

## DSI – INTERNAL WORKSHOP

# *Micropiles using higher steel grades – spalling of the grout cover*

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*Local Presence – Global Competence*

## ***Micropiles using higher steel grades – spalling of grout cover***

- 1. corrosion protection systems for permanent piles**
- 2. "higher" steel grades**
- 3. piles under compression**
- 4. tests and calculations**
- 5. solutions**

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## *Micropiles using higher steel grades – corrosion protection*

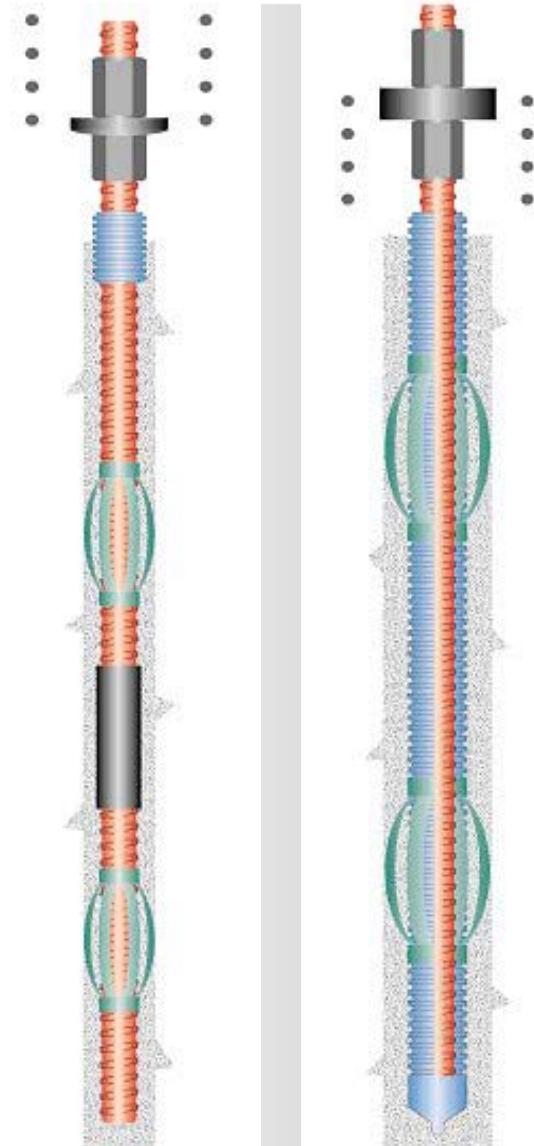
**corrosion protection acc. EN 14199**

### **Standard Corrosion Protection**

- **cover of grout**
- **increase of steel cross section  
(sacrificial corrosion)**
- **coatings**

### **Double Corrosion Protection**

- **EN 1537 (sheathings + inner grout)**



## ***Micropiles using higher steel grades – corrosion protection***

**SCP: grout cover  
as corrosion protection system**

**depending on aggressiveness and life time**

**acc. EN 14199**

- no aggressiveness of the surrounding soil**
- tension loads: cover  $\geq 30\text{mm}$**
- compression loads: cover  $\geq 20\text{mm}$**
- spalling shall not occur**



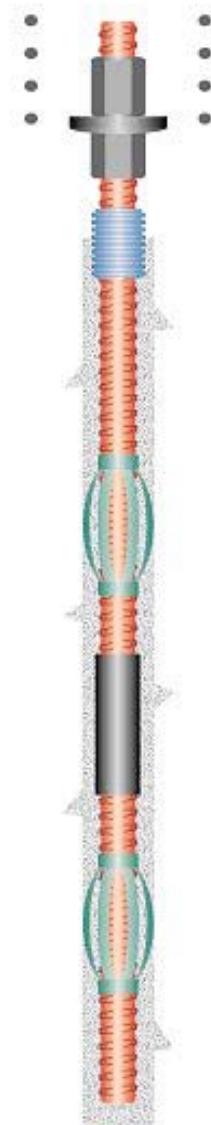
## ***Micropiles using higher steel grades – grout cover***

**basis: compatibility of steel and grout**

**max. concrete (grout) compression strain  
= 2%**

**Young's modulus of thread bars: 205 000N/mm<sup>2</sup>**

**permissible steel stress  
= 0,002 x 205 000 = 410 N/mm<sup>2</sup>**



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## ***Micropiles using higher steel grades – higher steel grades***

**GEWI®Plus**

**new!**

**yield stress = 670 N/mm<sup>2</sup>**

**ultimate stress = 800 N/mm<sup>2</sup>**



load class (yield)	170	250	310	400	470	630	970	1750	2120
<b>GEWI®</b>	20	25	28	32		40	50	63,5	
<b>GEWI®Plus</b>	18	22	25	28	30	35	43	57,5	63,5

## ***Micropiles using higher steel grades – higher steel grades***

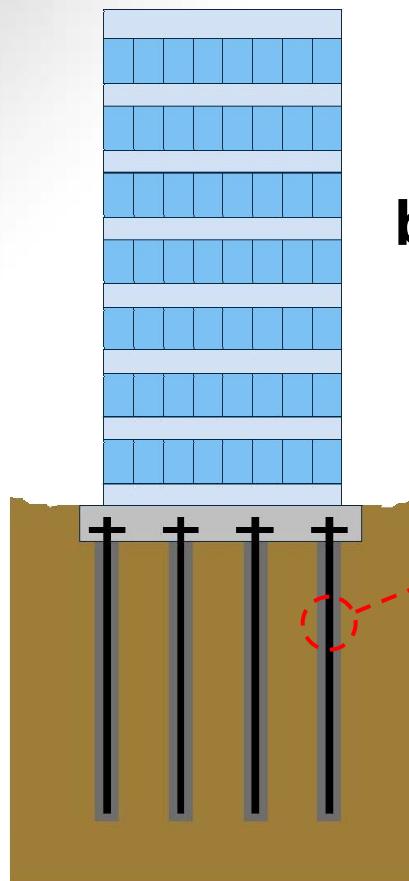
***GEWI®Plus exceeds the limit of 410N/mm<sup>2</sup>***

<b>stresses</b>	<b>design level</b> $\gamma_M = 1,15$ $\gamma_G = 1,35$ (dead load)	<b>max. permissible during testing</b> <b>95% of yield</b>
<b><i>GEWI®Plus</i></b>	$670/1,15 = 583\text{N/mm}^2$ $583/1,35 = 432\text{N/mm}^2$ $0,6 \times 800 = 480\text{N/mm}^2$	$0,95 \times 670 = 637\text{N/mm}^2$

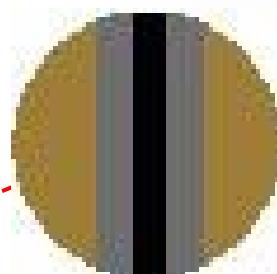
## ***Micropiles using higher steel grades – spalling of grout cover***

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2. "higher" steel grades
3. **piles under compression**
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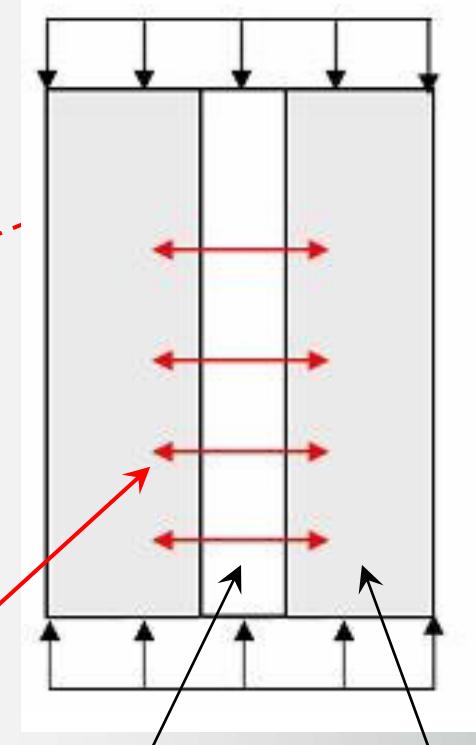
## *Micropiles using higher steel grades – under compression*



**pile shaft**  
**compatibility problem**  
**between steel and grout**



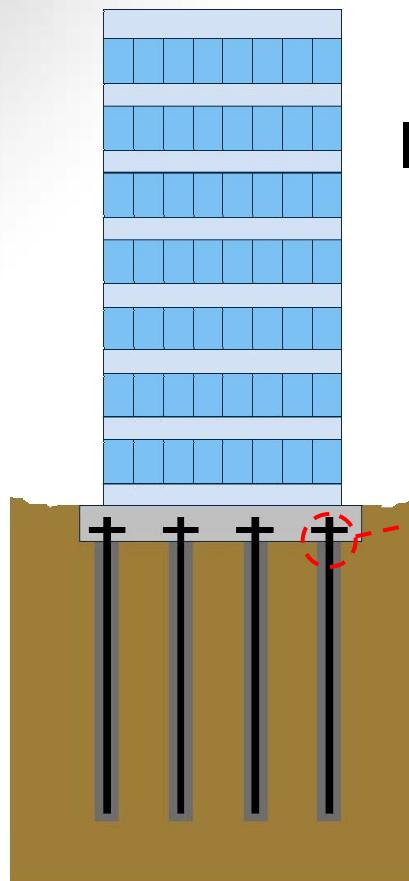
**transversal deformations**



$$\mu_{\text{steel}} = 0,3 \quad \mu_{\text{grout}} = 0,2$$

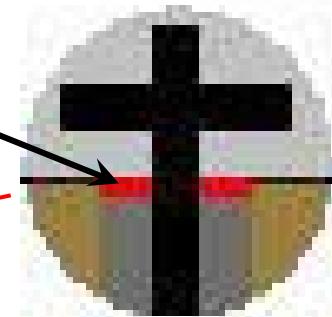
**different radical strain  
coefficients**

## *Micropiles using higher steel grades – under compression*



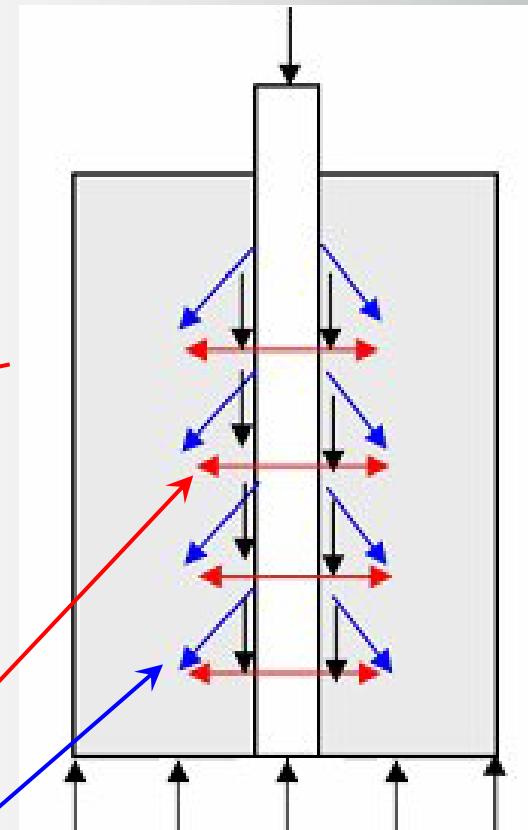
### pile neck

**load transfer to the grout column not guaranteed**



**transversal deformations**

**load distribution**

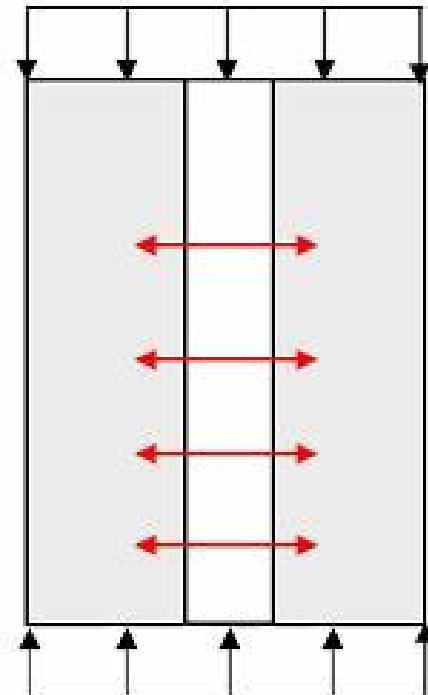


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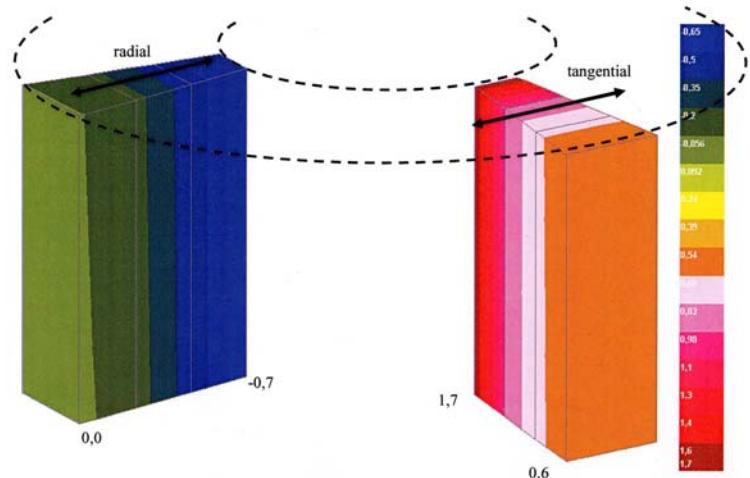
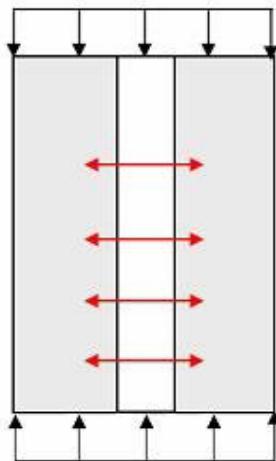
## *Micropiles using higher steel grades – tests and calculations*

### pile shaft – compatibility tests

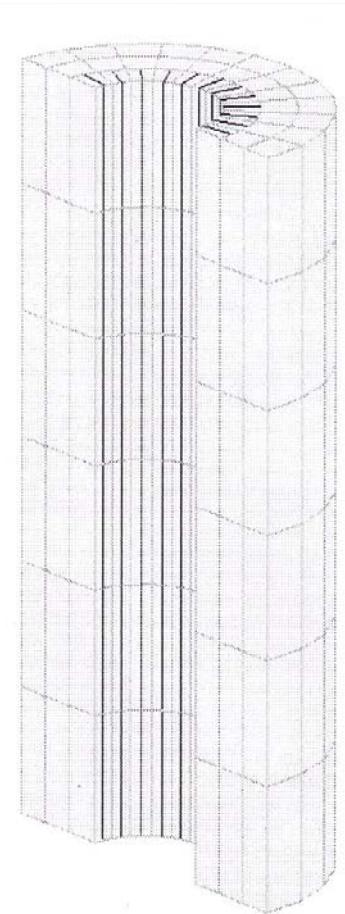


## *Micropiles using higher steel grades – tests and calculations*

### pile shaft – compatibility calculations

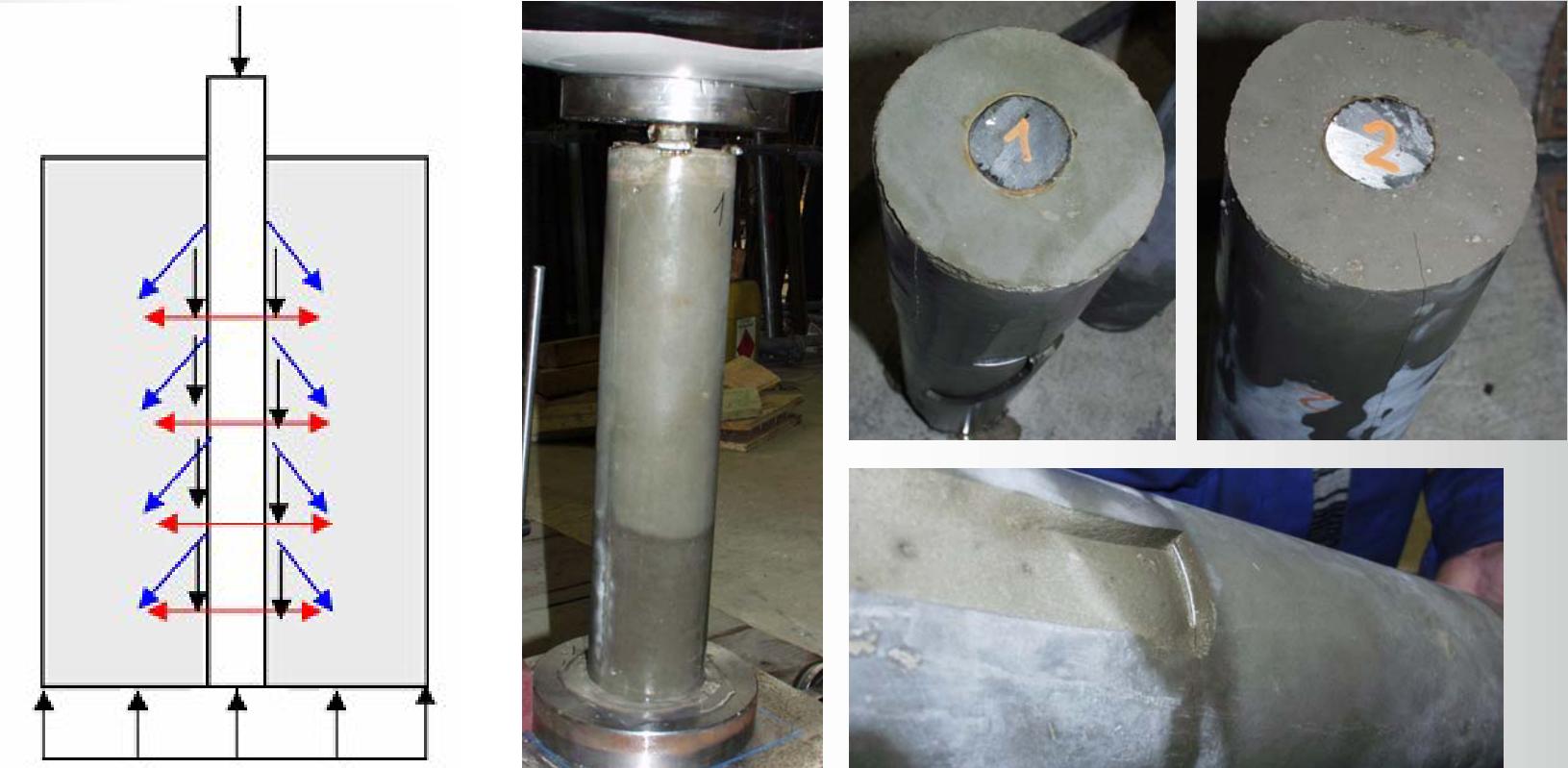


nom Ø	28	30	35	43	57,5	63,5
grout cover	25	25	30	35	45	50



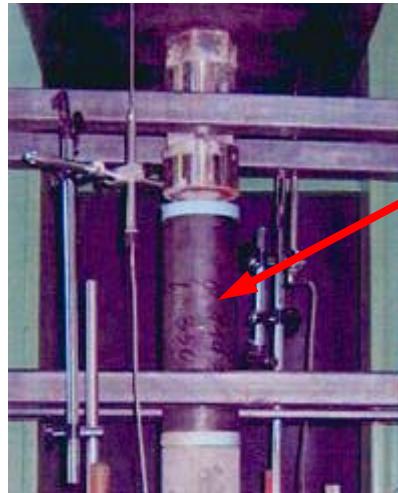
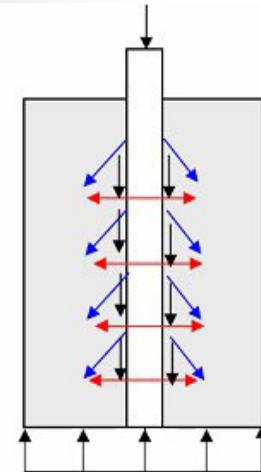
## *Micropiles using higher steel grades – tests and calculations*

### pile neck – load distribution tests

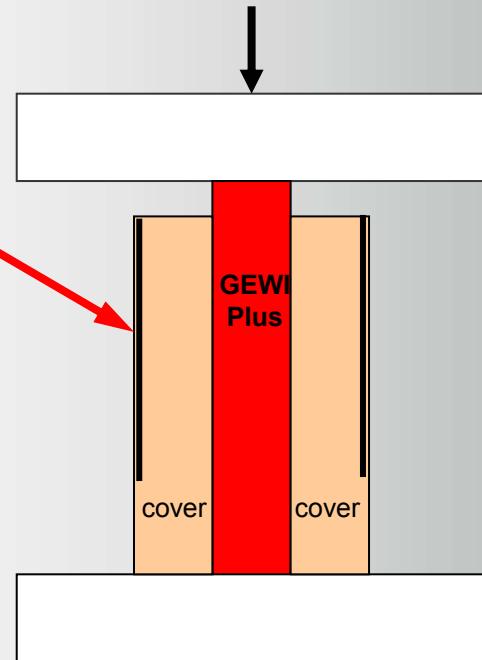


## *Micropiles using higher steel grades – tests and calculations*

### pile neck – load distribution calculations



pile neck  
collar



nom Ø	28	30	35	43	57,5	63,5	
steel tube	length	630	680	760	950	1230	1360
	thick	3	3	3	3,2	4,3	4,8

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## ***Micropiles using higher steel grades - solutions***

### **cover of grout:**

- **problem of spalling**
- **pile shaft:**  
**increased grout cover**
- **pile neck:**  
**pile neck collar**
- **secured environmental  
conditions**

### **DCP (sheathed pile):**

- **spalling does not matter**
- **grout has no protection  
function**
- **load transfer to the soil  
will still work**
- **environment has no  
influence**