

# SANSHIN CORPORATION

# WILL Mixing Method

Soil Mixing Technology showing high-performance mounted on conventional excavator



Earthquake Tsunami Land Slide Storm Surge Flood

**Solution Purpose** 

Prevention & Mitigation Response Recovery

**Solution Theme** 

Infrastructure Technology Building Technology

#### **Technology Subject**

River & Basin Dam & Reservoir Coast Sabo Road Railways Airport Port Essential Utilities Urban Design &

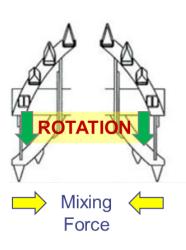
#### Advantages

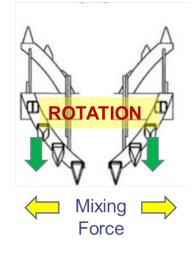
High mixing performance by special mixing blades (Ribbon Screw) Easy installtion even to stiff and hard ground by assisting device (Boomerang Blade) High-performance control system including track navigation

### **Solution Illustrated**

Special mixing blades (Ribbon Screw)

- making mixed soil rocked in 3 dimension
- providing highly efficient mixing

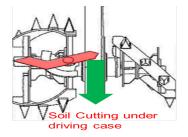




Special device (Boomerang Blade)

- helping it drive in hard ground.
- High-performance control system





Providing operator friendly monitoring

• Providing highly reliable quality control

Navigation system



Low environmental impact

• vibration, noise and ground displacement

Conventional excavator

- providing easy and prompt mobilization
- assuring safety

#### Background

River bank on alluvial ground has higher potential of serious failure during and after earthquake. The failure is caused not only by soft ground but by liquefaction.

Ground replacement or cement soil mixing may be preferred as suitable measure because soft soil bearing silt and clay refuse compaction procedure like Sand compaction piles.

The Tohoku earthquake has realized that Tsunami attacks easily eroded the foundation of sea dike. It is necessary to reinforce the foundation to prepend the erosion. The foundation of river bank also need such reinforcement during flood.

On the other hand, large piling machine usually utilized in deep soil mixing faces to difficulties to apply to recovering work after failure of river dike and embankment after earthquake.

#### **Exposition of the Solution**

WILL Mixing has higher performance and productivity comparing with other deep soil mixing due to utilizing conventional excavator. Treatment depth commonly ranges to 10m deep although the maximum depth is to 13m.

# Performance and Soil Type

Excavator	Maximum Depth	Recommended Soil Type	
		Clay and Silt	Sand & Gravel <sup>%1</sup>
0.8m <sup>3</sup> Class	5m	N<10	N<30
1.0m <sup>3</sup> Class	6m	N<10	N<30
1.4m³ Class	8m	N<15	N<40
	10m <sup>%2</sup>	N<10	N<30

%1 Usually not more than 100mm in diameter %2 Specified condition for installation shall be required as self-extension attachment is mounted

Remediation of foundation under river dike usually requires soil mixing to 10m deep and prefers WILL Mixing because the project favours simple and prompt preparation of working platform. High mixing performance produce reliable soil mixing even in inhomogeneous and gravel-bearing ground. Also Will Mixing provides various alignment including block treatment and lattice treatment.

Investigations about erosion of sea dike foundation demonstrates efficiency of WILL Mixing at foundation of revetment. High mixing performance guarantees uniform and hard soil mixing block as foundation.

Performance in accessibility is crucial to recovery work. WILL Mixing on conventional excavator assures short assembling and installation of soil mixing even on slope and/or on uneven platform.

Mitigation of the foundation of failed river bank to prevend liquefaction



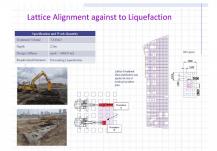
Recovering work after failure of rail embankment due to erthquake



Stabilization of mining tail after earthquake

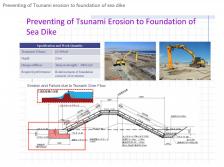


Lattice treatement against to liquefaction for facilities



Foundation of plant facilities in overseas project





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