



DRIVEN PRECAST PILES



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The Franki precast pile is a high strength high capacity precast concrete pile which incorporates mechanical and compression joints, allowing piles to be spliced quickly and then driven to any required depth.

Precast piles offer the geotechnical efficiency of a driven pile with the economies of a mass produced product. A rigorous quality assurance program throughout the casting, driving and testing process ensures a consistently reliable product with high strength and durability. Precast piles are most suited to ground conditions where soft upper strata overlie a hard bearing layer and in areas with clay or silt deposits.

Franki maintains its own casting facilities which enables it to cater for varying site conditions with a range of stock pile lengths & sizes.

Franki maintains in house casting capacity sufficient to customise pile lengths for individual sites and to cater for site variability without the need for long casting periods prior to job commencement.



THE PILE JOINT

Franki has two main types of pile joint:

1. **The compression sleeve** - an economical join used when there are no tension loads or high movements on the pile.
2. **A mechanical joint** - Which is cast into the piles and consists of a series of pins and recesses that are mated during the pitching process and are then held in place by the inserton of high strength steel wedges. The mechanical joint is designed and proof tested to ensure that where necessary the compression, tension and bending stresses are similar to that of the pile section.

LOAD CAPACITY

Franki precast piles are manufactured from high strength concrete using state of the art technology. Structural load capacities are based on an independent testing and research program.

Piles are driven using the most sophisticated piling machines operating in Australia. These are equipped with efficient hydraulic hammers for faster installation and lower pile stresses during driving.

The geotechnical strength and serviceability are determined using analytical methods applicable to displacement piles and parameters based largely on intensive static and dynamic load test results.