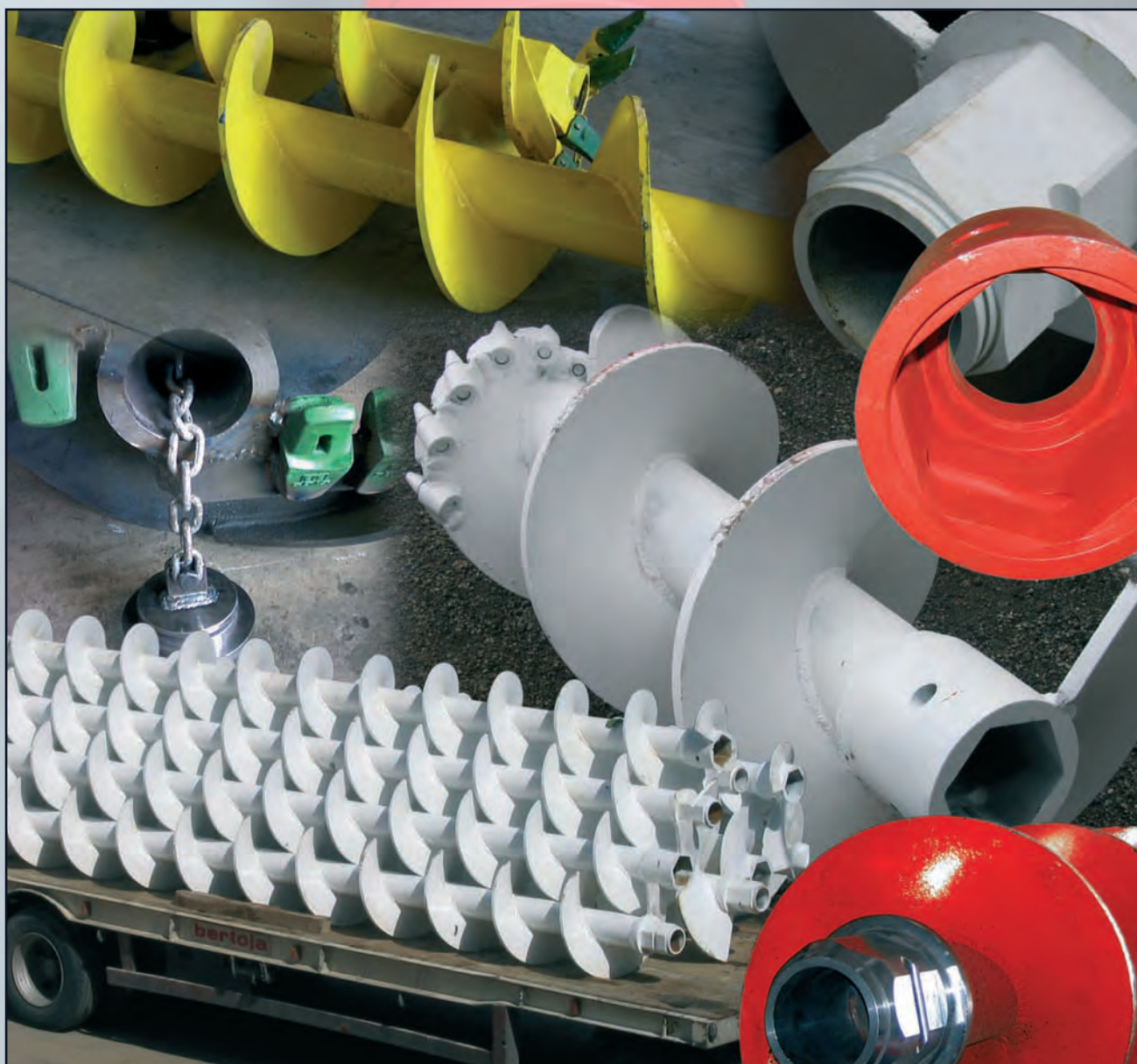




SIP&T
drilling tools construction

Eliche continue (CFA) **Continuous Flight Augers**



Più noi studiamo, più Voi avanzate
The more we study, the more You get ahead



Il processo delle eliche continue CFA è virtualmente libero da vibrazioni ed è una delle più calme forme di palificazione, ideale per aree sensibili dal punto di vista ambientale. Il metodo permette ai pali di insediarsi in strati di cuscinetti d'acqua, senza bisogno di rivestimento o bentonite. Il metodo CFA è adatto per costruire pali in molti strati: ghiaia, sabbia, limo, rocce argillose e morbide e strati misti.

I pali CFA sono formati da trivellazioni di diverse profondità usando una colonna con tubo centrale a gambo vuoto. Ottenuta la profondità di progetto, si esegue il pompaggio del calcestruzzo attraverso il gambo vuoto. Durante questa operazione l'elica viene gradualmente ritirata rimuovendo la terra e formando un "albero di calcestruzzo fluido" che si estende per strati di terra. Una gabbia di rinforzo è successivamente inserita nel calcestruzzo fluido.

LaSIP&T realizza diversi tipi di colonne CFA che dipendono dal tipo di trivella, dalla coppia di torsione sul rotativo ma soprattutto dalla misura degli attacchi esagonali. Gli elementi dell'elica continua sono collegati da giunti rapidi esagonali. Realizzati in acciaio speciale e lavorati con macchine utensili a controllo numerico, i giunti hanno in genere due spille di sicurezza per impedire le sconessioni.

La punta terminale della colonna CFA è fornita di un "tappo" per impedire al terreno di entrare nel tubo centrale vuoto durante la fase di trivellazione. Quando si pompa il calcestruzzo all'interno della colonna, il tappo viene fatto saltare (e rimane agganciato al tubo mediante una catena).

la punta terminale della colonna CFA può essere equipaggiata con denti o picchi entrambi facilmente intercambiabili, al variare dei differenti strati di terreno. Gli spessori delle coclee, inoltre, possono essere riportati mediante saldatura HB600.

The process concerning the continuous augers CFA is virtually free from any vibrations and it is one of the calmest form of poles building, ideal for sensitive areas from an environmental point of view. The method allows the poles to set in water buffer layers, without needing any padding or bentonite. The CFA method is suitable to build poles in many layers: gravel, sand, silt, clay and soft rocks and mixed layers.

The CFA poles are made of different depths drillings using a columns with central pipe at empty stem. Once the planned depth is obtained the concrete surge is sent through the empty stem. During this operation the auger is gradually withdrawn removing the earth and shaping a "tree of fluid concrete" that extends itself for earth layers. A reinforcement box is then inserted in the fluid concrete.

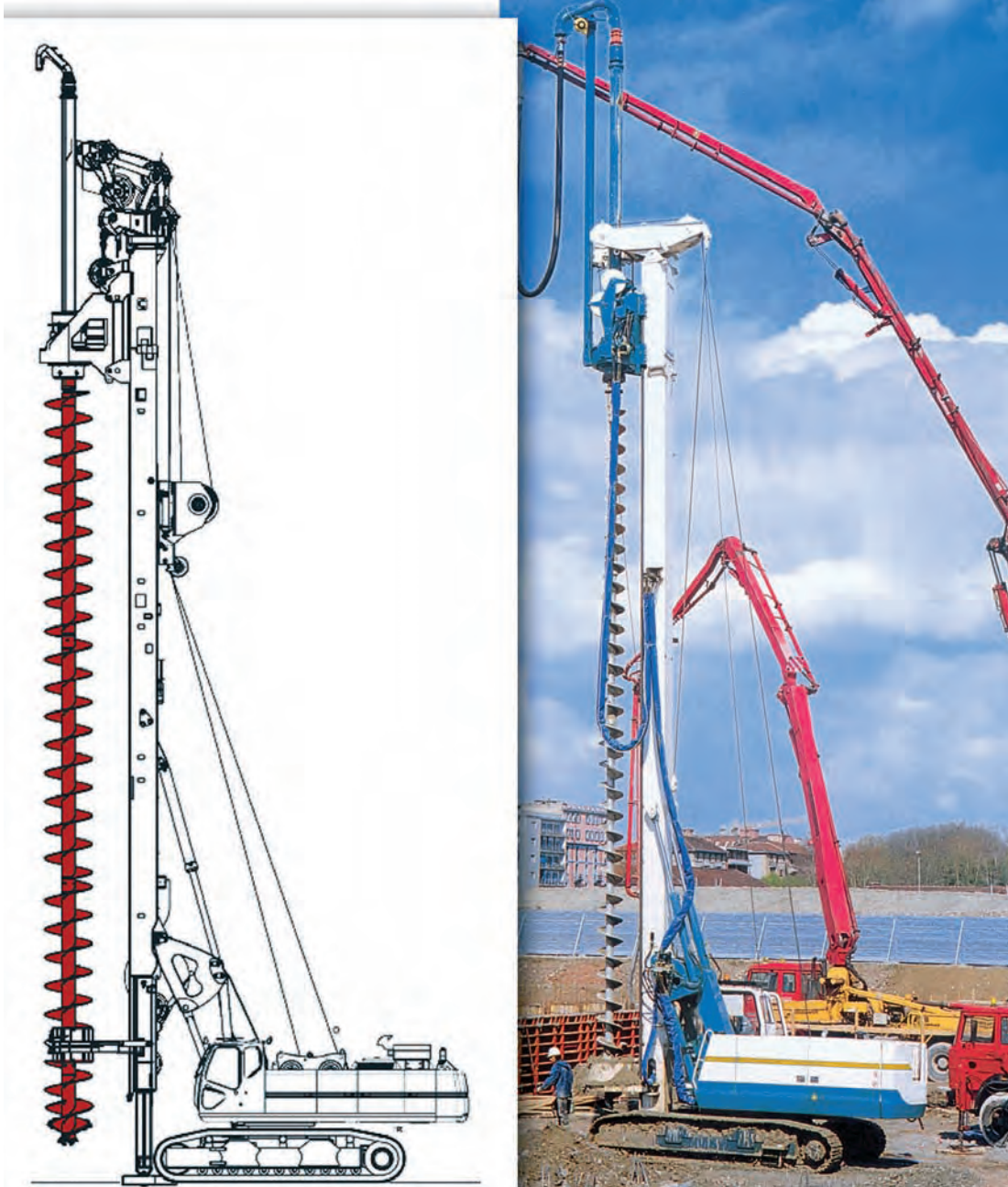
SIP&T produces different kinds of CFA columns that depend on the kind of drills, on the torque but most of all on the hexagonal attachments. The elements of the continuous auger are linked with expresses hexagonal joints. Built in special steel and tooled with tool machines at numerical control, the joints usually have two security staples to avoid detachments.

The final tip of the CFA column is equipped with a "stopper" to avoid the earth to enter the main empty pipe during the digging process. When the concrete is sent through the column the stopper is pushed away (and it remains linked to the pipe through a chain).

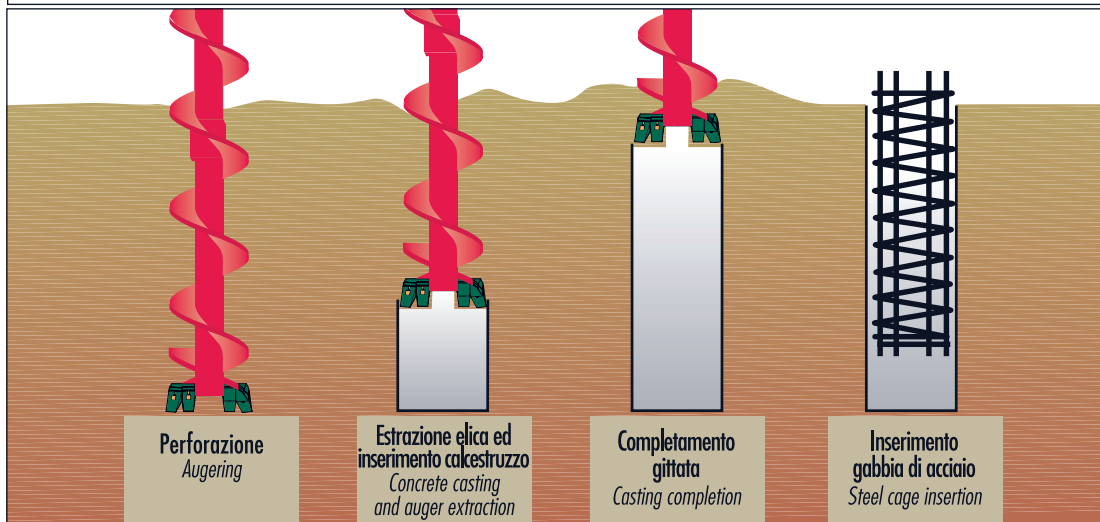
The final tip of the CFA column can be equipped with teeth or picks both easily interchangeable, according to the changing of the different earth layers. The coclees thickness, furthermore, can be equipped with hard faced ribbings HB600.



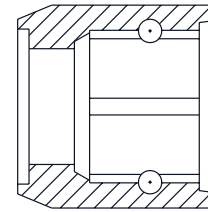
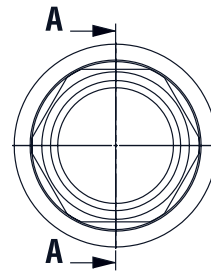
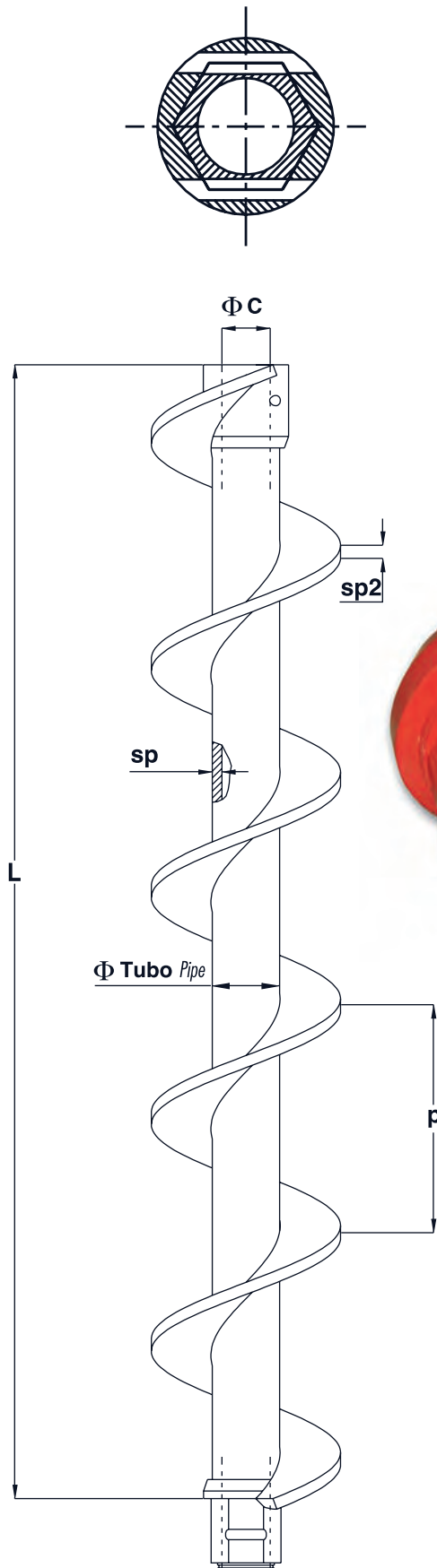
Eliche continue
Continuous flight augers



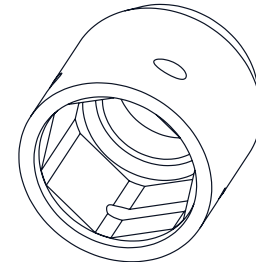
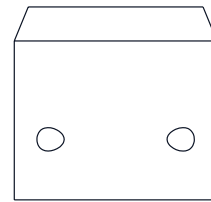
Fasi di utilizzo di un'elica continua CFA construction stages



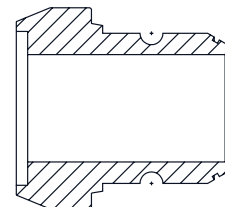
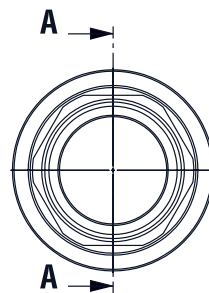
giunto femmina
female joint



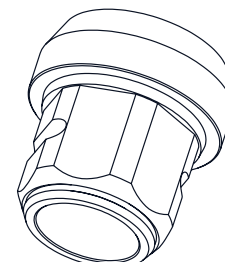
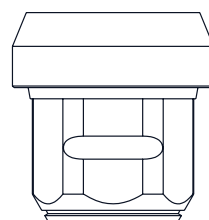
Sezione A-A
Section A-A



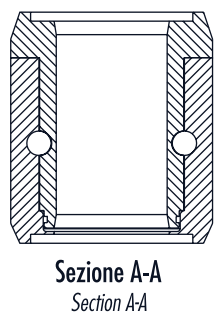
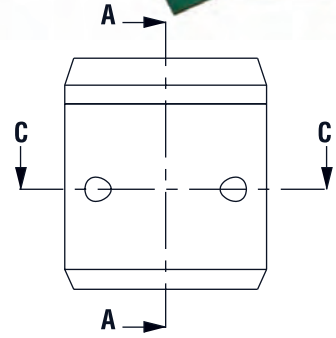
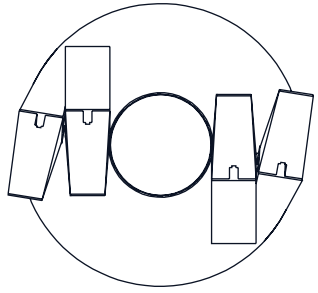
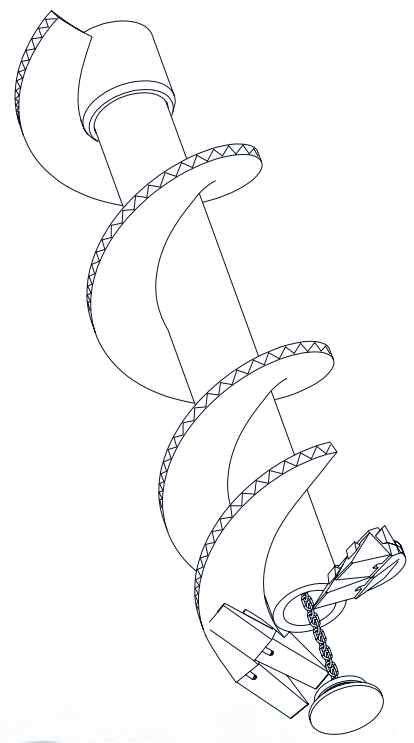
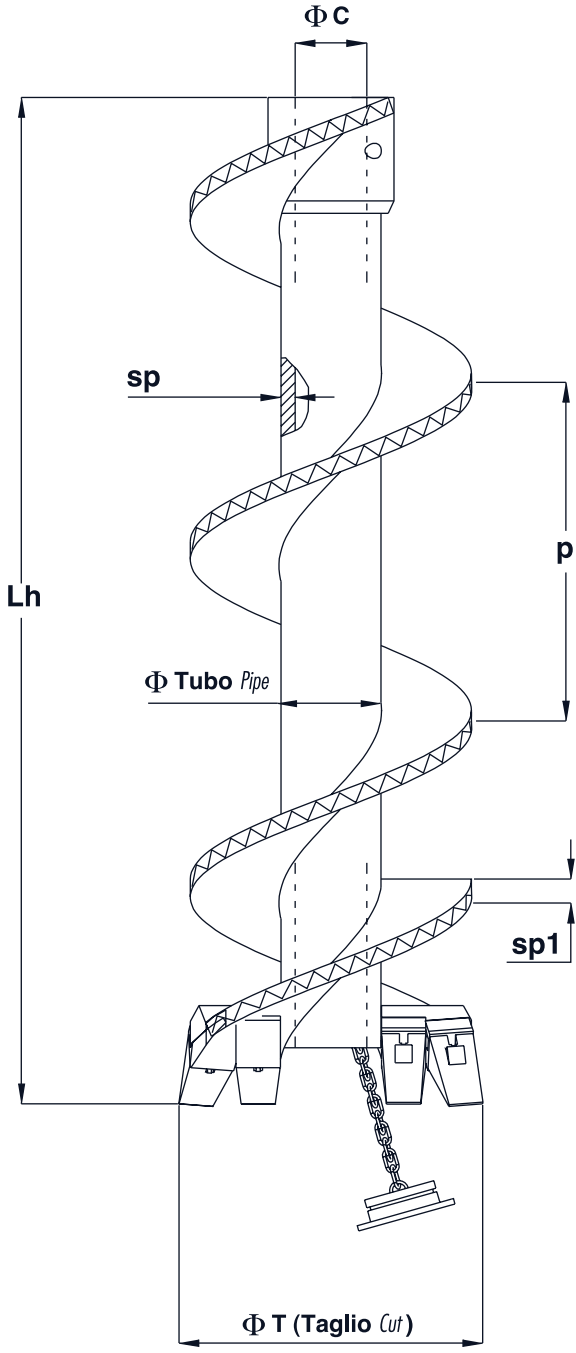
giunto maschio
male joint



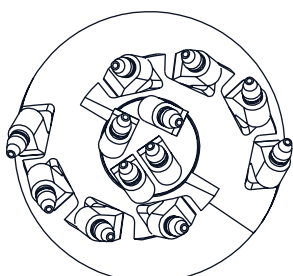
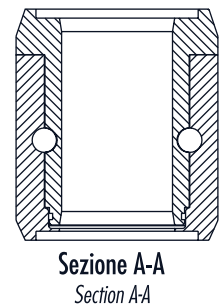
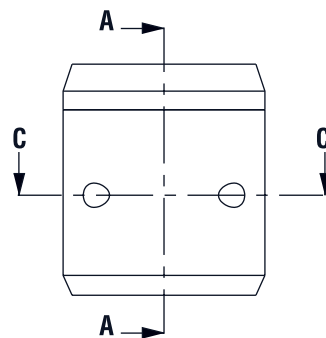
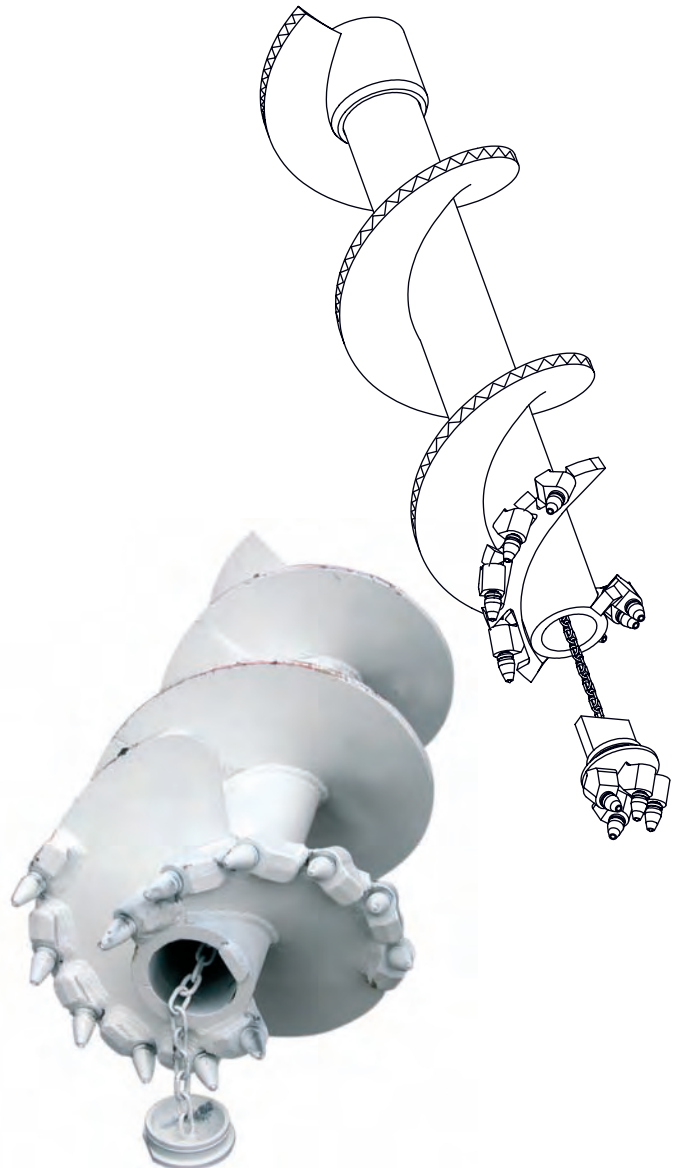
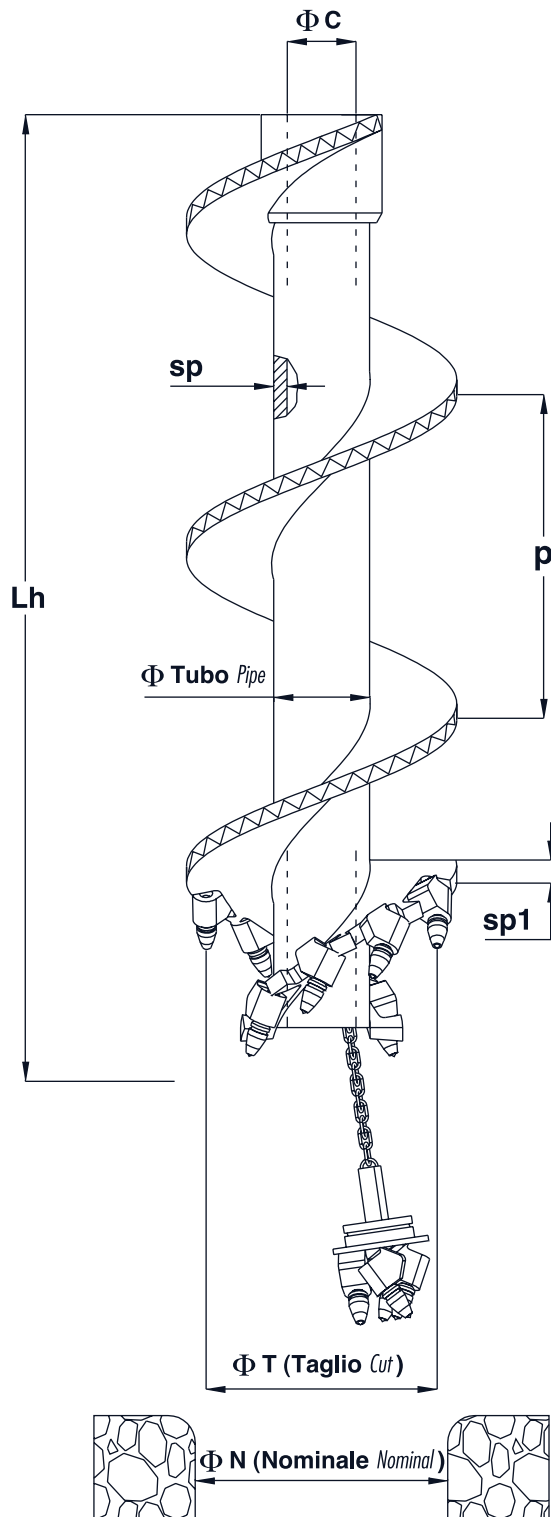
Sezione A-A
Section A-A



Elica continua da terra
Continuous soil head auger



Elica continua da roccia
Continuous rock head auger

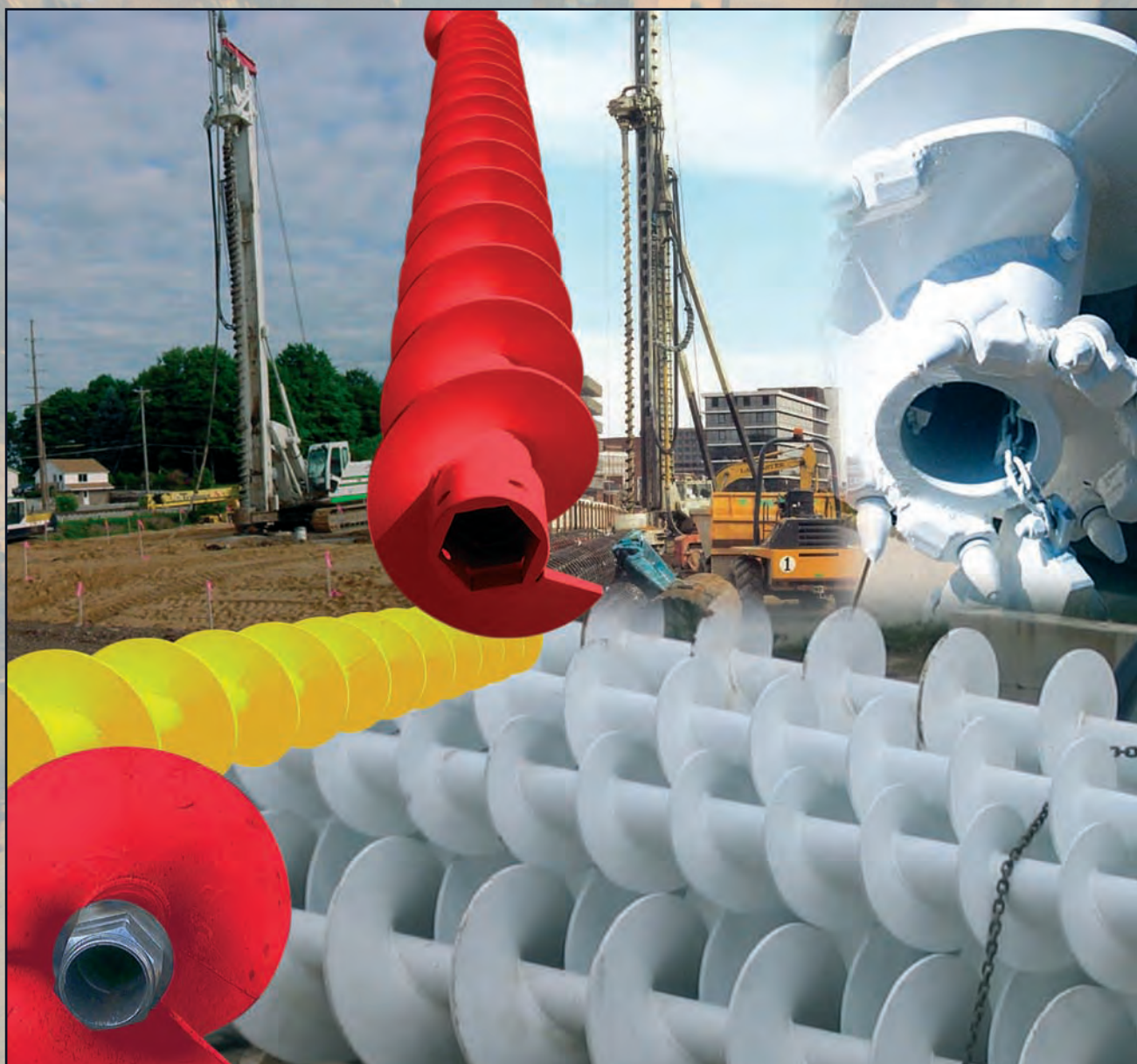


Eliche continue

Continuous flight augers

ΦN (Nominale) <i>Nominal</i>	ΦT (Taglio) <i>Cut</i>	Lh	L	Sp1	Sp2	p	ΦC	Φ Tubo/Sp <i>Pipe</i>
mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
400	400	1000/1500	3000/6000	20	15	350	125	177.8/25
500	500	1000/1500	3000/6000	20	15	400	125	177.8/25
600	600	1000/1500	3000/6000	25	20	500	125	177.8/25
700	700	1000/1500	3000/6000	25	20	600	125	177.8/25
800	800	1000/1500	3000/6000	25	20	600	125	177.8/25
900	900	1000/1500	3000/6000	25	20	600	125	177.8/25
1000	1000	1000/1500	3000/6000	25	20	600	125	177.8/25
1100	1100	1000/1500	3000/6000	30	25	600	125	203/30
1200	1200	1000/1500	3000/6000	30	25	600	125	203/30






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