Advances in Hollow Thread Bar Micro Pile Installation Techniques, Equipment, Materials, Testing and Monitoring

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There are two different kinds of continuous, external threaded Hollow Bars available, mostly in standard drill rod length of 3.0 Meters, (10 feet).

One with an R-Thread or Rope Thread and the other one with the Titan Thread.











R-Thread shoulder 20- degree





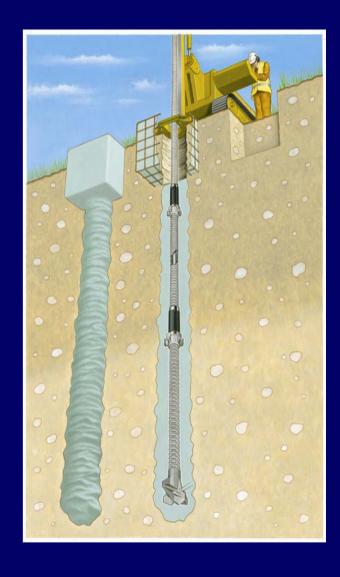
This presentation is based on the Hollow TITAN Bar System with the Titan Thread which we found to have certain quality and technical advantages over our R-Thread Bars, specifically for difficult and permanent installations using the IBO® method





What is IBO®?

IBO =
Grout
Injection Boring







Developed in 1985 by the company Ischebeck in Germany and later Con-Tech Systems in Canada and in the USA.

Grout Injection Bored Hollow Bar Micro Piles are gaining increasing acceptance by engineers and the industry.

Quality materials and equipment as well as a professional installation technique has to be applied to achieve a quality end product and also the desired ground improvement.





Installation Techniques and Equipment

Rotary or rotary-percussion drill with top hammer, sized for the various sizes of bars and bits. Rotation speed shall be up to 160 RPM, left turning for hollow bars up to 52 mm with left hand threads. For all other larger bars with right hand threads use hydraulic drills with right turn motors.

Drill rigs meeting these parameters are provided by: TEI, Euro Drill, Klemm, Krupp, Huette, Casagrande, Davy Drill, etc.







Typical TEI rotary-percussion drill with top hammer and flushing head mounted on an excavator









Techno Drill



Euro Hammer on a Davy Drill

Limited access or low head room installations



Grout Mixer and Grout Pump

Typical equipment which meets these parameters is manufactured by:

Obermann, MAT, Hany, Colcrete, Chem-Grout





For best results, use a high speed - high shear mixer with separate holding tank and water/cement dosing system to assure:

- continuous grouting, independent from mixing.
- There should be preferably two mixers, one for the thinner flushing grout and one for the final grout.

When rock is encountered, water flushing is required.





To assure high pressure ability during flushing or grouting, a piston or double plunger pump with minimum 60 l/minute capacity and 80 bar (1000 psi) pressure capability is recommended for cleaning out grout or dirt blockages in hoses or hollow bars, to assure uninterrupted grout flushing.









Hollow Bar

MAT mixer, one holding tank and double plunger pump

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Obermann VS 63



High speed high shear mixer with two water tanks and two mixers. One for the thinner flushing grout and one for the final grout. Also a double plunger pump.







Obermann VS 110





Hollow Bar

Mixer with water dosing and cement weighing scales





Obermann Logger





The use of an automatic logging system for measuring, recording and documenting of grout volume and pressure is also recommended.

Installation Techniques

Drilling, Flushing and Grouting





Flushing head on a Klemm 804.

The holder is bolted to the hammer to prevent the housing from rotating.

The hollow Titan bar is screwed directly into the flushing head









Threading on drill bit









The drill shall be equipped with a hydraulic clamp to prevent un-threading of couplers below ground. (Very important when using R-Thread Bars).







Start pumping and make sure grout will exit drill bit.







flushing out drill cuttings











Outflow of final grout, notice different colors.





The Structure of Hollow Bar Micro Piles







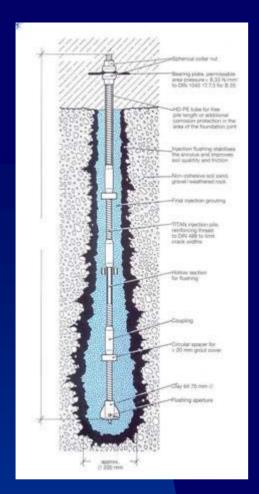
The hollow bar, used as both drill rod and grout conduit, is left in the ground as reinforcing steel to transmit compression, tension, and lateral forces.

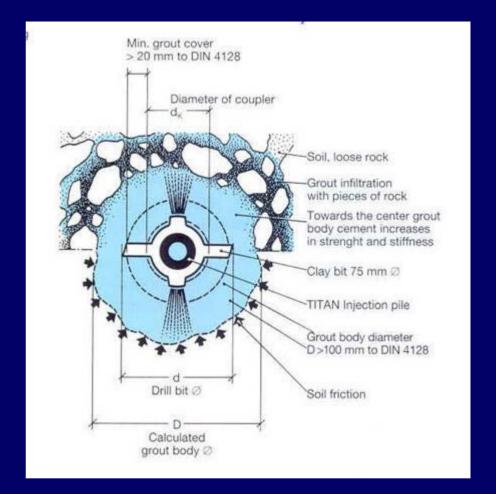
Hollow bars have a larger section modulus than solid bars which increases their bending capacity.

With the continuous tremi-grout injection, 100% grout cover and therefore excellent corrosion protection is accomplished, similar to reinforcing steel in concrete.





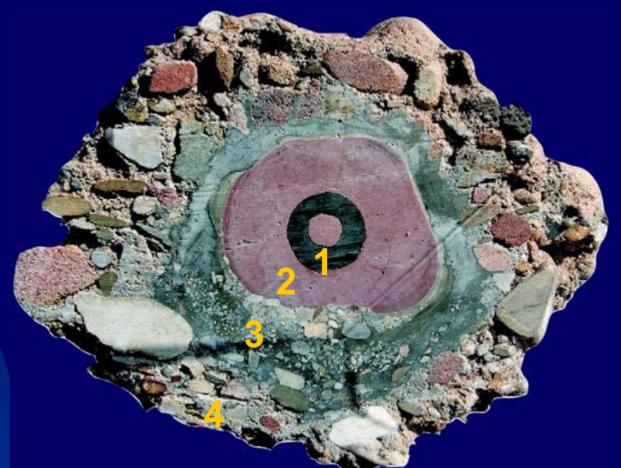




The rotation and jetting of the cement grout into the surrounding ground, stabilizes the borehole, consolidates the soil and increases its original shear strength in most soils.







Typical cross section of an exhumed IBO_® Micro-Pile

- 1- Hollow Bar
- 2- Final Grout W/C 0.45
- 3- Flushing grout W/C 0.7 Soil Cement mix
- **4- Ground improvement**

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Materials

Since the hollow bars are used as drill rods and subjected to high torque forces, the steel shall be of a fine grain and ductile quality.

The thread type deformations shall develop bond to the grout, the same as with deformations on concrete reinforcing bars.







TITAN Hollow Bars range in size from 30 to 130 mm (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 5") diameter with ultimate tensile loads up to 7940 kN, (1785 Kips), 892 tons





Important Requirement:

The thread shall be designed to transfer loads through the couplings (every 10 feet) without excessive slippage inside couplers and shall comply to requirements for mechanical splices of reinforcing bars







Typical TITAN Bars meeting the requirements of reinforcing steel ASTM A615 specifications for deformation requirement and bond development.





A MINIMARY











C: carbide cross cut bits for varies rocks

D: button bits for hard rock















Grout ports in Drill Bits









Jets can be threaded into the bits to create higher pressure to enlarge pile diameter.





Full strength Couplers









Special bayonet coupler for special under- water installations





Hollow Bar

Couplers with centre stop and seals

6 COI



Steel
Centralizer to
allow for grout
passage







Spherical hex nuts,
2 nuts for
tension/compression
piles,
(bearing plate with top and
bottom nut)







Testing

There is no difference between testing Hollow Bar Micro Piles and Standard Micro Piles









Typical tension test set up for a pile group







Typical compression tests





Monitoring

Hollow Bar Micro-Piles with Vibrating Wire strain gauges inside







Strain Gauge with Centralizer



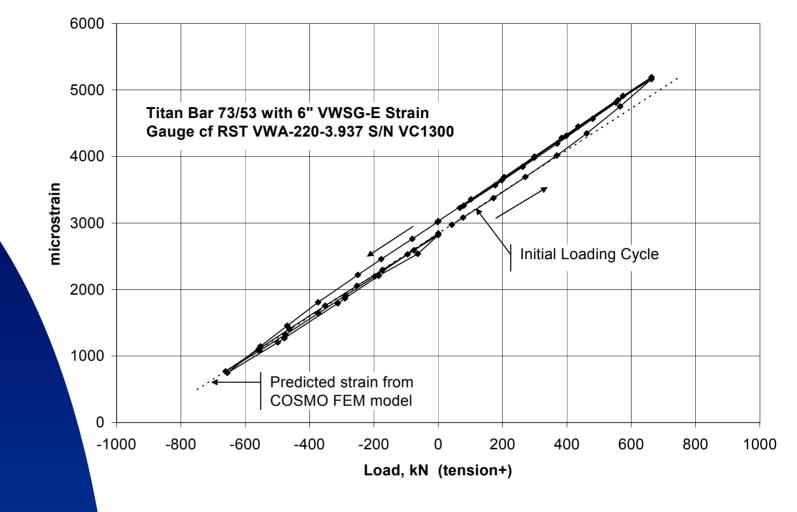
Installing strain gauges

on a fiberglass rod pushed into a hollow bar





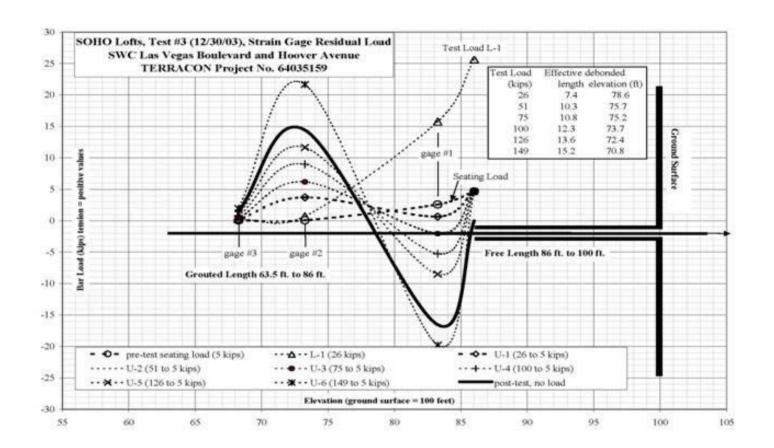




Calibration loading response chart









This test plot shows the loads in the three gauges.

Only the test load L-1 and all locked-in residual loads are shown after relaxing the load to 5 Kips and zero load.

Some Interesting Current Projects





The following projects are examples where this product contributed in large to their success, not only economically but also technically.







Seismic upgrading and Underpinning of the Capitol State Building in Salt Lake City, Utah

over 3000 Hollow Bar Micro Piles were installed









Difficult installation, under low head room

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Limited access











Drilling pile groups

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Hollow Bar

Testing pile groups in tension with a single jack

3 CON-TE

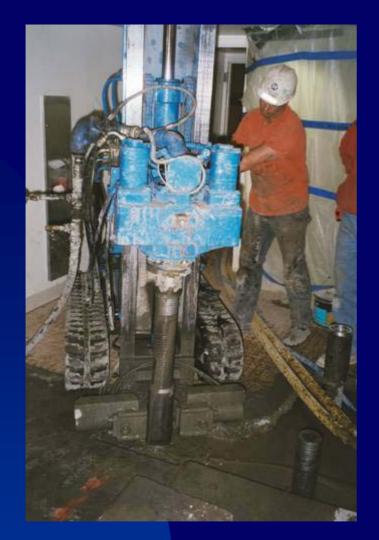


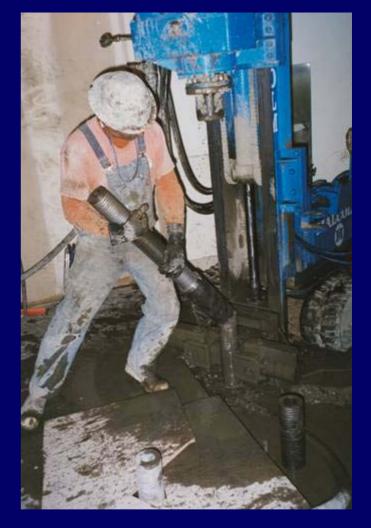




forming pile caps









Titan Hollow Bar



Micro Pile Foundations for Wind Power Turbines

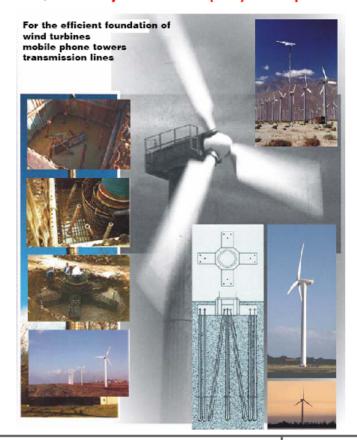




Geosupport Systems Technical Information



CTS/TITAN Injection Bore (IBO) Micropiles



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Hollow Bar

Placing of Reinforcing Steel and Sleeves

7 CON-TECH















Drilling Hollow Bars Through Pile Cap







Post-Tensioning and Testing







Placing of Tower



Two Devil Slide Projects for Caltrans, Pacific Coastal Highway, PCH-1 40 Miles south of San Francisco

Emergency slide stabilization as per Chapter 6 of the FHWA Implementation Manual, Design of Micro Piles for slope stabilization

South Tunnel Portal, New Retaining Wall Support









The project

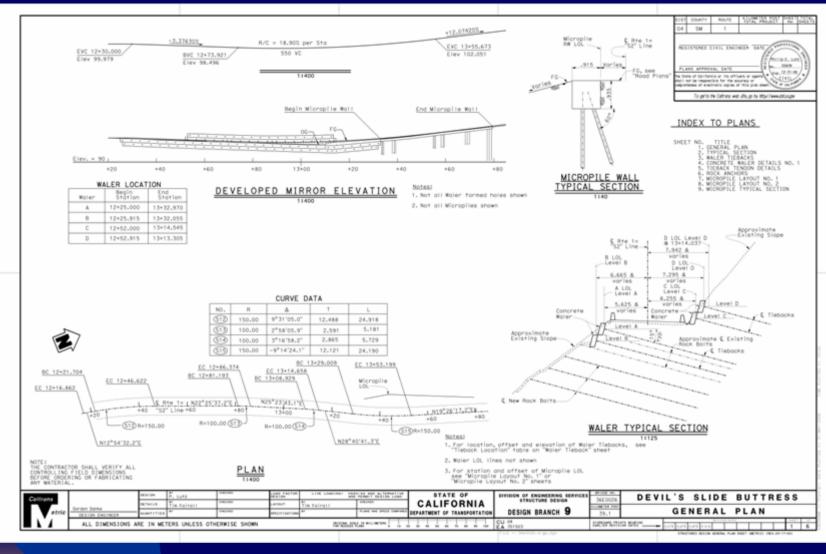


No. 1

Emergency Slide Stabilization with Micro Piles as per chapter 6 of the FHWA Micro Pile Implementation Manual

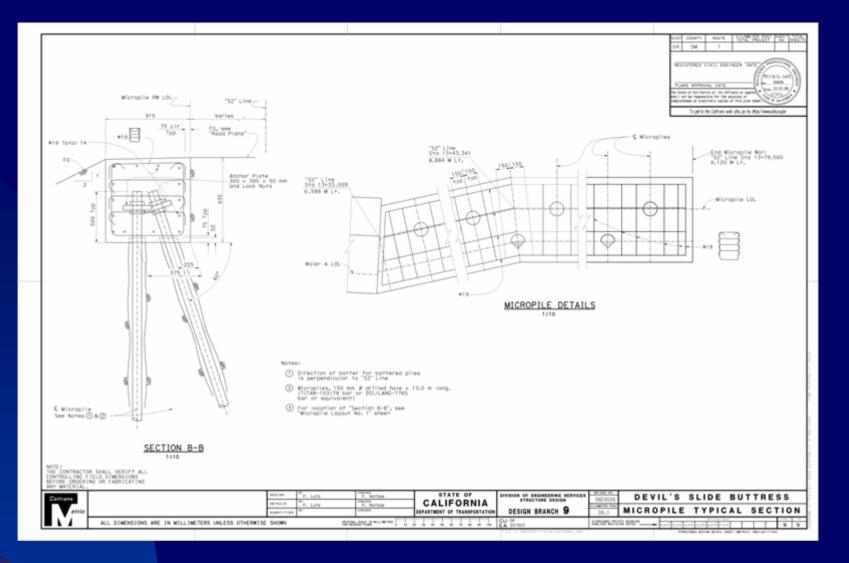




























Installing new IBO-Titan Anchors







Drilling from a cage

69



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Drilling battered micro piles



Vertical and battered micro piles











Forming of Pile Cap

72



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Finished emergency Slide Repair

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Using Hollow Bar Micro Piles, for slope stabilization, Caltrans could re-open the Pacific Coastal Highway two months ahead of schedule.



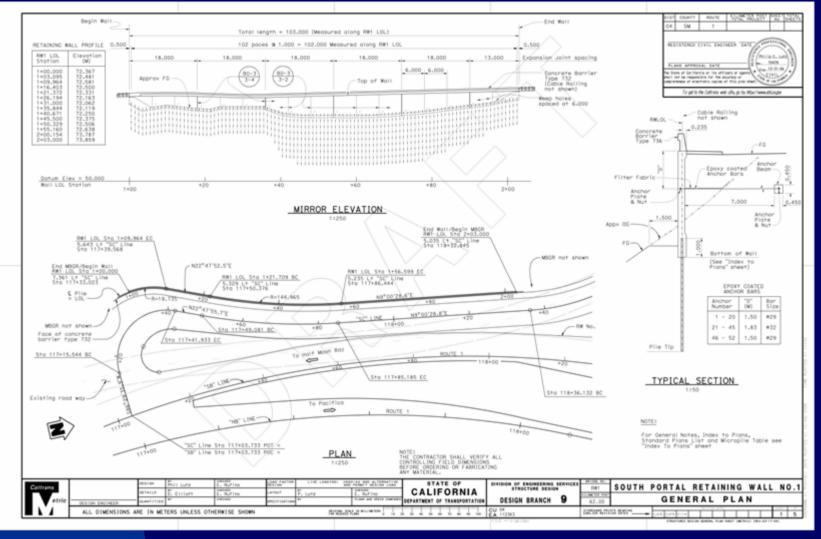


No 2.

South Tunnel Portal Retaining Wall Support and slope stabilization





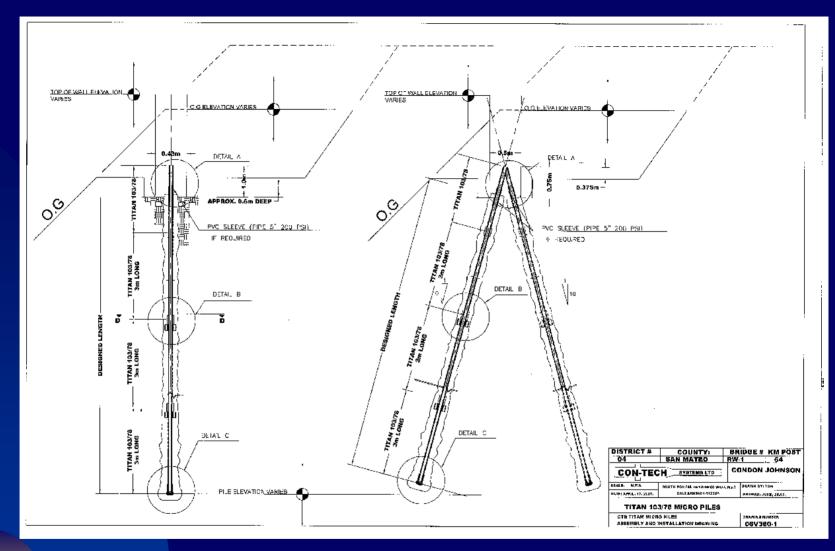




Over 140 straight and battered Micro Piles to support the new retaining Wall and to stabilize the slope below

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Vertical and battered Micro Piles

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Grout Injection Boring

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Trench to collect flushing grout













Random compression tests of production piles

80



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Exposed excellent ground improvement











Forming of retaining wall

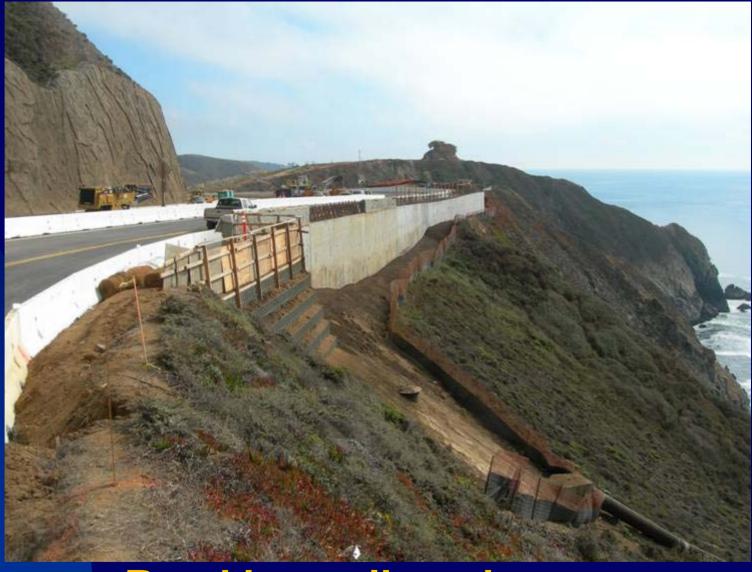






Piles are overlapping into wall by 1.0 m







Road is re-aligned













Ready for TBM, (Tunnel Boring Machine)

86



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California coast line at Devil Slide



