



It is commonly used to:

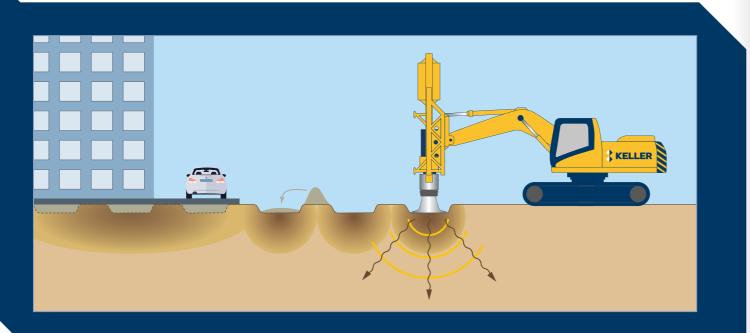
- increase bearing capacity
- increase stiffness
- mitigate risk of liquefaction

Rapid impact compaction is effective for compacting existing soil that would otherwise have to be excavated and compacted using a

conventional roller compactor, in layers of 15cm to 30cm. It can densify up to 4-5m of soils without excavation, adding water or dewatering. It can also be used for fill compaction - inserting bulk fill and compacting it without adding any water. It is the best approach for large infrastructure developments due to its speed of execution, making it much more cost effective than alternatives.

Process

Energy is transferred to the underlying loose granular soils, rearranging the particles into a denser formation. The points of impact are typically located on a grid pattern, with spacing determined by the subsurface conditions and foundation loading and geometry.



Advantages

Quality assurance: Why our way is better

The energy and deflection of the soil is monitored and recorded at each location which allows the geotechnical engineer to determine when treatment is complete. It also enables the engineer to identify weak zones or areas with debris throughout the pad, reducing the chance that remedial action will be required,





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