1. Static Pile capacity (soil resistance) has two components, what are they?

2. Pile setup and pile relaxation are a function of two major components, what are they?

3. What are several sources of error associated with the SPT test – name at least 3?

4. What must the contractor have accomplished before he can begin driving the next pile? (i.e. Drivability)

5. What pile type requires a pile cushion; what material is typically used for that cushion?

6. The two variables that must be measured in the field during pile driving with a diesel hammer are:

7. Refer to chapter 10; What is the AASHTO recommendations for what is the allowable maximum driving stress on a closed end pipe pile? Given a 28 day strength of 5000 psi and a prestress level of 900 psi, what is the allowable maximum driving compression stress on a prestressed concrete pile?

8. A graph of capacity vs. depth (DRIVEN output) is shown for soil profile [0-30’ medium stiff clay, 30’ – 60’ sand, 60’ – 90’ stiff clay] for an 18” closed end pipe pile. Assume that available data shows the historical cost of this pile to be $125.00 per foot of pile delivered and driven. In order to determine the most cost effective length of pile – develop a curve showing dollars/ton of ultimate capacity vs. depth.