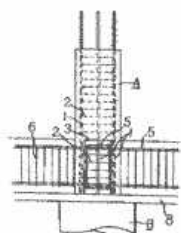
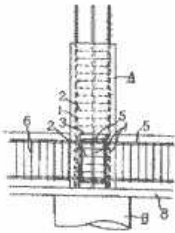
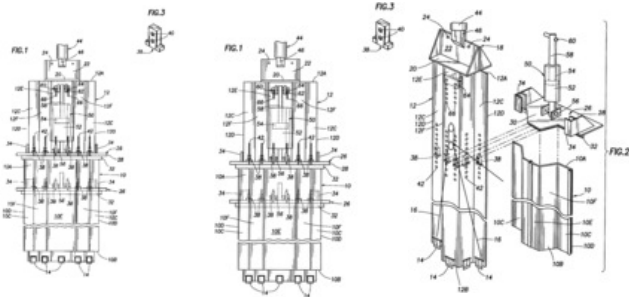
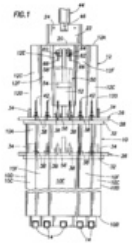
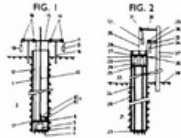
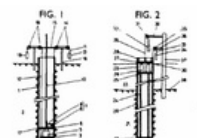


16 results for (Method and (extensible or extending or extendible) and (housing or formwork) and (pillar or piles))/TI/AB/IW AND (E02D)/IPC - Collection: FAMPAT

#		Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.		Connecting method for precast concrete pillar and foundation section	JPH0718681	1993-06-29	FUJITA*	1995-01-20	1995-01-20
PURPOSE:To provide a connection section reducing the execution cost and labor and having no structural weak point by extending a pillar leg section connected to a foundation section to a foundation bottom section, and chipping the concrete at the connection section to an underground beam. CONSTITUTION:After a pile B and the foundation work are completed, a precast concrete pillar A is erected at a prescribed position and temporarily fixed. A pillar leg section is extended to a foundation bottom section, thereby the fixing length of a pillar main reinforcement 1 to the foundation section is assured. The concrete of the pillar leg section connected to the foundation section on the precast concrete pillar A is chipped. The main reinforcement 5 of an underground beam is arranged in the pillar A via the chipping section 3. The auxiliary reinforcement 6 of the underground beam and a footing section are arranged, a formwork is assembled, then concrete is placed on the foundation section. The precast concrete pillar A and the foundation section are integrated at the same time. 							
2.		Method and apparatus for inserting sheet piles utilizing a protective housing	US5803672	1996-12-23	CMI* CMI HOLDCO* CMI INTERCO* GATOR DOCK & MARINE*	1998-09-08	1998-09-08
A protective housing (12) is provided for a sheet pile (10) and has a length extending beyond the upper end (10A) and lower end (10B) of the sheet pile (10). A separate force transmitting member (26) is mounted on the protective housing (12) and has a horizontal plate (28) engaging the upper end (10A) of the sheet pile (10) for driving the sheet pile (10) downwardly upon exertion of a downward force from a suitable power source (44) to force the protective housing (12) downwardly. To separate protective housing (12) from sheet pile (10) upon driving of the sheet pile (10) to a desired predetermined depth so that protective housing (12) may be withdrawn, a fluid pressure device (50) is mounted between protective housing (12) and the force transmitting member (26). Upon actuation of fluid pressure device (50), protective housing (12) is moved upwardly while sheet pile (10) remains in position thereby to initially break loose the protective housing (12). After the initial separation of protective housing (12) the protective housing (12) along with the force transmitting member (26) may be lifted upwardly for removal by a suitable overhead lift means such as a crane. 							
3.		Method and means for load testing openended piles penetrating the soil	GB1413160	1972-12-20	SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH*	1975-11-05	1975-11-05
1413160 Testing building piles SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ BV 20 Dec 1972 58761/72 Heading G1S An open-ended pile 1, Fig. 1, having been driven into ground 2 which may be underwater, is tested to determine its load carrying capacities by first removing the soil plug formed in the lower end, then placing a bearing plate 3 at the bottom of the pile with a hydraulic jack 5 on top, positioning a cable supported plate 6 on top of the jack so that clamps 8 may be extended to grip the inside wall of the pile, and extending a weight and pulley carrying frame 15 over the pile so that cables 10, 11, and 12 are attached as shown. In operation the jack is extended to move the bearing plate 3 or the pile 1 or both, the movements being ascertained and measured by watching the weights 13, 18. The jack forces required to produce various relative movements are noted and used to determine the resistance to the pile at that particular depth. Fig. 2 shows an arrangement where a length or lengths of inner tube 24 are positioned between a bearing plate 23 and an upper plate 25 holding jacks 26 against abutments 28 welded to the pile 20, and in Fig. 3 (not shown) the housing of a jack is fixed to the pile whilst its piston is fixed to an inner tube extending down to a bearing plate. 							

4.

Jointing method, system and components for making pre-cast tensioned concrete piles

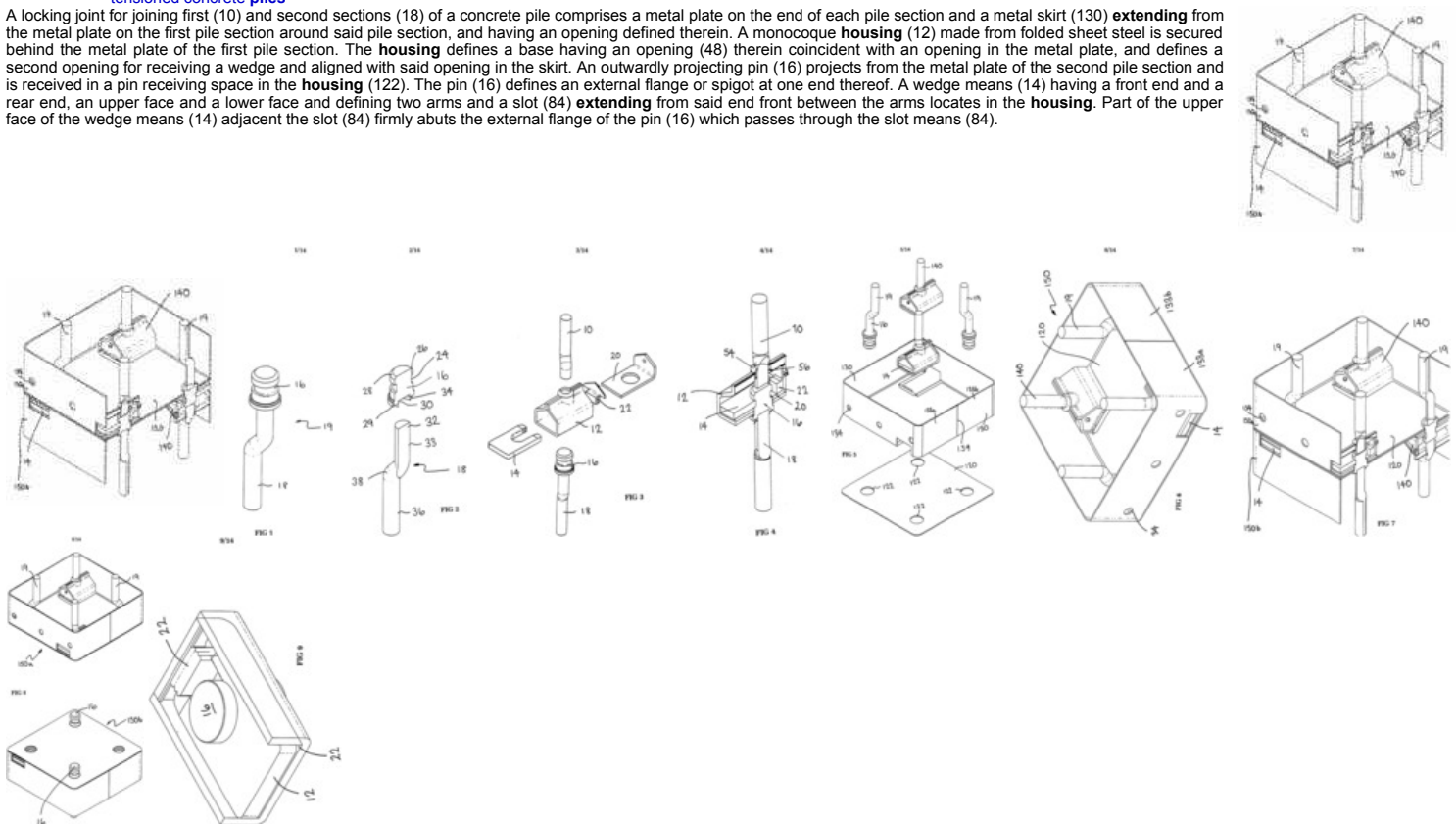
AUPQ785600

2000-05-29

CHAD W*
WALTER CHAD

2000-06-22 2000-06-22

A locking joint for joining first (10) and second sections (18) of a concrete pile comprises a metal plate on the end of each pile section and a metal skirt (130) extending from the metal plate on the first pile section around said pile section, and having an opening defined therein. A monocoque housing (12) made from folded sheet steel is secured behind the metal plate of the first pile section. The housing defines a base having an opening (48) therein coincident with an opening in the metal plate, and defines a second opening for receiving a wedge and aligned with said opening in the skirt. An outwardly projecting pin (16) projects from the metal plate of the second pile section and is received in a pin receiving space in the housing (122). The pin (16) defines an external flange or spigot at one end thereof. A wedge means (14) having a front end and a rear end, an upper face and a lower face and defining two arms and a slot (84) extending from said end front between the arms locates in the housing. Part of the upper face of the wedge means (14) adjacent the slot (84) firmly abuts the external flange of the pin (16) which passes through the slot means (84).



5.

Method for constructing a foundation for a structure like a view or noise barrier, along a traffic route

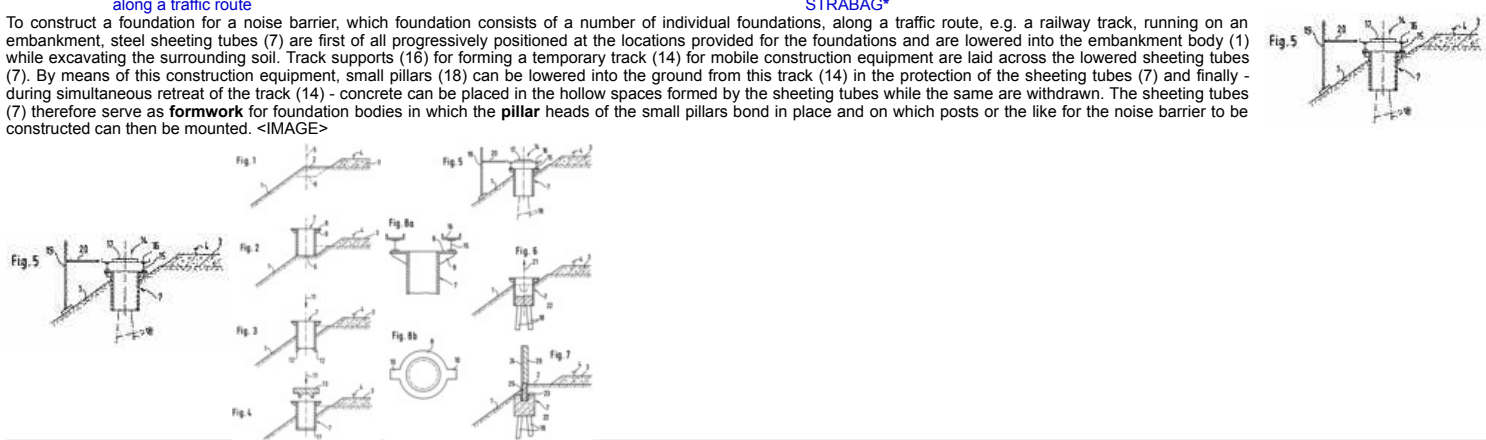
HU9200027

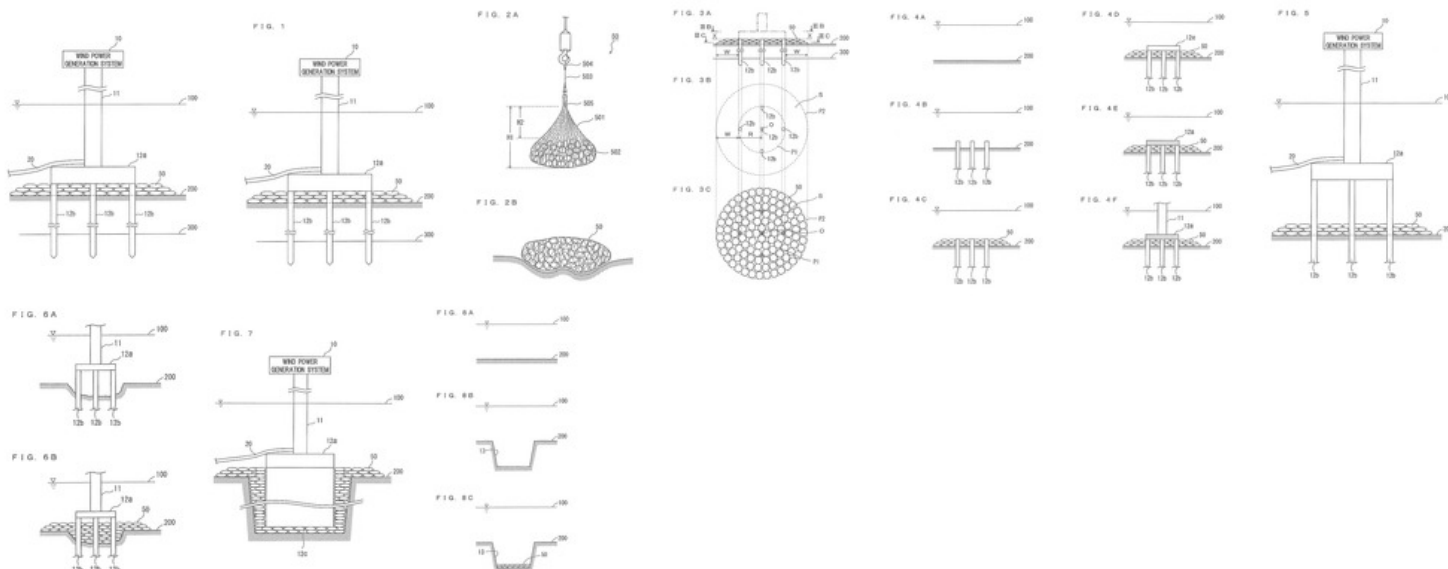
1991-01-04

DYCKERHOFF & WIDMANN
(DYWIDAG)
STRABAG*

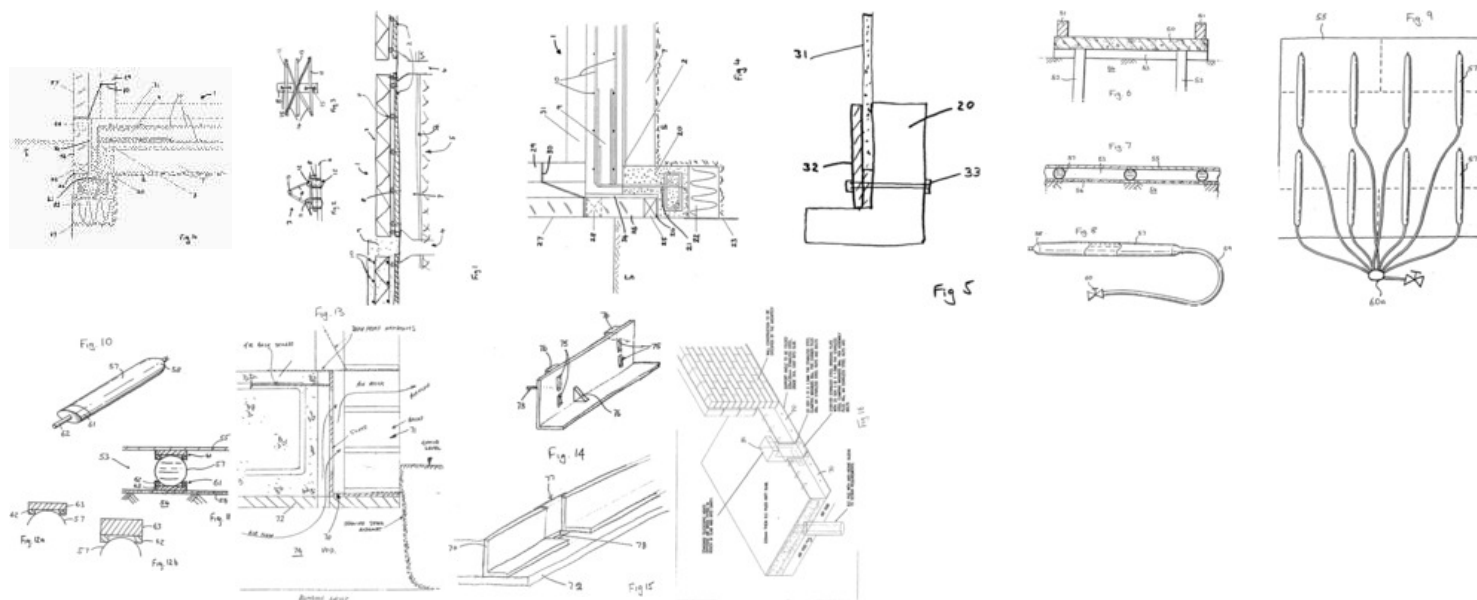
1992-04-28 1992-04-28

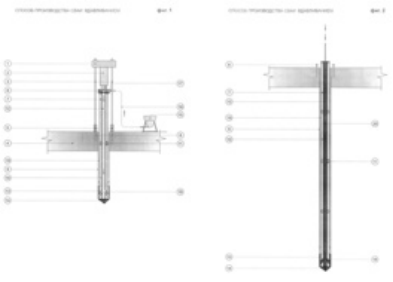
To construct a foundation for a noise barrier, which foundation consists of a number of individual foundations, along a traffic route, e.g. a railway track, running on an embankment, steel sheeting tubes (7) are first of all progressively positioned at the locations provided for the foundations and are lowered into the embankment body (1) while excavating the surrounding soil. Track supports (16) for forming a temporary track (14) for mobile construction equipment are laid across the lowered sheeting tubes (7). By means of this construction equipment, small pillars (18) can be lowered into the ground from this track (14) in the protection of the sheeting tubes (7) and finally - during simultaneous retreat of the track (14) - concrete can be placed in the hollow spaces formed by the sheeting tubes while the same are withdrawn. The sheeting tubes (7) therefore serve as formwork for foundation bodies in which the pillar heads of the small pillars bond in place and on which posts or the like for the noise barrier to be constructed can then be mounted. <IMAGE>



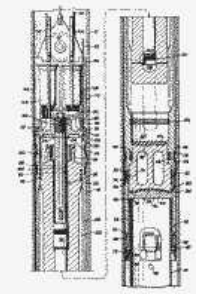


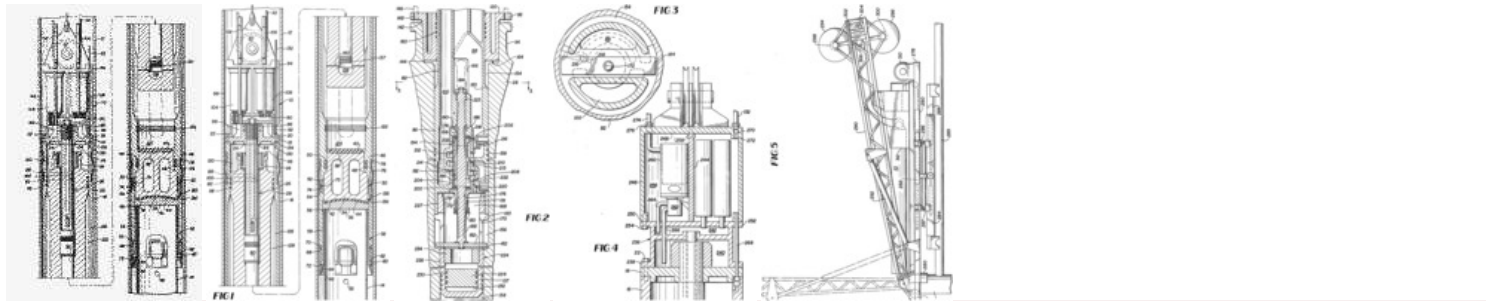
2002-01-02 2002-01-02

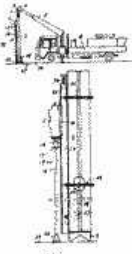
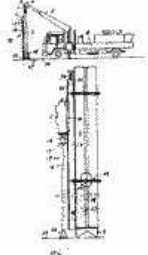


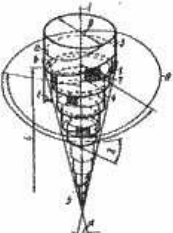
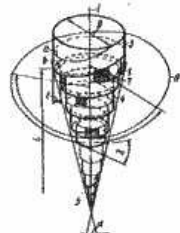
8.	Method of producing pile by impression	RU2595102	2015-07-21	STRIGANOV YURIJ PAVLOVICH	2016-08-20 2016-08-20
FIELD: construction.SUBSTANCE: invention relates to construction, in particular, to methods for construction of pile foundations primarily in weak soils, and can be used in industrial and civil construction as when building new buildings and structures, and when reinforcing foundations that are old, damaged or require reconstruction. Method of producing piles by impression involves well formation without removal of soil by impressing a pipe with a cap, pointed tip and a calibrator, diameter of which is greater than diameter of pipe, with subsequent filling with solution with a hardening retarder of gap between well wall and pipe through a flexible hose, connected with a nozzle. Pipe is made of prefabricated reinforced concrete elements with metal formwork on inner surface and with flange butt welded joints, which in lower part is equipped with radial channels extending into gap between well wall and impressed pipe, and solution is fed into said gap through a nozzle mounted in cap of pipe.EFFECT: technical result consists is providing simple technology of making piles and reducing length of operational readiness of impressed pile.3 cl, 2 dwg					
					
					

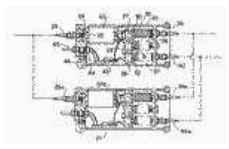
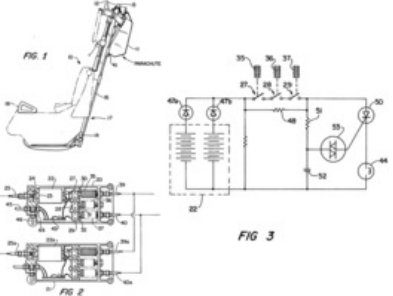
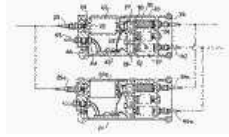
9.	Pile and pile manufacturing method	RU2037010	1992-01-29	ABBASOV PULAT ABBASOVICH;SELIVANOV SERGEJ NIKOLAEVICH	1995-06-09 1995-06-09
FIELD: construction. SUBSTANCE: pile body has hypar-shaped part with faces in the form of portion of hypar. Area of section extending through lower edge of hypar-shaped side surface is minimum as compared to the area of other sections at least within hypar-shaped part of pile body. Other variants of pile body sections and dependances for determination of area of optimum minimum section are recited. Method involves making fittings, anchoring fittings in formwork; molding till strength of predetermined extent is reached; removing formwork. Fittings are made of double length. Piles are molded in pairs and disposed in axially aligned position so that their lower ends are faced one towards the other and temporary process joint or temporary process pivot joint is formed. Fittings are separated between piles upon molding, when concrete has predetermined strength. EFFECT: increased efficiency and enhanced reliability in operation. 9 cl, 15 dwg					

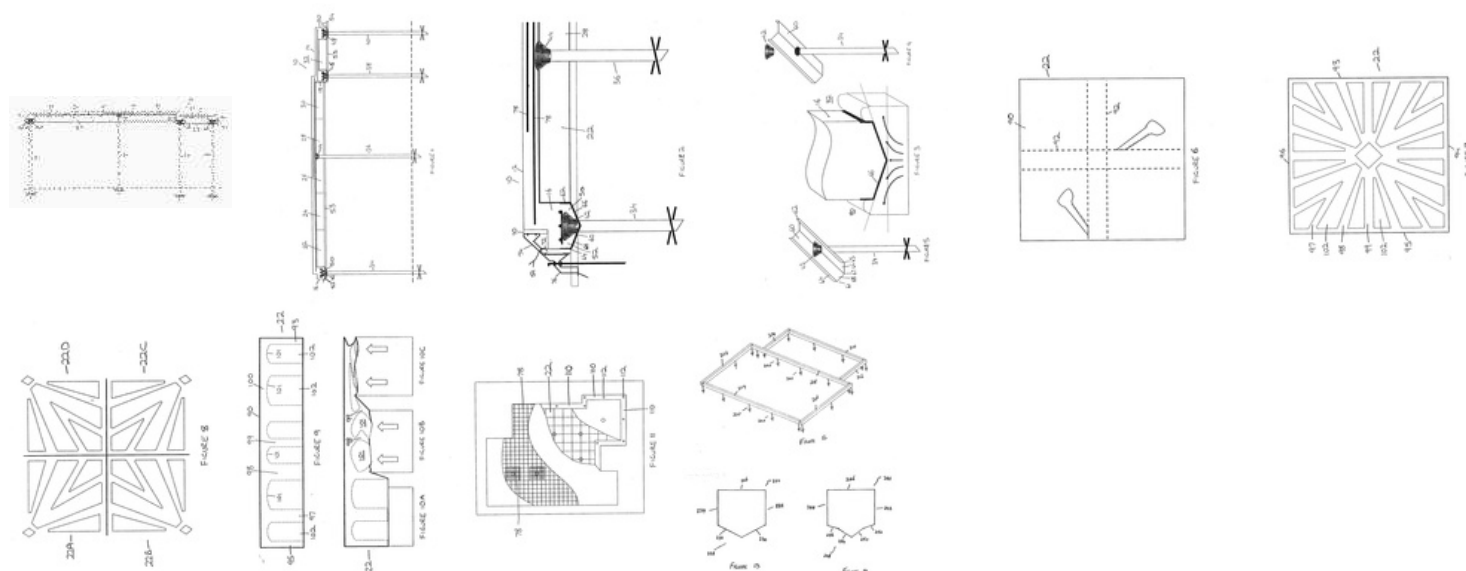
10.	Hydraulic pile driving apparatus and method	US4075858	1976-05-17	FREDERICK LEONARD L	1978-02-28 1978-02-28
An apparatus and a method for driving piles onshore or offshore, including driving a tubular pile within a submersed tubular jacket leg of an offshore structure and field disassembly. The apparatus hammer includes a displaceable ram structure, mounted within a pressurized air-filled housing, which is reciprocated by a pressurized working liquid against a pile-engaging anvil structure, which is in dry contact with a pile inserted within one end of the pressurized housing. The ram structure compresses air within the housing near the end of its firing stroke to preload the anvil structure for better energy transfer to the pile. The ram structure also compresses the air within the housing near the end of its loading stroke to slow the ram structure and permit full charging of working liquid accumulators, which discharge during the firing stroke to maintain working liquid pressure and prevent cavitation. Pressurized working liquid and air are supplied to the hammer from a rotatable and longitudinally displaceable platform having an extendible mounting spider structure for mounting to an offshore structure and including hoist means for inserting and positioning the hammer within a jacket leg. Alternately, the pressurized working liquid system can be self-contained in the hammer by mounting electrically-driven hydraulic pumps in the hammer. The hammer structure includes a packing gland capable of withstanding high impact loads, which is locked into place by a locking taper joint, and which is easily removed by sequential and selective application of heat and cold.					
					



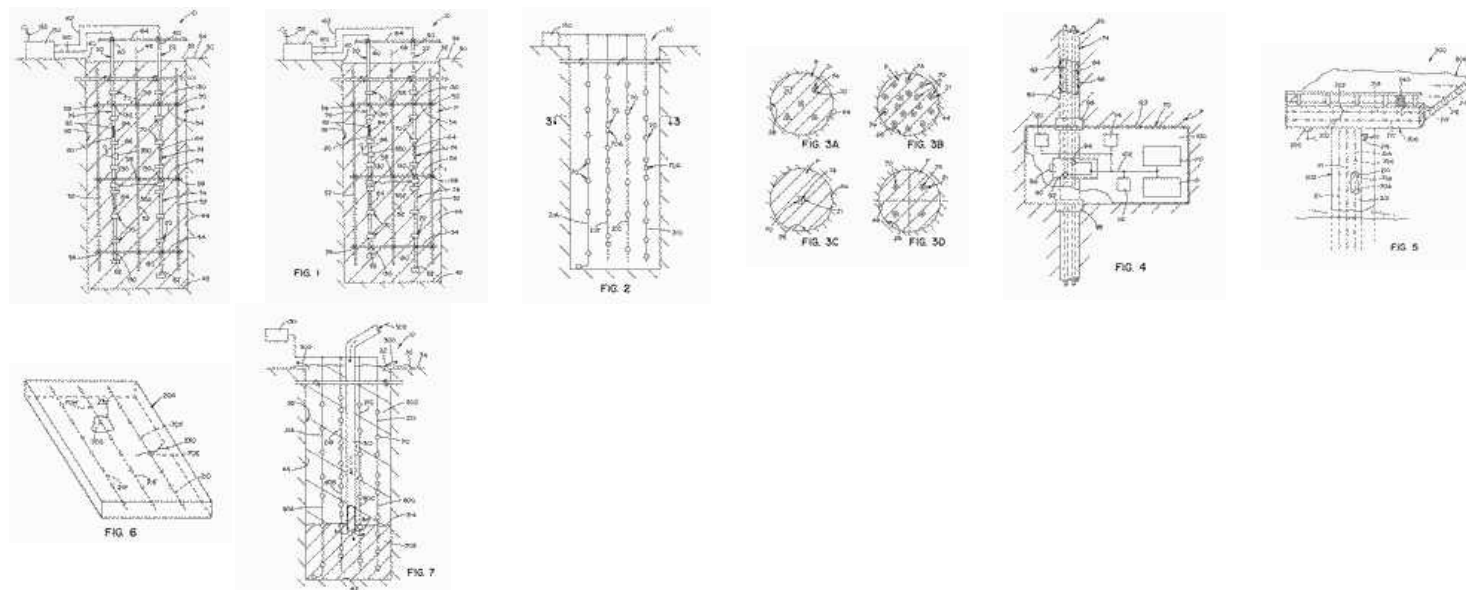
11.	Driving method of pile	JPS58131222	1983-01-24	KIDO TADASHI	1983-08-05 1983-08-05
PURPOSE:To speed up the driving work of pile by a method in which pile pit are bored by using a specific wheeled drill and then pile is driven into the pit. CONSTITUTION:A guide strut 2 is provided to the front vertically movable arm 5 of a running car body 4, a drifter 1 is slidably supported on the strut 2, and a bit 26 is attached to a rod 16 detachably provided to the drifter 1 in order to make up a wheeled drill. The strut 2 is vertically fixed to the surface of the ground 36 in contact with adjacent housing 35 by extending or shrinking the drifter 1, and the rod 16 and the bit 26 are pulled out of the pit 27 by raising the drifter 1. The fitting sleeve 17 of the rod 16 is exchanged with an attachment 18 for driving piles, and the pile 19 is supported to match the pit 27 and then driven into the pit 27 by the drifter 1.					
 					

12.	Tool for probing and method of macroporous compressible soils using said probing tool	FR2506383	1982-05-17	DN INZH STR INSTITUTE* DNEPROPETROVSKIJ INZENERNO STROITEL NYJ INSTITUT DNEPROPETROVSK SU	1982-11-26 1982-11-26
The invention relates to a drilling tool for sinking bores in loose compressible soils, such as loess, sand or loam soils, which has a housing (1), which can be mounted on the linkage (2), with a calibrating part (3) and peripheral soil-compacting surfaces on shoulders (4) which taper towards the tool tip (5). To achieve an intensified soil compaction on the borehole walls with simple construction and great drilling capacity, the soil-compacting surfaces of the sections (4) are cylindrical, have a vertical height l and are delimited by two parallel helices (a, b). Each two cylinder surfaces are interconnected by inclined cylindrical transition surfaces (7). The housing (1) can be hollow and connected to an additional housing and/or consist of a number of parts which are movable relative to one another. According to the method according to the invention, the borehole walls are compacted by radial forces exerted by the tool during sinking of the borehole and/or during drawing, the drillings not being extracted but pressed into the borehole walls. <IMAGE>					
 					

13.	Fm stereo apparatus & method	GB8305271	1982-06-03	CARVER R W CROFT JAMES J* NKK - NIPPON KOKAN STENCEL AERO ENGINEERING UNIVERSAL PROPULSION YUNIBAASARU PUOPARUSHON	1983-03-30 1983-03-30
An output matrix adapted to receive an L + R signal component (made up of the sum of L and R stereo components) and an L-R signal component, and to combine these in a manner to produce a separate L output and a separate R output, with certain modifications to the outputs. The higher frequency portion of the L-R signal is passed through a detector which, in turn, causes a leading edge amplifier to transmit to the matrix only those signal portions where there is a relatively abrupt change of amplitude, these being the signal portions which contain the main stereo information which gives the directional information. Also, the L + R signal component, in addition to being transmitted directly to the matrix, is directed through time delay means to produce a time delayed L + R signal component that is also transmitted to the matrix. so as to provide what are called "ambient" sounds to the output of the matrix.					
  					



2011-08-18 2011-08-18



A diverless system for levelling a template adjacent the floor of a body of water comprising a plurality of fluid-pressure activated gripping assemblies pivotally coupled to the template and receiving the supporting **piles** therein, with portions of the **piles extending** above the template; and a jacking assembly capable of being lowered down each of the **piles**, releasably connected to the template adjacent the associated gripping assembly and raising or lowering the template in the area each of each pile to level the template. The jacking assembly comprises an outer **housing**, and a double acting hydraulic piston slidably received in the **housing**, with a pile gripping assembly being coupled to the piston. The gripping assembly in the jacking assembly and those in the template are each formed from a plurality of ring segments that are serrated on the inside and have tapered ribs on the outside, these segments being received in a bowl having corresponding tapered ribs. The segments are spring biased upwardly and inwardly into the pile gripping position and released downwardly and outwardly by hydraulically actuated pistons. Without diver intervention, fluid under pressure is delivered to the gripping assemblies coupled to the template.

The **method** of installing the template comprises landing the template on the floor of the body of water, passing a set of casing **piles** through passageways in the template and implanting the casing **piles** in the floor of the body of water with portions of the **piles extending** above the template, levelling the template, and rigidly connecting the levelled template to the **piles**. The step of levelling the template includes actuating the gripping assemblies coupled to the template. This step is preceded by the step of remotely delivering fluid under pressure from a fluid reservoir at the surface of the sea to each gripping assembly without underwater manual, i.e., diver, intervention.

