

# VIBROÎOT PRODUCT RANGE





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# DEEP COMPACTION TECHNIQUES BY ICE VIBROTOTS

Vibro Compaction is a deep compaction technique for densifying granular soils in situ by means of an electric vibrating unit. Under the influence of simultaneous vibration and saturation, loose sand or gravel particles are repacked into a denser state, and lateral confining pressure within the soil mass is increased.

Extension tubes are added to al low the Vibroflot to do its work to depths up to 30 metres below surface level. The Vibroflot as sembly is typically supported from a standard crane or purpose-build hydraulic crawler crane. Treat ment is accomplished over a 50 -100 cm interval and the vibrator is raised to the next level. This pro cedure is repeated over the entire depth of treatment.



# Compaction or Replacement

The two primary deep vibratory techniques are Vibro compaction and Vibro Replacement. Vibro com paction is used to densify loose sands and gravels. In soils that do not respond well to vibration alone, improvement is achieved by the installation of stone columns using the vibro replacement tech nique. There are two primary meth ods of vibro stone column con struction; The wet top feet and the dry bot

tom feed method

As well the Vibro Compaction as the Vibro Replacement technique of fers a technically proven and cost effective alternate to deep vibra tions, allowing a variety of struc tures to be supported on shallow spread footings, These structures include: residential, Commercial and industrial facilities; office buildings, schools, bridges, over passes, highways, dams and em bankments.





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EXPECTED VIBRO COMPACTION RESULTS								
Ground type	Relative effectiveness							
Sands	Excellent							
Silty sands	Marginal to good							
Silts	Poor							
Clays	Not applicable							
Mine spoils	Good (if clean granular)							
Dumped fill	Dependent on nature of fill							
Garbage	Not applicable							
EXPECTED VIBRO REPLACEMENT RESULTS								
Ground type	Ground type Relative effectiveness							
	Densification	Reinforcement						
Sands	Excellent	Very good						
Silty sands	Very good	Very good						
Non plastic silts	Good	Excellent						
Clays	Marginal	Excellent						
Mine spoils	Excellent, depending on graduation	Good						
Dumped fill	Cood	Cood						
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### ICE VIBROflot HAMMERS

- EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FOR STRAIGHT SALES TO THE OPEN MARKET. (BUT THE ECCENTRIC AND ELECTRIC MO-TOR DESIGNS ARE PATENTED)
- FULLY ADJUSTABLE ECCENTRIC MASS TO BE ABLE COPE WITH DIFFERENT SOIL CONDITIONS AND TO PROLONG THE LIFE OF THE BEARINGS.
- No complicated oil pumps inside the Eccentric Housing of the Vibroflot to fail. Simple yet very effective design.
- MODULAR CONSTRUCTION OF THE VIBRONOT WHICH ENABLES THE FULL ECCENTRIC AND ELECTRIC MOTOR AS-SEMBLIES TO BE EASILY BUILT AND STORED SEPARATELY. THIS ALLOWS ROUTINE OVERHAULS AND REPAIRS TO BE CARRIED OUT VERY EFFICIENTLY. AVAILABLE SOON - AD -DITIONALLY, THE VIBRONOT CAN BE CHANGED EASILY TO A HYDRAULIC VERSION, USING THE EXISTING ECCENTRIC WEIGHT ASSEMBLY.
- VERY LOW DAILY MAINTENANCE JUST TO CHECK THE WEAR PARTS AND GENERAL SECURITY OF fixings.
- POSSIBLE TO SERVICE THE INTERNAL OF THE ECCENTRIC AS THE OIL CAN BE CHANGED PERIODICALLY ON THE JOB SITE.
- ELECTRIC MOTOR HAS OVERHEATING PROTECTION 1 SENSOR FOR MONITORING THE REAL TIME TEMPERATURE AND 1 SWITCH TO STOP THE MOTOR ONCE IT REACHES 180°C
- THE MONITOR IN THE OPERATORS CABINE IS USER FRIENDLY AND THE DATA CAN BE TRANSFERRED TO A PC OR LAPTOP USING A SIMPLE USB MEMORY STICK. NO SPECIAL MEMORY BLOCKS REQUIRED.

## The Wet, top feed method

In this method jetting water is used to remove soft material, stabilize the probe hole, and ensure that the stone backfill reaches the tip of the vibrator.

### Dry Bottom Feed Method

This technique uses the same vibra tor probes as standard Vibro Re placement, but with the addition of a hopper and supply tube to feed the stone backfill directly to the tip of the vibrator. Bottom feed Vibro Replacement is a completely dry operation where the vibrator remains in the ground during the construction process.



All the imported data are gath ered and kept to insure a safe and smooth operation. Daily records will be kept and submitted to the Engineer for information and re view, and the record will include the following details:

- Date,
- Compaction Point Reference Number, Depth of Penetration,
- Holding time per lifting incre ment
- Depths of obstructions encoun tered (if any).

Also general site settlement re cords for each area are kept. The installation rigs are equipped with automatic recording units which record on a continuous basis the following parameters:

- Date and rig reference
- Compaction point identification
- Depth-time records
- Amperage-time records





# VIBRONOT COMPACTION HAMMERS

		V130		V180		V230		
Electric motor	KW			180		230		
Speed	RPM			1.450 - 1.770		1.450 - 1.770		
Max. Amplitude	mm			25		40		
Weight vibrator	kg			2.700		3000		
Weight follow. tube	kg/m			37	377		439	
Weight lifting head	kg			40	406		406	
Weight pulley block	kg			900		900		
Length A	mm					806		
Diameter B	mm					420		
Diameter C	mm					5.666		
Length D	mm				6.386		86	
Length E	mm			816		816		
Required equipment		Single	Tandem	Single	Tandem	Single	Tandem	
Engine power	KVA			250 - 350	500 - 700	350 - 500	700 - 1.000	
Typical crane size						60 - 80	150	
Compressor	cfm					750 - 850 <sup>(1x)</sup>	750 - 850 <sup>(2x)</sup>	
Water pump	bar					6 - 10 <sup>(1x)</sup>	6 - 10 <sup>(2x)</sup>	
Wheeled loader						930 - 966 <sup>(1x)</sup>	930 - 966 <sup>(1x)</sup>	

## THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPACTION



### PENETRATION

AT FULL WATER PRESSURE THE VIBROÎLOT PENETRATES TO THE WANTED DEPTH AND IS SURGED UP AND DOWN AS NECESSARY TO AGITATE SAND, RE-MOVE ÎLNES AND FORM AN ANNULAR GAP AROUND THE VIBRATOR. THE WATER ÎLOW IS THEN STOPPED OR REDUCED.

#### COMPACTION

UNDER THE ACTION OF INDUCED HORIZONTAL FORCES THE SOIL PARTICLES SURROUNDING THE BASE OF THE VIBRATOR ARE REARRANGED TO A DENSER STATE OF COMPACTION. THE VIBRATOR IS RAISED INCREMENTALLY AS COMPAC-TION IS ACHIEVED

DURING COMPACTION EITHER IMPORTED (A) OR IN SITU (B) MATERIAL IS INTRO-DUCED. IF IN SITU MATERIAL IS USED THE SURFACE OR THE AREA BEING COM-PACTED MAY BE LOWERED 5% TO 15% OF THE TREATED DEPTH.

WITH AN ECONOMICAL LAY-OUT OF COMPACTION PROBES, AN OPTIMUM IM-PROVEMENT CAN BE ACHIEVED. THE SURFACE OF THE IMPROVED AREA IS THEN RE LEVELLED AND DENSIFIED WITH A SERVICE COMPACTOR.



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### PENETRATION

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Assisted by water jetting the Vibroflot penetrates to design depth under its own weight. The water jets are then adjusted to maintain an annular space around the vibrator.

### REPLACEMENT

CRUSHED STONE BACKFILL IS INTRODUCED IN DISCRETE LIFTS FROM THE GROUND SURFACE. RE PENETRATION OF EACH LIFT, AND HORIZONTAL FORCES OF THE VIBRATOR, LATERALLY COMPACTS THE STONE AGAINST THE SURROUND-ING SOIL.

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THIS PROCESS IS REPEATED UP TO GROUND LEVEL, FORMING A WELL COMPACT-ED, TIGHTLY-INTERLOCKED STONE COLUMN SURROUNDED BY SOIL OF ENHANCED DENSITY.





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