SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Joseph Bigger, P.E.
Geobrugg North America, LLC.
East Lyme, Connecticut

11th Annual Technical Forum
GEOHAZARDS IMPACTING TRANSPORTATION IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION
Chattanooga, Tennessee
August 2-4, 2011
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Earlier Efforts To Stabilize Rock

- Anchor beams
- Shotcrete
- Wire rope nets
- Wire rope nets with rope restraints
Anchor Beams
- Difficult and intensive construction to place directly on the rock slope
- Highly visibility and did not help the natural scenery
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Shotcrete
Costly installation with tight anchor spacing and thick layer of shotcrete
Not everyone likes its appearance - May eventually crack and spall
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Wire Rope Nets
- Shape of nets, square or rectangular, limited nail grid
- Net size limited which meant putting nets together.
Cable Lashing With or Without Nets
- Improved system performance
- Nets and ropes did not work well together
**TECCO ® Slope Stabilization System**

- Developed for soil slopes and highly weathered rock slopes
- TECCO mesh – an elongated diamond shaped mesh that is easy to handle and has strength of wire rope net
- Ruvolum Dimensioning program optimized nail/anchor spacing
- Mesh tensioned against ground to hold it in place and prevent movement
- Spike plates optimized in terms of size, geometrical layout and bending resistance.
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

SPIDER ® Rock Protection System

Designed to secure rock slopes where the rock is not prone to decomposition or weathering, where the surface is irregular and where rocks that come loose tend to be large.
There are currently two concepts regarding the potential risks and maintenance requirements:

**Concept (I):**

If the critical area is to be secured in a proactive manner and deformation and maintenance work is to be kept to a minimum, the solution is to utilize nailing in the critical area with a net cover system including spike plates. The type and arrangement of nails as well as its lengths are to be adapted to meet the requirements for static loads.
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

SPIDER® Rock Protection System

Concept (II):

Should it not be possible to drill through the critical areas or should the requirements regarding deformation and maintenance be less, the nails could be arranged around the critical area (e.g. around an unstable boulder). The protective measure in this instance is rather passive. Larger deformations must be anticipated should pieces of rocks or even a mass come lose under the protection of the net drapery. The concept is applied to limited areas only.
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

SPIDER® Rock Protection System

System consists of the following elements:

1. SPIDER® Net
2. Nails/Anchors
3. Spike Plates
4. Shackles
5. Boundary ropes
6. Wire rope anchors
7. Optional secondary mesh
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

SPIDER® S4-230 Net

Mesh Width = 292mm/11.5 inches & Height = 500mm/19.7 inches
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

SPIDER® NET S4

Knotted Ends

Mesh to Mesh Connection - Single Twist
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Spike Plate

Width = 190 mm/7.5 inches
Height = 330 mm/13 inches
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Other Components Are Off the Shelf

- Boundary Rope – 1/2-inch diameter wire rope – pulled through mesh openings
- Wire Rope Anchors – 3/4-inch diameter wire rope
- Shackles – 3/8-inch galvanized screw pin anchor type
- Rock Bolts/Nails – 25 mm/1-inch, 28 mm/1-1/8-inch or 32 mm/1-1/4-inch diameter grade 75 bar
- Optional Secondary Mesh - chain link (2-inch x 2-inch, 9 gauge)
Design Approach

In order to secure an individual boulder, an external stabilizing force \( P \) is required to hold the boulder against the stable ground. This force depends predominantly on the following:

- dead weight \( G \) of the block-shaped boulder
- inclination of the sliding surface to horizontal \( \beta \)
- friction angle \( \phi \) between the stable ground and the block
- cohesion \( c \) or interlocking force along the slide plane and its size \( A \)
- direction \( \vartheta_0 \) and \( \vartheta_u \) of the forces \( Z_0 \) and \( Z_u \) in the net cover
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES
The retaining force (P) can be calculated as follows based on taking into account the stabilization issues relevant to an individual block-shaped boulder as well as the model uncertainty correction value (γ_{mod}).

\[
P \text{[kN]} = \frac{\gamma_{mod} \cdot \cos(\beta - \omega) + \sin(\beta - \omega) \cdot \tan \phi}{G \cdot (\gamma_{mod} \cdot \sin \beta - \cos \beta \cdot \tan \phi) - c \cdot A}
\]
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES
Friction angle ($\phi_G$) between the boulder and the restraint is insignificant.
The opening angle ($\theta = \theta_o + \theta_u$) becomes smaller with increasing boulder movement and the upper and lower retention forces decrease.
MODEL EXPERIMENTS

Objectives

Model experiments with the SPIDER® system were conducted on a scale of 1:3.5. Objectives included the implementation of the theoretical basic considerations, the comparison under real-life conditions, and the determination of the distribution of forces in a three-dimensional system.
Test setup

The test setup basically consisted of a blue steel frame to which the rope and the model net was fastened and a slide face red colored in between. The frame was 1.5 m wide and 2.5 m long. The angle between the slide face and the frame was kept constant at 36°. Strain gauges were used to measure the forces acting on the rope, net and directly on the sliding body. A potentiometer was used to measure the displacement of the block-shaped boulder. A wooden block that weighed 58 kg/128 pounds was used as a sliding body.
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Left
Test setup

Middle
Cable restraint only

Right
Restraints arranged around the net without any cables
Findings from model experiments

The forces calculated by means of the two-dimensional model were in general congruent with those measured as a result of the experiments.

1. The friction between the net and the block-shaped boulder can increase the calculated upper retention force by 10% - 20% and reduce the lower retention force accordingly.

2. The influence of the lateral retention forces may reduce the longitudinal retention forces by approx. 15% - 30%.

3. The lateral retention forces may exceed 50% of the upper retention force, depending on the arrangement and deflection of the net in the restrained section.
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

LARGE SCALE FIELD TESTS
Felsburg, Switzerland

Spring 2010
- Inclination of the sliding surface \( b = 55 \) degrees
- Sliding body weight = 1160 kg/2552 pounds
- SPIDER® Net S4-230

Several nails and rope anchors were installed to fix the net in place and allow test arrangements with different geometries.
Test Procedure, different arrangements
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Installation Photos
SPIDER ROCK PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ROCK SLOPES

Results of the large scale field tests

• The measured static forces from the field tests correspond with those determined based on the theoretical model.

• It could be shown that the forces in the boundary ropes were lower than expected.

• If the block can be accelerated over 0.5 m/1.64 feet before touching the net, the forces can go up to more than 300% compared with the required static loads.

• The Ruvolum Rock Program needed to be revised.
The first step is to determine through field investigation the relevant input parameters for the slope or block and they are:

- Weight, geometrical dimension of the block-shaped boulder
- Inclination of the sliding surface (β)
- Shear parameters along the sliding surface (friction angle and possibly cohesion)
- Angle of the net restraint to horizontal (ϑ₀) on top of the boulder
- Angle of the net restraint to horizontal (ϑᵤ) at the bottom of the boulder
- Angle of the lateral net restraint to horizontal (δ)
When the program is opened there are preset default values in place and the determined input quantities are entered in their place.
A graphical presentation of the forces (Pd, Zod, Zud and Sd) is shown
Dimensioning of the Rock Protection System SPIDER based on the RUVOLUM ROCK method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geotechnical parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friction angle (characteristic value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohesion (characteristic value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohesion related area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety factors for geotechnical parameters and model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partial safety factor for friction angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial safety factor for cohesion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial safety factor for volume weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model uncertainty correction value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of nails or anchors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of participating nails or anchors at the top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of participating nails or anchors at the bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of participating nails or anchors lateral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dimensioning of the Rock Protection System SPIDER based on the RUVOLUM ROCK method

Load cases

- **Earthquake**
  - Coefficient of horizontal acceleration due to earthquake
    \[ c_h = 0.000 \]
  - Coefficient of vertical acceleration due to earthquake
    \[ c_v = 0.000 \]

- **Water pressure acting onto the block**
  - Water pressure from behind, perpendicular to the sliding plane
    \[ W_h = 0 \, [kN] \]
  - Water pressure from above, parallel to the sliding plane
    \[ W_0 = 0 \, [kN] \]

Elements of System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements of System</th>
<th>SPIDER S4-230</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spiral rope net</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike plate</td>
<td>System spike plate P32/40S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing resistance of the spiral rope net to tensile stress</td>
<td>[ Z_r , [kN/m] = 220 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing resistance of the spiral rope net to local force transmission longitudinal</td>
<td>[ Z_r1 , [kN] = 60 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing resistance of the spiral rope net to local force transmission transversal</td>
<td>[ Z_r2 , [kN] = 45 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiral rope anchor (standard)</td>
<td>Spiral rope anchor D = 14.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary rope (standard)</td>
<td>Steel wire rope, D=14 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements to connect the net panels between each other</td>
<td>Shackles 3/8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail type</td>
<td>GEWI D = 32 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking into account rusting away (nail diameter reduced by 4 mm)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Diagram of the rock protection system SPIDER with load cases and elements of the system]
In additional to balancing the load, a key consideration is to fulfill 3 proofs of bearing resistance of the net and 4 proofs of bearing safety of the nails.

- Proof of local force transmission in the net to the top nails
- Proof of local force transmission in the net to the bottom nails
- Proof of local force transmission laterally in the net to the nails
- Proof of shear stress in nails at the top
- Proof of combined stress in the nails at the top
- Proof of shear stress in nails at the bottom
- Proof of combined stress in the nails at the bottom
Summary

The SPIDER® net along with the SPIDER® rock protection system was developed specifically for rock slopes where it is not practical to remove loose rock. The net is supplied in 11.5 feet/3.5 meter wide x 65.6 feet/20 meter long rolls which facilitates an easier and faster installation. Plus, it is possible to optimize the net and anchors so the loads are balanced which was not possible using other techniques. The Ruvloum Rock Dimensioning Program is a new tool designers and engineers can use to optimize their applications.