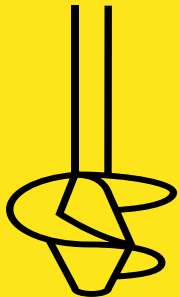


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CONTINUOUS HELICAL DISPLACEMENT (CHD) PILES

Continuous Helical Displacement (CHD) Piles form a cast in situ pile producing minimal spoil. An ideal solution for contaminated sites. CHD piles can be used across various sectors and construction projects. This technique is commonly used within the residential and commercial sector. Suited for light to moderately loaded piles and can be used in a variety of soils.





DESCRIPTION

Continuous Helical Displacement (CHD) Piles form a cast in situ pile producing minimal spoil and as such falls into the displacement auger category. CHD piles can be used across various sectors and construction projects, from housing, through infrastructure projects to large scale storage facilities.

The CHD pile is a bored pile which displaces the soil through which it is constructed as the mandrel is rotated into the strata. An ideal solution for contaminated sites, it creates no appreciable arisings and therefore there is minimal spoil to remove from site. It has performance characteristics of both displacement and non-displacement piles due to the way in which it is installed. This method of construction results in a more enhanced capacity and reduced settlement pile when compared with traditional bored or continuous flight auger piling methods. The pile is formed using a highly efficient multi-flight bullet ended shaft, driven by a torque rotary head, enabling penetration of the strata without bringing material to the surface.

APPLICATIONS



Residential sites



Commercial sites



Ideal for contaminated sites

ADVANTAGES



Minimal spoil



Improved soil strength



Minimal vibration



Cost effective



Shorten the pile design



Alternative to CFA/Steel Tubular + Driven piling



Improved pile capacity and load transfer

INSTALLATION

Installation of the pile is automated, controlled and recorded using computerised instrumentation. Once drilled to calculated or proven depth, concrete is pumped under pressure down the hollow shaft to the boring head and out of the tip while the shaft is reverse rotated and withdrawn from the bore.

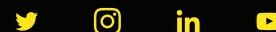
Reinforcement in the form of cage and additional bars as necessary are introduced into the bore upon completion of the concreting operations. Surface heave and waste is cleared from the formation to complete pile construction.

This forms the characteristic shape of an enhancing single continuous flight rotating around a central and continuous core.

TECHNIQUE CAPABILITIES

SPECIFICATION	FROM	TO
Standard pile size	300mm/600mm	400m/700mm
Typical load capacity	100kN	1500kN
Practical depth	4m	27m

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