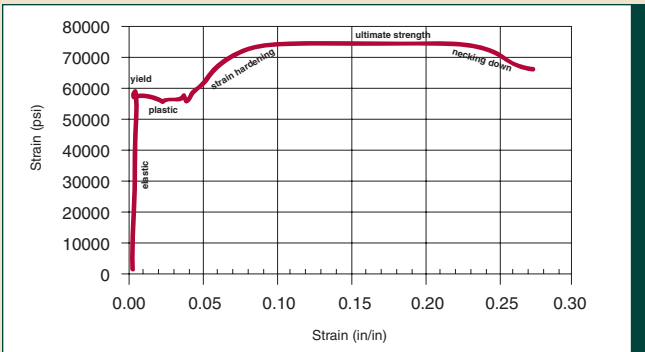
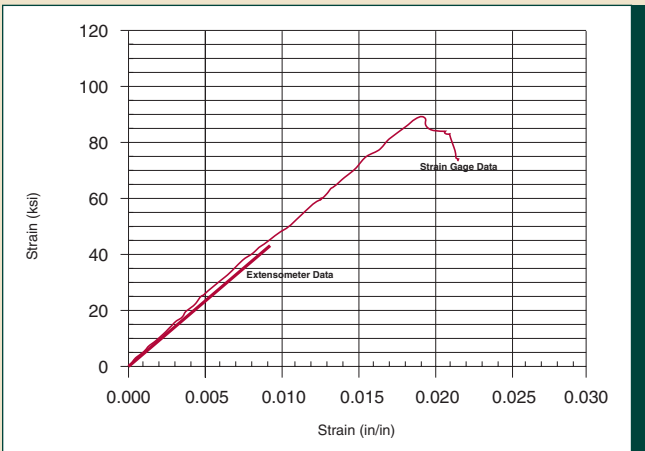


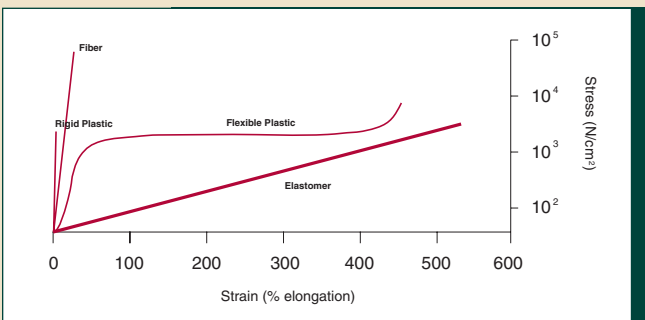
# Why Steel?



Steel Stress Strain



FRP Stress Strain



Vinyl Stress Strain

Steel's unsurpassed structural capacity and homogenous nature allow steel sheet piling to resist deflection, crippling, and impact related problems. Its rigidity, drivability, and strength translate into labor-saving design options that are simply not possible using synthetic sheet piling.

A material's modulus of elasticity is a measurement of its stiffness or rigidity. FRP, vinyl, and steel all exhibit significantly different modulus values. This modulus contributes to a sheet pile's performance in the field. It increases drivability, improves resistance to deflection, and results in higher moment capacities; in other words, the higher a sheet pile's modulus of elasticity, the better its overall performance.

## Modulus of Elasticity

Steel	30,000,000 psi
FRP	6,100,000 psi
Vinyl	380,000 psi

Steel has 79 times more stiffness than exterior grade vinyl and 10 times more strength than fiber-reinforced products.

# Why Steel?



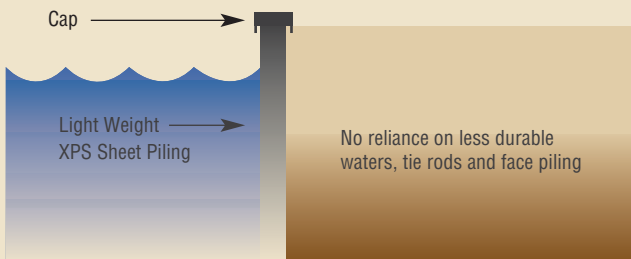
*Installing anchored walls requires excavation 10'-20' behind the wall; homeowners love the cantilever option because it creates less disturbance to their property.*

## Cantilever Option

Because of steel's superior stiffness, certain design options are only suitable for steel or materials with similar stiffness. One such option is a cantilever, or free standing design. Cantilever walls require less construction time and less excavation. This converts into lower installation costs, when compared to a tied-back wall.

### Free standing (Cantilever) Wall

*Requires no anchored support which eliminates major excavation.*



### Two Wale Anchor Wall

*Requires two anchor supports which increases total cost of production.*

