

BS EN 14199:2015



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Execution of special geotechnical works — Micropiles

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National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/526, Geotechnics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Execution of special geotechnical works - Micropiles

Exécution des travaux géotechniques spéciaux - Micropieux

Ausführung von Arbeiten im Spezialtiefbau - Mikropfähle

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Foreword

This document (EN 14199:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 288 “Execution of special geotechnical works”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 14199:2005.

The technical changes in comparison to EN 14199:2005 are:

- Driven piles are excluded from EN 14199 and transferred to EN 12699;
- sections describing concrete and testing have been minimised;
- EN 14199:2015 has been harmonized with EN 1536.

The general scope of CEN/TC 288 is the standardization of the execution procedures for geotechnical works, including testing and control methods, and the required material properties. WG 16 has been charged with the subject area of micropiles.

This document has been prepared to stand alongside EN 1997-1. Clause 7 of this Standard covers design aspects of micropiles.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

1.1 This European Standard establishes general principles for the execution of micropiles.

They are for drilled piles constructed using a drilling tool with a diameter less than 300 mm.

NOTE 1 This European Standard is not applicable to driven piles, the execution of which is governed by EN 12699.

NOTE 2 For a definition of shaft diameter see 3.3.

1.2 Micropiles are structural members to transfer actions to the ground and can contain bearing elements to transfer directly or indirectly loads and or to limit deformations. For examples of micropiles see Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. Their shaft and base resistance can be improved (mostly by grouting) and they can be constructed with (see Figure 4):

- uniform cross section (straight shaft); or
- telescopically changing shaft dimensions;
- shaft enlargements; and/or
- base enlargement.

1.3 Other than practical considerations, there are no limitations regarding, length, inclination (definition of inclination, see Figure 5), slenderness ratio or shaft and base enlargements.

1.4 The provisions of this European Standard apply to (see Figure 6):

- single micropiles;
- micropile groups;
- reticulated micropiles;
- micropile walls.

1.5 The material of micropiles covered by this European Standard can be:

- steel or other reinforcement materials;
- grout, mortar or concrete;
- a combination of above.

1.6 Micropiles can be used for:

- working under restricted access and/or headroom conditions;
- foundations of new structures (particularly in very heterogeneous soil or rock formations);
- reinforcing or strengthening of existing structures to increase the capacity to transfer load to depth with acceptable load settlement characteristics, e.g. underpinning works;
- reducing settlements and/or displacements;
- forming a retaining wall;