

**PILE
POINTS**



**PILE
SPLICERS**

INNOVATIVE PILING EQUIPMENT



Enhancing the performance and productivity of driven piling!

Pile Points

Modern driven piles are carefully selected for their mechanical properties, be it load carrying capacity, section modulus, corrosion performance or simply the ability to withstand the forces associated with installation. It is imperative that, once installed, the client can be sure these properties remain unchanged. Piles damaged during installation no longer possess the properties for which they were chosen – this is not acceptable.

Pile Points are designed to help prevent this!



Pile Points – The Principal Advantages

Dawson's comprehensive range of Pile Points, or Strong Shoes, offer significant advantages where it is anticipated that ground conditions are likely to adversely affect driveability.

- Reinforce the pile toe, increasing the piles resistance to buckling maintaining the profiles shape
- Reduce skin friction in certain ground conditions minimising installation forces
- Improve the end bearing for load bearing piles
- Cast-in "cutting teeth" help to break debris and boulders then cut into rock for full bearing, even on inclined strata
- May permit the use of lighter piling sections in some applications e.g. pipe piles
- Can help to reduce surface damage to coated piles during installation
- Points available to suit: Pipe; Sheet; Timber and H-piles



Pile Point Types (available in a range of steel grades!)

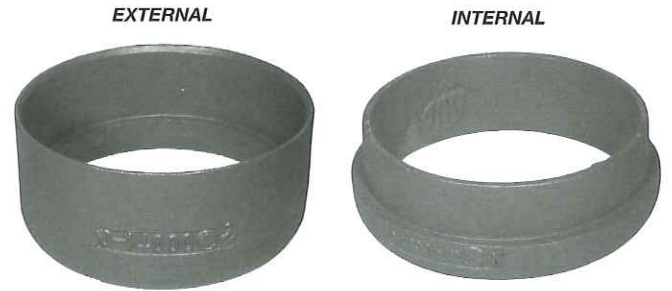
Weld-on HARD-BITE® Points for H-Piles



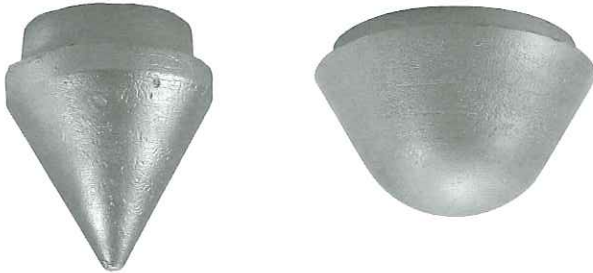
Nail-on Point and Boot for Timber Piles



Weld-on Open-Ended Cutting Shoes for Pipe Piles



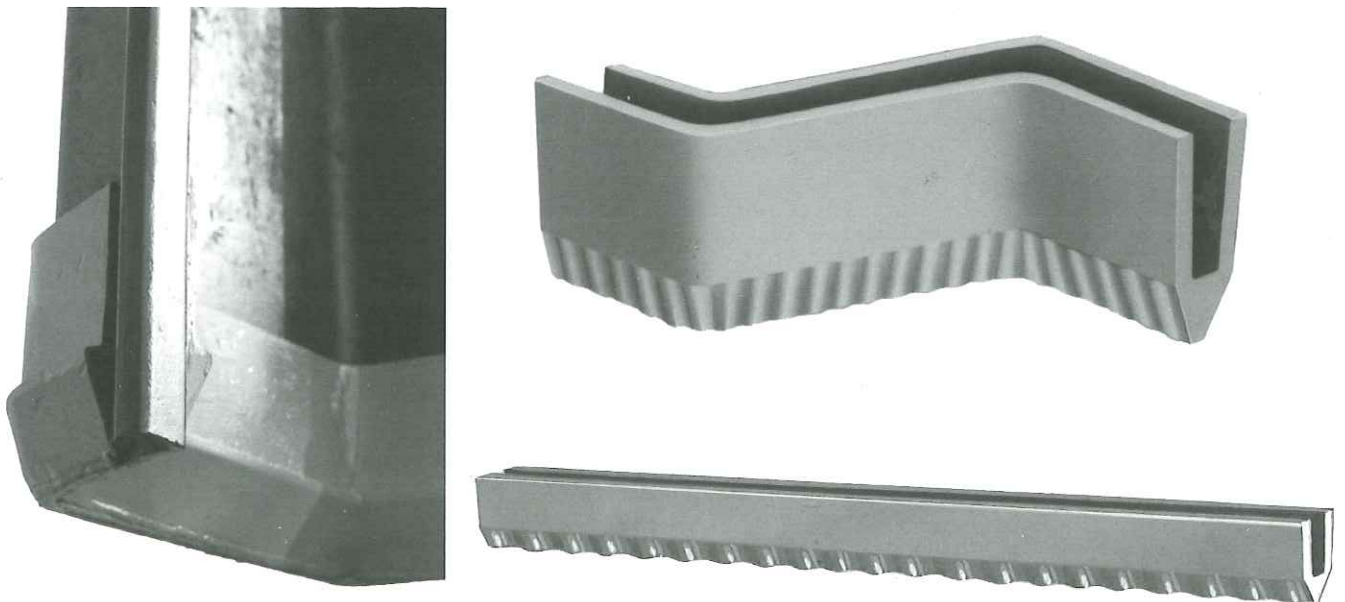
Weld-on Conical Points for Pipe Piles



Drive-on "Boot" closure plate for Pipe Piles



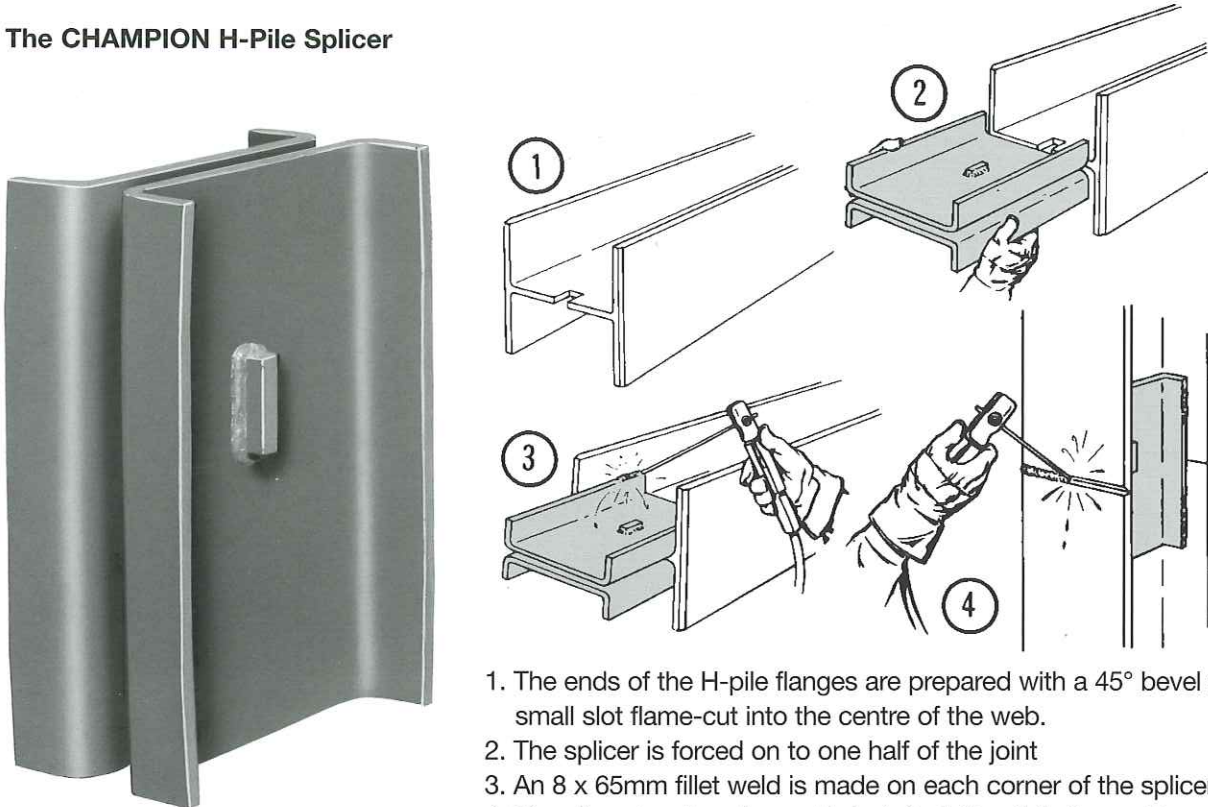
Sheet Pile Protectors or "Strong Shoes" can be supplied either cast to shape or pre-formed from special rolled section for Welding-on to the pile tip



Pile Splicers

Driving piles in multiple lengths, or extending partially driven piles, can be a difficult and time consuming process. Joints must be prepared for butt welding; the pile must be carefully handled into position and precisely aligned with the mating element, and finally the joint must be welded with a high degree of skill and quality control if it is to be effective, often in a precarious position. The splicing process can have a devastating effect on overall project duration and profitability. Accessories are available to optimise this process, in many cases eliminating the need for welding.

The CHAMPION H-Pile Splicer



1. The ends of the H-pile flanges are prepared with a 45° bevel and a small slot flame-cut into the centre of the web.
2. The splicer is forced on to one half of the joint
3. An 8 x 65mm fillet weld is made on each corner of the splicer as shown
4. The pile extension element is installed. Carefully formed tapers on the splicer provide quick entry guidance and close positioning of all elements. The butt welds on each flange are completed and fillet weld applied to the remaining splicer corners

Drive-on Pipe Pile Splicer

The pipe pile is driven into this tapered splicer compressing the pipe end into a friction fit. No welding is required, speeding up the process and minimising crew and equipment.

A complete range of sizes are available.

This splicer is especially useful in low headroom locations where short lengths of pipe must be used.

Welding can be used in conditions where tensile loading is anticipated.



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