

SockFix

Extensive range of mechanical grouted sock anchor systems for stabilising damaged masonry

APPLICATIONS

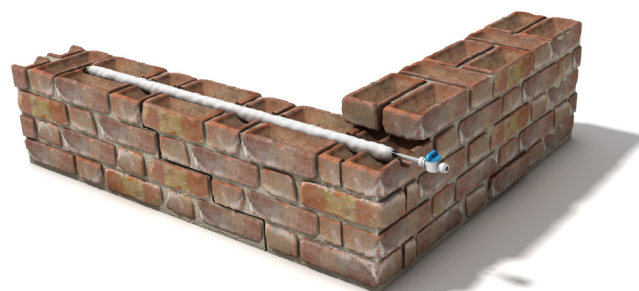
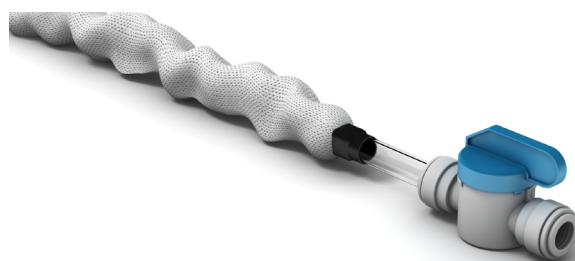
- For heavy duty, high load, applications
- For securing external walls to hollow concrete
- For stitching cracked solid and multi-leaf walls
- For stabilising rubble-filled walls
- For securing unstable parapet walls and arches
- Where high levels of performance are required in bending
- Where drilling lengths in excess of 1m are required

FEATURES

- Engineered project-specific solutions
- Cementitious anchor system forms part of the structure
- Fast, efficient, proven installation technique
- Stabilises masonry and restores structural integrity
- Installed in the fabric of the structure providing permanent, non-disruptive, fully concealed repairs
- Retains the building's original appearance
- More economical and sustainable than demolition and rebuilding
- End cap options to suit a range of materials
- Shut off valve simplifies installation and prevents excessive grout use
- Post-tensioning is possible
- Full technical support and Approved Installer network

Over 100 standard repair specifications are available online, covering all common structural faults.

Relevant Repair Details: RDs CS15, CS16, RW07



Stitching a cracked solid wall.



Securing an external wall to a hollow concrete floor slab.



For full product information, case studies and downloadable repair details go to:
www.helifix.co.uk/products/remedial-products/sockfix/

VERTICAL SUPPORT FOR MASONRY PANELS

In circumstances where poor construction tolerances have led to concerns over the support of panels, or the additional weight caused by retrofitted external wall insulation panels, provision may be required for retrofitted vertical support. SockFix anchors provide a simple, reliable method of supporting the weight of a masonry panel in bending or shear. Helical ties have limited bending and shear capacity; so are often not suitable for these applications. Calculation based design can be provided by Helifix Structural Engineers. Load testing can be carried out on site to demonstrate the fixing into the concrete; which can be used alongside laboratory testing to check the shear and bending capacities of the anchor. In some cases a plate may need to be fixed to an exposed threaded end of an anchor. The anchors are designed on a bespoke basis per project, so can easily accommodate this.



RUBBLE FILLED WALL TIES

Rubble Filled Walls are an extremely variable construction type to work on. They are often 100 years old or more; and suffer from multiple defects such as delamination, cracking and bulging. It is often essential to provide a reliable fix across the full thickness of the wall to extend its serviceable life. SockFix anchors allow grout injection to be controlled when used as an anchor through the full thickness of the wall; including through voided sections of rubble fill. On site testing can be carried out to ensure that effective adhesion is being achieved into the inner and outer leaves of the rubble filled wall. Plates can also be used where necessary in poor substrates.



Stabilising a cracked rubble-filled wall.

ROOF/ARCH THRUST RESISTANCE

Where roof space timber structures have been altered or inadequate tying was constructed across the roof space, roof thrust is a common issue that occurs. Similarly the lack of adequate buttressing can lead to arch failure. SockFix anchors can be retrofitted across a roof void (or arched opening) to ensure that the rafter feet cannot slip any further (or the opening piers cannot move laterally) as a result of the weight of the tiles (or load acting on the arch). The anchors can be post tensioned (using a turnbuckle) to apply a positive restraining force to the rafters. Using SockFix enables the anchors to be tied into either masonry or timber effectively, as required. Once the anchors are fully inflated and the tension applied then the turnbuckle can be permanently fixed in place to maintain the tension.

SECURING PARAPET WALLS

Parapet walls frequently lean and can become unstable and dangerous. Every situation must be looked at carefully, but in many cases a hidden reliable connection between the parapet and building structure can extend the life of a parapet and ensure its safety. SockFix anchors can provide a reliable and justifiable connection in shear and bending. Holes are normally drilled from the top after removal and before replacement of coping stones. If no coping stones are on the parapet the masonry cores can generally be retained and replaced after completion. It is common for a combination of rebuild and reinforcement to be used depending on the severity of lean along the line of a parapet wall.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
SOCKFIX
HDA, LDA, TSA - Grade 304 (1.4301) austenitic stainless steel threaded bar, heavy duty mesh fabric sleeve

Bar Diameter	Hole Size	Sock Size
8mm to 10mm	20mm - 25mm	25mm
10mm to 12mm	25mm - 40mm	40mm
12mm to 16mm	40mm - 80mm	80mm
16mm +	80mm - 110mm	110mm

CCA - Grade 304 circular hollow section, heavy duty mesh fabric sleeve

Circular Hollow Section Size	Hole Size	Sock Size
10mm	20mm - 25mm	25mm
12mm	25mm - 32mm	25mm - 40mm
16mm	32mm - 40mm	40mm - 80mm
18mm	40mm - 60mm	40mm - 80mm

SSA - Grade 304 square hollow section, heavy duty mesh fabric sleeve

Square Hollow Section Size	Hole Size	Sock Size
15mm x 15mm	32mm - 40mm	25mm - 40mm
20mm x 20mm	40mm - 50mm	40mm - 80mm
30mm x 30mm	60mm	80mm

Length to be used	As specified
Standard lengths	Up to 3m. Couplers used to form longer lengths
Diameter of clearance hole	As determined on site, depending on substrate

SOCKFIX GROUT

Material	Specially formulated cementitious Portland cement mix
Packaging	20kg bags
Water content at 20°C	By weight, 33% minimum to 35% maximum (6.6 to 7 litres per 20kg bag)
Yield	Approx. 11 litres of mixed material at water dose rate of 35% per 20kg bag
Placement	SockFix Grout should be pumped into place. The grout should be pumped within 20 minutes of mixing. SockFix Grout may be used at temperatures between 5°C and 35°C
Storage & shelf life	10 months for unopened bag kept in dry conditions between 5°C and 35°C

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

1 Day: 18 N/mm ²	3 Days: 40 N/mm ²	7 Days: 55 N/mm ²	28 Days: 65 N/mm ²
-----------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------

RECOMMENDED TOOLING

For drilling	SDS Drill or Core Drilling Equipment
For mixing SockFix Grout	3 jaw-chuck drill with mixing paddle or powered grout mixer. Large catering sieve
For inflating SockFix Anchors	Large 20 ltr pressure pot. Maximum working pressure 110 psi with regulator capable of limiting the output to 3 Bar.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

1. Mark the position for the holes on the outer face of the wall.
2. Core drill clearance holes, to the specified diameter and depth, taking care to ensure the correct inclination and direction of the hole. Retain the entry hole core where possible.
3. Set up the pressure pot and compressor ready for installation.
4. Flush the pressure pot and associated components with fresh water.
5. Wet each SockFix and prime the injection tube with fresh water prior to installation.
6. Mix the SockFix Grout using a power mixer for a minimum of 3 minutes or until a smooth fluid consistency is achieved, then pour through a sieve into the pressure pot container.
7. Insert the SockFix into the drilled hole, ensuring that the sock is evenly distributed along its full length. Do not twist or force (any tears in the sock will lead to premature grout leakage).
8. If SockFix assembly is over 1000mm in length it should be wet again once inserted.
9. Connect the SockFix valve with the pressure pot.
10. Inflate the SockFix sleeve with SockFix Grout from the pressure pot at a maximum of 3 bar pressure. In low strength masonry, inject under lower pressure to avoid damaging the masonry.



SockFix is installed through pre-drilled hole in structure.

Grout is pumped slowly, expanding the sock to fill the hole. Fluid permeates through the sock to provide a bond with the substrate while a solid aggregate bar/grout composite is formed in the sock.

11. When inflating, slowly rotate in the hole to assist the grout flow and to ensure that the bar is centralised on completion.
12. Maintain the pressure until the sock is fully inflated in the drilled hole and all the grout milk has been expelled. Close the shut off valve and disconnect from the pressure pot.
13. Once the grout has cured sufficiently to resist any residual pressure, cut off the end of the grout tube below the surface of the masonry.
14. Make good the entry hole, using the retained core where possible.

