







The hydromills are designed by Casagrande to match today's demands of diaphragm wall construction. Whenever the challenge of difficult soil condition, high productivity and shear accuracy are made in diaphragm walling, the Hydromills can cope.





EXPERIENCE, PLUS, INNOVATION. ESPERIENZA E INNOVAZIONE.



Versatility

Whether in hard or soft soils, a choice of cutters is available to match every condition and demands of different wall width scan be easily met, simply by changing the cutter wheels and the interchangeable guides. All models of the hydromills are designed to work on the principle of reverse circulation. Cutting chains are used enable the equipment to cut through hard strata, to guarantee the cut throughout the wall width and to provide better joints and excellent interlocking.



Performance

The hydromills utilizes a wealth of engineering expertise gained by Casagrande in many years of geotechnical available for the application of electronics to record depth, verticality and cutting force and to provide with instant information to control performance and maximize on production. The all-round ruggedness of hydromills are complemented by attention to details. The suspension of the hose reels by automatic winches and the fitting of a powerful flushing pump to remove cuttings.

CASAGRANDE HYDROMILL ASSEMBLY

The equipment consists of a heavy steel frame with two drive gears, attached to its lower section, which rotate in opposite directions around horizontal axes. The soil, or rock, is "milled" by the cutting wheels from the bottom of the trench and continuously moved, mixed with slurry, and removed by a powerful flushing pump.

FRAME

Manufactured in heavy duty steel structure consists in the milling unit - lower section - which contains the motors, chain transmission system, excavating wheels and the slurry pump. The guide - upper section - which contains the control instrumentation and the verticality control steering plates.

STEERING PLATES

6 upper + 6 lower hydraulically-driven steering plates to correct verticality at the excavation stage. The steering plates have 4 work positions and are mounted in the upper section of the hydromill to maximise precision and effectiveness of operation.

GUIDES

These are elements mounted on the frame to guide it during excavation work. Their thickness varies according to the dimensions of the panel to be built.

SENSOR BOX

Accommodates the control instrumentation and the sensors for reading the hydromills' verticality.

COMPENSATORS

These are hydraulic accumulators that guarantee balance between the external pressure exercised by excavation fluids at considerable depths and the inner pressure of the hydraulic components' lubrication.

MUD PUMP

The centrifugal pump sucks the excavated slurry mixed with the working fluids and pumps it to the separation plants. The pump's main parts are made in wear-proof material to maximise their durability. It is driven by a hydraulic motor that assures high prevalence and flow capacity.

HYDRAULIC MOTORS AND GEARBOXES

Two variable displacement hydraulic motors and gearboxes transform the hydraulic power into torque and rotation speed. Their position is such that they are directly subjected to the induced stresses during excavation stages.

CHAIN

Transmits the motion of the hydraulic gearboxes to the milling wheels and implements the joint between primary and secondary panels. On each chain element are mounted excavation teeth that guarantee "full excavation face".

TENSIONING SYSTEM

Two independent hydraulic cylinders guarantee the tensioning of the chain for a correct transmission of the motion from the hydraulic gearboxes to the excavating elements.

SUCTION BOX

This is the point from which the suction of the excavated material takes place, entering the piping through specific suction holes.

WHEELS

Excavation units consisting of a hub on which are mounted the wheels. Driven by the chains that move the toothed wheels to transmit torque and speed. They are available in different versions according to the characteristics required by the worksite's geology and by the excavation depth.



- 1. MILL'S BODY
- 2. CHAIN
- 3. HYDRAULIC TURNING JOINT
- 4. STEERING PLATES
- 5. CHAIN DETAIL
- 6. MUD PUMP
- 7. WHEELS
- 8. SUCTION BOX





2.







3.



1.





The FD70 is the model that suits the widest range of requests for special foundations. It is designed with heavy duty wheel assembly and special hydraulic motors to deal with very thick diaphragms and under very demanding ground conditions.

	FD70					
Length of trench	2800 / 3150 mm					
Width of trench	760 ÷ 1500 mm					
Nominal torque al wheel axle	2 x 100 kNm					
Wheel speed	0 ÷ 30 rpm					
Suction pump capacity	450 m³/h					
Watabi and	X-axis wheels + n°4 steering plates					
	Y-axis n°8 steering plates					
Weight	45 ÷ 50 t					





FIELD OF APPLICATION

Trench width	600	700	800	900	1000	1100 I	1200 I	1300 I	1400	1500 I	1600 I	1700 I	1800 I	2000 mm
						FD7	0							
Soil characteristic	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120 I	130 I	140 I	150 MPa
						FD	70					Unconfi	ined compi	essive strength



ARRANGEMENTS

CRANE

The hydromill is suspended from the crane's winches, while the hydraulic hoses and debris pipe are supported by the two idler wheels activated by two independent tensioning systems. According to the length of the lattice boom, different excavation depth can be managed.

CRANE HOSE REELS

The hydromill is suspended from the crane's winches while two winders hold the hydraulic hoses and debris pipe. Each winder is activated by an independent hydraulic circuit in order to adjust the tensioning according to the depth to be dealt with. This configuration allows the reaching of considerable excavation depths with minimum boom length.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS ON MAST

The hydromill is suspended from a winch on the machine while the tensioning system of the hydraulic hoses and debris pipe is implemented through a winch moving along the mast a slide on which two idler wheels are mounted.

According to the height of the mast, different excavation depths are reached, maintaining minimum overall dimensions.

In the version with winches, the hydromill is suspended from the machine while two winders hold the hydraulic hoses and debris pipe. Each winder is activated by an independent hydraulic circuit for adjusting the tensioning according to the depth of excavation. This configuration allows the reaching of considerable excavation depths, keeping the machine's height to the minimum.







CUTTING TEETH FOR WHEELS AND CHAIN

TYPE OF TEETH AVAILABLE

According to ground characteristics, two The teeth are arranged in such a way as to typologies of cutting tools are available: - teeth for rock and hard rock - teeth soil and medium rock

hard rock are always suitable for mounting on the chain elements.

cover the entire excavation surface and to convey the excavated material towards the suction box.

For their dimensions and sturdiness, teeth for The position and inclination of each tooth assures the best cutting angle when in contact with the excavation material.

HARD ROCK TEETH



SOIL AND MEDIUM ROCK























FULL EXCAVATION FACE

The massive weight of the transmission motors and gearboxes the lower blocks supporting the wheels concentrated in the lower part of the Hydromill frame, plus the utilization of the transmission chains' system insure the distribution of the weight of the machine in the entire width of the excavation.

The operator then, managing the "balance" of the weight of the rig will use the hydromill as a "reverse pendulum" system controls the verticality while optimizing production.

The configuration of the wheels teeth together with the position of the chains' teeth are designed to insure the cover of the entire trench section to have the FULL EXCAVA-TION FACE - and the proper transfer of the entire weight of the rig during excavation.



JOINT FORMATION

Based on the excavation's depth specified, the project geology, the site logistic and "sensibility" the dimensions of the primary panels can range from the minimum 3150 mm (single byte) to a 7600 mm length (triple byte).

The panels' joints are formed without the use of end-stops while instead "milling" a portion of the concrete on the primary panels. The thickness of the concrete "milled" is based on the required excavation's depth and the capacities of the vertically recording system.

Because of the use of the "transmission chains technology" the Casagrande hydromills can create, during the installation of the secondary panels, a concrete joint system that produce, above the standard "grooved" joint a "key" extended into the primary panel.





PANELS INSTALLATION



1. Pre-excavation (4-5 m) and excavation of primary panel



2. Excavation of second byte of primary panel



3. Excavation of middle byte of primary panel





- 4. Installation of reinforcement and 4. Excavation of secondary panel concreting



4. Installation of reinforcement and concreting









INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROLS

OPERATOR'S CABIN

The control instrumentation, installed in the operator's cabin, allows checking of the correct operation of all basic machine functions and those of the hydromill. Over and above the basic machine controls, there is a simple panel of controls dedicated to hydromill control.

12" DISPLAY

The 12" colour touch screen display allows settings and provides information about the machine condition; moreover it allows and assists fault diagnostics. All machine functions are controlled by a PLC network.



INSTRUMENTATION

The verticality of the hydromill is constantly monitored by the control system and the corrections are applied by activating the flaps for directions X, Y and for the rotation on Z, or by selectively controlling the wheels on the X direction.

The FULL EXCAVATION FACE solution with the control instrumentation adopted allows an excavation verticality precision of more than 0.1% (e.g. for a 100 m deep diaphragm this means less than 100 mm deviation on the theoretical vertical).



Measured and recorded data

- Deviation axis X, Y, Z
- Depth of excavation
- Cutting wheel speed
- Press. cutting wheel
- Speed of suction pump
- Flow of suction pump
- Hydromill weight on ground
- Min./Max. oil level compensator
- Two press. switches for chain tensioner
- Hydraulic oil contamination sensors



12" DISPLAY

- HYDROMILL CONTROL PANEL
- 3 MONITORING AND RECORDING DEVICE



VERTICALITY OF THE HYDROMILL

All information on the orientation of the Hydromill and the deviation from the correct trajectory are shown on the control panel. The operator can correct the direction of excavation by using the controls of the steering plates. Each plate can assume four different positions. After having corrected the excavation trajectory, fully retract the guide plates.



FEED

SELECTION OF SPEED AND DIRECTION

The load applied to the ground by the mills depend on ground conditions. The operator can control the feed (0-40 m/h). The load applied to the surface by the mill is indicated on the terminal by a percentage fraction of the weight of the Hydromill.



WHEELS

Selection of speed and direction is independent for each wheel, in order to control the verticality of the hydromill.





Verticality deviation along X-axis



Verticality deviation along Y-axis



Activation steering plates for correction along X-axis



Activation steering plates for correction along Y-axis





Example of output record

BENTONITE TREATMENT PLANT

The desander plants are used to treat the slurries used for support in foundation engineering. The typical use is in excavation with hydromill or grabs in bentonite where the slurry from the excavation is treated in order to separate the soil from the bentonite.

Some plant solutions are available depending of geological features and layout of the job site:

• **D500** plant has one cycloning stage and is suitable for slurry with rocks, gravels and sands.

The D500 con be completed with one additional desilter plant with secondary cycloning stage and desilter dewatering screen to increase the separation rate;

 D500.500 + Desilter plant has two cycloning stages and one additional desilter dewaterer screen is used to increase the separation rate of the soil from the bentonite. The plant is suitable for slurry with contents as clays and silts.

The plants are completed with "full package system", with access stairs and walkways, that gives the following benefits:

- reduced dimensions
- easy installation
- safe transport in a minimum number of package
- make available a minimum volume for desanded bentonite.
- **D500.500.5** plant has one screener for two separate desander modules. Each module has 250 m³/h nominal capacity with two cyloning stages and one dewaterer screen used to increase the separation rate of soil from bentonite. The plant is suitable for slurry with contents as clay and silts.





ТҮРЕ	D500	D500.500 DESILTER	D500.500.S
Nominal capacity	500 m³/h	500 m³/h	500 m³/h
Feed density	1,18 – 1,2 t/m³	1,18 – 1,2 t/m³	1,18 – 1,2 t/m³
Production of solids*	up to 150 t/h	up to 150 t/h	up to 100 t/h
Separation	60 µm	30 µm	30 µm
Installed electrical power	185 kW	335 kW	196 kW
Full package system	YES	YES	NO
Overall dimensions	9 x 6,2 x 7,7 m	9 x 9,5 x 7,7 m	7,2 x 6 x 5 m
Approx dry weight	33000 kg	47000 kg	23000 kg
* Depending of particle size			



TYPICAL PLANT LAYOUT







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