



BGA Piles

بنیان گستر اوند



PHC piles were first invented in Japan in the 1970's as a means to provide a solid base for building structures in a rapidly growing and earthquake prone country.

Since their invention in Japan, PHC piles have been used widely in developed countries such as USA, Germany, Italy, as well as Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam and played a key role in rapid development of China and Southeast Asia.

In any important project, foundations and soil improvement are the first stage of development. For over 50 years PHC piles have provided the safest, fastest and most economical solution as a foundation for major infrastructure and investments.

BGA was established in 2011 to produce Pre-stressed High Strength Concrete Piles (PHC Piles) in addition to poles and other PHC products with the aim of supplying Iran's growing needs for advanced technological solutions for deep foundations and soil improvement

At BGA, our prime objective is to get a complete understanding of our clients' needs to ensure we provide them with the best possible solution for their soil improvement needs at the lowest cost through an ethical business.

BGA is expanding his production capacity to 500 kilometers per year in Khorramshahr Factory and establishing the biggest factory in the world in Qeshm Island, Iran with 8000 meters pile daily production rate within next two years.



1. Caging

Cutting and Heading Pre-stressing PC Bars
- Automatic Caging



3. Centrifugal Procedure

Concrete Initial Curing



5. Final actions

Demolding and Open area curing



2. Concrete Feeding

Admixture, feeding, Pre-stress Jacks



4. Steam Curing

Concrete steam curing



Manufacturing
Process
Video

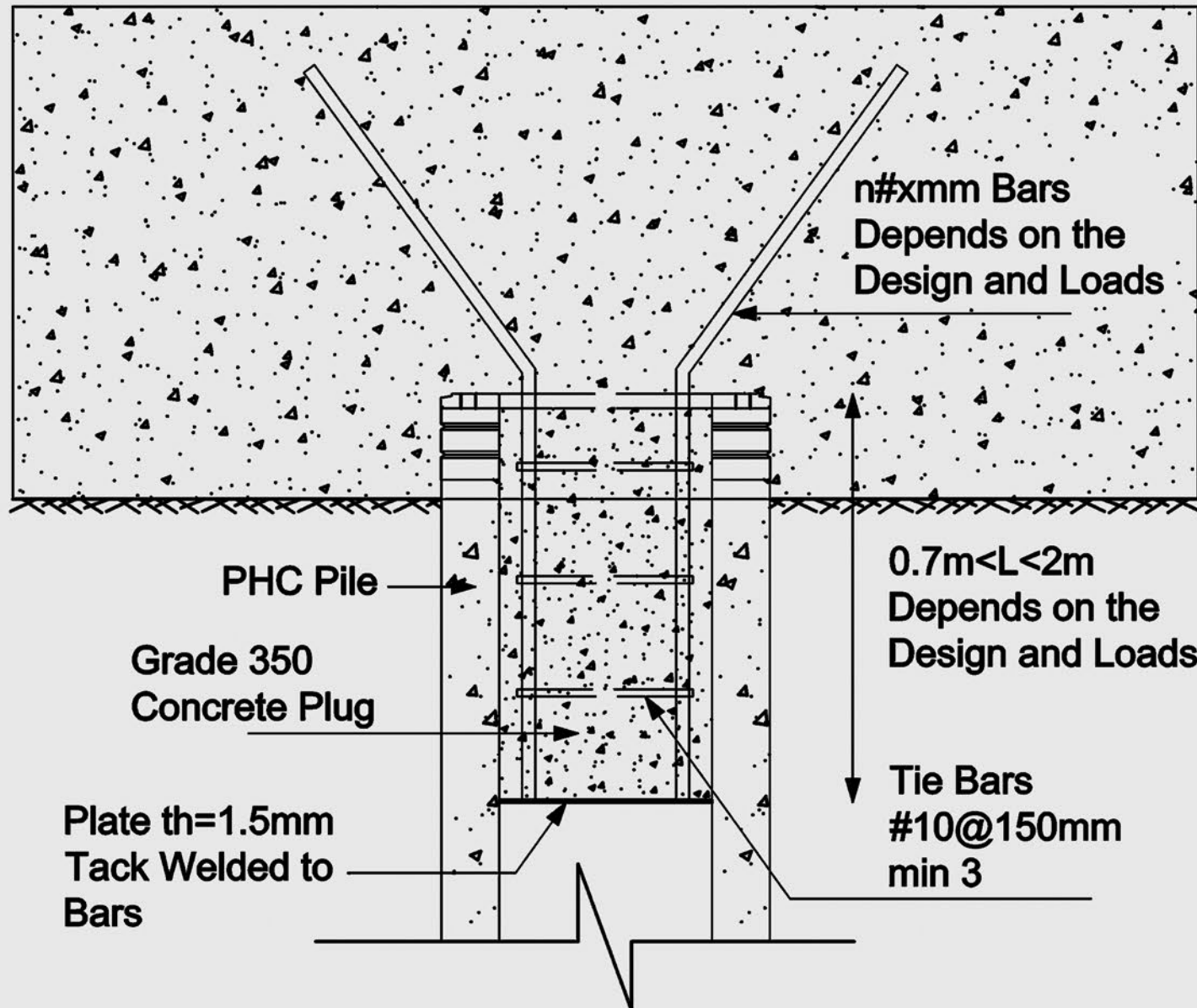
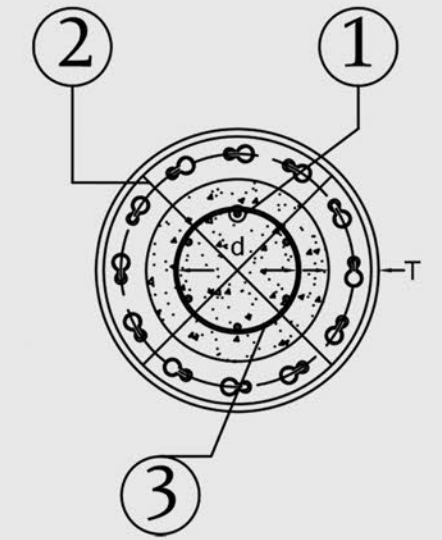


Properties of BGA PHC Piles

| Diameter | Grade MPa | Class | Thickness (mm) | Length (m) | Weight (kg) | Concrete Area (mm ²) | Allowable Structural Axial Load (tons) | Bending Moment Cracking (kNm) | Bending Moment Ultimate (kNm) | Effective Pre-stress (N/mm ²) |
|----------|-----------|-------|----------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 300 | 70 | C | 60 | 4_15 | 118 | 45239 | 84 | 39.2 | 78.5 | 7.6 |
| 450 | 70 | B | 80 | 6_15 | 242 | 92991 | 155 | 107.9 | 194.2 | 5.2 |
| | 70 | C | 80 | 6_15 | 242 | | 173 | 122.6 | 245.2 | 7.2 |
| 600 | 70 | B | 100 | 6_15 | 408 | 157080 | 265 | 245.2 | 441.4 | 5.3 |
| | 70 | C | 100 | 6_15 | 408 | | 292 | 284.5 | 569 | 7 |
| 800 | 90 | C | 120 | 6_12 | 667 | 256354 | 475 | 637.6 | 1275 | 7.4 |
| 1000 | 90 | C | 140 | 6_12 | 983 | 378248 | 699 | 1177 | 2354 | 7.5 |

Splicing, Connection to Foundation and Pile Shoes

| PILE SIZE(mm) | T(mm) | D(mm) | d(mm) | 1(mm) | 2(mm) | 3(mm) |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 450 | 80~900 | 270~290 | 190 | 6 Φ 18 | 3 Φ 8 | Φ 6@200 |
| 600 | 100~110 | 380~400 | 190 | 6 Φ 22 | 3 Φ 8 | Φ 8@200 |



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| <p>ASTM C143 / C143M - 20 Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete</p> |
| <p>ASTM C1202 - 19 Standard Test Method for Electrical Indication of Concrete's Ability to Resist Chloride Ion Penetration</p> |
| <p>ASTM D2419 - 14 Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate</p> |
| <p>ASTM C191 - 19 Standard Test Methods for Time of Setting of Hydraulic Cement by Vicat Needle</p> |
| <p>ASTM C230 / C230M - 21 Standard Specification for Flow Table for Use in Tests of Hydraulic Cement</p> |
| <p>ASTM C127 - 15 Standard Test Method for Relative Density (Specific Gravity) and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate</p> |
| <p>ASTM C128 - 15 Standard Test Method for Relative Density (Specific Gravity) and Absorption of Fine Aggregate</p> |
| <p>ASTM C29 / C29M - 17a Standard Test Method for Bulk Density ("Unit Weight") and Voids in Aggregate</p> |
| <p>ASTM C136 / C136M - 19 Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates</p> |
| <p>ASTM C597 - 16 Standard Test Method for Pulse Velocity Through Concrete</p> |
| <p>ASTM C805 / C805M - 18 Standard Test Method for Rebound Number of Hardened Concrete</p> |
| <p>ASTM C39 / C39M - 21 Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens</p> |
| <p>ASTM D1143/D1143M -07 Standard Test Method for Static Axial Compressive Load</p> |
| <p>ASTM D4945 - 12 Standard Test Method for High-Strain Dynamic Testing</p> |
| <p>JIS A 5337 Bending Test of a Pile Body-Concrete Pile Bending Test</p> |



PHC piles are most effective solutions in the following uses:

Water desalination plants

Hinterlands

Liquefaction Mitigation

Geothermal system

Concrete cut-off walls

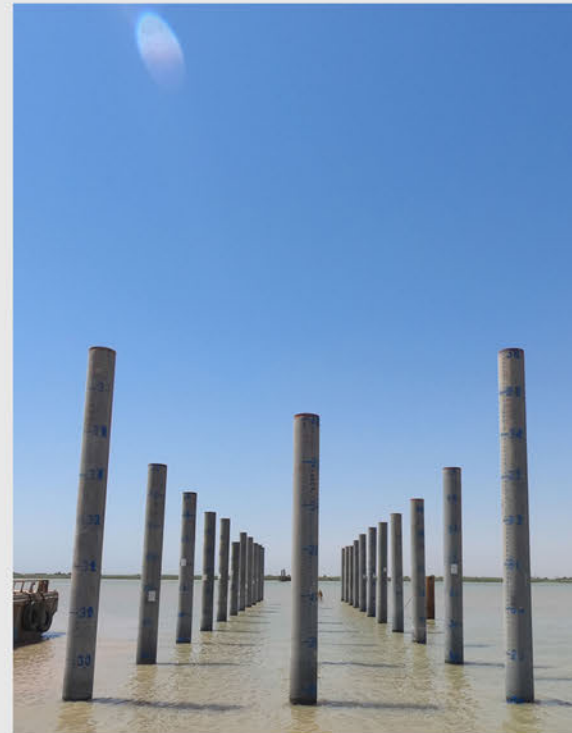
Bridge piers as deep foundation or pier piles

Tall Buildings

Marine structures and harbours

Equipment foundation solutions for petroleum gas and steel plants

Petroleum and gas tanks, water and sewage, waste water treatment plants



| Item | PHC Piles according to JIS5373:2016 | Square Piles according to ACI543:2012 |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Concrete Strength | At least 70 MPa | At least 50 MPa |
| Durability | 50/100 years life time | 5/10 years life time (because of Crack) |
| Transportation | 100 meter (for spun pile 450 mm) per semi-truck (20 tons capacity) | 50 meter (for cube pile 400mm) per semi-truck (20 tons capacity) |
| Installation time | Faster | Slower |
| Execution damage | Less than 1 % | Almost 30% due to cracking in the erection |
| Connection to Cap | Easy and fast and cheap by insert normal bar | Very hard and uncertain |
| Pile Head Trimming | Cutting – Cheaper- Doesn't damage the body of the pile | Demolition – More Expensive- Damages the body of the pile |
| Unit weight | Hollow core-240kg per meter for 450 mm spun pile | Solid section-400kg per meter for 400mm cube pile |

| Item | PHC Piles according to JIS5373:2016 | Bored Piles according to ACI543:2012 |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Concrete Strength | At least 70 MPa | At least 50 MPa |
| Durability | 50/100 years life time | 5-10 years due to ground water, collapsing soil, bentonite yellow cake, concrete fall distance |
| Transportation | 100 meter (for spun pile 450mm) per semi-truck (20 tons capacity) | Cast-in situ Execution – concrete pouring at site, rebar caging at site |
| Installation time | Min 12 points per machine per day | Max 3-4 points per day |
| Execution damage | Less than 1 % | Uncontrollable concrete quality |
| Connection to Cap | Easy and fast and cheap by insert normal bars | More expensive |
| Pile Head Trimming | Cutting – Cheaper- Doesn't damage the body of the pile | Demolition – More Expensive- Damages the body of the pile |
| Unit weight | Hollow core-240kg per meter for 450 mm spun pile | 400 kg per meter for 450 mm bored piles – Solid section |



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