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PIPE PILING

Steel Pipe Piles are designed to transfer structural loads through the foundation to soils below. They range in diameter from less than 6 inches to over 8 feet which gives Pipe Piling the ability to fit a variety of project needs.

If additional length is desired, they can be easily spliced to create piles hundreds of feet in length.

Pipe can be driven open-ended or with plates. If driven with plates, the pipes can then be filled with concrete to create an extra strong pile. However, most often the additional money spent on plates, rebar, and concrete could be better spent on a thicker Pipe Pile.

Pipe Piles are also used in conjunction with Sheet Piles to add lateral stiffness and bending resistance where loads exceed the capacity of sheet piles alone.

In this section of the catalog, you'll also find information on Pipe Piling accessories such as:

PIPE CONNECTORS

Connectors are made to strict standards that form precise, seamless connections between steel Sheet Pile, and other support systems, such as H-Piles, Wide Flange, and Pipe Piling.

PIPE CUTTING SHOES

Cutting shoes are exceptionally tough heat-treated cast steel shoes with a ledge for driving rather than depending on welds in shear or hardened structural steel reinforcement.

An ***inside cutting shoe*** is needed when maximum friction surrounding the pile is desired. An ***outside cutting shoe*** is preferred when drilling past the tip is required.

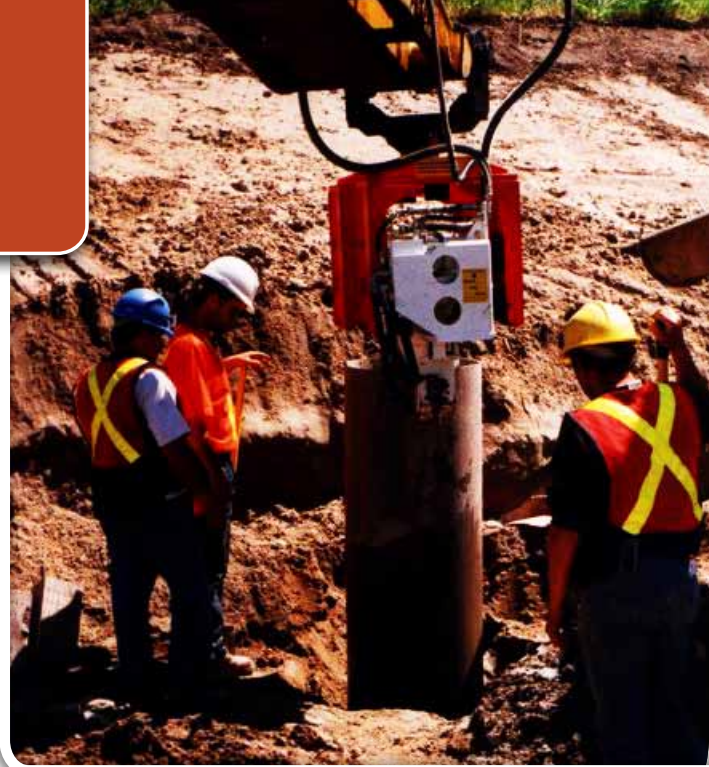
PIPE POINTS

Pipe points push the soil aside and preserve friction. On boulders or uneven rock, the point distributes the shock load around the perimeter of the pipe rather than concentrating it on a quadrant - as occurs with plate closure.

PIPE SPLICERS

Driving into the tapered splicer compresses the pipe ends into a friction fit. No welding is required, speeding the job and minimizing the crew and equipment time.

This splicer is especially advantageous where head room is limited and short lengths of pipe must be used. Each addition can be driven right down to the ground line. If uplift capacity is necessary, the splicer can be made weld-fit and pre-attached to the lower length before lifting into the leads. Driving can then be done on the splicer. The next length of pipe is set into the splicer and quickly welded down hand.



WHEN TO USE PIPE OVER H-PILE?

Deep foundations are required when shallow soils are not strong enough to support the weight of a structure. Both H-Piles and Pipe Piles can be used in these types of applications.

H-Piles are typically classified as point bearing, which means they are most effective when transferring loads through the pile, point to tip (or building to bedrock.)

Pipe Piles are most efficient as friction piles, meaning they transfer some of the pressure put on them to the soil around them, through friction.

H-Piles rest on a layer of rock below the soil's surface, but depending on the environment and the make-up of the soil, this is not always present. Pipe Piles transfer the weight of the structure they support to the surrounding soil, which means they do not need the support of a bedrock layer.

For friction piles to be effective, the soil surrounding the area must be sufficiently uniform in type and density. If this not the case, occasionally contractors rely on a combination of H-Piles and Pipe Piling.