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Patentinhaber

Proprietor of the patent

Titulaire du brevet

Peem, spol. s.r.o.
Cajkovského 35
61600 Brno/CZ

München, den
Munich,
Fait à Munich, le

02.12.09



Alison Brimelow

Präsidentin des Europäischen Patentamts
President of the European Patent Office
Présidente de l'Office européen des brevets

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(54) Reinforced console column and the method of its production

Verstärkte Säule mit Konsole und dessen Herstellungsverfahren

Poteau renforcé avec console et méthode de réalisation

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- Klusacek, Ladislav
664 02 Ochoz (CZ)
- Solarik, Martin
638 00 Brno (CZ)
- Pencik, Jan
621 00 Brno (CZ)

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(74) Representative: Malusek, Jiri

Kania, Sedlak, Smola

Mendlovo namesti 1 a

603 00 Brno (CZ)

(73) Proprietor: Peem, spol. s.r.o.

61600 Brno (CZ)

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(72) Inventors:

• Chalabala, Jiri

615 00 Brno (CZ)

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DescriptionBackground of the Invention

5 [0001] The invention relates to the reinforcement of an existing armoured concrete console column with consoles by pre-stressing, which will enable manipulation with heavier products in old production halls than those for which the hall was originally designed, and the process of its reinforcement.

State of the Art

10 [0002] There are numerous production halls dating back to the sixties up to the nineties that were built as armoured concrete structures. A part of the structure was a crane runway made on armoured concrete beams with short armoured concrete consoles. The original crane runways were usually designed for 5-ton bridge cranes. However, recently the style of the production has notably changed. Demands for engineering production in particular require manufacturing ever bigger and more complete units that are shipped to customers as ready-to-use products. Thus the manufacturer has to deal with challenging requirements for manipulation, usually followed by a requirement for the installation of a bigger bridge crane with a higher load carrying capacity into the existing production hall. Current engineering plants thus call for cranes with a higher load carrying capacity, often requiring a load carrying capacity of 25 tons.

15 [0003] The problem may be dealt with by installing a new carrying system for a new crane runway into the existing hall structure. The new structure, which is usually made of steel, requires, besides heavy expenses, an intervention into the layout of the hall space itself. A new system of posts and separate footings will be added that must be embedded beside the existing modular system. The utility value of the hall space is thus reduced.

20 [0004] The stress analysis of the structural hall system usually demonstrates, in particular with terminal, less load carrying columns, where the strain is taken off the roof structure e.g. due to skylights, or if there is little transversal span between the columns, the insufficiency of the columns from the viewpoint of the strength limit state No. 1 (I.LS).

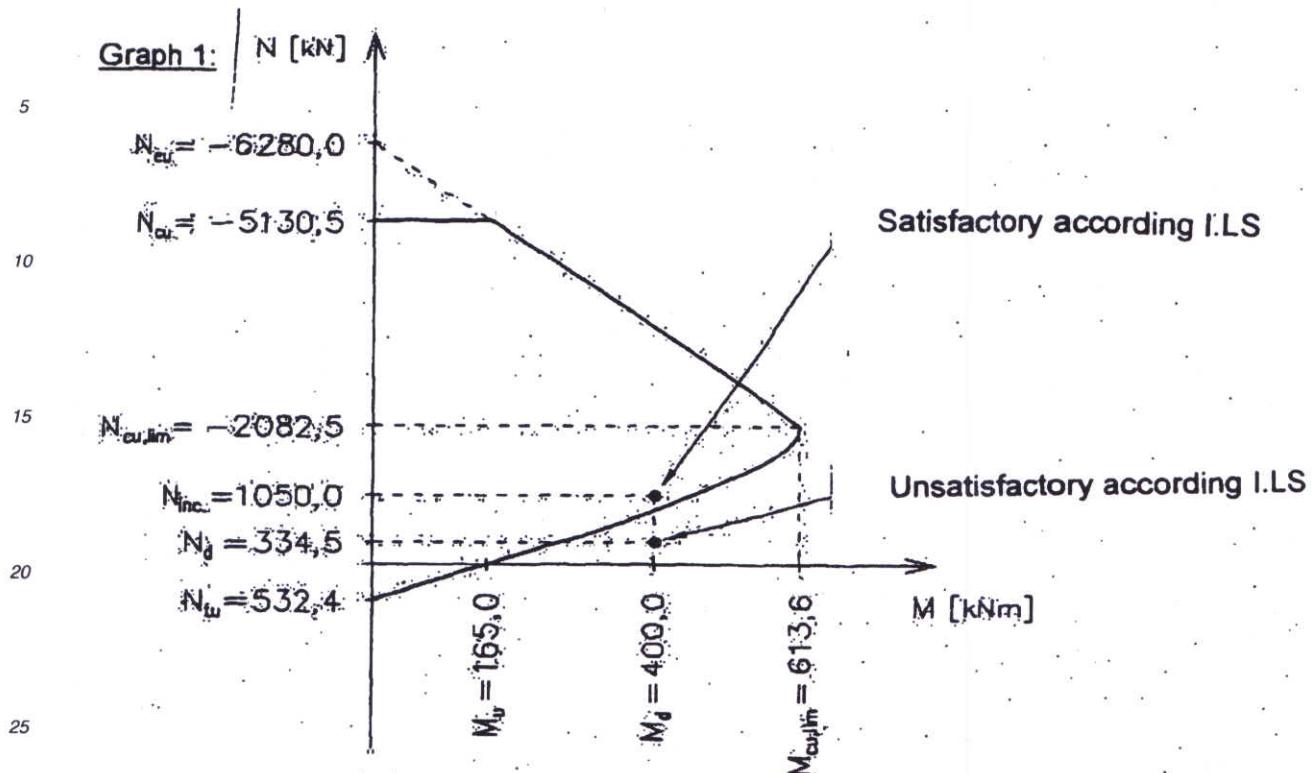
25 [0005] One commonly used possibility is to reinforce the armoured concrete column by bandaging it with steel mending plates forming a new external steel carrying system anchored into the existing columns. A problem arises concerning the divergent behaviour of steel and concrete, as well as concerning the high labour requirements. This option may also be complicated by spout pipes and media distribution systems for manufacturing and heating usually going along the columns.

30 [0006] These solutions are indeed very costly and require the stoppage of production and operations in the hall being reconstructed.

35 [0007] The aim of this invention is to present a solution ensuring enhanced load carrying capacity of the columns that would allow bridge cranes to be used with high load carrying capacity, while the manufacture of the invention will not limit operations in the production hall.

Feature of the Invention

40 [0008] The above-mentioned disadvantages are considerably eliminated by the use of a reinforced console column according to the invention as defined in claim 1 and by the process of manufacture according to claim 6. A hole is bored through the column section, into which an anchor element is mounted, and the ends of at least two prestressed guys are anchored to the anchor elements on each side of the column section, the guy goes through the respective holes in the anchor element and the other end of the prestressed guy is firmly anchored in the anchor in the foundation and further at least one duct is made in the console at a right angle to the column axis going through the console and the adjacent part of the column strut, the prestressed clamping cable or bar is arranged in the duct, both ends of which are provided with anchor sockets mounted to the anchor plates. The fundamentals of the invention can be seen in the attached Graph 1 of the column load carrying capacity depending on the axial force (kN) and the bending moment (kN/m). The figures shown are just illustrative, but they in general correspond to normal conditions.



[0009] By introducing compression into the existing, low loaded but bent column, its load carrying capacity will be significantly enhanced. In such a case the foundation structure will not be exposed to an additional load.

[0010] In an advantageous embodiment, the anchor elements are created as anchor tubes and the prestressed guys are anchored in anchor sockets that fit to the outer surface of the tube from above and the guys go through them.

[0011] In another advantageous embodiment, the prestressed guy goes angle-wise.

[0012] In still another advantageous embodiment, the hole and the anchor section are arranged in the upper part of the column section in the area from where the consoles are projecting.

[0013] In another advantageous embodiment, the column is provided with four prestressed guys with two cables going along each side of the column element whose ends are anchored in the anchor tube from where the guys go crossways alongside the axis to the anchors in the foundation.

[0014] Another feature of the invention is the process of manufacture of the reinforced column where the guy is anchored on both sides of the column section with one end in the foundation and with the other one in the anchor element which is to be created in the upper part of the column section, subsequently the guy is prestressed either parallel with the axis of the column section or angle-wise, and a duct will be made in the console, vertical to the column axis, going through the console and the adjacent part of the column strut, afterwards a clamping cable (s) or bar is arranged in the duct and subsequently prestressed and anchored on both ends.

Description of the Drawings

[0015] The invention will be further explained using drawings, in which Fig. 1 is a side view of the reinforced column subject to the invention according to design no. 1 with two stay cables, Fig. 2 shows a front view of the same reinforced column, Fig. 3 shows a side view of the reinforced column subject to the invention according to design no. 2 with four stay cables, Fig. 4 shows a front view of the same reinforced column, Fig. 5 shows a schematic cross section of the reinforced console of the armoured concrete column subject to the invention with console on both sides for the crane runway, Fig. 6 shows a schematic cross section of the reinforced console of the armoured concrete column subject to the invention with a console for the crane runway on one side only, and Fig. 7 shows a partial cross section of an alternative design of the reinforced console.

Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

[0016] Figs. 1 and 2 show that the reinforced column 1 consists of an armoured concrete column section 2 equipped with a console 3, on which beams 4 of the crane runway are mounted. The column section 2 is embedded in the foundation 5. A hole is bored through the column section 2, into which an anchor element 6 is embedded. In an advantageous embodiment, it is made as an anchor tube 7. The ends of the prestressed guys 8 are anchored into the anchor elements 6 by pulling the guy through the respective holes in the anchoring tube 7, and in the downward direction the ends of the guys 8 are firmly fixed in the anchor sockets 9 that fit to the anchor tube 7. In this case the bearing surface of the anchor sockets 9 has such a shape to allow it to fit to the tube 7 perimeter shape-wise.

[0017] The other end of the prestressed guy 8 is firmly anchored in the anchor 10 in the foundation 5. In the embodiment shown, the prestressed guy 8 is arranged angle-wise, but this is not conditional. It may also be arranged vertically. The reason of the arrangement of the guys 8 on the column element 2 is the reinforcement of column 1 in the direction of its axis.

[0018] The hole with the anchor tube 7 is made in the upper part of the column section 2 taking advantage of the spot where the consoles 3 project from the section.

[0019] Figs. 3 and 4 show the embodiment of the reinforced column 1 provided with four prestressed guys 8. Afterwards the ends of both guys 8 are arranged in the anchor tube 7 on each side of the column section 2; from there the guys 8 go crossways to the anchors 10 in the foundation 5.

[0020] As it is evident in Figs. 1 and 3, two guys are used for columns with one console, while four guys 8 are used for columns with consoles on both sides. These columns are subject to greater stress and it is thus necessary to reinforce column 1 more.

[0021] Fig. 5 shows that consoles 3 for crane runways are projecting from the armoured concrete column 1 on both sides, on which beams 4 for bridge crane tracks will be mounted. Both consoles 3 are interconnected by pre-bored ducts 12, vertical to the column 1 axis. The prestressed clamping cables 13, or rather bars, go through these pre-bored ducts 12. They are anchored on each side in the anchor sockets 15 with nuts. There is an anchor plate 14 under the anchor sockets.

[0022] The upper prestressed clamping cable(s) 13 is led in the upper part of the consoles 3 where the lateral surface is vertical to the pre-bored duct 12. Thus the anchor plate 14 will easily fit to the side of the console 4. The lower prestressed clamping cable 13 is led in the bottom part where the bottom wall of the console 3 joins the strut angle-wise: A recess 11 is made around the duct 12 with its front parallel to the axis of the column 1. The anchor plate 14 will then easily lean against this front.

[0023] Fig. 6 shows the reinforced (e.g. terminal) console column 1 also consisting of a strut from which, however, a console 3 for beam 4 projects, on which the tracks for the bridge crane are mounted on one side only. The console 3 and the adjacent part of the strut are interconnected by pre-bored ducts 12, vertically to the axis of the column 1. Prestressed clamping cables 13 or rather bars are led through these pre-bored ducts 12. They are anchored on each side in the anchor sockets 15 with nuts. Under the anchor sockets there is the anchor plate 14. In the area of the lower prestressed clamping cable 13, a recess 11 is made in the oblique wall of the console 3.

[0024] Fig. 7 shows details of a solution in which the recess 11 referred to in the previous designs is not used for the lower post-tensioning cable, but a spacer 16 is inserted in between the anchor plate 14, which is oblique and lies on the unmodified oblique lateral wall of the console 3, and the socket 15 with a nut. The spacer corresponds on one side to the inclination of the oblique lateral wall of the console 3 and has a bearing surface for the anchor socket 14 on the other side parallel to the column axis. The concept of a reinforced console of a column is based on a surprising discovery that, in contrast to the theories acknowledged so far, it is not necessary to apply counter pressure in the same direction against the direction of the stress. The point is that the console 3 is subject to downward stress and that the anticipated deforming fracture would go from the lower footing of the console crossways to the upper surface where the beam for crane tracks is mounted. So far theory would induce to anchor the cable on the oblique side of the console and to anchor its other end somewhere higher to the column so that the cable goes vertically to the fracture, i.e. against the direction of stress. It is obvious that such anchorage would be very demanding as far as the anchoring element on the column is concerned; it would require double boring of the column for ducts 12 in the bilateral console.

[0025] There is lateral force applied against the direction of stress in the reinforced console column subject to the invention.

The Process of Reinforcement of Short consoles of Armoured Concrete Columns by Prestressing

[0026] The use of a non-typical steel device mounted to the armoured concrete column allows for boring with a standard drill, even in the oblique part of the column console. The minimum diameter of the borehole for one cable is 24 mm, being 40 mm for a cluster of cables. For a cluster of cables the borehole is widened to a minimum diameter of 80 mm at its end with a depth of 170 mm. The recess will allow for distributing the cables into the anchoring elements with permissible curvature. The directioning itself of the prestressed clamping cables 13 is achieved by beveling the bearing

surface for the anchors on the anchor bearing plate and directioning the cable entry.

[0027] Prestressing of each separate cable is carried out in 6 steps, starting at 0 kN and reaching the final value of 220 kN. The prestressing procedure is checked during each step in accordance with the stress-strain diagram of the prestressing jack where the value of the operating pressure of the jack corresponds to the prestress force introduced. The pressure is monitored with a pressure gauge. Individual steps of the whole prestressing procedure are entered into a control record where the value of elongation in mm is entered with the particular value of the operating pressure of the prestressing jack in MPa. After achieving the maximum value of the jacking force of 220 kN, the cable is re-tensioned twice with a 15-minute delay as a minimum. This shall eliminate the losses of prestress force due to relaxation of the prestressed reinforcement. The overall elongation of the cable, the anchorage of the opposite anchor and cable rectification may vary from 35 to 55 mm with commonly used consoles. Subsequently the cable is carefully anchored at the side where tensioning takes place.

[0028] Concrete compression from 50 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}$ to 90 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}$ is achieved by the above-mentioned method for standard types of consoles using three cables prestressed at 220 kN, depending on the particular value of the stress modulus of the column console concrete.

[0029] When using a cluster of cables, the widened area of the borehole is injected with a constant-volume sealing compound. A grout hole is made in the anchor plate for this purpose.

[0030] An analogical procedure will be used with other types of prestressing reinforcement taking into account its particular stress-strain diagram, the maximum value of prestress and the manner of anchorage.

Claims

1. Reinforced console column consisting of a column section and a console, characterized in that a hole is bored through the column section (2), into which an anchor element (6) is mounted, and the ends of at least two prestressed guys (8) are anchored to the anchor elements (6) on each side of the column section, the guy (8) goes through the respective holes in the anchor element (6) and the other end of the prestressed guy (8) is firmly anchored in the anchor (10) in the foundation (5) and further at least one duct (12) is made in the console (3) at a right angle to the column axis (1) going through the console (3) and the adjacent part of the column strut, the prestressed clamping cable (13) or bar is arranged in the duct, both ends of which are provided with anchor sockets (15) mounted to the anchor plates (14).
2. Reinforced console column according to claim 1 characterized in that the anchor elements (6) are created as anchor tubes (7) and the prestressed guys (8) are anchored in anchor sockets (9) that fit to the outer surface of the tube (7) from above and the guys (8) go through them.
3. Reinforced console column according to claim 1 characterized in that at least one cable (13) is arranged under the upper surface of the console (3) in the manner that the anchorage is made on the flat part of the lateral wall parallel to the column axis, and the other cable is arranged in the lower part of the console (3) and the anchorage is made on the oblique part of the lateral wall.
4. Reinforced console column according to claim 7 characterized in that the anchor plates (14) of the lower prestressed clamping cable (13) are placed on the oblique part of the lateral wall of the console (3), and a spacer (16) is inserted between the anchor plate (14) and the anchor socket, whose bearing surface towards the anchor plate (14) has an inclination corresponding to the inclination of the oblique part of the lateral wall of the console (3).
5. Reinforced console column according to claim 1 characterized in that a recess (17) is made in the console (3) under the anchor plate (14) for the distribution of the cluster of cables and subsequent constant-volume mortar injection.
6. The process of manufacture of the reinforced console column according to claims 1 to 9 the reinforced column (1) consists of a column section (2) with a hole bored through the column section (2), into which an anchor element (6) is mounted, and the ends of at least two prestressed guys (8) are anchored to the anchor elements (6) on each side of the column section, the guy (8) goes through the respective holes in the anchor element (6) and the other end of the prestressed guy (8) is firmly anchored in the anchor (10) in the foundation (5) and further at least one duct (12) is made in the console (3) at a right angle to the column axis (1) going through the console (3) and the adjacent part of the column strut, the prestressed clamping cable (13) or bar is arranged in the duct, both ends of which are provided with anchor sockets (15) mounted to the anchor plates (14), wherein the guy is anchored on both sides of the column section with one end in the foundation and with the other one in the anchor element which is to be

created in the upper parts of the column section, subsequently the guy is prestressed either parallel with the axis of the column section or angle-wise, and a duct will be made in the console, vertical to the column axis, going through the console and the adjacent part of the column strut, afterwards a clamping cable (s) or bar is arranged in the duct and subsequently prestressed and anchored on both ends.

- 5 7. The process according to claim 6 **characterized in that** two guys are anchored on each side of the column section and both of them are anchored in the anchor element and are led to the anchors in the base angle-wise.
- 10 8. The process of manufacture of the console column according to claim 7 **characterized in that** one the prestressed clamping cable is arranged under the upper surface of the console and the other cable in the lower part of the console on the oblique part of its lateral wall.
- 15 9. The process of manufacture of the console column according to claim 8 **characterized in that** a recess is made in the oblique part of the lateral wall of the console.
- 20 10. The process of manufacture of the console column according to claim 6 **characterized in that** the duct is widened at its periphery into a recess which is filled with grout after prestressing of the clamping cable.

20 Patentansprüche

- 1. Verstärkter Konsolenmast aus einem Mastelement und einer Konsole, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** durch das Mastelement (2) eine Öffnung gebohrt ist, in dem ein Verankerungselement (6) angeordnet ist, wobei an den Verankerungselementen (6), zu jeder Seite des Mastelements, die Enden wenigstens zweier Vorspann-Verankerungsseile (8) verankert sind, wobei das Verankerungsseil (8) durch die entsprechenden Öffnungen im Verankerungselement (6) verläuft, wobei das Vorspann-Verankerungsseil (8) an seinem anderen Ende fest durch den Anker (10) im Fundament (5) verankert ist, wobei die Konsole (3) mit wenigstens einem Kanal (12) versehen ist, der im rechten Winkel zur Achse des Masts (1) durch die Konsole (3) wie durch den benachbarten Mastteil führt, wobei in dem Kanal ein vorgespanntes Zugseil (13) oder eine Stange angeordnet ist, die an beiden Enden mit Ankerflanschen (15) versehen sind, die an Ankerplatten (14) befestigt sind.
- 2. Verstärkter Konsolenmast nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Verankerungselemente (6) als Verankerungsrohren (7) ausgeführt und die Vorspann-Verankerungsseile (8) in Ankerflanschen (7) verankert sind, die so ausgeführt sind, daß sie auf der Außenfläche der Röhre (7) von oben her aufsitzen und die Seile (5) durch sie hindurchführen.
- 3. Verstärkter Konsolenmast nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** wenigstens ein Seil (13) unter der oberen Fläche der Konsole (3) so angeordnet ist, daß die Verankerung am zur Mastachse parallelen geraden Teil der Seitenwand erfolgt, während das andere Seil im unteren Teil der Konsole (3) verläuft und die Verankerung am schrägen Teil der Seitenwand erfolgt.
- 4. Verstärkter Konsolenmast nach Anspruch 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Ankerplatten (14) des unteren Zugseils (13) am schrägen Teil der Seitenwand der Konsole (3) angeordnet sind und zwischen der Ankerplatte (14) und dem Ankerflansch ein Ausgleichsstück (16) angeordnet ist, dessen Auflagefläche auf der Ankerplatte (14) eine Neigung hat, die der Neigung des schrägen Teils der Seitenwand der Konsole (3) entspricht.
- 5. Verstärkter Konsolenmast nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** sich in der Konsole (3) unter der Ankerplatte (14) eine Vertiefung (17) zur Verteilung des Seilbündels und zur anschließenden Injektion eines volumenstabilen Mörtels befindet.
- 6. Verfahren der Herstellung des verstärkten Konsolenmastes nach Ansprüchen 1 bis 9, bei welcher der verstärkte Mast (1) aus einem Mastelement (2) besteht, wobei durch das Mastelement (2) eine Öffnung gebohrt ist, in dem ein Verankerungselement (6) angeordnet ist, wobei an den Verankerungselementen (6), zu jeder Seite des Mastelements (2), die Enden wenigstens zweier Vorspann-Verankerungsseile (8) verankert sind, wobei das Verankerungsseil (8) durch die entsprechenden Öffnungen im Verankerungselement (6) verläuft, wobei am anderen Ende das Vorspann-Verankerungsseil (8) fest mit dem Anker (10) im Fundament (5) verankert ist, wobei die Konsole (3) mit wenigstens einem Kanal (12) versehen ist, der im rechten Winkel zur Achse des Masts (1) durch die Konsole (3) wie durch den benachbarten Mastteil führt, wobei in dem Kanal ein vorgespanntes Zugseil (13) oder eine Stange

angeordnet ist, die an beiden Enden mit Ankerflanschen (15) versehen sind, die an Ankerplatten (14) befestigt sind, wobei das Vorspann-Verankerungsseil zu beiden Seiten des Mastelements mit einem Ende im Fundament und mit dem anderen Ende im Verankerungselement verankert ist, welches im oberen Teil des Mastelements geschaffen wird, worauf das Verankerungsseil vorgespannt wird, und zwar entweder parallel zur Achse des Mastelements oder unter einem Winkel, wobei die Konsole mit wenigstens einem Kanal versehen wird, der im rechten Winkel zur Achse des Masts durch die Konsole wie durch den benachbarten Mastteil führt, worauf in dem Kanal das/die Zugseil(e) oder die Stange angeordnet werden, die anschließend vorgespannt und an beiden Enden verankert werden.

- 5 7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß zu jeder Seite des Mastelements zwei Verankerungsseile verankert werden, wobei beide im Verankerungselement verankert werden und zu den Ankern im Fundament unter einem Winkel geführt werden.
- 10 8. Verfahren der Herstellung des Konsolenmasts nach Anspruch 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß ein Zugseil unter der oberen Konsolenfläche angeordnet wird und das zweite Seil im unteren Teil der Konsole am schrägen Teil ihrer Seitenwand.
- 15 9. Verfahren der Herstellung des Konsolenmasts nach Anspruch 12, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß am schrägen Teil der Seitenwand der Konsole eine Vertiefung hergestellt wird.
- 20 10. Verfahren der Herstellung des Konsolenmasts nach Anspruch 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß sich der Kanal an seinem Rand zu der Vertiefung hin aufweitet und diese nach dem Vorspannen des Zugseils mit Injektionsmörtel ausgefüllt wird.

25 Revendications

- 30 1. Poteau à console renforcé constitué du poteau proprement dit et de la console, **caractérisé en ce que** le poteau (2) est percé par un orifice dans lequel est introduit l'élément d'ancrage (6) sur les éléments d'ancrage (6) étant fixées les extrémités d'au moins deux cordes d'ancrage de mise en tension (8) sur les deux côtés du poteau, la corde d'ancrage (8) étant introduite dans les orifices respectifs dans l'élément d'ancrage (6). Sur l'autre extrémité la corde d'ancrage de mise en tension (8) est fixée dans l'élément d'ancrage (10) dans la base (5) la console (3) étant munie d'au moins un canal (12) sous l'angle droit par rapport à l'axe du poteau (1) qui traverse la console (3) et la partie adjacente de l'âme du poteau dans le canal étant disposée la corde d'ancrage précontrainte (13) ou la barre pourvue sur les deux extrémités des colliers d'ancrage (15) disposés sur les plaques d'ancrage (14).
- 35 2. Poteau à console renforcé selon la revendication 1 **caractérisé en ce que** les éléments d'ancrage (6) sont conçus en tant que tubes d'ancrage (7) et les cordes d'ancrage de mise en tension (8) sont ancrées dans les colliers d'ancrage (7) qui sont réalisées de manière à s'appuyer sur la surface extérieure du tube (7) par lesquels traversent les cordes (5).
- 40 3. Poteau à console renforcé selon la revendication 1 **caractérisé en ce qu'** au moins une corde (13) est située au-dessous de la surface supérieure de la console (3) de manière à ce que l'ancrage soit réalisé sur la partie plate de la paroi latérale parallèlement avec l'axe du poteau, et l'autre corde est réalisée dans la partie inférieure de la console (3) l'ancrage étant réalisé sur la partie inclinée de la paroi latérale.
- 45 4. Poteau à console renforcé selon la revendication 7 **caractérisé en ce que** les plaques d'ancrage (14) de la corde d'ancrage inférieure (13) sont disposées sur la partie inclinée de la paroi latérale de la console (3) et entre la plaque d'ancrage (14) et le collier d'ancrage est disposé l'élément d'écartement compensateur (16) dont la surface d'appui sur la plaque d'ancrage (14) est inclinée de façon correspondante à l'inclinaison de la partie inclinée de la paroi latérale de la console (3).
- 50 5. Poteau à console renforcé selon la revendication 1 **caractérisé en ce que** dans la console (3) au-dessous de la plaque d'ancrage (14) est situé un creux (17) servant à distribuer un faisceau de cordes et à injecter par la suite le mortier constant en volume.
- 55 6. Mode de fabrication du poteau à console renforcé selon les revendications 1 à 9 où le poteau renforcé (1) est constitué du poteau (2) percé par un orifice dans lequel est posé l'élément d'ancrage (6) sur les éléments d'ancrage (6) étant fixées les extrémités d'au moins deux cordes d'ancrage de mise en tension (8) sur chaque côté du poteau

(2) la corde d'ancrage (8) passant par les orifices respectifs dans l'élément d'ancrage (6) la corde d'ancrage (8) étant fixée sur l'autre extrémité dans l'élément d'ancrage (10) dans la base (5) où la console (3) est pourvue d'au moins un canal (12) sous l'angle droit par rapport à l'axe du poteau (1) qui passe par la console (3) et la partie adjacente de l'âme du poteau dans le canal étant disposé la corde de fixation précontrainte (13) ou la barre la corde étant pourvue sur les deux extrémités des colliers d'ancrage (15) posés sur les plaques d'ancrage (14) où la corde d'ancrage précontrainte est fixée sur les deux côtés du poteau par une extrémité dans la base et l'autre dans l'élément d'ancrage qui est créé dans la partie supérieure du poteau. Après, la corde d'ancrage est tendue, soit parallèlement avec l'axe du poteau, soit sous l'angle droit par rapport à l'axe du poteau la console étant pourvue d'au moins un canal qui est sous l'angle droit à l'axe du poteau qui passe par la console et la partie adjacente de l'âme du poteau dans le canal étant disposée la corde d'ancrage ou la barre qui est par la suite tendue et ancrée sur ses deux extrémités.

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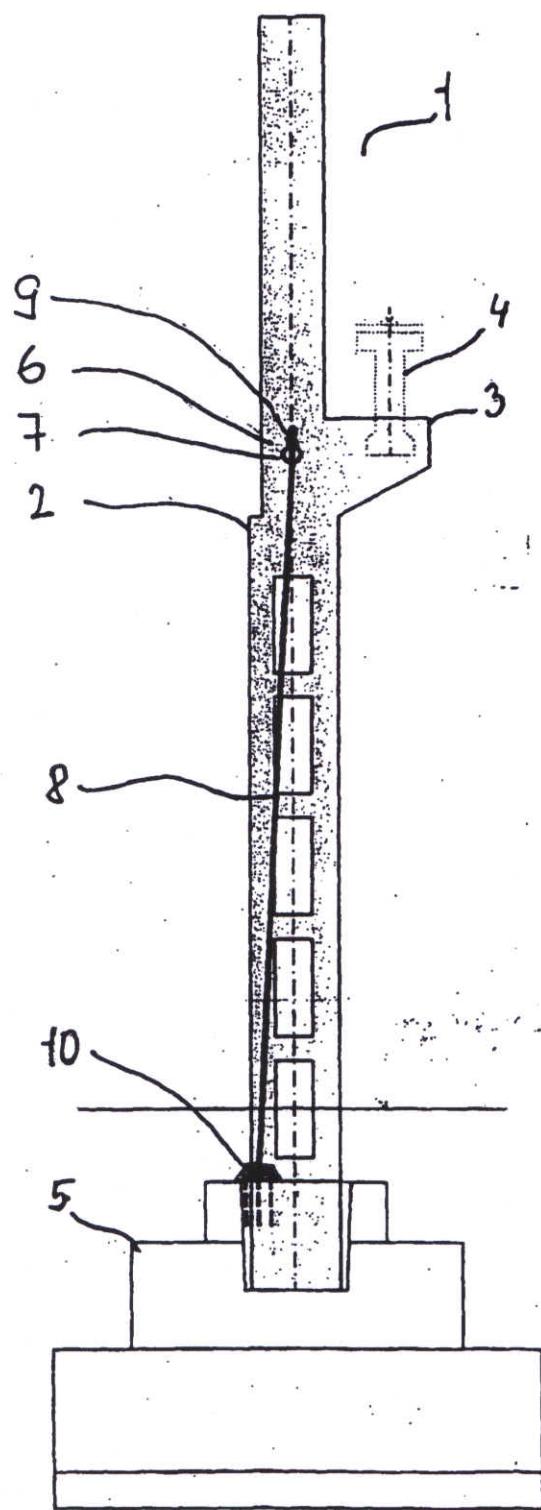


Fig.1

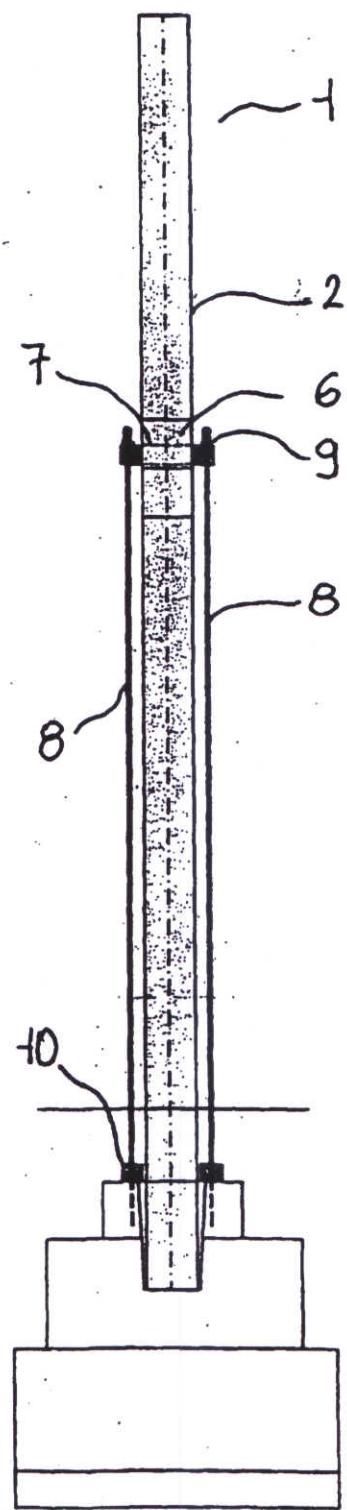


Fig.2

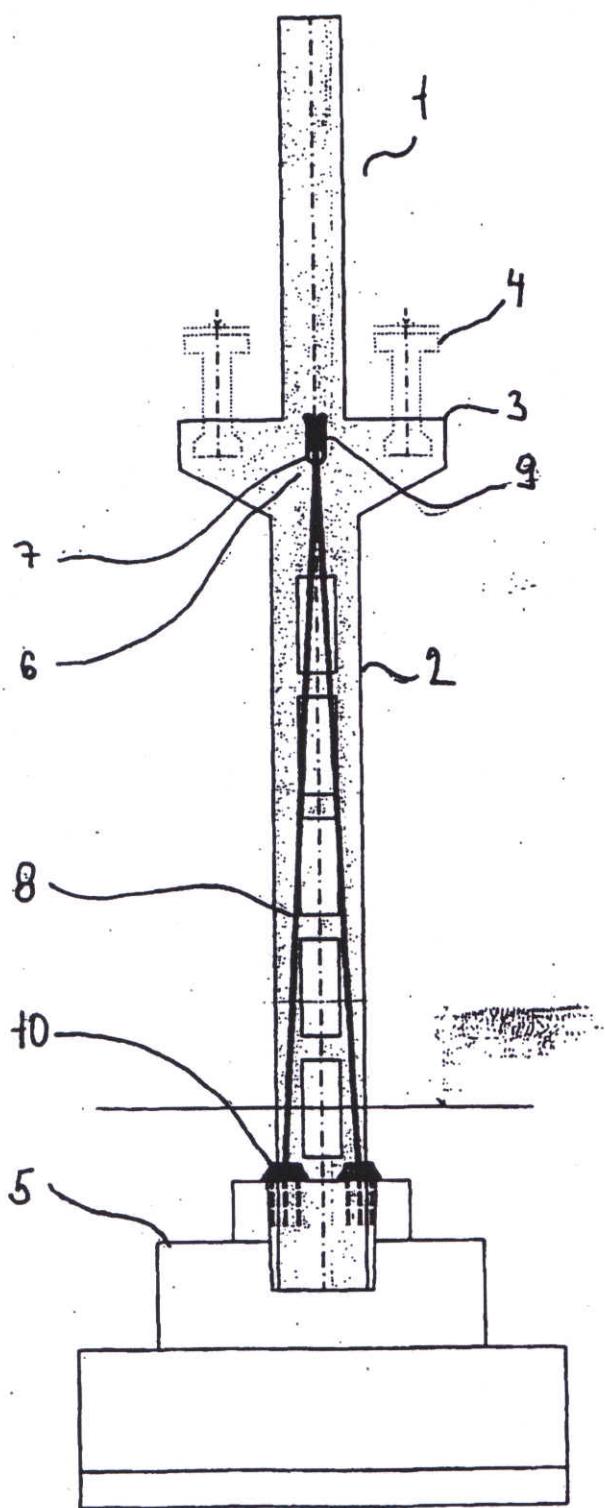


Fig.3

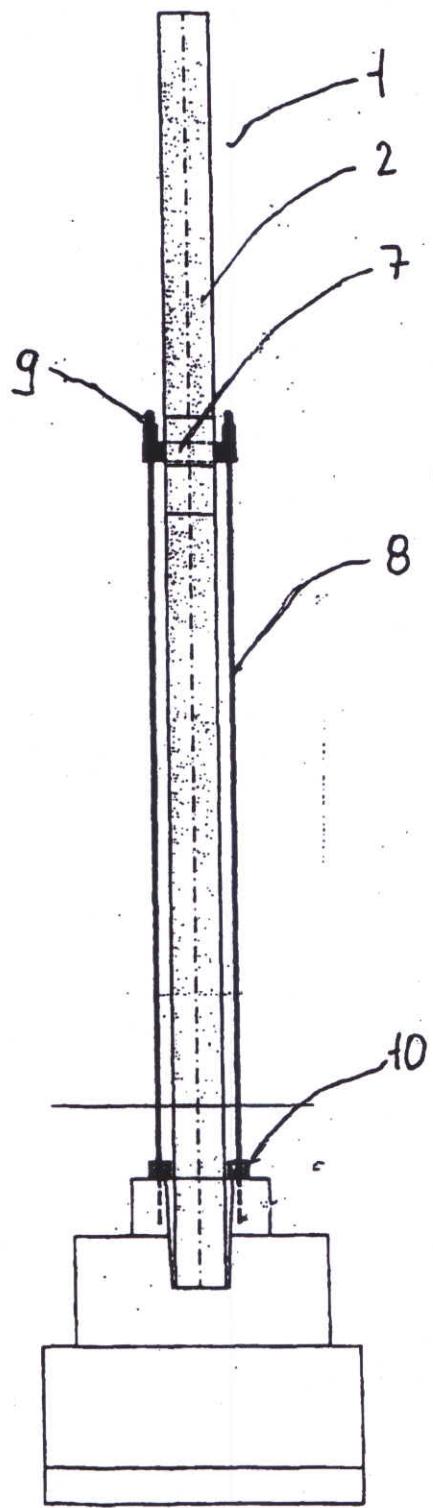


Fig.4

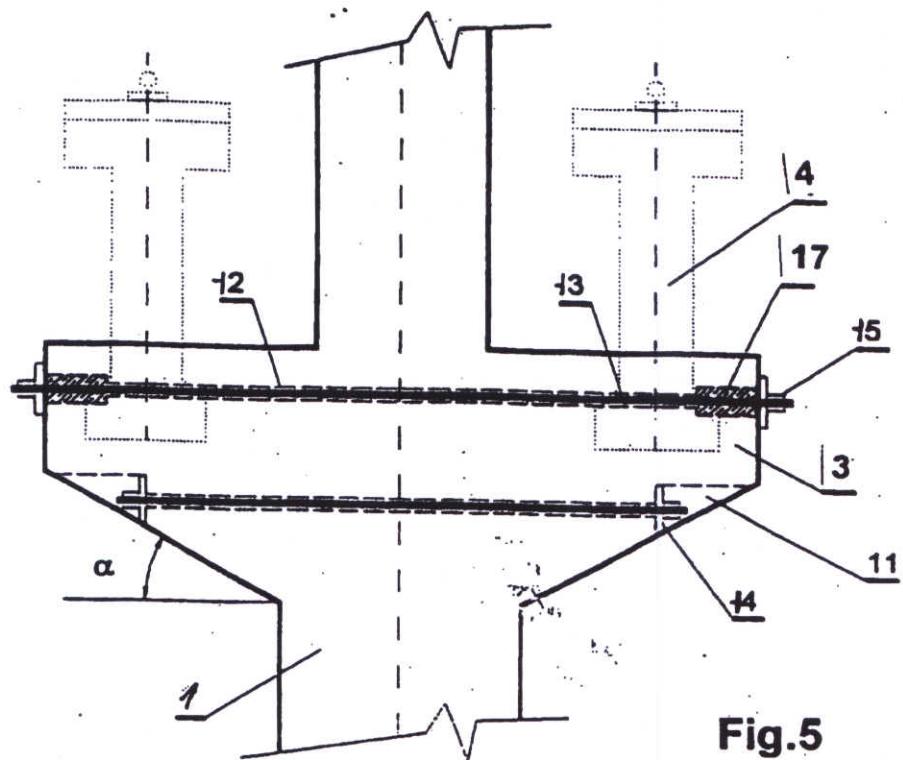


Fig.5

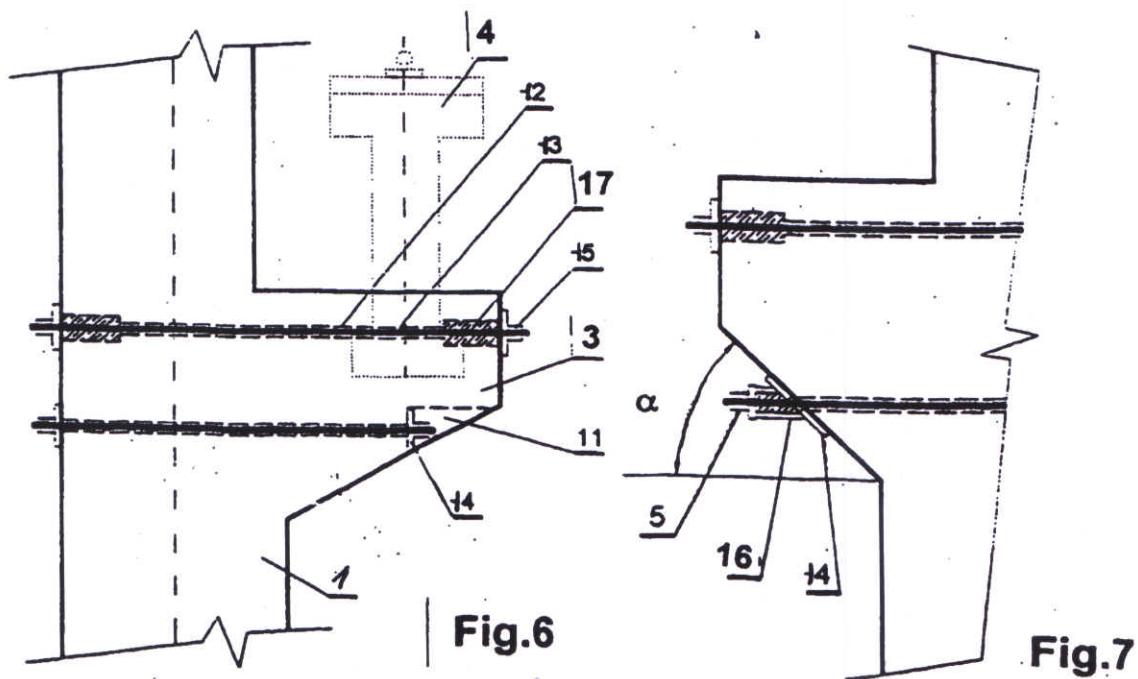


Fig.6

Fig.7