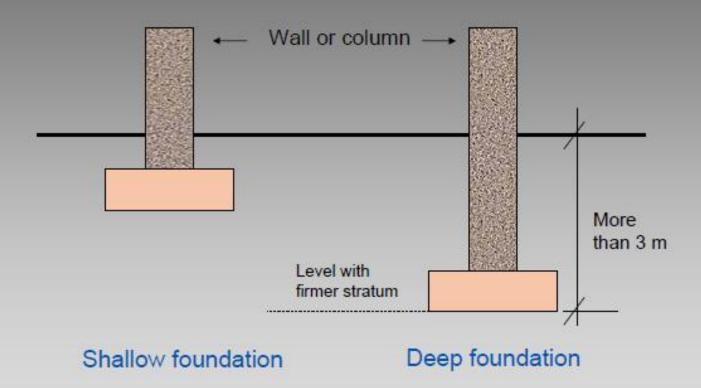
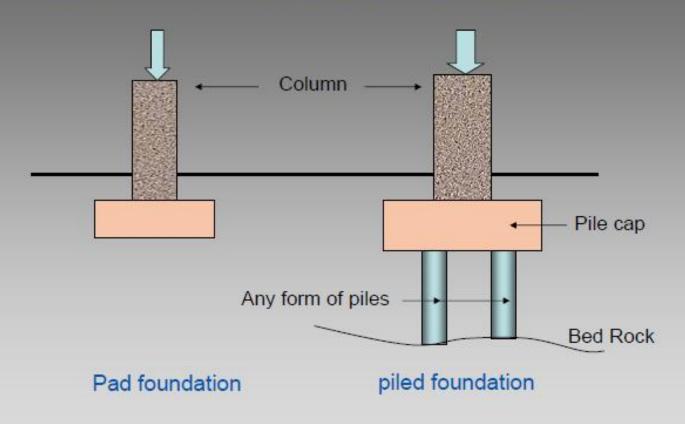
# **Foundation**

#### Forces acting onto Foundation Downward Uplifting load action Wind action building Tendency to turn under wind Under pure vertical Under lateral downward loads wind load Combined effect

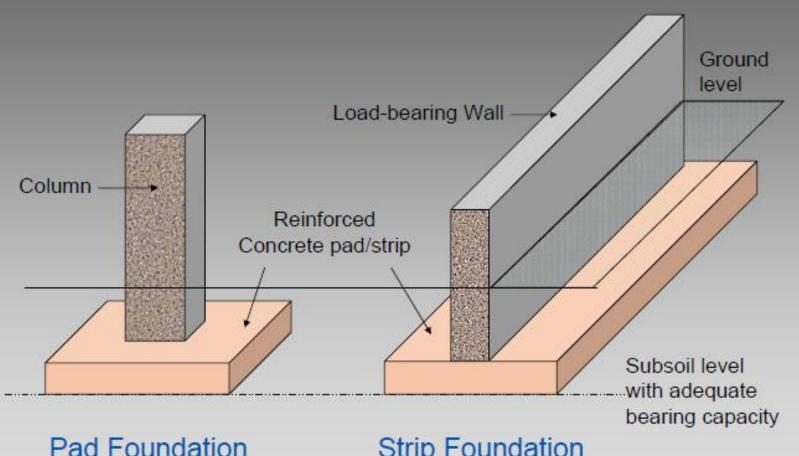
### Examples of Shallow Foundation



### Shallow and Piled Foundation



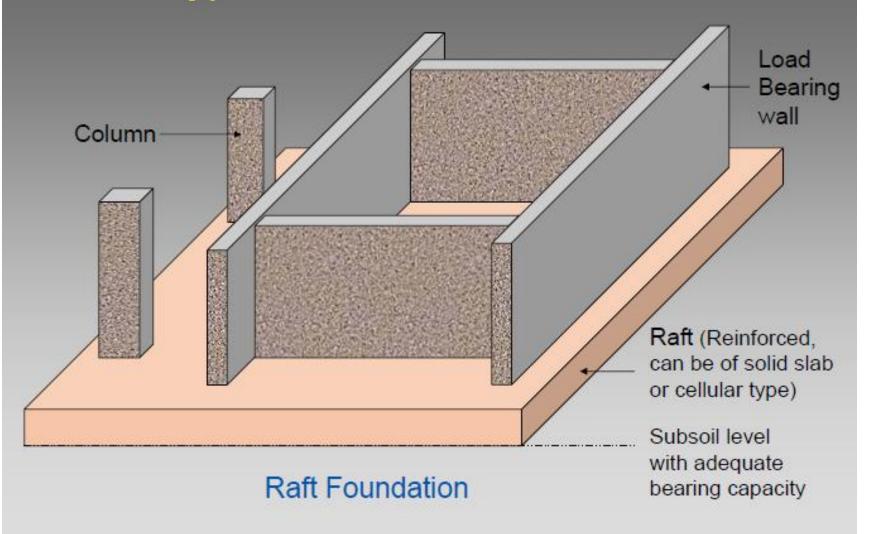
### Types of Shallow Foundation



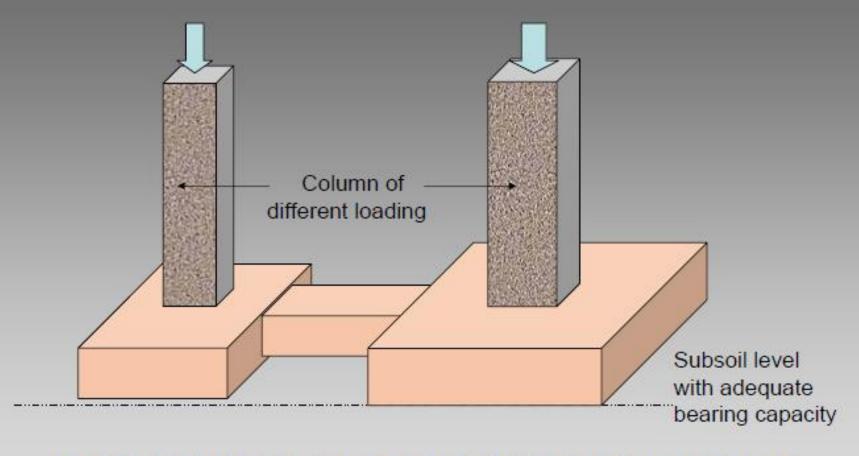
Pad Foundation

Strip Foundation

### Types of Shallow Foundation

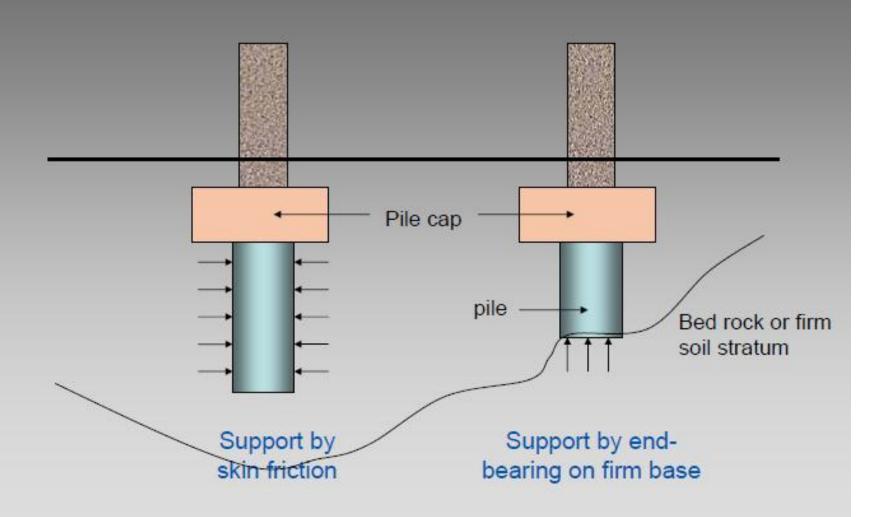


### Balanced base Foundation

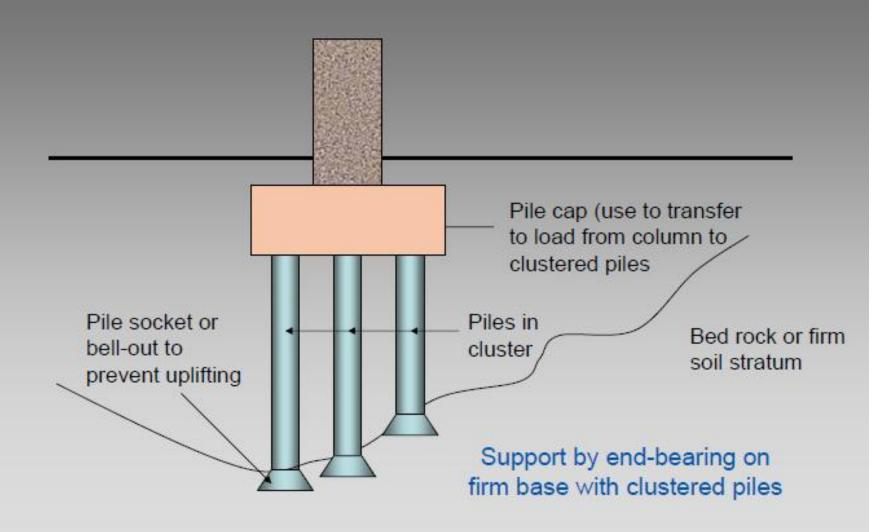


Pad Foundation with tie-beam balancing the tilting effect due to different in turning moment

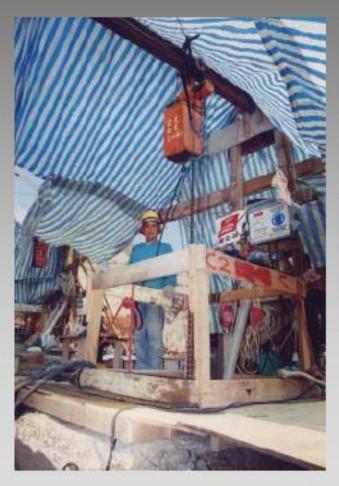
## Loading Supports to Pile



### Loading Supports to Pile



# Piles formed by manual methods (e.g. Hand-Dug Caisson)



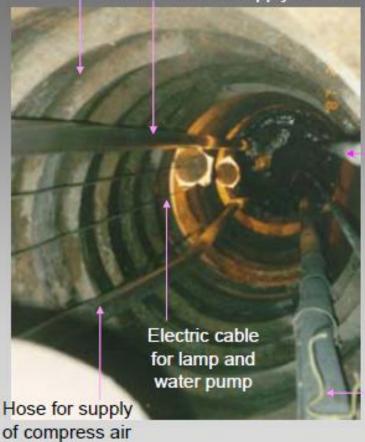


Worker working inside the caisson shaft and to excavate using simple powered tools.



#### Concrete ring to protect side of caisson from collapsing

Plastic hose for supply of fresh air



for power tools

Hose for pumping up of ground water

Tremie pipe for concreting

Working inside a caisson



### Foundation using Mini-pile or Pipe Pile





Anchor plate at the pile head to connect the pile rigidly into the reinforced pile cap



Forming a pile cap with mini-piles

# Piles formed by mechanical methods (e.g. bored piles of various kinds)



Small dia. pile formed using boring rig and drill



Medium dia. pile formed using bucket barrel



Large dia. Pile formed by reverse circulation drill

# Piles formed by percussion methods



H-pile driven using gravity drop hammer



Precast circular-section pile driven by diesel hammer

### Foundation using steel H-pile





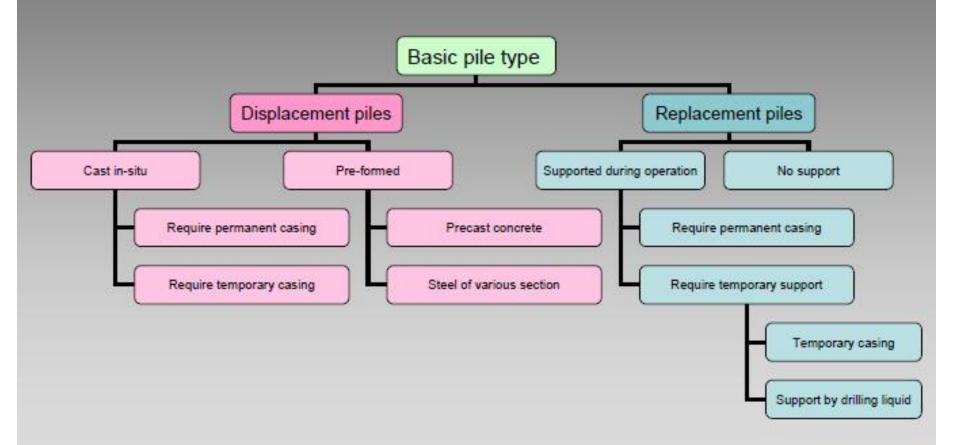


Inserting H-pile after pre-boring

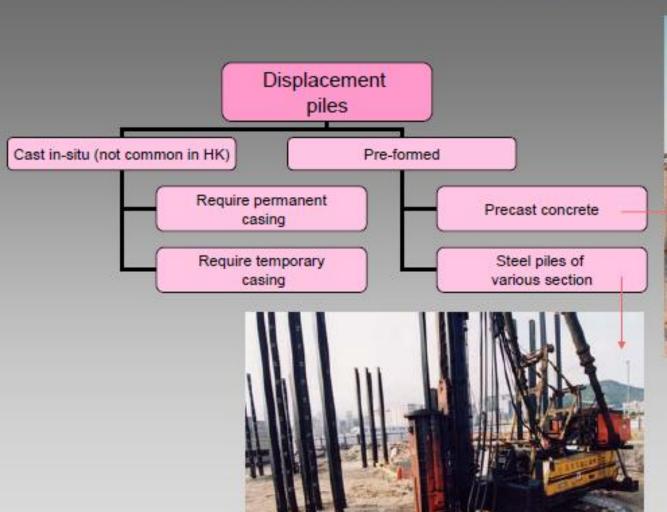
Hydraulic hammer for driving pile

Site welding to connect H-piles (12m per pile)

# Types of pile according to their operation



### Operation of displacement pile





# Operation of Replacement piles

Replacement piles

Supported during operation

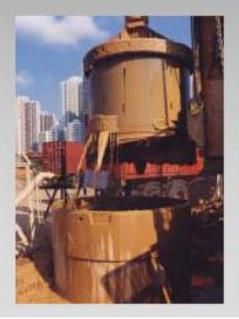
No support (seldom use due to high risk of Soil collapse during forming)

Require permanent casing (seldom use due to cost of the casing)

Require temporary support

Temporary casing

Support by drilling liquid













Steel casing

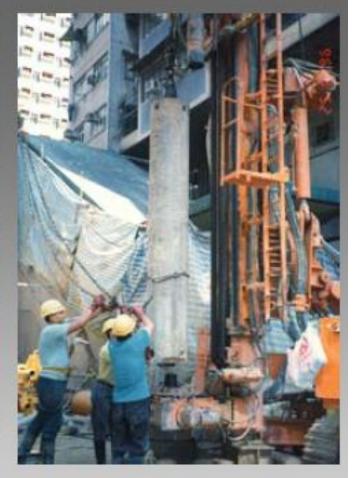
Helix auger-

Various forms of drilling rig for pile max up to 900mm dia.

Steel casing as temporary support during the boring process

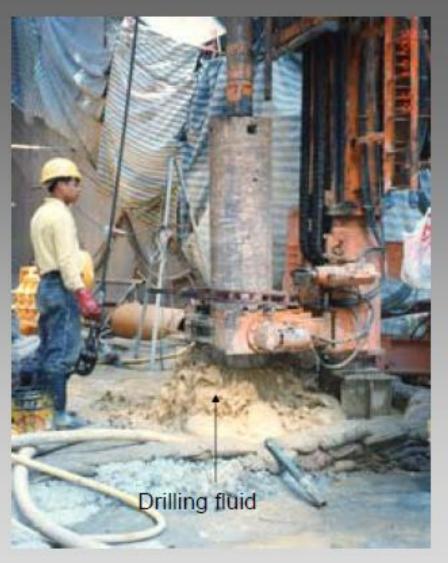


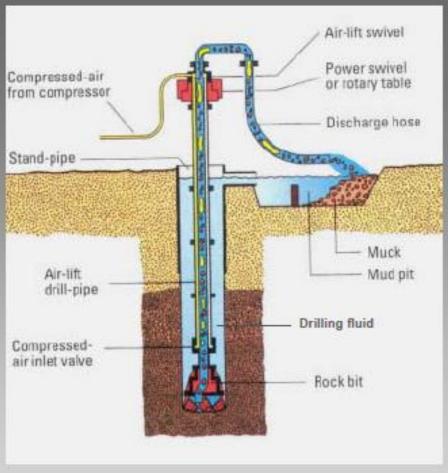




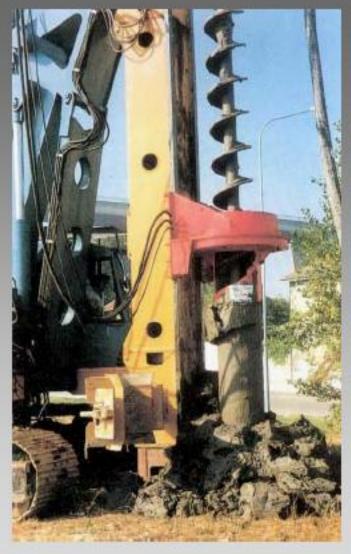
#### purpose of the casing serves also as:

- · drilling rod
- Soil protection
- Carrier tube to take the mud out from the bore hole using drilling fluid (bentonite)





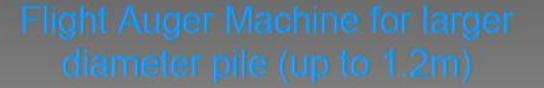
Using of drilling fluid to remove mud from bore hole



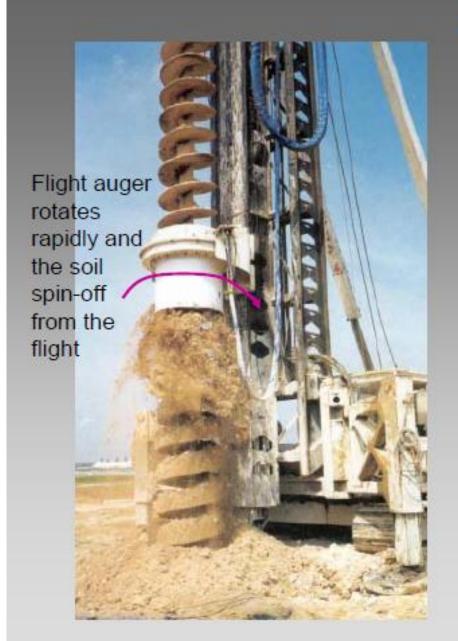


A section of flight auger

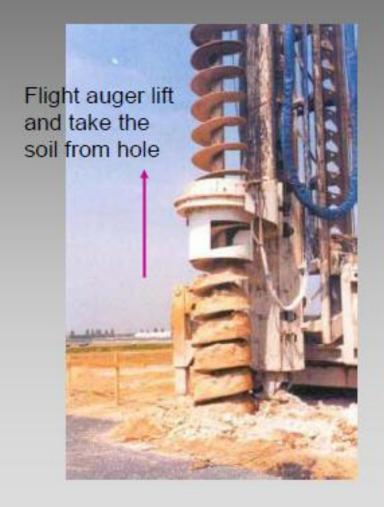
Using of Continuous Flight Auger to form a bore hole



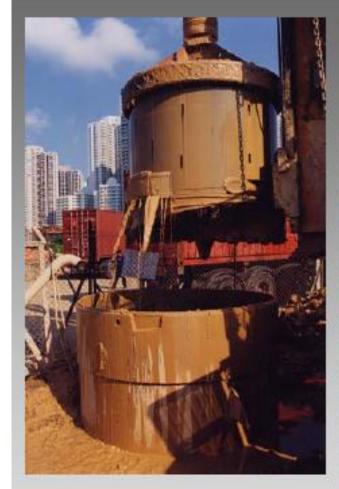




### Soil taken out from the bore hole by the flight auger



#### Drilling rig to form a bore hole using bucket barrel





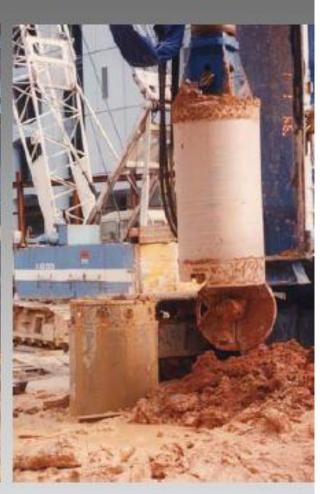


Bucket barrel of various sizes

### Drilling rig to form a bore hole using bucket barrel



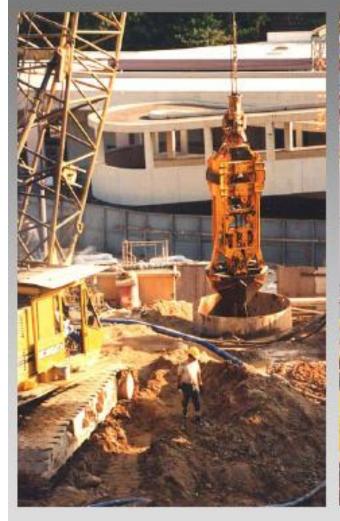




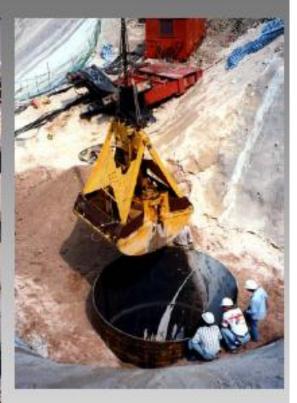
Bucket barrel taking soil from the borehole

### Foundation using bored piles

(formed by chisel and grab and support with casing)







Various forms of grab

### Placing reinforcement and concreting to bored pile



Reinforcement in the form of a steel cage for insertion into the bored hole before concreting

### Placing reinforcement and concreting to bored pile

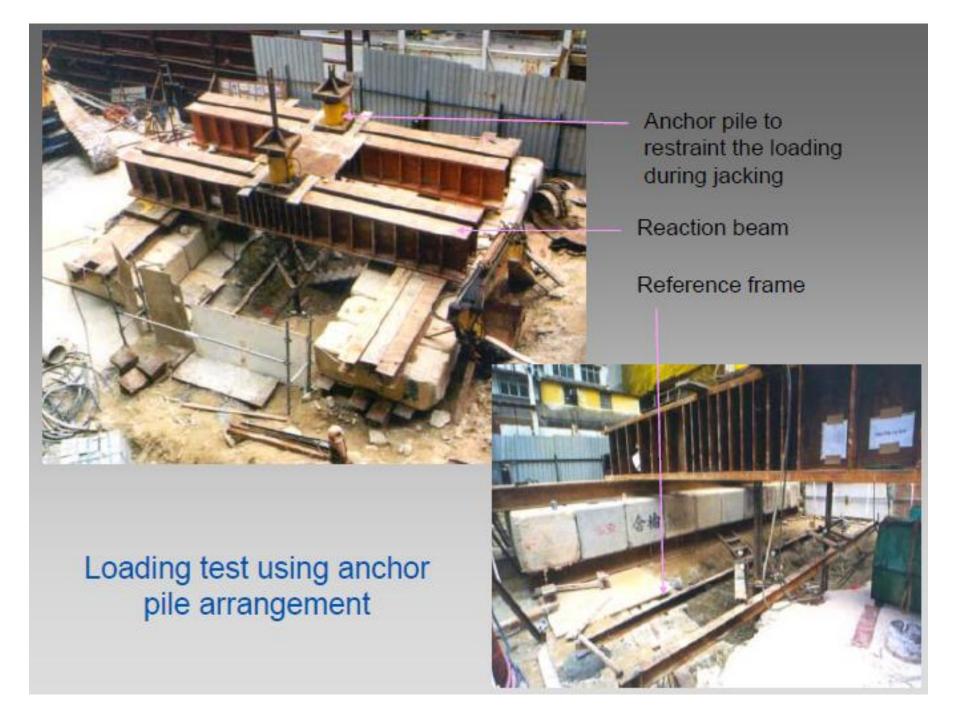


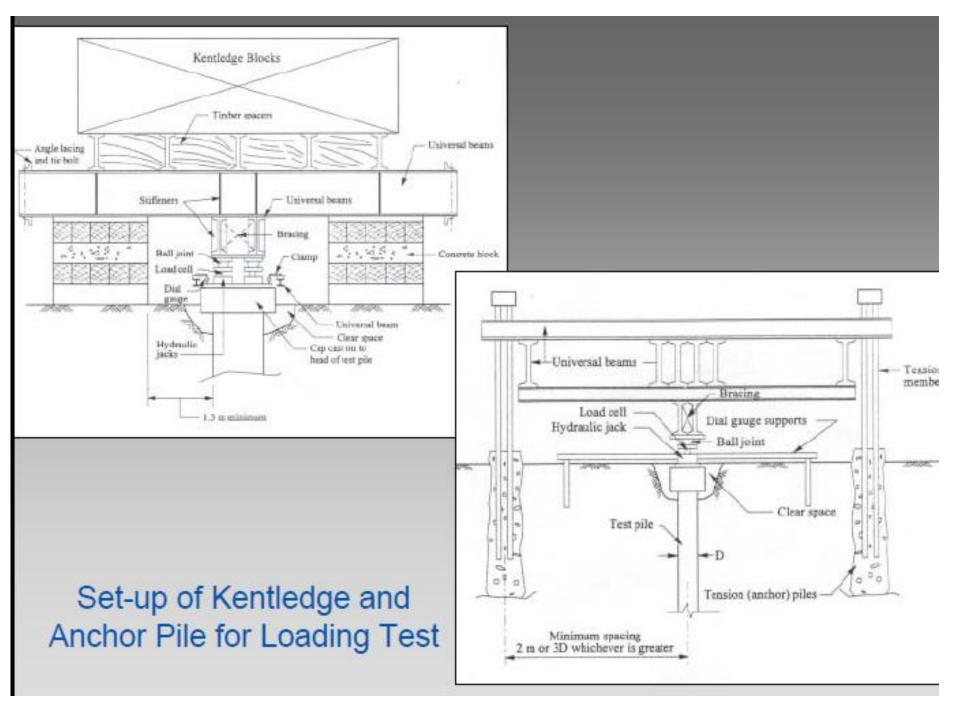


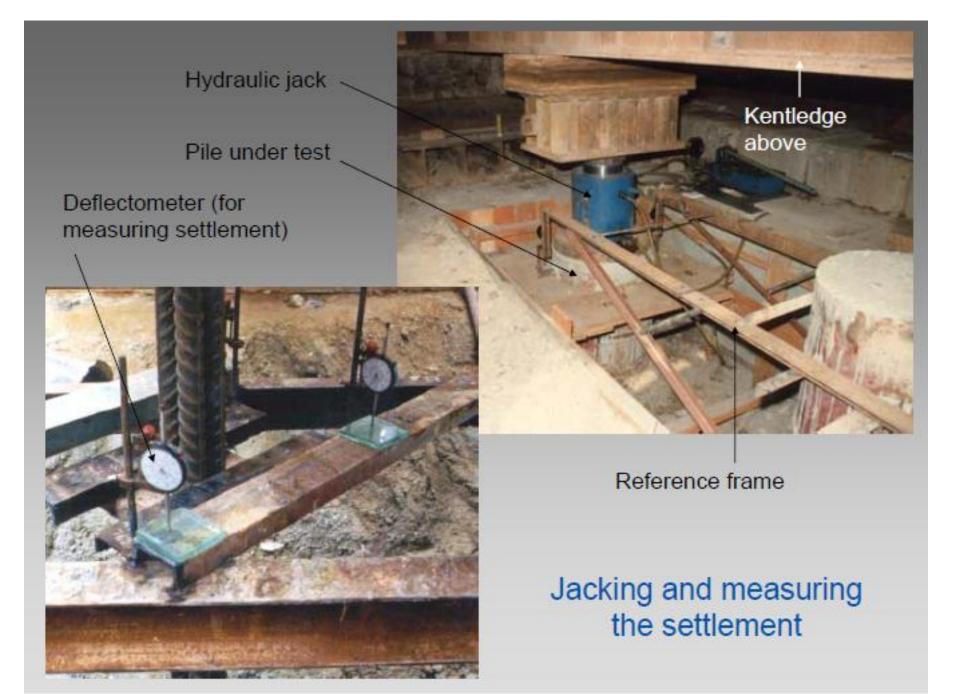
Concrete skip

Tremie pipe











# Other uses of piles

Bored piles as excavation support





### Other uses of piles

Driving steel tube (reinforced and grouted afterward) as piers for support deck structure





# Thanks for your kind attention