### 立 Shaft







逆巻き工法施工状況(No.1立坑) Installation of inverted lining (Shaft No.1)

立坑内でのシールドマシン組立(No.5立坑) Assembly of shield machine inside shaft (Shaft No. 5)

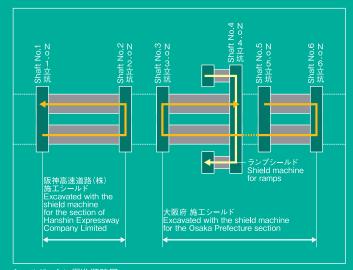


凡例 Legend

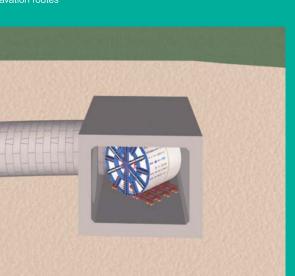
立坑位置 Location of shaft

# 省スペース・省力化などが期待できる 合理的な工法を採用しています。

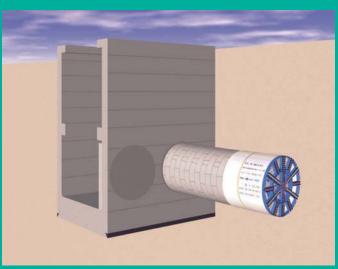
Adopting rational construction methods to achieve space-saving and labor-saving.



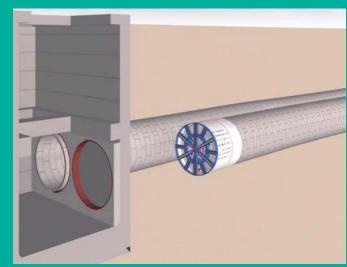
シールドマシン掘進順路図 Map of excavation routes



シールドマシン転回(No.6立坑) Turnaround of shield machine (Shaft No.6)



シールドマシン組立・発進(No.5立坑) Assembly and start of operation of shield machine (Shaft No.5)



シールドマシン到達(No.5立坑) Arrival of shield machine (Shaft No.5)

シールドトンネル工法では、最初にシールドマシンの発進地点と到達地点に立坑を構築します。発進地点の立坑内で組み立てられたシールドマシンは、そこから地中を掘り進み先行トンネルを掘進、到達地点で転回して同様に後行トンネルを掘進していきます。

大和川線では、シールド工事区間内にNo.1立坑からNo.6立坑まで6箇所の立坑を掘り、No.1~No.2、No.3~No.4、No.5~No.6の間で、それぞれシールドマシンが往復して掘進作業を行います(p.17参照)。

なお施工にあたっては、工期短縮、周辺への影響軽減、省スペース・省力化などが期待できる、逆巻き工法、ニューマチックケーソン工法、鋼製地中連続壁工法、仮壁切削工法など、各種工法を採用しています。

With the shield-tunneling method, the first step is to construct shafts at both the starting point and arrival point of the Shield machine. The shield machine is then assembled inside the shaft at the starting point. It excavates an underground area before beginning excavation of the initial tunnel. After arriving at the arrival point the machine turns around and begins excavating the subsequent tunnel.

point, the machine turns around and begins excavating the subsequent tunnel.

For the Yamatogawa Route, six shafts (Shaft Nos. 1–6) will be excavated along the shield construction section, and the respective shield machine will perform

For the Yamatogawa Route, six shafts (Shaft Nos. 1–6) will be excavated along the shield construction section, and the respective shield machine will perform the excavation work by operating back and forth between Shaft Nos. No. 1 – No. 2, No. 3 – No. 4 and No. 5 – No. 6 (see p. 17).

Various construction methods will be adopted in an effort to shorten the construction period, save space, reduce labor, and reduce the impact on the surrounding area. Appropriate measures will include the inverted construction method, the pneumatic caisson method, the steel diaphragm wall method, and the direct-cutting method.

## Construction

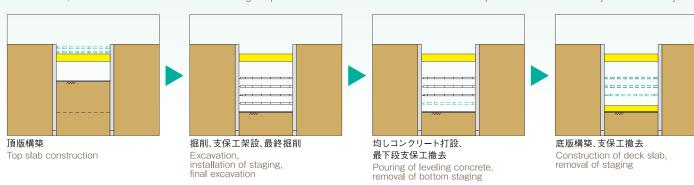
### 逆巻き工法 Inverted Construction Method

#### 工期短縮、コストの縮減

Shortening the construction period and reducing costs

No.1立坑では、周辺地区の生活環境に与える影響を抑制するために、施工期間が短い逆巻き工法を採用しました。

At Shaft No. 1, the inverted construction method is being adopted to accelerate construction and reduce the impact on residents of the adjacent community.



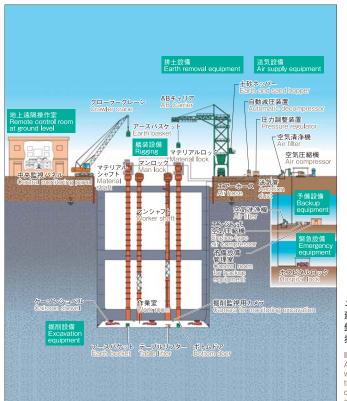
### ニューマチックケーソン工法 Pneumatic Caisson Method

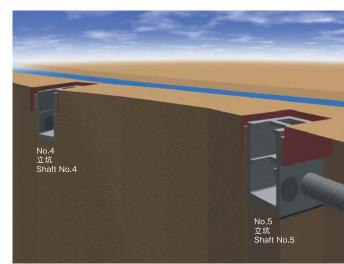
#### 工期短縮、周辺への影響軽減

Shortening the construction period with low impact on the surrounding area

常磐東ランプと本線を接続する、常磐東開削トンネル部において2基(No.4、No.5)の立坑を築造しています。施工法は、工事中の地下水の低 下や周辺地盤の緩み等を防ぎ、工期短縮ができるニューマチックケーソン工法を採用しました。

At the Tokiwa-Higashi Tunnel connecting the Tokiwa-Higashi Ramp and the main route, Shaft No. 4 - No. 5 were built with the cut-and-cover tunneling method. The pneumatic caisson method is being adopted to shorten the construction period and prevent any decline in groundwater levels and loosening of the ground in adjacent areas during the construction work.





ニューマチックケーソン工法の施工イメージ

建造物の最下部に空間を設け、そこに水深(地下水位)に見合った圧力の空気を送り込み、地 盤を掘削する空間をドライな状態に保持する。その状態で地盤を掘削することにより刃先抵 抗力が減り、構造物の自重で沈下し掘削、構築を繰り返して構造物を沈設する。

A space is prepared underneath the structure. Air is fed into this space to maintain a pressure consistent with the water depth (groundwater level). This keeps the ground dry in the excavation space. Excavating the ground under these conditions results in decreased resistance at the cutting edge, allowing the sson to sink under its own weight as excavation proceeds. Repetition of this process allows for the tructure to be positioned and placed deeper.

### 鋼製地中連続壁工法 Steel Diaphragm Wall Method

### 省スペース・省力化、産業廃棄物低減等を図る

Promoting space and labor-saving and reduction of industrial waste

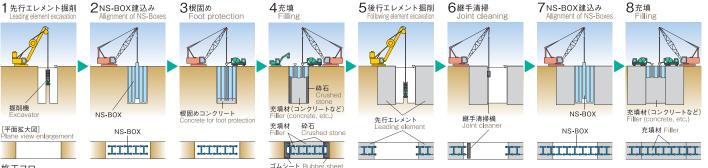
鋼製地中連続壁工法は、嵌合継手を有する鋼製連壁部材 NS-BOXを相互に連結しながら地中に建込み、コンクリート充填あ るいは安定液固化を行って壁体を構築する工法で、土留壁の本体 利用が可能です。従来に比べ、薄壁化、現場スペースの縮小、省力 化などを図った都市型の土留工で、No.1立坑で採用しています。

With the steel diaphragm wall method, a series of NS-Boxes made of steel wall material are aligned, interconnected with a fitting joint, and buried in the ground. The retaining wall is constructed by filling the wall with concrete or a

Compared with conventional walls, this method of building urban-type retaining walls results in a thin wall, reduces the field space, and saves labor. It will be used for Shaft No.1.



NS-BOX建込み状況 Alignment of NS-Boxes



施丁フロー

鋼製地中連続壁の施工は、コンクリート地中連続壁と同様に、安定液掘削工法で行う。安定液掘削を行った後、NS-BOXを建込み、コンクリートを充填または安定液を固化する。

Construction of the steel diaphragm wall is similar to that of the concrete TRD, as it uses the stabilizing fluid excavation method. Following stabilizing fluid excavation, the NS-Boxes are aligned and filled with concrete or solidified stabilizing fluid.

### 仮壁切削工法 Direct-Cutting Method

#### 工期の短縮を実現

Shortening the construction period

仮壁切削工法は、土留壁やコンクリート壁をシールドマシンで直 接切削して発進・到達する工法です。芯材(H形鋼)や鉄筋が入って いると直接切削が困難となるため、繊維等により補強された材料を 用いてカッターで切削可能な壁を構築します。その代表的なもの が、SZパイル工法(No.1、No.2立坑で採用)やNOMST工法(No.4、 No.5立坑で採用)です。

従来の工法と比べ、施工が煩雑となる坑口の取り壊し(鏡切り) が省略でき、地山の補強や止水を目的とした大規模な地盤改良を 削減もしくは省略でき、工期の短縮が可能となります。

The direct-cutting method is a direct cut into the retaining walls or concrete walls for the start and arrival of the shield machine. Structures containing a core material (H-shaped steel) or rebar are difficult to cut directly. Therefore, a wall is designed with reinforcing materials such as fiber that can be cut with cutting equipment. Typical methods are the SZ pile method (to be adopted for Shaft No. 1 - No. 2) and the NOMST method (to be adopted for Shaft No. 4 - No. 5).

Compared with the conventional method, it omits the demolition (face cutting) of the portal, which involves complicated construction. This reduces or omits large-scale ground improvements for the purpose of ground reinforcement and water sealing while shortening the construction period.



SZパイル工法

土留壁の芯材として、H形鋼の代わりに SZパイル(ガラス繊維と不飽和ポリエス して石灰石、補強材として鉄筋の代わり テル樹脂を多重積層して成型した強化プ に繊維強化樹脂を用いた高強度コンク ラスチック(GFRP))を用いている。

pile [reinforced plastic (GFRP) molded with polyester resin] is used in place of H-shaped



NOMST工法

立坑壁を新素材コンクリート(粗骨材と リート)を用いて築造している。

As the core material for retaining wall, the SZ Concrete from new material (reinforced concrete with limestone as coarse aggregate, multi-layered glass fiber and unsaturated with fiber high-strength resin used as polyester resin] is used in place of H-shaped reinforcement instead of rebar) is used to construct the shaft wall.