

Pier

noun

A solid support designed to sustain vertical pressure, in particular.

Push Piers

noun

Long steel shafts that are hydraulically driven into the ground through the unstable surface soils until they reach bed-rock or other load bearing strata. The home's weight is then transferred off of the unstable soil and onto the piers through pier brackets attached to the footing of the house.

Helical Piers

noun

Piers driven into the ground using hydraulics, but they are turned into the ground like a giant screw. The home's weight is then transferred onto the piers using the same durable steel brackets.

Foundation

noun

The lowest load-bearing part of a building, typically below ground level.

Mudjacking

verb

The raising of a pavement or railroad subgrade by means of mud pumped under it through drilled holes.

Polyjacking

verb

The process of using polyurethane, a substance that reacts and expands to fill voids and raise concrete, made from recycled material, is moisture and decay resistant, never loses density or shrinks and its lighter weight will not over burden unstable soil.

Slab Jacking

verb

In essence, slabjacking attempts to lift a sunken concrete slab by pumping a grout through the concrete, effectively pushing it up from below. The process is also commonly referred to as "mudjacking" and "pressure grouting" as well.

Basement Waterproofing

verb

This refers to techniques used to prevent water from entering the basement of a house or other building. Effective below ground waterproofing includes both drainage and sealers.

Bowed Walls

noun

Bowing, leaning or bulging in external walls are a result of decreasing wall stability.

Concrete Leveling

noun

In civil engineering, concrete leveling is a procedure that attempts to correct an uneven concrete surface by altering the foundation that the surface sits upon.