



FRANKI PILES



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Although the Franki pile is generally installed by bottom driving, highly special techniques such as open-ended coring, rock socketting, and composite shaft construction are used in particular situations to overcome unique site problems.

It can safely withstand very high compressive and tensile forces and substantial horizontal loads.

The installation process of each Franki pile takes account of the soil conditions at each pile location. Quality control checks on the driving and basing resistance of every pile result in optimum pile performance.

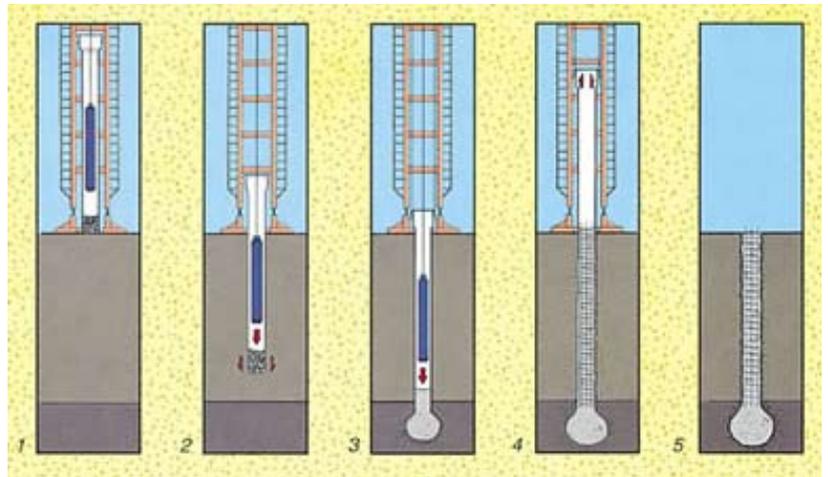
The pile is always sealed during construction. Ground water or collapsing ground present no problems.

Noise and vibration levels are minimised as a result of Franki's unique bottom driving technique.

Because the impact occurs at the bottom of the tube, the Franki pile is the quietest of the driven cast-in-place systems and is suitable where high noise levels would cause environmental problems.

Vibration levels are monitored regularly and in most ground conditions can be kept below the strictest international standards.

These features have helped make the Franki pile the most popular cast-in-place pile in Australia for more than 50 years.





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THE FRANKI BASE & SHAFT

The action of forming an enlarged base improves and strengthens many soil types. Also the pile base can be enlarged up to three times the shaft diameter resulting in a shorter more economical pile which has superior settlement performance when compared to a straight shaft pile.

Where high tension loads are required, the reinforcement can be anchored into a tension base giving significantly increased tension resistance.

The load capacity and settlement analyses of Franki piles are calculated using displacement pile parameters with design methods based on many years of research and thousands of test pile results in a wide range of ground conditions. Theoretical expectations are confirmed during construction by monitoring the dynamic resistance of the piling tube and the energy requirements for forming the enlarged base. The pile type can be constructed in practically all soil conditions.