Overburden Drilling System

ODEX piling is a percussive drilled and cased pile which advances a steel casing through the overburden soil, allowing the stable formation of rock socketed pile. Typically, it is used in challenging ground conditions such as soils with cobbles, boulders, and rock layers.





DESCRIPTION

ODEX is an abbreviation of Overburden Drilling EXentric and is a generic term used to describe percussively drilled and cased piles. This is commonly used on projects where underground obstructions are expected or if the designed pile is required to penetrate dense strata or rock formations to form a pile or rock socket making this technique ideal for sites underlain by mine working or solution voids, for example.

ODEX piling generates low levels of ground bourne vibration, even though it has the capabilities to drill through most obstructions.

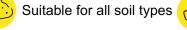
APPLICATIONS



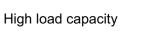
ADVANTAGES





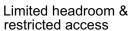




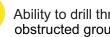












Ability to drill through obstructed ground

Bespoke geotechnical design

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INSTALLATION

Overburden Drilling Piles are formed by drilling and hammering a steel casing into the ground. Firstly, a driving shoe is welded to the lead casing. An overreaming hammer drill is rotated into the ground and advances the pile casing. Subsequent lengths of casings and additional drill rod extensions are added. The pile is then advanced further until the rock head is reached.

The over-reaming hammer is extracted and replaced with a Down the Hole (DTH) hammer which then drills the rock socket to the required depth. The casing is trimmed to the cut off level ready for the steel reinforcement to be inserted and the pile filled with concrete or grout.

TECHNIQUE CAPABILITIES

SPECIFICATION	FROM	то
Standard pile size	115mm dia	860mm dia
Range of load capacity	50kN	1000kN+
Range of pile depth	3m	50m

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