DRAINAGE METHODS

The drainage method aims to secure drain channels through a large volume of drain material driven into soft ground.

In the case of clay ground, making the load of fill, etc., work on the ground can accelerate consolidation settlement and increase the shear strength of the ground.

For sandy ground, the method is used as a counter measure for liquefaction. It will quickly disperse excess pore water pressure caused by an earthquake.

This method has a number of variations according to drain materials usage, driving methods, work objective, etc.

Features
1. Time required for consolidation drainage can be adjusted by changing the interval of drain material units driven in.
2. The fiber drain method using drain material made of jute and outer shell fiber of coconut is an environmentally friendly method.
3. The lateral drain method is based on the novel idea of increasing the volume of dredged material to be received.
4. The grid drain method aims to prevent liquefaction at the time of an earthquake by plastic board drain, which has a large section area, driven into sandy ground.

Categorization by Materials

Application Example

Method Categorization (by Type of Drainage Materials)