

2009 Awards Competition Winners



Heaviest Structure Moved on Rubber Tires:

OPEN CATEGORY

Berghorst & Son, Inc.

Hull, Iowa

Wind Farm Delivery from Britt to Crystal Lake, Iowa



David Vant Hul

This 292.5-ton transformer was 20-feet wide x 152 feet long and 19-feet high. It was transported on 120 tires a distance of 15 miles on narrow gravel roads up steep inclines. The moved was accomplished using a Western Star Prime Mover and a Mack Pusher over five days in August 2008.



Dolly transporter with pusher truck

The 12-dolly transporter





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Heaviest Structure Moved NOT on Rubber Tires:
OPEN CATEGORY

Transport Alcide Doyon & Fils, Inc.

Saint-Georges, Quebec, Canada

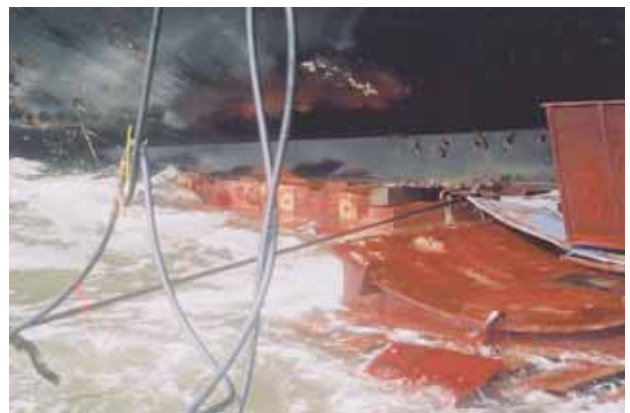
Onondaga Submarine Move from Halifax to Rimouski, QE, Canada



Jean Doyon

High tide and wind had caused a submarine to veer from a ramp in Halifax. The submarine has been constructed in England in 1967 for the Canadian Navy. Plans were underway to relocate the submarine from Halifax to Rimouski where it would become a museum. Transport Alciede Doyon & Fils, Inc. was contracted to place the structure back on its ramp.

The submarine, without its batteries, weighed 1400 tons. Equipment used was 12 100-ton HP Simplex jacks; 10 55-ton HP Simplex jacks, 10 100-ton and 2 400-ton low-pressure jacks built by Alciede-Doyon & Fils, Inc. The work was accomplished over one week in October 2008 for a price of \$87,000.



2009 Awards Competition Winners



Most Innovative Move:

OPEN CATEGORY

Wolfe House Movers, LLC

Bernville, Pennsylvania

Alexander Hamilton Grange, New York City



Jamin Buckingham

The National Park Service wanted to restore the home of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and one of the signers of the United States Constitution. He also authored the Federalist Papers, a series of articles explaining his interpretation of the US Constitution. The NPS notified movers the project would be available for bids in mid-July 2007. The options were to split the house into two sections or move it in one piece. Wolfe House & Building Movers was the only company that offered to move the structure in one piece. So, with a contract in hand, they moved on site in April 2009.

The project was to move the house approximately one block from 287 Convent Avenue to St. Nicholas Park, New York City, NY.

Equipment required was: 7,000 pieces of oak cribbing, 4,000 running feet of W6 x 25 steel I-beams, approximately two miles of 3/8" grade 100 chain and 400 ratchet load, and nine sets of power dollies for the move. Nine double acting jacks and a unified jacking machine were used for the lift.

After the Grange was lifted up high enough to clear the portico on the church building, At 30 feet above the street and 40 feet above ground level. After a successful rollout the building was lowered to the 141st street. Because of an approximately 9% downhill grade from Convent Avenue to St. Nicholas Park, steel angles were placed on each corner of the building and chained together to provide additional structural support. 300 cubic yards of stone was used to construct a ramp for turning off the street into the park.

While the entire job took approximately four months the actual move lasted about two and one-half hours.



View from the street as the Grange is lifted. It needs to clear the rounded portico on the right



Getting close to the 40-foot above ground level necessary to clear the portico. The street was about five feet above the ground level at the house.

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Sliding the Grange out across the portico. The building is 35 feet above street level in this photo.



Making the turn off the street into St. Nicholas Park



Installing the bracing in preparation for the trip down the street and the 9° grade.



Preparing to skate the Grange overtop the new foundation.



2009 Awards Competition Winners

Most Square Footage on One Level:

OPEN CATEGORY

Nickel Bros. House Moving Ltd.

Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, Canada

Salt Shed Building, 85 West First Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada



Murray Nickel

The project began in January and was completed in October 2008, requiring 810 labor hours. The long delay in completion was caused by the inability of engineers to agree on the methods for extending the pilings once the building had been raised.

The structure, built @ 1930, had been designated as a historic building by the City of Vancouver. When Vancouver became the successful bidder for the 2010 Winter Olympics, part of the land designated for the future Olympic Village was occupied by the Salt Shed. All the new construction for the Village had to be built at a higher benchmark to satisfy flood plain requirements. This put the Salt Shed at odds with the new construction. For that reason, and for esthetic reasons, the building was raised approximately 40 inches.

The building was constructed on approximately 300 pilings. It measures 90 feet wide by 154 feet long, 50 feet high and weighted 500 tons including steel beams. At one time the building was surrounded by water. Salt barges would be floated alongside and unloaded. Sometime later the land was reclaimed and more recently a non-structural slab was placed under the building to stabilize the piles. The slab could not be used to support any weight so special pressure clamps were designed to capture the pilings. The clamps were then used to support the jacking cribs. 50 cribs and 50 15-ton jacks were used in the lifting operation.



Salt Shed Building with view of the Olympic Village under construction in the background.



Interior view of the shed showing unique truss structure.



View of pile extensions in place...ready for lowering.



Shows support cribs supported by pile clamps



Pile clamps designed for use in the lifting process



After the first lift



Original Unified Jacking System built around 1956 used to raise Salt Shed

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