ESC VINYL PILE

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ESC VINYL SHEET PILES

INSTALLATION GUIDE

DELIVERING HIGH QUALITY VINYL SHEET PILING SOLUTIONS TO THE AMERICAS

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ESC VINYL SHEET PILE INSTALLATION

ESC recommends that the installation of its vinyl sheet piles to be completed in compliance with the engineer's plan, drawings and project documentation. This guide is intended to be a general guide to the main aspects of vinyl sheet piling installation. The selection of the best profile by ESC should be completed by a competent structural engineer or designer familiar with both the piling materials, site conditions and project requirements. While there are a lot of parallels to be drawn with the installation of steel sheet piles, the installer should also be aware of the subtle differences involved.

ESC VINYL SHEET PILE SERIES

JAGGED

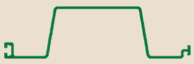
Z TYPE

Z TYPE

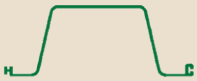
Z TYPE

Z TYPE

Section	Width (W)	Height (H)	Thickness (T)	Weight		Profile
				Per Pile	Per Wall	
	in	in	in	lb/ft	lb/ft²	
	mm	*mm*	*mm*	*kg/m*	*kg/m²*	
ESC-GW600-5.5	23.9 *608*	3.5 *88*	0.22 *5.5*	3.97 *5.9*	1.99 *9.7*	Jagged
ESC-GW600-6.0	23.9 *608*	3.5 *88.5*	0.24 *6*	4.30 *6.4*	2.16 *10.5*	Jagged
ESC-GW270-3.5	10.6 *270*	6 *150*	0.14 *3.5*	1.48 *2.2*	1.69 *8.3*	Z
ESC-GW300-5.5	11.8 *300*	4.5 *115*	0.22 *5.5*	2.89 *4.3*	2.92 *14.3*	Double U
ESC-GW300-6.0	11.8 *300*	4.5 *115*	0.24 *6*	3.09 *4.6*	3.14 *15.3*	Double U
ESC-GW460-5.5	18.1 *460*	5.1 *130*	0.22 *5.5*	4.17 *6.2*	2.75 *13.4*	Box
ESC-GW270-5.5	10.6 *270*	6.1 *155.5*	0.22 *5.5*	2.15 *3.2*	2.43 *11.9*	Z
ESC-GW270-6.0	10.6 *270*	6.1 *156*	0.24 *6*	2.28 *3.4*	2.62 *12.8*	Z
ESC-GW610-6.4	23.9 *606*	7.1 *180*	0.25 *6.4*	6.45 *9.6*	3.05 *14.9*	Box
ESC-GW610-7.2	23.9 *606*	7.9 *200*	0.28 *7.2*	7.19 *10.7*	3.56 *17.4*	Box
ESC-GW610-6.0	23.9 *606*	9.1 *230*	0.24 *6*	6.18 *9.2*	3.11 *15.2*	Box
ESC-GW565-9.0	22.2 *565*	9.6 *245*	0.35 *9*	7.06 *10.5*	3.8 *18.6*	Z
ESC-GW610-9.0	23.9 *606*	9.1 *230*	0.35 *9*	9.14 *13.6*	4.64 *22.6*	Box
ESC-GW290-7.0	11.4 *290*	9.4 *240*	0.28 *7*	4.64 *6.9*	4.78 *23.6*	Z
ESC-GW290-9.0	11.4 *290*	9.4 *240*	0.35 *9*	5.78 *8.6*	6.09 *29.7*	Z
ESC-GW458-10.4	18 *458*	10 *254*	0.41 *10.4*	8.47 *12.6*	5.65 *27.6*	Z
ESC-GW350-9.0	13.8 *350*	9.8 *250*	0.35 *9*	6.92 *10.3*	6.01 *29.4*	Z
ESC-GW290-11.0	11.4 *290*	9.4 *240*	0.43 *11*	6.92 *10.3*	7.28 *35.5*	Z
ESC-GW458-12.0	18 *458*	10 *254*	0.47 *12*	9.48 *14.1*	6.3 *30.7*	Z
ESC-D-HEX	9.8 *250*	4.5 *120*	0.2 *5*	3.70 *5.5*	4.54 *22.2*	Wave
ESC-GW300-FR	11.8 *300*	4.5 *115*	0.22 *5.5*	2.96 *4.4*	3.04 *14.8*	Hybrid Double U
ESC-T-HEX	9.8 *250*	8.6 *219.5*	0.3 *7.5*	5.78 *8.6*	7.04 *34.4*	Hex
ESC-GW350-FR	13.8 *350*	9.8 *250*	0.35 *9*	7.19 *10.7*	6.26 *30.6*	Hybrid Z



BOX



BOX

DOUBLE U

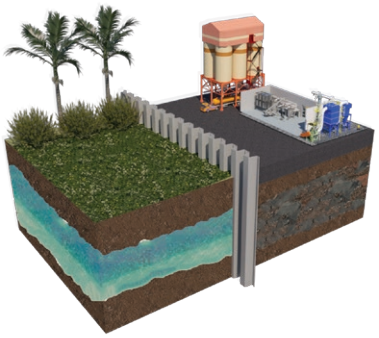
HYBRID Z

WAVE

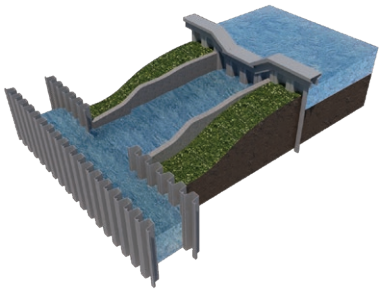
HYBRID DOUBLE U

HYBRID Z

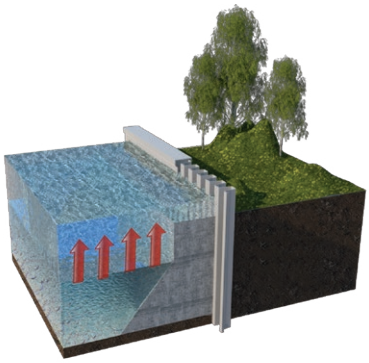
WIDE RANGE OF VINYL SHEET PILES APPLICATIONS



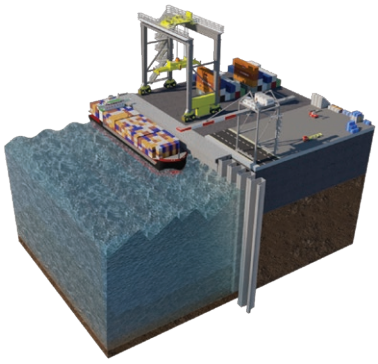
CONTAINMENT & CUTOFF SYSTEMS



WATER CONTROL

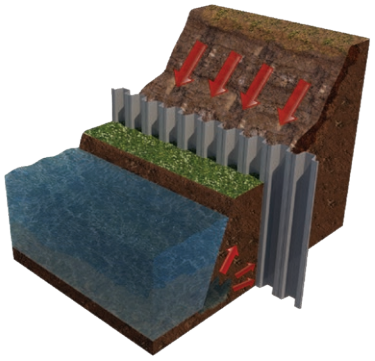


FLOOD CONTROL

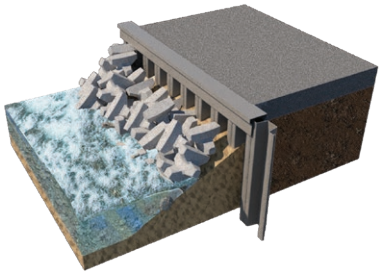


MARINE STRUCTURES

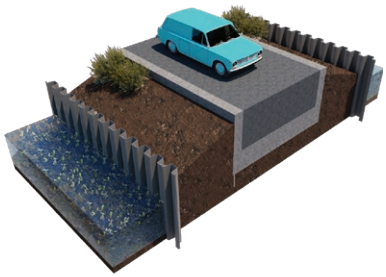
RETAINING WALL



EROSION CONTROL

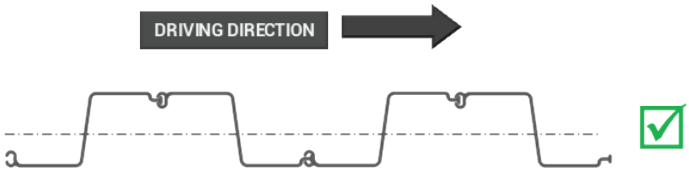


REVETMENT WORKS



EMBANKMENT WORKS/ ROAD CONSTRUCTION

SHEET PILE ORIENTATION

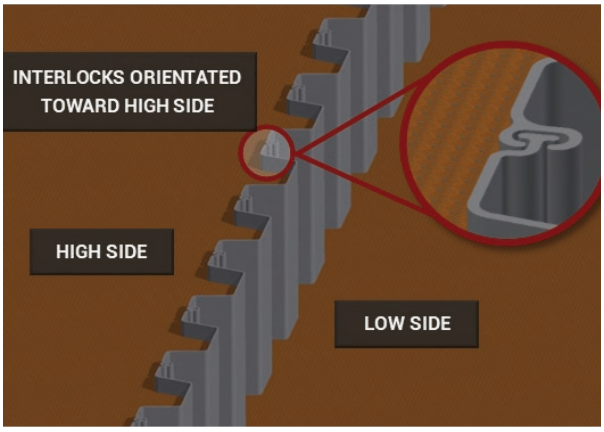


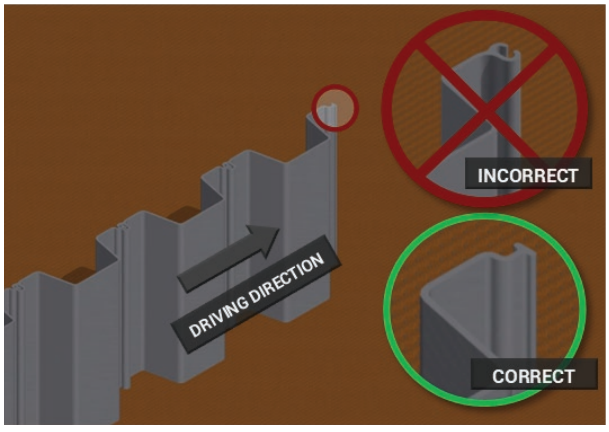
This is the correct orientation, for Z piles the piles should be driven with the male interlock leading. A driving guide should be used to ensure the Z remains straight especially if they are driven in singles.

Unless incorporated in the engineers' design, the 'Jagged' Z Pile orientation should not be used. This provides up to 20% wider unit width on the sheet pile and a shallower depth of wall, but the bending capacity decreases drastically.

This is the correct orientation, for box piles the piles should be driven with the female interlock leading. A driving guide should be used to ensure the box pile remains straight.

While this configuration theoretically increases the combined bending strength of the wall, this is not recommended as the flanges of the sheet pile do not align hence there may be localised bending of the interlock.

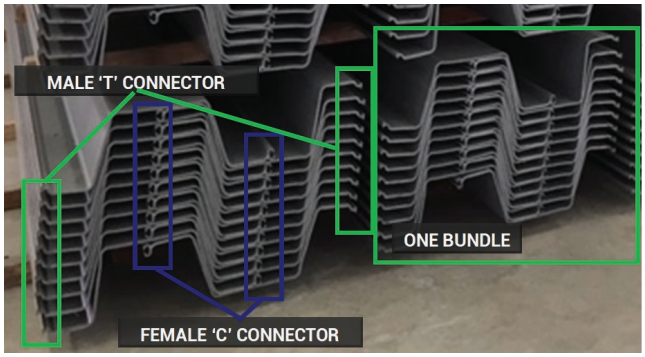


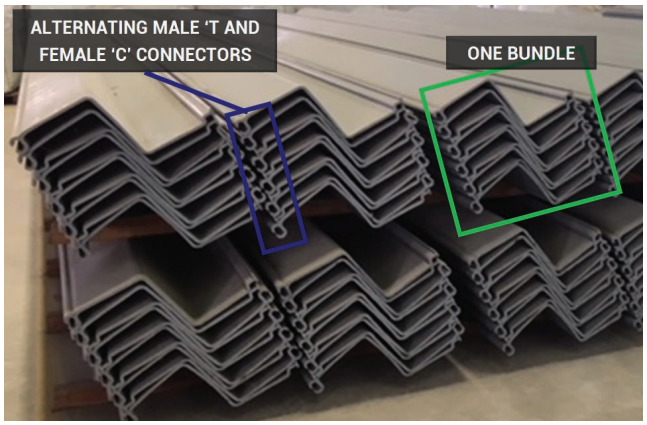


DRIVING IN SINGLES OR PAIRS

It is generally recommended that Omega Type Piles are driven in singles, whilst Z type piles are driven in pairs. Pairs are preferable from an alignment perspective and are less confusing but they can also be driven in singles to increase the applied driving load capacity per pile.

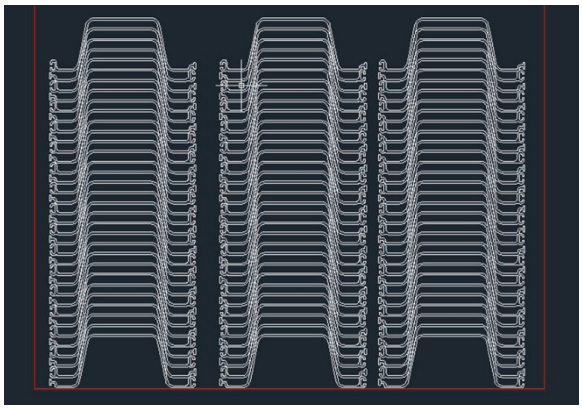
LOADING & UNLOADING





Vinyl sheet piles should be properly handled to avoid unnecessary damage prior to and during installation. Sheet piles can be effectively stacked to minimize storage and logistical volume thus saving handling costs whilst keeping the piles orderly.

For most Z Piles as shown on the left, the most effective stacking configuration is shown, where 2 columns of sheet piles are stacked together. The Female 'C' Connectors are kept on the inside and the Male 'T' Connectors are orientated to the outside. For Box Piles, the stacking should be as shown below:



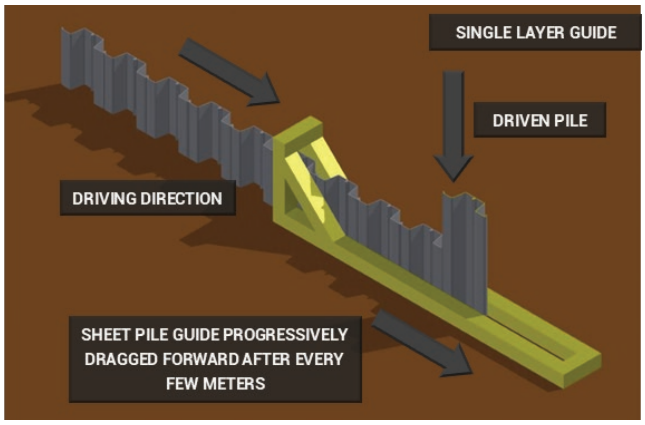
For Z shape sheet piles, the piles are typically stacked diagonally, with alternating connectors. This also makes driving more straightforward as the piles are progressively picked up from one side and are in the correct orientation.

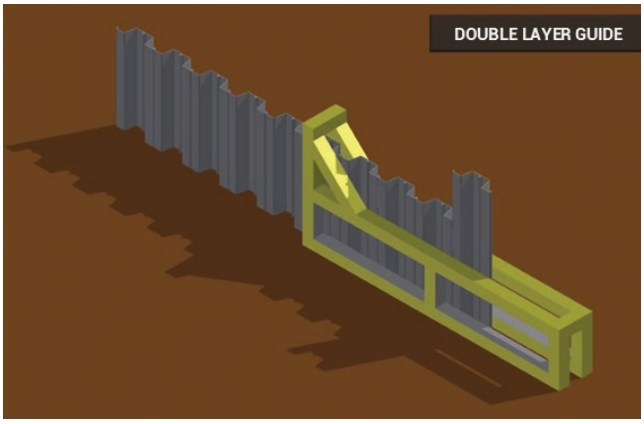
Wooden supports are recommended evenly spaced out in 3 to 6ft (1-2 metre) intervals to prevent unnecessary sagging and potential deformation during storage. This is especially important for the thinner section piles.

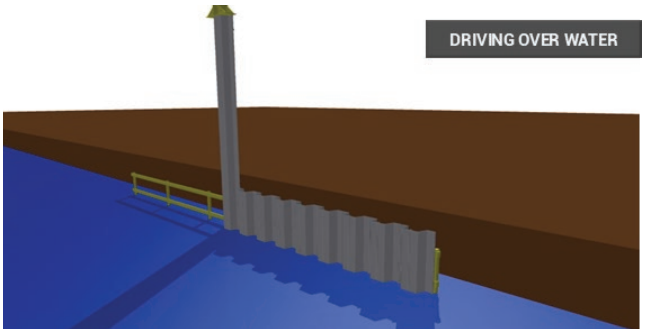
Soft webbing slings should also be used over chain slings to prevent pile damage during lifting and handling. Where possible a minimum of two webbing slings should be used to safely lift a bundle of vinyl sheet piles.

Unnecessary exposure to sunlight for long periods of time during storage should also be avoided where possible. While ESC's vinyl sheet piles contain additives to increase UV resistance, it is still recommended to minimise UV exposure when possible during storage.

DRIVING GUIDES







ESC recommends driving guides in general as they improve the appearance of the driven line of sheet piles. Typically the driving guides are constructed of either steel sections (channels or beams) welded together with a spacing slightly wider than the depth of the sheet pile profile being driven. Driving guides should typically be able to align with at least 8 pairs of Z piles or 8 U piles for maximum efficiency whilst using the previously driven piles to help maintain alignment. Shown on the right are typical driving guides which may be dragged progressively along. A single layer driving guide is generally recommended for piles with less than 3 feet (1 meter) of exposed length and double layer for greater than 3 feet (1 meter) exposed height. The driving guide can further be reinforced from movement by driving small steel beams to stop it shifting laterally. Spirit level should also be checked on the guide to ensure it is sufficiently flat. Wood or steel chocks can be used to adjust levelling as well, but these may sink if the ground is too soft or the chocks are too small.

When constructing over water, vertical steel or wood beams can be driven on the land side of the sheet pile wall with horizontal beams spot welded or wooden planks nailed onto the vertical members. For optimal straightness over water, this can also be repeated over the water side, but the installer must be careful not to have enough of a gap for the sheet piles to be driven through. The vertical guide beams should also be checked for verticality in both planes prior to installing the horizontal members.

A similar driving guide for marine installation to the land based guides, but must be properly pitched to ensure verticality.

INSTALLATION METHOD

Excavator Compression

In some cases of soft soil, utilising just the bucket of an excavator pressing and hammering against the vinyl sheet pile is sufficient to drive it to design depth. A steel pile head is typically used to protect the pile top and also distribute the excavator pressing load.

PITCHING

PRESSING

HAMMERING

Excavator Mounted Vibrohammer

Suitable vibrohammers for the installation of vinyl sheet piles are typically in the small to medium range. Excavator mounted vibrohammers are an excellent option because of their versatility and the fact that generally the excavator is utilised in other activities prior to and/or after the sheet pile installation such as excavation or soil compaction. The operator has to be mindful of verticality during driving, since unlike the crane, the vibrohammer has to follow the hinge trajectory of the excavator. For tougher soil conditions a mandrel can be used in conjunction with this system—see “Mandrels” section of this installation guide.

Crane Mounted Vibrohammer

Crane mounted vibrohammer is advantageous over excavator mounted vibrohammer installation as it can effectively handle much longer pile lengths. Also the vibrohammer can effectively rest its weight and force directly on top of the clamped sheet pile which results in better verticality. However, the cost for driving is typically higher than the excavator options due to the extra mobilisation cost of a crane. It must be noted however, that a mandrel is recommended for longer length piles as vinyl sheet piles cannot take the loads that steel can and they could buckle during driving.

Drop Hammer

A drop hammer is a mechanical simple driving method for driving vinyl sheet piles by lifting and releasing a falling drop hammer weight at low frequency.

Water Jetting

Water jetting may be used in conjunction with other installation methods where the soil is very compacted or cohesive. A high pressure jet of water (or sometimes air) is expelled from the base of the sheet pile loosening the soil as the sheet pile is driven through.

Manual Installation

For extremely soft soils and low driving depths, simple manual tooling can be used to pitch and hammer down the sheet piles with just a few labourers.

INSTALLATION MANDREL

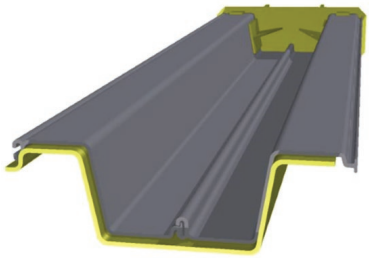
Sleeve Mandrel

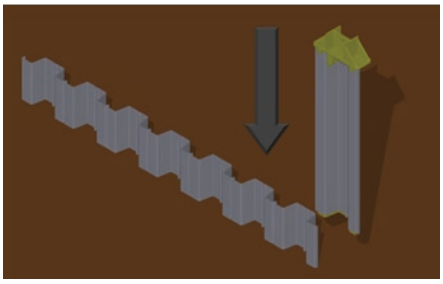
A steel sleeve welded to a steel pile head that fits over the Z pile pair or single box pile. The sheet pile is typically horizontally slid onto the sleeve and clamped on by a screw. Then it is lifted over and driven down. Once the design depth is reached or further penetration is refused, the steel mandrel is withdrawn leaving the vinyl sheet pile in place.

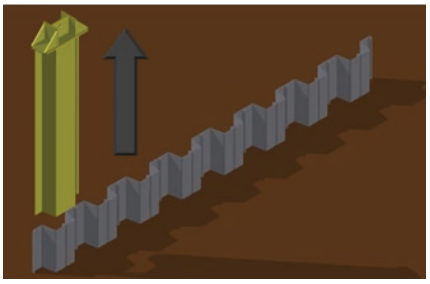
Equipment Required : Vibrohammer (excavator or crane mounted), Crane or Excavator

Suitable for : Slightly more difficult soil conditions where driving the vinyl sheet pile directly is not possible. Also suitable for longer sheet piles with thinner profiles.

Advantages : Can penetrate more difficult soils without damaging the vinyl sheet pile.



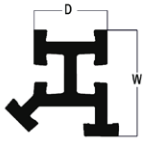




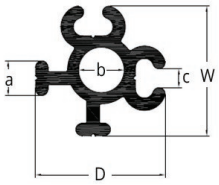
CORNERS AND BENDS

ESC-CORNER 300

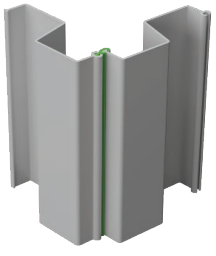
ESC-CORNER 400



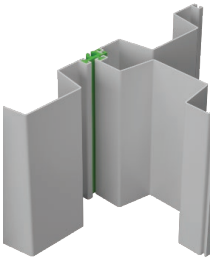
ESC-CORNER 450



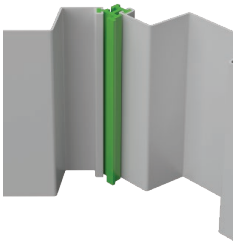
ESC-CORNER 300 QUADRUPLE



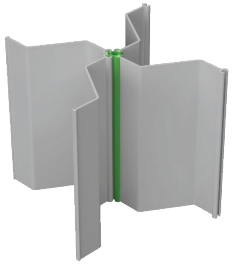
ESC-CORNER 300



ESC-CORNER 400



ESC-CORNER 450



ESC-CORNER 300 QUADRUPLE

ANCHORING

Vinyl Sheet Piles can be anchored for applications which have a retaining purpose higher than which a cantilevered sheet pile can resist. These are typically anchored via steel threaded bars that can be tensioned against anchor piles or blocks behind the slip plane of the soil. These anchor piles or blocks are typically made of reinforced concrete, PVC or timber. To effectively transmit the dispersed retained load to the anchor rods and pile/block a waling channel on the sheet pile side is used.

The design engineer typically specifies in the plan drawings how far back and the size and frequency of these anchors. It is important the installer ensures that there is safe access to the anchor attachments at both ends (and possibly in between if there is a turnbuckle in the middle).

We also design and supply earth anchors at ESC which uses a spade anchor that transfers the tensile forces onto the bearing layer of the soil.

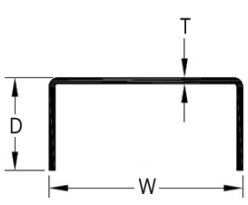
It is very important that the tie backs or earth anchors are situated sufficiently far back from the slip plane or active wedge of the soil. This plane is the natural angle the dirt settles too if unsupported and the anchor must be behind that plane.

SHEET PILING WITH 2 LEVELS OF ANCHORING

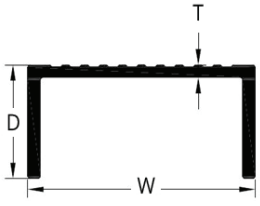
SHEET PILE WALL WITH TIEBACKS

VINYL CAPPING

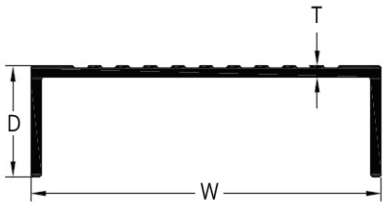
A fast method of capping is utilizing the ESC vinyl caps, which come in standard lengths. Note that different piles have different cap sizes due to the pile depth. Stainless Steel fixing bolts are typically threaded through from one side of the capping to the other to fasten the cap to the sheet pile. These standard caps can easily be cut diagonally to produce corner pieces or cut to length for wall ends.



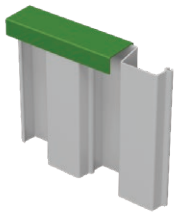
ESC-CAP 120



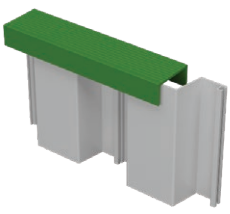
ESC-CAP 180



ESC-CAP 290



ESC CAP 120



ESC-CAP 180

ESC-CAP 290

CONCRETE CAPPING

Frequently, a concrete capping beam is installed after the vinyl sheet piles are driven to distribute the load amongst the sheet piles and maintain the straightness of the installed piles despite uneven loading. This follows normal practice to steel sheet pile capping.

REBAR TYING

FORMWORKS

CONCRETE CAP COMPLETION

ACCESSORIES

- Sheet Pile Cap
- Ground Anchor
- Tie Rods
- Waling Channels/Beams
- Bumper Fender
- Installation Mandrel
- Driving Cap
- Driving Guide

SUPPLY OF INSTALLATION GUIDES & EQUIPMENT

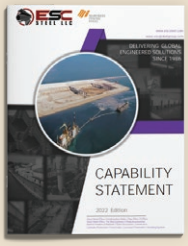
ESC is a professional supplier of the following generic and specially designed systems for effective vinyl sheet pile installations:

- Installation Mandrels
- Driving Guides
- Pile Heads
- Bumper Fenders
- Geogrid

ESC Product Catalogs

You may download all our product catalogs on this https://www.escsteel.com/construction-product-catalogs or request via email: info@escsteel.com. If you are viewing online, you may click on the image below to download.

Vinyl Sheet Pile Catalog



ESC Capability Statement

Marine & Foundation Piling Catalog

Sheet Pile Installation Manual

Trench Shoring Catalog

Steel Structures Brochure

Marine Mooring Bollards Catalog

Port & Offshore Structures Capability Statement

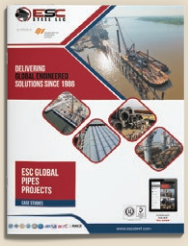
Marine Fender Catalog

Project Case Study - Book I

Project Case Study - Book II

Project Case Study - Book III

Combination Walls Project Case Study



Steel Pipes Projects Case Study

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