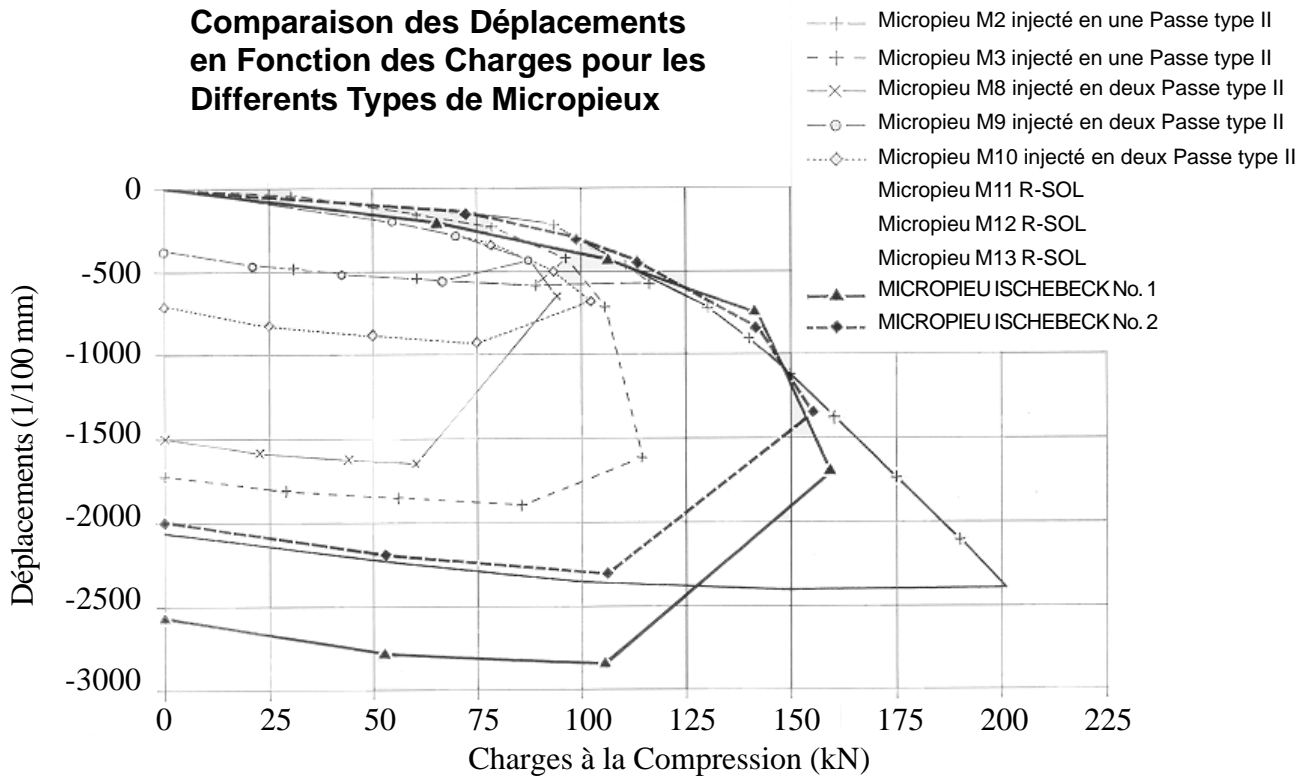
Results:

1. Skin friction $q_s = 74 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Micropiles TITAN fulfil requirements
of French DTU 13.2 micropieux
Typ IV (IRS or postgrouted)
2. In compression 7% loadtransfer by
end bearing, 93% by friction
3. Micropile Diameter $D=113 \text{ mm}$
Drill bit $d= 70 \text{ mm}$, $D = (1,5 \div 1,8) \times d$
4. No visible cracks observed in the
grout body
5. Steel member centred in the ground
body
6. Dynamical testing of integrity and
length of micropiles TITAN by
French method SIMBAT works and
is confirmed by CEBTP





Comparaison des Déplacements en Fonction des Charges pour les Différents Types de Micropieux



	Type	Surface latérale (m ²)	Q _{le} (totale) (kN)	q _s (kPa)
M1	II ¹	1,88	140	68
M2	II ¹	1,90	> 122	> 58
M3	II ¹	1,82	106	52
M8	II ²	1,75	95	49
M9	II ²	1,76	> 88	> 45
M10	II ²	1,69	102	55
M11	R-Sol	1,53	95	56
M12	R-Sol	1,58	145	83
M13	R-Sol	1,57	136	78
I1	Ischebeck	1,81	146	73
I2	Ischebeck	1,77	145	74
S	II	1,99	108	50

Capacité portante des micropieux