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### 3. Lift for Boats at Strépy-Thieu (Belgium)

**Owner:** Ministry of Public Works, Belgium  
**Engineers:** Ministry of Public Works and Ascacentre  
**Contractors:** Ascacentre (temporary association of civil engineering and constructional steelwork mechanical, and electrical companies)  
**Works duration:** 12 years  
**Service date:** 1994  
**Quantities:**

- Excavations: 6 billions  $m^3$
- Concrete: 200000 t
- Steel: 19000 t

In order to replace the four existing lifts of 350 t gauge located on the canal between Mons and La Louvière, by only one structure enabling a 1350 t ship to pass through, a lift to clear a fall of 73 m was chosen.

This project is under construction on a new canal section at Strépy-Thieu.

#### Civil engineering

A few dimensions give an idea of the size of the works:

- length: 130 m
- width: 81 m
- total height: 117 m

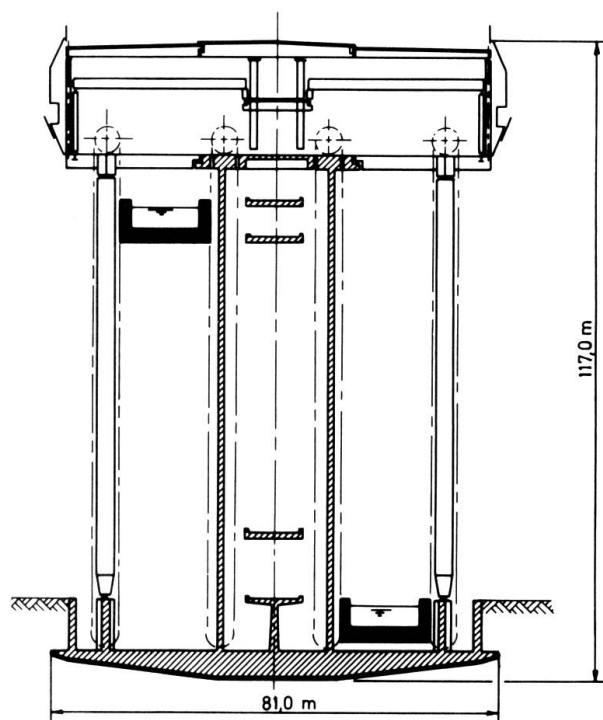
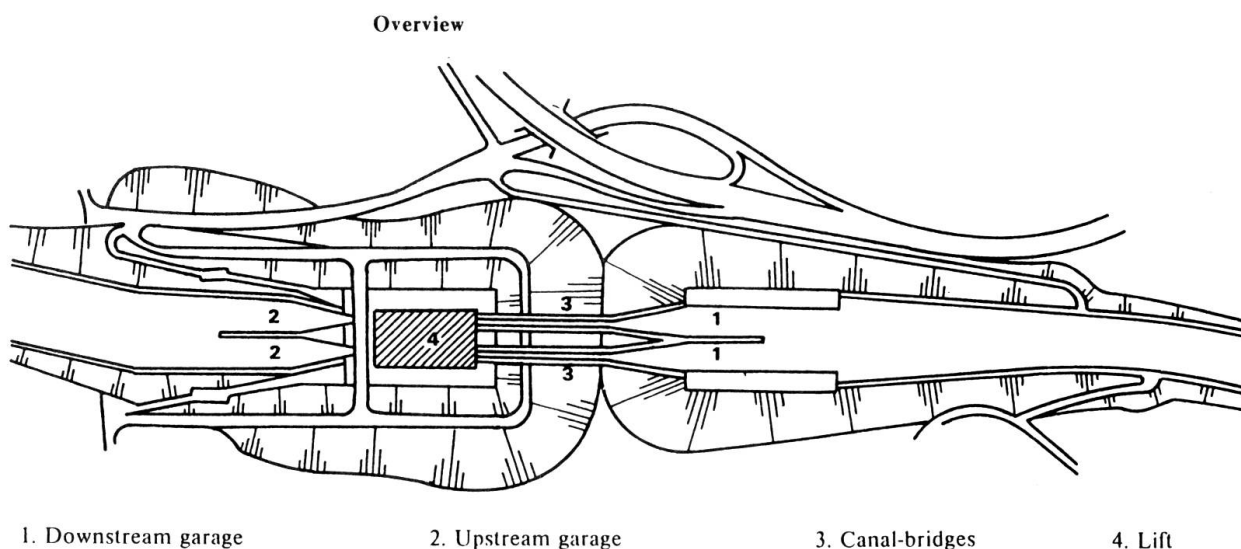


Fig. 2: Cross Section



1. Downstream garage

2. Upstream garage

3. Canal-bridges

4. Lift

#### Longitudinal profile

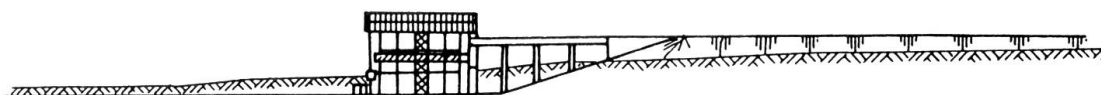


Fig. 1: Overview

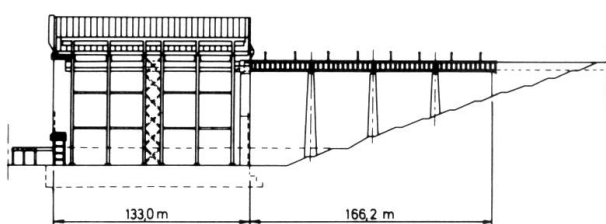


Fig. 3: Perspective view of the lift

The work includes:

- a monolithic watertight basin in reinforced concrete
- a central tower in reinforced concrete
- external steel columns
- on the upper part, a machine room supported by the central tower and the external columns.

Effective pressure transmitted into the ground and sub-pressures are limited to 1 to 3 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The settlement of the earth has been estimated at 2 to 4 cm.

The central tower is embedded in the basin. It forms, together with the basin and the steel framework, a rigid ensemble which resists flexion and torsion and can absorb vertical and horizontal forces without appreciable displacement.

With a weight of about 200 000 t, this ensemble can resist subpressures and the bed remains in contact with the ground in the final situation and at all stages of construction.

Furthermore, to make the structure able to withstand settlement of the ground and deformations due to pressure and temperature changes, the degree of static redundancy was reduced considerably.

The floor and roof of the machine room have joints in three sections backed up by longitudinal joints. The metal columns are double-jointed and the gantries in the machine room are simply-supported.

### The cages

The troughs are one of the main elements of the project. They are made of both hot rolled steel sections and welded plate steel sections.

Their characteristics are:

- useful length: 112 m
- useful width: 12 m
- total height: 8 m
- mass: 2200 t approximately.

### Electromechanical equipment

The electromechanical equipment of a vertical lift is a very complex installation due to its size and the mass of objects to be moved.

It is easy to see that moving a cage with water weighing 8400 t could present some problems.

In order to reduce the force required, the mass is counter balanced.

Each trough is suspended on 83 mm diameter cables:

- 112 suspension cables
- 32 control cables.

The suspension cables are distributed in 8 groups of 14, each group being linked to a 800 t counterweight. Each suspension cable is attached directly to its counterweight, passes through a guide pulley, and is run toward the cage where it is linked by a tension jack and a lifting spindle.

(M. Remouchamps)



Fig. 4: General view during construction