

Featured Excerpt:

Aquajet Robot Cutters Clean Concrete from Top of Bridge Pylon at St. Petersburg, Russia

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ICA Construction of St. Petersburg has used two Aquajet robotic hydrodemolition machines to clear concrete from the top of a 120 m high bridge pylon.

Two Aquajet robotic water cutters have been used to remove surplus concrete from around the inner steel structure of a pylon for a bridge across the River Neva, part of the Western High-Speed Diameter (WHSD) at St. Petersburg in Russia.

The WHSD will provide a key link between the Scandinavian Peninsula, Continental Europe, Central Russia, and the Baltic States.

Turkish-Italian construction company ICA Construction is constructing an 11.57 km section of the highway under a US\$1.6 billion contract and four-year construction program that includes three major high-level bridges, together with low-level viaducts and smaller overbridges.

Petrovsky Fairway Bridge

One of the bridges is the Petrovsky Fairway Bridge, a 560 m cable-stayed structure across the River Neva to link two islands, shortening the present transportation time from more than one hour on the existing congested roads to between 10 and 15 minutes.

The Petrovsky Fairway Bridge will be a visually impressive structure, with two needle-shaped towers each at 120 m high. The deck will be supported by four planes of cables. The cables supporting the deck units closest to the tower will be connected to the top of the tower, with those towards the mid span connected at a lower level. The length of the central span is 240 m, and the bridge under-clearance is 25 m.

On the northern pier, ICA has used two Aquajet hydrodemolition robots to cut away surplus concrete from near the top of the pylon. The robot machines were rented by Termite Ltd., a hydrodemolition specialist that is a sister company to DUS, distributor for Sweden's Aquajet Systems AS in Finland and Russia.

Max Petrov, development director for DUS, says that DUS was first established in St. Petersburg in 2003, and began the successful marketing of Aquajet water cutters in Russia about two years ago.

"For this project, we used the Aqua Spine from Aquajet, which is the most effective and flexible equipment you can find in the market for this type of job."

"It is easy to build the system in the size needed by using the multi-modular Aqua Spine. The spine is made to handle the reaction force from a 700 hp pump with 262 L/min."

"The height of the area to be removed was 10 m so we assembled the Aqua Spine in the same length. We assembled the complete system on the ground, which reduced the set up time," confirms Petrov.



The multi-modular Aqua Spine system was chosen by ICA as being effective and flexible for this application, being assembled on the ground and lifted into position as a complete unit to further reduce set up times.



The Aqua Spine was lifted and bolted on to each side of the pylon to cover the 10 m high concrete removal area.

The 10 m high Aqua Spine mast was lifted in place and bolted onto each side of the pylon. An Aqua Cutter 410A was used as the Power Control Unit to control the Aqua Spine.

Damage-free Rebar

"ICA wanted to remove the concrete without causing any damage to the inner steel structure, and needed to save the vertical rebar to spend less time on recasting," says Petrov.

Termite Ltd. provided the two water cutters to ICA, together with operators and service backup, on a rental basis.

The size of the inner steel structure of the pylon varies between 3.5 m and 4.4 m in diameter. The wider sides of the pylon are covered by 55 cm of concrete, while the

(continued on page 4)

Aquajet Robot Cutters Clean Concrete from Top of Bridge Pylon at St. Petersburg,

Russia from page 2

narrow sides have a variable thickness of between 50 cm and 75 cm.

"The 'trouble' concrete was at a height of 84.5 m to 94.5 m, and the full thickness that had to be removed was about 77 m³," says Petrov.

"We placed the power pack at the bottom of the pylon and used a 120 m long high-pressure hose to access the working area."

"The hose was fed upwards inside the pylon and then through a vent hole to the outside."

"Our water source was the Finnish Gulf. We used threelevel filtration to prepare water for the plunger pump, and the used water was fed back into sea. A caisson wall filled with sand and crushed stone surrounds the pylon. This acted as a filtration and settling tank, so the water that was pumped back into the Gulf was almost entirely clean."

Petrov says that the advantages to ICA, along with the clean cutting of the concrete, was that there was no need to have a large gang of jackhammer operators working high up on the pylon or any need to build any platforms or scaffolding.

"This is only the sixth or seventh hydrodemolition project that has been undertaken in Russia, but the concept is rapidly gaining interest. The Petrovsky Fairway Bridge has been a very high-profile job for us, and we are convinced that the market will grow strongly for Aquajet robots within the next two to three years."

For more information, visit: www.aquajet.se or email: roger.simonsson@aquajet.se.



Apart from the clean cutting of the concrete, the hydrodemolition technique eliminated the need for a large gang of jack hammer operators working high up the bridge pylon and the need for complex platforms or scaffolding.



When complete, The Petrovsky Fairway Bridge will feature two 120 m high towers supporting the central 240 m span offering a 25 m under-clearance.