

Search query (1): [SP]: The present invention relates to a method for the extension and stabilization of flat land in areas of rugged topography, which comprises: a) constructing micro-piling at a predetermined point on a slope of the land to be extended; b) retaining a filler material by means of the micro-piling to generate a usable space in the form of a slope, which reaches the ground level of the land to be extended; c) digging a trench in the usable space generated by drilling vertically from ground level of the land to be extended until the trench reaches the required depth; d) building a retaining wall, either by inserting a prefabricated wall in the trench, or by casting, "in situ", a wall inside the trench to form a retaining structure; e) removing the filler material that forms the usable space in the form of a slope, exposing the outer face of the retaining wall to a depth such that the wall itself can contain the thrust of the soil, forming a work zone; f) inserting transversely in the ground, through the wall, a plurality of anchors, as many times as necessary depending on the design requirements of the wall; and g) carrying out the finishing work on the extended land and the retaining wall.

Results: 5

Search history

Search [SP]: The present invention relates to a method for the extension and stabilization of flat land in areas of rugged topography, which comprises:
1: a) constructing micro-piling at a predetermined point on a slope of the land to be extended; b) retaining a filler material by means of the micro-piling to generate a usable space in the form of a slope, which reaches the ground level of the land to be extended; c) digging a trench in the usable space generated by drilling vertically from ground level of the land to be extended until the trench reaches the required depth; d) building a retaining wall, either by inserting a prefabricated wall in the trench, or by casting, "in situ", a wall inside the trench to form a retaining structure; e) removing the filler material that forms the usable space in the form of a slope, exposing the outer face of the retaining wall to a depth such that the wall itself can contain the thrust of the soil, forming a work zone; f) inserting transversely in the ground, through the wall, a plurality of anchors, as many times as necessary depending on the design requirements of the wall; and g) carrying out the finishing work on the extended land and the retaining wall. (Results 5)

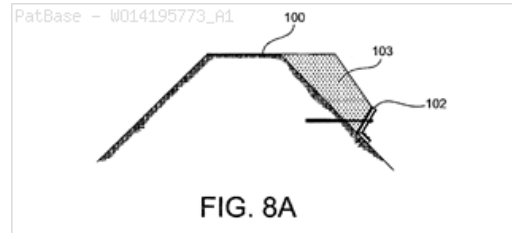
Title: METHOD FOR THE EXTENSION AND STABILIZATION OF FLAT LAND IN AREAS OF RUGGED TOPOGRAPHY

Abstract: The present invention relates to a method for the extension and stabilization of flat land in areas of rugged topography, which comprises: a) constructing micro-piling at a predetermined point on a slope of the land to be extended; b) retaining a filler material by means of the micro-piling to generate a usable space in the form of a slope, which reaches the ground level of the land to be extended; c) digging a trench in the usable space generated by drilling vertically from ground level of the land to be extended until the trench reaches the required depth; d) building a retaining wall, either by inserting a prefabricated wall in the trench, or by casting, "in situ", a wall inside the trench to form a retaining structure; e) removing the filler material that forms the usable space in the form of a slope, exposing the outer face of the retaining wall to a depth such that the wall itself can contain the thrust of the soil, forming a work zone; f) inserting transversely in the ground, through the wall, a plurality of anchors, as many times as necessary depending on the design requirements of the wall; and g) carrying out the finishing work on the extended land and the retaining wall.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E02D17/20 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: E02D17/20



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CO7580524 A2	20160420	CO20150309904	20151229
CR20160011 A	20160205	CR20160000011	20160107
MX2013006338 A1	20141217	MX20130006338	20130605
WO14195773 A1	20141211	WO2014IB00654	20140502

Priority:

MX20130006338 20130605 WO2014IB00654 20140502

Probable Assignee: TECNOSUELO S A DE C V

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Assignee(s): TECNOSUELO DE CV SA

Inventor(s): (std): AMADOR ANTONIO BLANCO ; BLANCO AMADOR ANTONIO

Inventor(s): ANTONIO BLANCO AMADOR

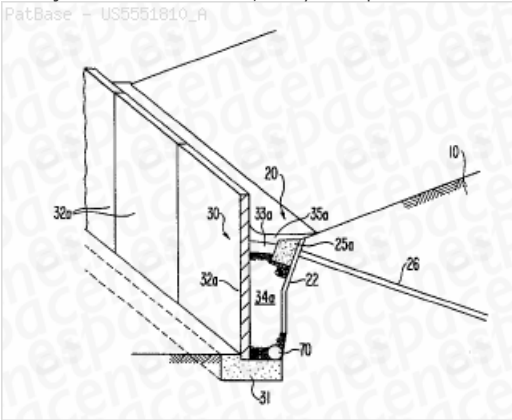
Agent(s): JOSE ANDRES RINCON USCATEGUI; CHAGOYA CORTES HECTOR ELIAS ET AL

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: Retaining wall with an outer face and method of forming the same

Abstract: Source: US5551810A A retaining wall system is comprised of a retaining wall with an outer face. A cut is excavated in successive sections to form exposed cut faces. The exposed cut face of each successively excavated section may be temporarily supported with pneumatically applied concrete. A concrete wale is then formed horizontally along a portion of the exposed cut face of each successively excavated section. Next, tiebacks are installed through the concrete wale. The tiebacks are tested, tensioned and secured against the concrete wale. After the excavation has been completed and the retaining wall formed, an outer face is provided which extends to the full height of the retaining wall. A concrete footing is first provided at the base of the retaining wall. Next, a first tier of facing elements is erected above the concrete footing. These facing elements are then secured to a first adjacent concrete wale at a first connection point. Backfill material is placed between the first tier of facing elements and the retaining wall. Finally, concrete is placed between the first tier of facing elements and the retaining wall to thereby encase the first connection point. The outer face thus effectively ties together the concrete wales and tiebacks of the retaining wall to further support the excavated slope. Additional tiers of facing elements are added as necessary. Additional vertical support may be provided by elongated reinforcement posts disposed between the footing and adjacent concrete wales, or by mini-piles.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): E02D29/02 (Advanced/Invention);
E02D29/02 (Core/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): F02D29/02
CPC: E02D29/0225
European: E02D29/02D
US: 405/262 405/284 405/286



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US5551810 A	19960903	US19940257776	19940608

Priority:
US19940257776 19940608

Probable Assignee: SCHNABEL FOUNDATION CO
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Assignee(s): SCHNABEL FOUNDATION CO ; SCHNABEL FOUNDATION COMPANY
Inventor(s): (std): DEATON III HUBERT J ; FRANCESKI JOHN A ; LUDWIG CLAUS J

Title: Process and apparatus for widening roadways

Abstract: Source: US4848972A The present invention relates to a process for widening roadways. The process starts with digging a trench of adequate depth in the slope of the embankment of the existing roadway at a distance corresponding to the widening. A wall is then built in the trench by means of prefabricated elements or by on-site casting, and is subsequently anchored to the road embankment by means of tension elements. The wall rises substantially to the level of the roadway so as to define a channel which is then filled with stabilized material, on which the road paving is completed up to the wall.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E01C1/00 E01C3/00 E02D29/02

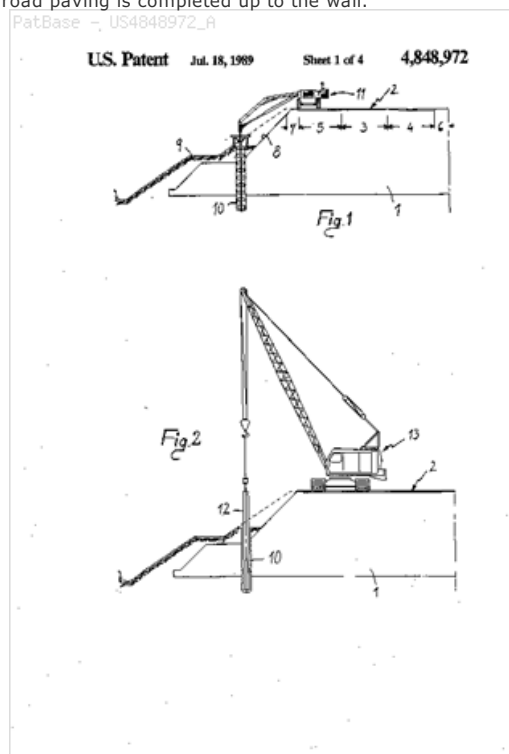
E02D5/76 (Advanced/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): E01C1/00 E01C3/00 E02D17/20 E02D29/02 E02D5/76

CPC: E01C1/002 E01C3/00 E02D5/76 E02D29/0266 E02D29/0275

European: E01C1/00B E01C3/00 E02D29/02F1 E02D29/02F2 E02D5/76

US: 405/262 405/284 405/287



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
EP0282935 A2	19880921	EP19880103957	19880312
EP0282935 A3	19891123	EP19880103957	19880312
IT1207642 A	19890525	IT19870003404	19870320
IT8703404 A0	19870320	IT19870003404	19870320
JP63277301 A2	19881115	JP19880061741	19880314
US4848972 A	19890718	US19880167758	19880314

Priority:

IT19870003404 19870320

Probable Assignee: TREVI SPA

Assignee(s): (std): TOREBI SPA ; TREVI SPA

Assignee(s): TREVI S P A

Inventor(s): (std): DABIDE TOREBISANI ; DAVIDE TREVISANI ; TREVISANI DAVIDE

Designated states: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR LI LU NL SE

Title: PROCEDIMIENTO PARA ESTABILIZAR TALUDES Y TERRAPLENES. PROCEDURE TO STABILIZE SLOPES AND EMBANKMENTS.
(Machine translation)

Abstract: Source: MX9201239A Se describe un procedimiento para estabilizar taludes y terraplenes de carreteras, que comprende las etapas de 1) excavar una zanja perforando verticalmente a partir de la corona del talud o terraplen, hasta que la zanja alcance la profundidad senalada por las especificaciones de diseno; 2) colar in suto dentro de la zanja, un muro de mortero plastico para formar una estructura de contencion; 3) excavar el terreno fallado del talud o terraplen, hasta alcanzar una profundidad tal que una porcion del muro por si misma pueda contener el empuje del suelo; 4) insertar transversalmente en el terreno a traves del muro de mortero plastico, una primera pluralidad de anclajes de tension de acuerdo a las especificaciones de diseno, repitiendose las etapas (3) y (4) las veces que sea necesario en funcion de las dimensiones del muro; 5) excavar el terreno fallado del talud o terraplen, a fin de remover el terreno desestabilizado restante, para permitir el reinicio de las etapas (1) a (4) cuando la altura del talud asi lo requiera; 6) ejecutar las obras de acabado a fin de proteger contra el intemperismo la cara lateral externa de dicho muro de mortero plastico.

Machine translation: A procedure is described to stabilize slopes and embankments of highways, that include/understand the stages of 1) to excavate a ditch vertically perforating from the crown of the slope or embankment, until the ditch reaches the depth indicated by the design specifications; 2) to strain in suto within the ditch, a plastic mortar wall to form a containment structure; 3) to excavate the land failed of the slope or embankment, until reaching a depth so that a portion of the wall by itself can contain the push of the ground; 4) to insert cross-sectionally in the land through wall of plastic mortar, one first plurality of anchorages of tension according to the design specifications, repeating itself the stages (3) and (4) the times that are necessary based on the dimensions of the wall; 5) to excavate the failed land of the slope or embankment, in order to remove the destabilized land remaining, to allow the resumption of the stages (1) to (4) when the height of the slope therefore requires it; 6) to execute works of finished in order protecting against the intemperismo the external lateral face of this plastic mortar wall.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E02F5/22 (Advanced/Invention);
E02F5/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): E02F5/22

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
■ MX9201239 A1	19930901	MX19920001239	19920320

Priority:

MX19920001239 19920320

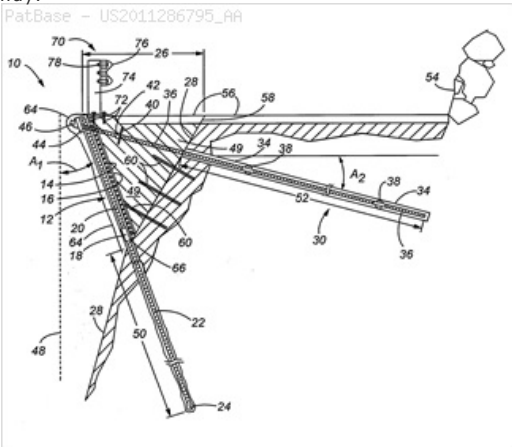
Probable Assignee: TECNOSUELO S A DE C V
Assignee(s): (std): TECNOSUELO S A DE C V
Assignee(s): TECNOSUELO DE CV SA
Inventor(s): (std): AMADOR ANTONIO BLANCO
Inventor(s): ANTONIO BLANCO AMADOR

Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INCREASING ROADWAY WIDTH INCORPORATING A REVERSE ORIENTED RETAINING WALL AND SOIL NAIL SUPPORTS

Abstract: Source: US2011286795A A system and method are provided for increasing the width of an existing roadway. The system incorporates a reverse-oriented retaining wall and soil nail supports. The retaining wall is formed by a first set of soil nails, wire mesh material, and one or more geotextile material layers. An alternate embodiment forms the retaining wall with a plurality of concrete blocks stacked and spaced to form a block wall. The blocks are mounted over the first set of nails and can be filled with mortar. Backfill material fills a gap between the existing sloping surface and the retaining wall. A second set of soil nails can be provided for additional subsurface support. An upper surface of the backfill material can be paved to form the extended roadway width. The cantilevered configuration of the reverse-oriented retaining wall provides a solution for a less costly retaining wall structure. This reverse-oriented retaining wall is also easier to install than traditional vertical retaining walls that may have to be installed at greater vertical and lateral distances from the existing roadway.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E01C1/00 E01C11/00 E01C23/10 E02D17/00 E02D17/18 E02D17/20 E02D29/02 E21D20/00 (Advanced/Invention)
CPC: E02D17/20 E01C1/00 E01C3/00 E02D5/76 E02D17/18 E02D17/207 E02D29/02 E02D29/0208 E02D29/0233 E02D29/0241 E02D29/0291
European: E01C1/00 E01C3/00 E02D17/20 E02D17/20D E02D29/02 E02D29/02B E02D29/02D2 E02D29/02F4 E02D5/76
US: 404/72 404/72P 404/96 404/96S 405/262 405/262S 405/284 405/284S 405/302.7 405/302.700S



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2011286795 AA	20111124	US20100785321	20100521
US2013136538 AA	20130530	US20130749269	20130124
US8376661 BB	20130219	US20100785321	20100521
US8708597 BB	20140429	US20130749269	20130124

Priority:

US20100785321 20100521 US20130749269 20130124

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Agent(s): SHERIDAN ROSS PC