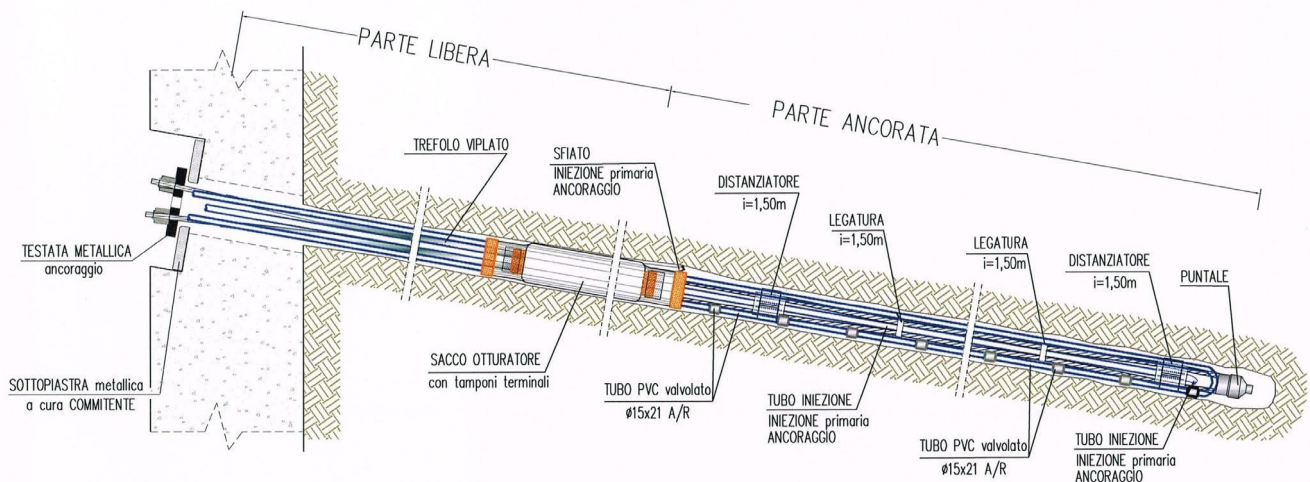


TEMPORARY ANCHOR DCS/MV-CS-V15x21

Tirante TEMPORANEO – DCS/MV-CS-V15x21



Encoding, classification, and static function :

Tie rod for geotechnics, **active type**, **temporary**, complying with UNI EN 1537:2013, suitable for installation by **high-pressure cementing operations** ($p_{max}=55bar$), **with obturator bag**, particularly suitable for **loose soils**.

Assembly type :

- *Metal reinforcement* → 0.6" strands of stabilized harmonic steel type c.a.p., according to UNI EN10138.
- *strand number* → no. 2-8.
- *maximum operating pull* → 300-1200 kN
- *Cementation mode* → high-pressure injection ($p_{max}=55bar$), repeated (**I.R.**) carried out by mouthpiece
- *anchor stretch protection* → unprotected
- *free tract protection* → unprotected
- *single strand protection* → single stranding
- *separation free tract/anchor tract* → separating pad and with TNT obturator bag
- *single locking protection* → single-refractory locking cover (polyolefin-based synthetic polymer)
- *protection tested anchorage* → CAP protection (polyolefin-based synthetic polymer)

Assembly mode :

Protection of the free part is achieved by impregnation of the strands by suitable anti-corrosive product (grease), after opening the individual strands and subsequent monoplying of the strands themselves using $\phi 16.5 \times 19.5$ mm polyethylene pipe.

In order to increase the adhesion of the reinforcement in the cemented anchorage section (foundation portion)

the bundle of strands is configured with the prescribed 'sinusoidal' pattern, alternating sections of 'tying' (by means of metal ties) with the placement of specific spacers, arranged at spacing of no more than 1.50 ml.

The end of the tie rod has a ferrule (polyolefin-based synthetic polymer) to facilitate insertion of the tie rod into the drill hole.

The ferrule is installed, covering the strands, with metal strapping and tape.

The separation between the free part and the foundation part of the tie rod, is achieved by the interposition of an 'obturator bag', having the function of containment and confinement and consisting of an element (diam. 190mm) made of non-woven fabric (from 300 gr/sqm) with a length of about 1.0 ml, installed in the free part of the tie rod.

The two ends of the obturator bag, strapped and taped with adhesive tape, consist of pads made with the use of specific sealing product (called 'z-strip').

To prevent filtering through the obturator bag, even of only the liquid phase of the cement mixture, sealant is inserted between the strand strands immediately after the pad upstream of the bag.

Inside the borehole, in the anchorage section, the correct positioning of the tie rod is ensured through the use of the specific 'spacers/centers' (made of polyolefin-based synthetic polymer) arranged with maximum spacing $i=1.50$ ml, the installation of which ensures the correct minimum overburden expected.

For operational purposes, the obturator bag is put into operation by, first, injecting, at low pressure, 'fat' cement mixture, inside the obturator bag, operating through a $\phi 16 \times 20$ mm polyethylene pipe (with outlet in the end, lower, inner part of the bag) and with the help of

a similar $\phi 12 \times 16$ mm polyethylene vent pipe (with outlet in the initial, upper, inner part of the bag).

Approximately 12 hours after bag injection, the 'primary injection' of the cementitious mixture, at low pressure

(**$p_{max}=10$ bar**), single phase (IGU) is carried out through a $\phi 16 \times 20$ mm polyethylene tube placed inside the strand bundle, taped to the fins of the spacers and with the end placed at about 10cm from the bottom toe, while a similar $\phi 12 \times 16$ mm polyethylene tube, with outlet downstream of the bottom pad of the obturator bag, ensures the escape of any air pockets and acts as a telltale to find that the foundation itself has been filled.

To enable the subsequent repeated injection (**I.R.**), under pressure (**$p_{max}=55$ bar**), of the anchor bulb is placed (by taping), externally to the bundle of strands passing through the obturator bag, a pvc pipe, $\phi 15 \times 21$ mm, equipped with 'manchettes' valves at the full length of the anchor line.

The pipe is equipped with injection valves ($i=33-150$ cm), arranged according to the design and execution requirements provided by the Construction Designer, and a 'blind return', with plug, at the borehole mouth.




The above tube is used to carry out repeated injection at high pressure, after primary injection has been carried out at low pressures through the $\phi 16 \times 20$ mm tube mentioned in the previous point.

After a few hours for the primary injection mixture to mature, '**post-injection**' is performed operating from a mouthpiece, at high pressure ($p_{max}=55$ bar) and injecting cement mixture, with the purpose of creating sbulbling on the previously made cement liner and improving the bulb-soil adhesion effect.

After each injection step is finished, the tube can be 'flushed' (by removing the cap of the blind mouth-return element) in order to be able to repeat the high-pressure injection operation several times, if necessary/expected.

The identification of the different injection and vent tubes, according to their operational function, is done by reference to the color of the tubes :

- red color → tube  $\phi 16 \times 20$ mm injection - shutter bag
- black color → tube $\phi 12 \times 16$ mm  injection vent - shutter bag

- blue color → pipe  $\phi 16 \times 20$ mm injection - anchor stretch
- black color → pipe $\phi 12 \times 16$ mm  injection vent - anchor section
- green color → tube  $\phi 16 \times 20$ mm optional // injection - free stretch

Tie rods are complete with metal header plates, of appropriate size and varying according to the number of strands planned, as well as clamping systems (monotrefolo) for stringing them.

At the request of the Client's Technical Representative, all available underplate and/or overplate protection devices suitable for ensuring greater durability and reliability of the installed element, in contact with the ground, with any percolating water in the wall and/or rising from the borehole interface as well as exposed to external weathering, can be provided and arranged as a supplement.

In the present case are available :

- mooth sheaths for free stretch protection
- ingle-rotor covers.
- Variable section centralizers
- ver-plate protection device → CAP protection.**