

Copyrighted Material

M. J. Tomlinson

PILE DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE

Fourth edition



E & F N SPON
An imprint of Chapman & Hall

Copyrighted Material

PILE DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE

Other Titles from E & FN Spon

Advanced Geotechnical Analysis
Edited by P.K.Bonerjee and R.Butterfield

Buried Structures: Static and Dynamic Strength
P.S.Bulson

Contaminated Land: Problems and Solutions
Edited by T.Cairney

Cyclic Loading of Soils
M.P.O'Reilly and S.F.Brown

Design and Construction of Engineering Foundations
Edited by F.D.C.Henry

Dynamic Behaviour of Foundations and Buried Structures
Edited by P.K.Bonerjee and R.Butterfield

Earth Pressure and Earth-Retaining Structures
C.R.I.Clayton, J.Milititsky and R.I.Woods

Engineering Treatment of Soils
F.G.Bell

Foundations on Rock
D.C.Wyllie

Geomembranes: Identification and Performance Testing
Edited by A.L.Rollin and J.M.Rigo

Geosynthetics in Filtration, Drainage and Erosion Control
Edited by R.M.Koerner

Geotechnical Practice for Waste Disposal
Edited by D.E.Daniel

Geotextiles
N.W.M.John

Ground Improvement
Edited by M.P.Moseley

Ground Pollution Environment, geology, engineering and law
P.B.Attewell

Soil-Structure Interaction: Numerical Analysis and Modelling
Edited by J.W.Bull

Piling Engineering
W.G.K.Fleming, A.J.Weltman, M.F.Randolph and W.K.Elson

Rock Mechanics for Underground Mining
B.H.G.Brady and E.T.Brown

Rock Slope Engineering
E.Hoek and J.W.Bray

Soil Mechanics
R.F.Craig

The Stability of Slopes
E.N.Bromhead

Structural Foundations Manual for Low-Rise Buildings
M.F.Atkinson

Underground Excavations in Rock
E.Hoek and E.T.Brown

Underpinning and Retention
Edited by S.Thorburn and G.S.Littlejohn

Geotechnical and Geological Engineering (Journal)

For details of these and other books, contact E & FN Spon, 2–6 Boundary Row, London SE1 8HN. Tel: 071–522 9966.

PILE DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE

Fourth edition

M.J.Tomlinson, CEng, FICE, FStructE



E & FN SPON

An Imprint of Chapman & Hall

London · Glasgow · Weinheim · New York · Tokyo · Melbourne · Madras

**Published by E & FN Spon, an imprint of Chapman & Hall,
2–6 Boundary Row, London SE1 8HN, UK**

Chapman & Hall, 2–6 Boundary Row, London SE1 8HN, UK

Chapman & Hall GmbH, Pappelallee 3, 69469 Weinheim, Germany

Chapman & Hall USA, 115 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY10003, USA

Chapman & Hall Japan, ITP-Japan, Kyowa Building, 3F, 2–2–1
Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan

Chapman & Hall Australia, Thomas Nelson Australia, 102 Dodds
Street, South Melbourne, Victoria 3205, Australia

Chapman & Hall India, R.Seshadri, 32 Second Main Road, CIT East,
Madras 600 035, India

First edition 1977

This edition published in the Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2004.

To purchase your own copy of this or any of Taylor & Francis or Routledge's collection of thousands of eBooks please go to www.eBookstore.tandf.co.uk.

Third edition 1987

Fourth edition 1994

© 1977, 1981, 1987 Palladian, 1991, 1994 E & FN Spon

ISBN 0-203-47457-0 Master e-book ISBN

ISBN 0-203-23885-0 (OEB Format)

ISBN 0 419 18450 3 (Print Edition)

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of research or private study, or criticism or review, as permitted under the UK Copyright Designs and Patents Act, 1988, this publication may not be reproduced, stored, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of the publishers, or in the case of reprographic reproduction only in accordance with the terms of the licences issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency in the UK, or in accordance with the terms of licences issued by the appropriate Reproduction Rights Organization outside the UK. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the terms stated here should be sent to the publishers at the London address printed on this page.

The publisher makes no representation, express or implied, with regard to the accuracy of the information contained in this book and cannot accept any legal responsibility or liability for any errors or omissions that may be made.

A Catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data available

Contents

<u>Preface to fourth edition</u>	<u>xi</u>
<u>Preface to first edition</u>	<u>xiii</u>
<u>Chapter 1 General principles and practices</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>1.1 Function of piles</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>1.2 Historical</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>1.3 Calculations of load-carrying capacity</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>1.4 Dynamic piling formulae</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>1.5 Code of practice requirements</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>1.6 Responsibilities of engineer and contractor</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>1.7 References</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Chapter 2 Types of pile</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>2.1 Classification of piles</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>2.2 Driven displacement piles</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>2.2.1 Timber piles</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>2.2.2 Precast concrete piles</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>2.2.3 Jointed precast concrete piles</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>2.2.4 Steel piles</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>2.2.5 Shoes for steel piles</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>2.2.6 Working stresses for steel piles</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>2.3 Driven-and-cast-in-place displacement piles</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>2.3.1 General</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>2.3.2 Withdrawable-tube types</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>2.3.3 Shell types</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>2.3.4 Working stresses on driven-and-cast-in-place piles</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>2.4 Replacement piles</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>2.4.1 General</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>2.4.2 Bored-and-cast-in-place piles</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>2.4.3 Drilled-in tubular piles</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>2.5 Composite piles</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>2.6 Minipiles and micropiles</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>2.7 Factors governing choice of type of pile</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>2.8 References</u>	<u>50</u>

<u>Chapter 3 Piling equipment and methods</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>3.1 Equipment for driven piles</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>3.1.1 Piling frames</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>3.1.2 Crane supported (hanging) leaders</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>3.1.3 Trestle guides</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>3.1.4 Piling hammers</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>3.1.5 Piling vibrators</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>3.1.6 Selection of type of piling hammer</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>3.1.7 Noise control in pile driving</u>	<u>67</u>

3.1.8	Pile helmets and driving caps	72
3.1.9	Jetting piles	74
3.2	Equipment for installing driven-and-cast-in-place piles	76
3.3	Equipment for installing bored-and-cast-in-place piles	79
3.3.1	Power augers	79
3.3.2	Grabbing rigs with casing oscillators	81
3.3.3	Continuous flight auger drilling rigs	81
3.3.4	Reverse-circulation drilling rigs	83
3.3.5	Tripod rigs	83
3.3.6	Drilling for piles with bentonite slurry	85
3.3.7	Base and skin grouting of bored and cast-in-place piles	86
3.4	Procedure in pile installation	87
3.4.1	Driving timber piles	87
3.4.2	Driving precast (including prestressed) concrete piles	88
3.4.3	Driving steel piles	89
3.4.4	Driving and concreting steel shell piles	90
3.4.5	The installation of withdrawable-tube types of driven-and-cast-in-place piles	90
3.4.6	The installation of bored-and-cast-in-place piles by power auger equipment	90
3.4.7	Concreting pile shafts under water	93
3.4.8	The installation of bored-and-cast-in-place piles by grabbing, vibratory and reverse-circulation rigs	95
3.4.9	The installation of bored-and-cast-in-place piles by tripod rigs	95
3.4.10	The installation of raking piles	95
3.4.11	Positional tolerances	96
3.5	Constructing piles in groups	97
3.6	References	97
Chapter 4 Calculating the resistance of piles to compressive loads		99
4.1	General considerations	99
4.1.1	The basic approach to the calculation of pile resistance	99
4.1.2	The behaviour of a pile under load	100
4.1.3	Definition of failure load	101
4.1.4	Allowable loads on piles	102
4.2	Piles in cohesive soils	103
4.2.1	Driven displacement piles	103
4.2.2	Driven-and-cast-in-place displacement piles	110
4.2.3	Bored-and-cast-in-place non-displacement piles	111
4.2.4	The effects of time on pile resistance in clays	113

4.3 Piles in cohesionless soil	114
4.3.1 General	114
4.3.2 Driven piles in cohesionless soils	119
4.3.3 Piles with open-ends driven into cohesionless soils	121
4.3.4 Grouted driven piles	122
4.3.5 Driven-and-cast-in-place piles in cohesionless soils	123
4.3.6 Bored-and-cast-in-place piles in cohesionless soils	123
4.3.7 The use of in-situ tests to predict the ultimate resistance of piles in cohesionless soils	124
4.3.8 Time effects for piles in cohesionless soils	129
4.4 Piles in soils intermediate between sands and clays	129
4.5 Piles in layered cohesive and cohesionless soils	131
4.6 The settlement of the single pile at the working load for piles in soil	133
4.7 Piles bearing on rock	138
4.7.1 Driven piles	138
4.7.2 Driven-and-cast-in-place piles	142
4.7.3 Bored-and-cast-in-place piles	143

4.7.4	The settlement of the single pile at the working load for piles in rocks	147
4.8	Piles in fill—negative skin friction	148
4.8.1	Estimating negative skin friction	148
4.8.2	Safety factors for negative skin friction	152
4.8.3	Minimizing negative skin friction	152
4.9	References	153
4.10	Worked examples	154
Chapter 5	Pile groups under compressive loading	166
5.1	Group action in piled foundations	166
5.2	Pile groups in cohesive soils	168
5.2.1	Ultimate bearing capacity	168
5.2.2	Settlement	170
5.3	Pile groups in cohesionless soils	179
5.3.1	Estimating settlements from standard penetration tests	179
5.3.2	Estimating settlements from static cone penetration tests	182
5.4	Deep pile groups in cohesive and cohesionless soils	185
5.5	Pile groups terminating in rock	186
5.6	Pile groups in filled ground	189
5.7	Effects on pile groups of installation methods	190
5.8	Precautions against heave effects in pile groups	193
5.9	Pile groups beneath basements	193
5.10	The optimization of pile groups to reduce differential settlements in clay	196
5.11	References	198
5.12	Worked examples	199
Chapter 6	The design of piled foundations to resist uplift and lateral loading	208
6.1	The occurrence of uplift and lateral loading	208
6.2	Uplift resistance of piles	210
6.2.1	General	210
6.2.2	The uplift resistance of friction piles	210
6.2.3	Piles with base enlargements	212
6.2.4	Anchoring piles to rock	214
6.2.5	The uplift resistance of drilled-in rock anchors	215
6.3	Single vertical piles subjected to lateral loads	221
6.3.1	Calculating the ultimate resistance to lateral loads	223
6.3.2	Bending and buckling of partly embedded single vertical piles	232
6.3.3	The deflection of vertical piles carrying lateral loads	233

6.3.4 Elastic analysis of laterally-loaded vertical piles	236
6.3.5 The use of p-y curves	241
6.3.6 Effect of method of pile installation on behaviour under lateral loads and moments applied to pile head	247
6.3.7 The use of pressuremeter test to establish p-y curves	247
6.3.8 Calculation of lateral deflections and bending moments by elastic continuum methods	250
6.4 Lateral loads on raking piles	253
6.5 Lateral loads on groups of piles	253
6.6 References	257
6.7 Worked examples	258
Chapter 7 The structural design of piles and pile groups	272
7.1 General design requirements	272
7.2 Designing reinforced concrete piles for lifting after fabrication	272
7.3 Designing piles to resist driving stresses	275
7.4 The effects of bending on piles below ground level	277
7.5 The design of axially-loaded piles as columns	278

7.6 Lengthening piles	278
7.7 Bonding piles with caps and ground beams	280
7.8 The design of pile caps	281
7.9 The design of pile capping beams and connecting ground beams	284
7.10 References	289
7.11 Worked examples	289
Chapter 8 Piling for marine structures	299
8.1 Berthing structures and jetties	299
8.1.1 Loading on piles from berthing impact forces	301
8.1.2 Mooring forces on piles	306
8.1.3 Wave forces on piles	306
8.1.4 Current forces on piles	309
8.1.5 Wind forces on piles	311
8.1.6 Forces on piles from floating ice	311
8.1.7 Materials for piles in jetties and dolphins	312
8.2 Fixed offshore platforms	313
8.3 Pile installations for marine structures	315
8.4 References	319
8.5 Worked examples	319
Chapter 9 Miscellaneous piling problems	330
9.1 Piling for machinery foundations	330
9.1.1 General principles	330
9.1.2 Pile design for static machinery loading	331
9.1.3 Pile design for dynamic loading from machinery	331
9.2 Piling for underpinning	332
9.2.1 Requirements for underpinning	332
9.2.2 Piling methods in underpinning work	332
9.3 Piling in mining subsidence areas	339
9.4 Piling in frozen ground	342
9.4.1 General effects	342
9.4.2 The effects of adfreezing on piled foundations	342
9.4.3 Piling in permafrost regions	343
9.5 Piled foundations for bridges on land	344
9.5.1 Selection of pile type	344
9.5.2 Imposed loads on bridge piling	345
9.6 Piled foundations for over-water bridges	349

9.6.1	Selection of pile type	349
9.6.2	Imposed loads on piers of over-water bridges	350
9.6.3	Pile caps for over-water bridges	353
9.7	References	355
9.8	Worked example	355
Chapter 10	The durability of piled foundations	357
10.1	General	357
10.2	Durability and protection of timber piles	357
10.2.1	Timber piles in land structures	357
10.2.2	Timber piles in river and marine structures	361
10.3	Durability and protection of concrete piles	365
10.3.1	Concrete piles in land structures	365
10.3.2	Concrete piles in marine structures	368
10.4	Durability and protection of steel piles	369
10.4.1	Steel piles for land structures	369
10.4.2	Steel piles for marine structures	370
10.5	References	372
Chapter 11	Site investigations, piling contracts, pile testing	373
11.1	Site investigations	373
11.1.1	Planning the investigation	373

11.1.2 Boring in soil	374
11.1.3 Drilling in rock	375
11.1.4 In-situ testing in soils and rocks	376
11.2 Piling contracts and specifications	380
11.2.1 Contract procedure	380
11.2.2 Piling specifications	382
11.3 Control of pile installation	383
11.3.1 Driven piles	383
11.3.2 Driven-and-cast-in-place piles	385
11.3.3 Bored-and-cast-in place piles	386
11.4 Load testing of piles	386
11.4.1 Compression tests	386
11.4.2 Interpretation of compression test records	393
11.4.3 Uplift tests	396
11.4.4 Lateral loading tests	398
11.5 Tests for the structural integrity of piles	399
11.6 References	400
Appendix Properties of materials	402
1. Cohesionless soils	402
2. Cohesive and organic soils	402
3. Rocks and other materials	403
Name index	405
Subject index	408

This page intentionally left blank.

Preface to fourth edition

In this edition the chapters dealing with methods of calculating the bearing capacity and settlements of piles and pile groups have been extensively revised to take account of recent research and development on this subject. A draft of Eurocode No. 7, *Geotechnics*, had been completed at the time of preparing this edition. Reference is made to the draft requirements of the Eurocode in the chapters dealing with the design of single piles and pile groups.

Generally the descriptions of types of pile, piling equipment and methods of installation have been brought up-to-date with current practice and a new section has been added on piled foundations for bridges.

The author is grateful to Mr Malcolm J. Brittain, MICE, of Grove Structural Consultants, for assistance in bringing [Chapter 7](#) into line with British Standard Code of Practice BS 8110 for structural concrete and for revising the worked examples in this chapter. The help of Mr Keith Brook, FICE in compiling the revised [Table 10.1](#) is also gratefully acknowledged.

Many specialist piling contractors and manufacturers of piling equipment have kindly supplied technical information and illustrations of their processes and products. Where appropriate the source of this information is given in the text.

In addition, the author wishes to thank the following for the supply of photographs and illustrations from technical publications and brochures:

Akermanns Industries (UK) Limited	Figures 3.4 and 3.12
American Society of Civil Engineers	Figures 4.9 , 4.15 , 4.16 , 4.44 , 5.24 , 6.25 , 6.26 , 6.30 , 6.32 , 6.33 , 6.35 and 6.40
Ballast Nedam Groep N.V.	Figures 9.23 and 9.24
Brendan Butler Limited	Figure 3.26
The British Petroleum Company Limited	Figure 8.15
BSP International Foundations Limited	Figures 3.6 , 3.13 , 3.14 , 3.15 , 3.25 , 3.27 , 3.28 and 3.30
Building Research Establishment Princes Risborough Laboratory	Figures 10.2a and 10.2b
Canadian Geotechnical Journal	Figures 4.34 , 4.41 , 4.42 , 5.11 , 5.33 and 6.9
Cement and Concrete Association	Figure 7.12
Cementation Piling and Foundations Limited	Figures 3.24 , 3.30 , 3.34 , 9.6 and 11.6
Central Electricity Generating Board	Figure 2.17
C.E.T. Plant Limited	Figures 3.2 and 3.3
CIRIA/Butterworth	Figures 4.14 and 5.22
Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA)	Figure 4.11
Danish Geotechnical Institute	Figure 6.21
Dar-al-Handasah Consultants	Figure 9.15
Department of the Environment	Figure 10.1
C. Evans and Sons Limited	Figure 3.17
Hans Feibusch, Consulting Engineer	Figure 3.5
Fondedile Foundations Limited	Figure 9.5
The Geological Society	Figure 8.9
International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	Figures 3.35 , 5.18 , 5.19 , 6.18 , 6.41 , 9.20 and 9.21
Institution of Civil Engineers	Figures 4.32 , 5.20 , 5.21 , 5.28 , 5.29 , 5.30 , 5.36 , 5.37 , 6.59 , 9.22 , 9.26 and 9.27
Keilawarra Limited	Figure 3.32
McEvoy Oilfield Equipment Limited	Figure 2.16
National Coal Board	Figures 2.17 , 4.30 and 8.2

Pentech Press	Figures 4.40 and 5.14
Sezai-Turkes-Feyzi-Akkaya Construction Company	Figures 3.8 and 4.26
Sheet Piling Contractors Limited	Figure 3.20
Soil Mechanics Limited	Figures 2.10 and 2.11
Swedish Geotechnical Society	Figure 5.15
Trans-Tech Publications	Figures 6.49 and 6.50
University of Austin in Texas	Figures 6.36 , 6.37 , 6.38 and 6.39
United States Department of Transportation	Figure 4.33
Vales Plant Register Limited	Figures 3.1 and 3.13
A.Waddington and Son Limited	Figure 3.31
John Wiley and Sons Incorporated	Figure 4.13a
George Wimpey and Company Limited	Figures 2.15 , 2.17 , 2.34 , 3.9 , 3.16 , 8.2 , 8.8 , 8.14 and 8.16

The extracts from CP 112 and BS 8004 are reproduced by kind permission of the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS, from whom complete copies of these documents can be obtained. Figures [3.36](#), [4.25b](#) and [4.35](#) are reproduced with permission from A.A.Balkema, P.O. Box 1675, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

M.J.T.
Deal, 1993

Preface to first edition

Piling is both an art and a science. The art lies in selecting the most suitable type of pile and method of installation for the ground conditions and the form of the loading. Science enables the engineer to predict the behaviour of the piles once they are in the ground and subject to loading. This behaviour is influenced profoundly by the method used to install the piles and it cannot be predicted solely from the physical properties of the pile and of the undisturbed soil. A knowledge of the available types of piling and methods of constructing piled foundations is essential for a thorough understanding of the science of their behaviour. For this reason the author has preceded the chapters dealing with the calculation of allowable loads on piles and deformation behaviour by descriptions of the many types of proprietary and non-proprietary piles and the equipment used to install them.

In recent years substantial progress has been made in developing methods of predicting the behaviour of piles under lateral loading. This is important in the design of foundations for deep-water terminals for oil tankers and oil carriers and for offshore platforms for gas and petroleum production. The problems concerning the lateral loading of piles have therefore been given detailed treatment in this book.

The author has been fortunate in being able to draw on the world-wide experience of George Wimpey and Company Limited, his employers for nearly 30 years, in the design and construction of piled foundations. He is grateful to the management of Wimpey Laboratories Ltd. and their parent company for permission to include many examples of their work. In particular, thanks are due to P.F. Winfield, FIstructE, for his assistance with the calculations and his help in checking the text and worked examples.

Burton-on-Stather, 1977

M.J.T.

This page intentionally left blank.

CHAPTER 1

General principles and practices

1.1 Function of piles

Piles are columnar elements in a foundation which have the function of transferring load from the superstructure through weak compressible strata or through water, onto stiffer or more compact and less compressible soils or onto rock. They may be required to carry uplift loads when used to support tall structures subjected to overturning forces from winds or waves. Piles used in marine structures are subjected to lateral loads from the impact of berthing ships and from waves. Combinations of vertical and horizontal loads are carried where piles are used to support retaining walls, bridge piers and abutments, and machinery foundations.

1.2 Historical

The driving of bearing piles to support structures is one of the earliest examples of the art and science of the civil engineer. In Britain there are numerous examples of timber piling in bridge works and riverside settlements constructed by the Romans. In mediaeval times, piles of oak and alder were used in the foundations of the great monasteries constructed in the fenlands of East Anglia. In China, timber piling was used by the bridge builders of the Han Dynasty (200 BC to AD 200). The carrying capacity of timber piles is limited by the girth of the natural timbers and the ability of the material to withstand driving by hammer without suffering damage due to splitting or splintering. Thus primitive rules must have been established in the earliest days of piling by which the allowable load on a pile was determined from its resistance to driving by a hammer of known weight and with a known height of drop. Knowledge was also accumulated regarding the durability of piles of different species of wood, and measures taken to prevent decay by charring the timber or by building masonry rafts on pile heads cut off below water level.

Timber, because of its strength combined with lightness, durability and ease of cutting and handling, remained the only material used for piling until comparatively recent times. It was replaced by concrete and steel only because these newer materials could be fabricated into units that were capable of sustaining compressive, bending and tensile forces far beyond the capacity of a timber pile of like dimensions. Concrete, in particular, was adaptable to in-situ forms of construction which facilitated the installation of piled foundations in drilled holes in situations where noise, vibration and ground heave had to be avoided.

Reinforced concrete, which was developed as a structural medium in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, largely replaced timber for high-capacity piling for works on land. It could be precast in various structural forms to suit the imposed loading and ground conditions, and its durability was satisfactory for most soil and immersion conditions. The partial replacement of driven precast concrete piles by numerous forms of cast-in-situ piles has been due more to the development of highly efficient machines for drilling pile boreholes of large diameter and great depth in a wide range of soil and rock conditions, than to any deficiency in the performance of the precast concrete element.

Steel has been used to an increasing extent for piling due to its ease of fabrication and handling and its ability to withstand hard driving. Problems of corrosion in marine structures have been overcome by the introduction of durable coatings and cathodic protection.

1.3 Calculations of load-carrying capacity

While materials for piles can be precisely specified, and their fabrication and installation can be controlled to conform to strict specification and code of practice requirements, the calculation of their load-carrying capacity is a complex matter which at the present time is based partly on theoretical concepts derived from the sciences of soil and rock mechanics, but mainly on empirical methods based on experience. Practice in calculating the ultimate carrying capacity of piles based on the principles of soil mechanics differs greatly from the application of these principles to shallow spread foundations. In the latter case the entire area of soil supporting the foundation is exposed and can be inspected and sampled to ensure that its bearing characteristics conform to those deduced from the results of exploratory boreholes and soil tests. Provided that the correct constructional techniques are used the disturbance to the soil is limited to a depth of only a few centimetres below the excavation level for a spread foundation. Virtually the whole mass of soil influenced by the bearing pressure remains undisturbed and unaffected by the constructional operations (Figure 1.1 a). Thus the safety factor against general shear failure of the spread foundation and its settlement under the design working load can be predicted from a knowledge of the physical characteristics of the *undisturbed* soil with a degree of certainty which depends only on the complexity of the soil stratification.

The conditions which govern the supporting capacity of the piled foundation are quite different. No matter whether the pile is installed by driving with a hammer, by jetting, by vibration, by jacking, screwing or drilling, the soil in contact with the pile face, from which the pile derives its support by skin friction, and its resistance to lateral loads, is completely disturbed by the method of installation. Similarly the soil or rock beneath the toe of a pile is compressed (or sometimes loosened) to an extent which may affect significantly its end-bearing resistance (Figure 1.1b). Changes take place in the conditions at the pile-soil interface over periods of days, months or years which materially affect the skin-friction resistance of a pile. These changes may be due to the dissipation of excess pore pressure set up by installing the pile, to the relative effects of friction and cohesion which in turn depend on the relative pile-to-soil movement, and to chemical or electro-chemical effects caused by the hardening of the concrete or the corrosion of the steel in contact with the soil. Where piles are installed in groups to carry heavy foundation loads, the operation of driving or drilling for adjacent piles can cause changes in the carrying capacity and load-settlement characteristics of the piles in the group that have already been driven.

In the present state of knowledge, the effects of the various methods of pile installation on the carrying capacity and deformation characteristics cannot be calculated by the strict application of soil or rock mechanics theory. The general procedure is to apply simple empirical factors to the strength density, and compressibility properties of the undisturbed soil or rock. The various factors which can be used depend on the particular method of installation and are based on experience and on the results of field loading tests.

The basis of the 'soil mechanics approach' to calculating the carrying capacity of piles is that the

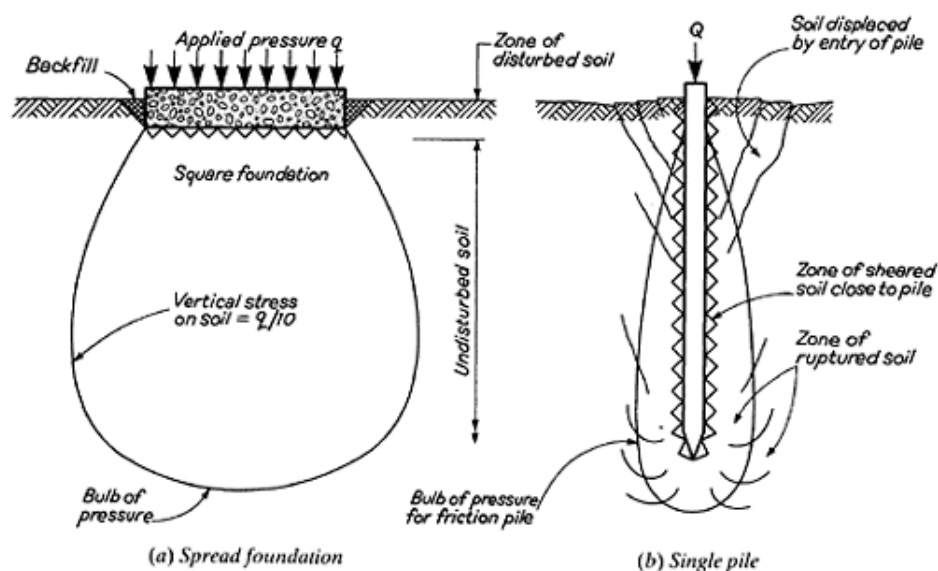


Fig. 1.1 Comparison of pressure distribution and soil disturbance beneath spread and piled foundations

total resistance of the pile to compression loads is the sum of two components, namely skin friction and end resistance. A pile in which the skin-frictional component predominates is known as a friction pile (Figure 1.2a), while a pile bearing on rock or some other hard incompressible material is known as an end-bearing pile (Figure 1.2b). However, even if it is possible to make a reliable estimate of total pile resistance a further difficulty arises in predicting the problems involved in installing the piles to the depths indicated by the empirical or semi-empirical calculations. It is one problem to calculate that a precast concrete pile must be driven to a depth of, say, 20 metres to carry safely a certain working load, but quite another problem to decide on the energy of the hammer required to drive the pile to this depth, and yet another problem to decide whether or not the pile will be irredeemably shattered while driving it to the required depth. In the case of driven and cast-in-place piles the ability to drive the piling tube to the required depth and then to extract it within the pulling capacity of the piling

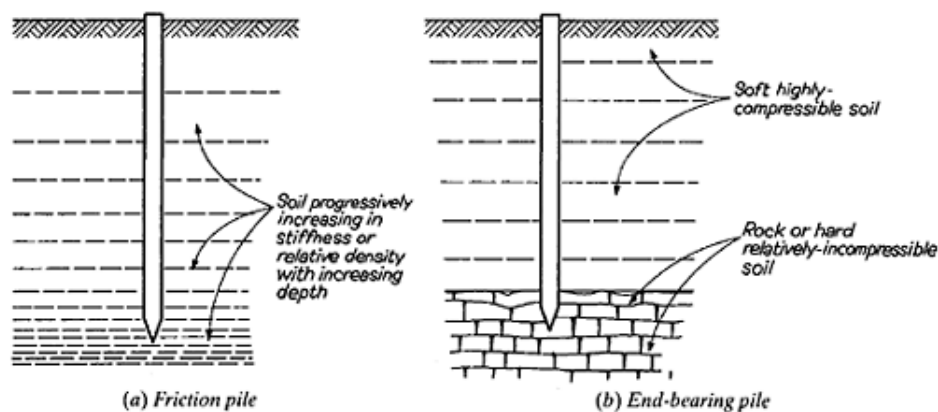


Fig. 1.2 Types of bearing pile

rig must be correctly predicted.

Bjerrum^(1.1) has drawn attention to the importance of time effects in calculating the resistance of a pile in clay. The time effects include the rate of applying load to a pile, and the time interval between installing and testing a pile. The skin-frictional resistance of a pile in clay loaded very slowly may only be one-half of that which is measured under the rate at which load is normally applied during a pile loading test. The slow rate of loading may correspond to that of a building under construction, yet the ability of a pile to carry its load is judged on its behaviour under a comparatively rapid loading test made only a few days after installation. The carrying capacity of a pile in sands may also diminish with time, but in spite of the importance of such time effects both in cohesive and cohesionless soils the only practicable way of determining the load-carrying capacity of a piled foundation is to confirm the design calculations by short-term tests on isolated single piles, and then to allow in the safety factor for any reduction in the carrying capacity with time. The effects of grouping piles can be taken into account by considering the pile group to act as a block foundation, as described in Chapter 5.

1.4 Dynamic piling formulae

The soil mechanics approach to calculating allowable working loads on piles is that of determining the resistance of static loads applied at the test-loading stage or during the working life of the structure. Methods of calculation based on the measurement of the resistance encountered when driving a pile were briefly mentioned in the context of history. Until comparatively recently all piles were installed by driving them with a simple falling ram or drop hammer. Since there is a relationship between the downward movement of a pile under a blow of given energy and its ultimate resistance to static loading, when all piles were driven by a falling ram a considerable body of experience was built up and simple empirical formulae established from which the ultimate resistance of the pile could be calculated from the 'set' of the pile due to each hammer blow at the final stages of driving. However, there are many drawbacks to the use of these formulae with modern pile-driving equipment particularly when used in conjunction with diesel hammers. The energy of blow delivered to the pile by these types increases as the resistance of the ground increases. The energy can also vary with the mechanical condition of the hammer and its operating temperature. They now are largely discredited as a means of predicting the

- [read online **The Everlasting Man** book](#)
- [The School of Sophisticated Drinking: An Intoxicating History of Seven Spirits for free](#)
- [download Candle in the Darkness \(Refiner's Fire Trilogy, Book 1\) pdf, azw \(kindle\), epub, doc, mobi](#)
- [read Technology of the Guitar book](#)
- [read online Programming in Visual Basic 2010 book](#)

- <http://tuscalaural.com/library/Cien-a--os-de-soledad.pdf>
- <http://www.freightunlocked.co.uk/lib/Check-Your-Vocabulary-for-English-for-the-Ielts-Examination--A-Workbook-for-Students--Check-Your-Vocabulary-Workboo>
- <http://sidenoter.com/?ebooks/Better-Than-Good--Creating-a-Life-You-Can-t-Wait-to-Live.pdf>
- <http://www.mmastyles.com/books/The-Clan--Play-to-Live--Book-2-.pdf>
- <http://kamallubana.com/?library/A-History-of-Glitter-and-Gore.pdf>