Index 455-054 54" Precast / Post-Tensioned Concrete Cylinder Pile

Design Criteria

AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications; ***Structures Detailing Manual (SDM)***; ***Structures Design Guidelines (SDG)***

Design Assumptions and Limitations

Standard piles are designed to have 1000 psi uniform compression after prestress losses without any applied loads.

The piles are designed to have 0.0 psi tension using a load factor of 1.5 times the pile self weight during pick-up, storage and transportation as shown in the "Table of Maximum Pile Pick-Up and Support Lengths" on the standard.

Plan Content Requirements

In the Structures Plans:

Show and label the piles on the Foundation Layout, End Bent, Intermediate Bent, Pier, Footing, Typical Section and other sheets as required.

Complete the following "Data Table" in accordance with ***SDG*** 3.5 and SDM 11.4 and include it in the contract plans with the "Foundation Layout" sheets. Modify table and notes as required to accommodate the required number of piles, piers and/or bents and use of Test Piles. When not enough space is available on one plan sheet, continuations of the Data Table and/or separate pile cut-off elevation tables are acceptable. See ***FDM*** **115** for more information regarding use of Data Tables.

For projects without Test Piles change column heading "TEST PILE LENGTH (ft.)" to "PILE ORDER LENGTH (ft.)".

PILE DATA TABLE																						Table Date 01/01/16
INTALLATION CRITERIA								DESIGN CRITERIA								PILE CUT-OFF ELEVATIONS						
PIER or BENT NUMBER	PILE SIZE (in.)	NOMINAL BEARING RESISTANCE (tons)	NOMINAL UPLIFT RESISTANCE (tons)	MINIMUM TIP ELEVATION (ft.)	TEST PILE LENGTH (ft.)	REQUIRED JET ELEVATION (ft.)	REQUIRED PREFORM ELEVATION (ft.)	FACTORED DESIGN LOAD (tons)	FACTORED DESIGN UPLIFT LOAD (tons)	DRAG LOAD (tons)	TOTAL SCOUR RESISTANCE (tons)	NET SCOUR RESISTANCE (tons)	100-YEAR SCOUR ELEVATION (ft.)	Ø COMPRESSION	Ø UPLIFT	PILE 1	PILE 2	PILE 3	PILE 4	PILE 5	PILE 6	PILE 7

$$\frac{\text{Factored Design Load + Net Scour Resistance + Drag Load}}{\text{Ø}} \leq \text{Nominal Bearing Resistance}$$

UPLIFT RESISTANCE: The ultimate side friction capacity that must be obtained below the 100 year scour elevation to resist pullout of the pile (Specify only when design requires uplift capacity).

TOTAL SCOUR RESISTANCE: An estimate of the ultimate static side fricition resistance provided by the scourable soil.

NET SCOUR RESISTANCE: An estimate of the ultimate static side friction resistance provided by the soil from the required preformed or jetting elevation to the scour elevation.

100-YEAR SCOUR ELEVATION: Estimated elevation of scour due to the 100 year storm event.

PILE INSTALLATION NOTES [Notes Date 01/01/27]:

Contractor to verify location of all utilities prior to any pile installation activities.

Minimum Tip Elevation is required _____ . (Reason must be completed by designer, for example: "for lateral stability", "to minimize post-construction settlements", or "for required tension capacity.)

When a required jetting elevation is shown, the jet shall be lowered to the elevation and continue to operate at this elevation until the pile driving is completed. If jetting or preforming elevations differ from those shown on the table, the Dynamic Testing Engineer shall be responsible for determination of the required driving resistance. Coordinate with the District Geotechnical Engineer.

No jetting will be allowed without the approval of the Engineer.

The contractor should not anticipate being allowed to jet piles below the 100-year scour elevation or required jet elevation, whichever is deeper.

For pile groups, pile driving is to commence at the center of the group and proceed outward.

Notify the Engineer of any temporary sheet pile not shown in the Plans that is installed within a distance of 5D from the foundation elements.

Payment

Item number	Item Description	Unit Measure
455-36-AB	Concrete Cylinder Piles, Furnished & Driven (54" Diameter)	LF