



A Super Micropile

What are the limits of a micropile?

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Overview



- 1. Hollow Bar Micropile
- 2. Feasibility Study
 - Production
 - Installation
 - Design
- 3. Outlook









Benefits and limitations

- Small equipment for installation (limited access, limited headroom)
- Easy and fast installation process (one visit only)
- Quality assurance (drilling to final depth, filling the bore hole)
- > Versatile (all soils, all inclinations, compression and tension load => micropile, tension pile, soil nail)







Design Assumptions for Micropiles

- preliminary axial loads transferred through friction
- > end bearing capacity neglected
- Axial loads in tension, compression and alternating loads as well as seismic situations



> Proof of inner and outer capacity, bending, serviceability and group effects

Designation	Unit	TITAN 30/16	TITAN 30/11	TITAN 40/20	TITAN 40/16	TITAN 52/29	TITAN 52/26	TITAN 73/56	TITAN 73/53	TITAN 73/45	TITAN 73/35	TITAN 103/78	TITAN 103/51	TITAN 103/43	TITAN 127/103
Effective crosssection A _{eff}	mm²	336	415	730	900	1050	1250	1460	1615	2239	2714	3140	5680	6025	3744
Ultimate load F _u	kN	236	326	523	673	813	899	1056	1258	1574	1864	2244	3665	4155	2320
Characteristic load- carrying capacity R _k (5%-fractile)	kN	190	260	430	530	640	730	865	975	1220	1390	1800	2540	3132	2015
	kip	43			120			200						704	



A super Micropile





A Super Micropile –

> Offshore – a single pile is preferred over a group of Micropiles





A Super Micropile –

- Offshore a single pile is preferred over a group of Micropiles
- Limited access replacing a bore pile





A Super Micropile –

- Offshore a single pile is preferred over a group of Micropiles
- Limited access replacing a bore pile
- Increased logistic effort replacing a bore pile







Production test successfully realized





Quelle: Australien-info.de



Production test successfully realized

hollow bar 196/130, 3,00m; S460NH, right-hand thread outer diameter 196 inner diameter 130mm; cross section 16077mm² weight per unit: 382kg;

coupling ø 254mm x 600mm; 101kg collar nut ø 254mm x 300mm; 49kg carbide cross cut drill bit ø 340mm; 46kg







Tension Test at University of Hannover





Load - Displacement Diagram



Installation Test

Drill Rig Casagrande C8

Drifter

Klemm Typ KD 1828 R Torque 7,0 kNm Impulse energy 900 Nm

Pump

Scheltzke Verpressstation MPS 100 Volumenstrom 160 l/min

Excavator with Manipulator IMB GMA 250















Depths [m]	Drilling time [min]	Drilling mode	comment		
	Test 1				
3	4:10	rotory			
6	5:13	Totary			
9	6:47	Rotary percussion			
12	8:59				
15	9:48	Rotary percussion	Strong resistance		
18	7:50		resistance		
21	5:50	Dotony porcussion	Coft lover		
24	4:45		Son layer		

Estimated drilling time: ca. 3 - 4 hours

Condition of drill bit: neither damages nor wearout

 \approx 2:10 min/m (average)

ISCHEBE

w/c: 0,7 – 0,8

Cement consumption ca. 2 m³

Injection pressure: 6-10 bar

Measured drill diameter: Ø 390 mm



Summary of installation test:

- > TITAN 196/130 can be drilled 24 m in bedrock or weathered rock
- ➤ HM cross cut drill bit Ø 340 mm was used twice without wear out
- The capacity of Klemm drifter KD 1828 R with 7,0 kNm torque is reached in a drilling depths of 24 m. Klemm drifter KD 2728 R with 27 kNm torque may be an improvement.

Alternative drifter: EURODRILL 8032

Alternative drilling rigs: Klemm KR 805-3G, Hütte HBR 609 or 610

An improvement can be realized with a stronger grouting pump (320 l/min), might be necessary especially in sand or gravel.

Designation	TITAN 73/35	TITAN 103/78	TITAN 103/51	TITAN 103/43	TITAN 127/103
Effective crosssection A _{eff}	2714	3140	5680	6025	3744
Ultimate load F _u	1864	2244	3665	4155	2320
Characteristic load- carrying capacity R _k (5%-fractile)	1390	1800	2540	3132	2015

TITAN 196/130

16077

9601

6465

	Bored pile (D=0.8m)	TITAN 196-130 (D=0.36m)			
	E _d = 5400kN	E _d = 5400kN			
	•	-			
Granular infill (loosen – medium dense)					
Claystones:	L = 13.	5m			
(moderately weathered, moderately h	ard)				
(weathered, weak)		L=21m			
(moderately weathered, hard)					
(partially weathered, hard)					
		ø			

International Society of Micropiles, Gold Coast – 2019



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Conclusion/ Discussion:

- Comparison with Bored Piles
 - > Job site installation/ transport cost of Equipment: 2 to 2,5 times higher than Micropiles
 - Higher Consumption of cement
 - Increased Installation speed
 - > No limitation in regards to the soil/ rock
- Comparison with Micropile Group
 - Still relative small drilling equipment
 - Single (micro-) pile only

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