

2007/10/24:

2008/3/9:

:

(180) (38)

(2.7) (q_t/q_u)
 (%10) (%5) (4 , 5) ,
 (3.5 , 4)
 (3.3 , 3.7) (%10) (%5)
] (%10) [%2.5 + %2.5] (%5)
 [%5 + %5

Abstract

Sand or stone columns are considered one of the efficient methods of improving soft clayey soils. They are cheap, easy to use, and results in increasing the bearing capacity of the soil and decreasing its compressibility. In this research, a series of laboratory tests were performed using small scale columns (Dia. = 38 mm, Depth = 180 mm) inserted in a soft clay layer which was prepared inside steel containers. Different amounts of lime and / or cement were used to stabilize the stone columns to increase its efficiency. Loading tests were performed on each column in order to determine its max. bearing capacity, the efficiency of each additive was determined by comparing the results obtained of treated to untreated columns (q_t / q_u). The results were (2.7) for soils treated with crushed stone only, and (4, 5) for soils treated with crushed stone stabilized with (5%) and (10%) lime respectively. The results also showed (3.5, 4) for soils treated with crushed stone stabilized with (5%) and (10%) cement respectively. The results of stabilizing stone columns with lime and cement showed that (q_t / q_u) were (3.3, 3.7) for soils treated with crushed stone stabilized with (2.5% lime + 2.5% cement) and (5% lime + 5% cement) respectively.

: **.1**

(2)
AASHTO

(C)
.4 .1 .3

)

.(()
: " **.2 .3**

(Compression index = 0.8 – 1.3)

)

: (300X300X500 , ($p_o/C_u = 0.2 - 0.3$)
"

[11]

38 mm)

.(diameter Tube Sampler

[2,3,4,5,6,7]

(Triaxial Test - UU test)
)

: **.2**

.(Swedish Static Cone

: **.3**

: " **.1 .3**

.1 .1 .3

%11)

.(%37

%52 ,
(1)

.2 .1 .3

(80X80X6 mm)

[8]

.(1 – 10)

.3 .1 .3

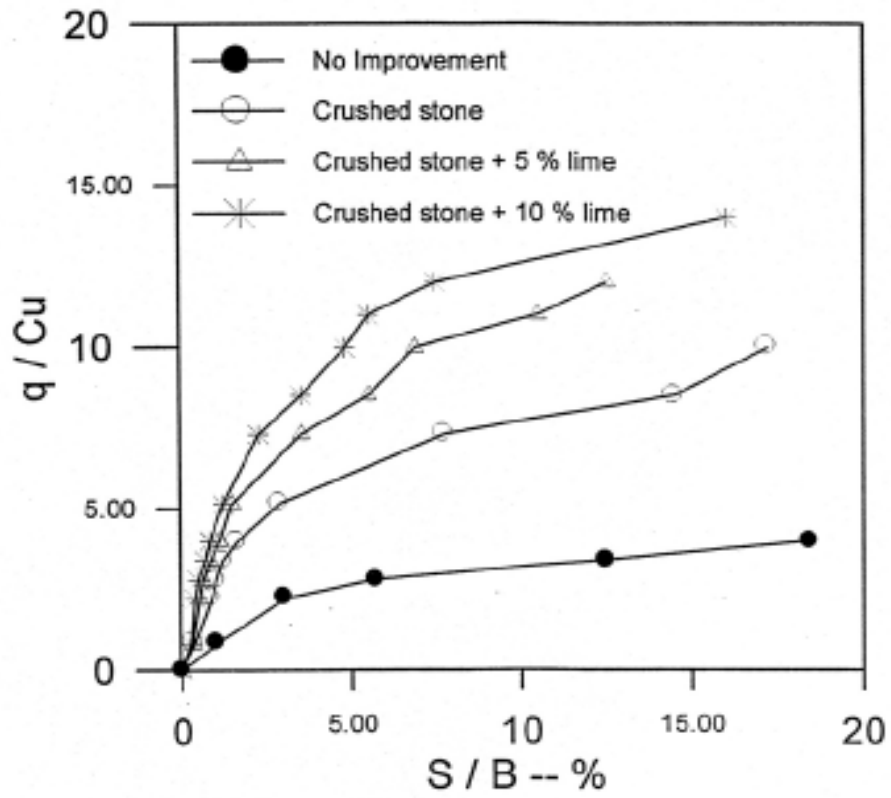
<p>) (Bulging Failure) (2) .(Punching Failure (S/B) (q_t/q_u) (%5) (%10) (2.7 , 4.5)</p>	<p>") .(: %5 + %10 + %5 + %10 + + %2.5 + (%5) %2.5 %5 + %5 + (%10)</p>
<p>.2 .4 (3) (S/B) (q/C_u) ($q/C_u = 10.5$, 12.5)) (S/B= 12 , 19) (%10) (%5)</p>	<p>.4 " , (q/C_u) " , (S/B)</p>
<p>(4) " (S/B) (q_t/q_u) S/B=) ($q_t/q_u = 3.5$, 4) %5) (5 (%10) ((%10) (%10) .3 .4</p>	<p>(q_t/q_u) .(S/B) .1 .4 (1) (S/B) (q/C_u) (%10) (%10) (%5) " .3 .4</p>
<p>" + %2.5) , (%5) (%2.5) (%5 + %5) q/C_u) (5) (%10 .(S/B= 13) (= 12 , 13 " (6) (S/B) (q_t/q_u) ($q_t/q_u = 3.3$, 3.7)</p>	<p>(10) (q/C_u) (S/B= 17)) (S/B= 13) (13) (S/B= 18) (14) , (%5 . (%10) " " [1,7]</p>

: (1)

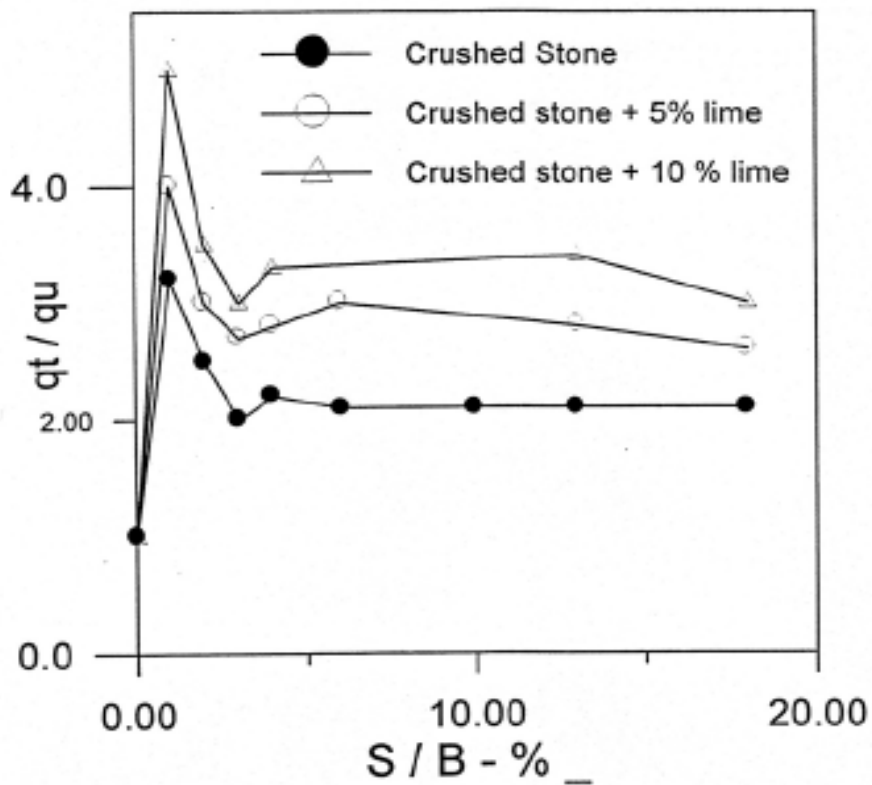
44 %	
27 %	
17 %	()
2.71	
11	
52	
37	

: (2)

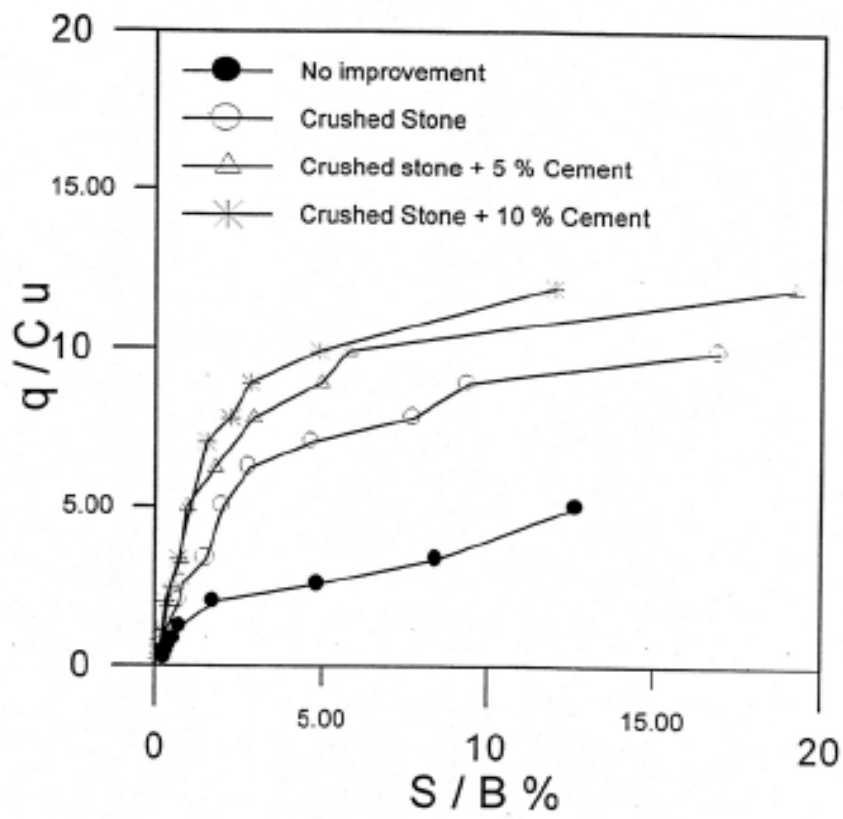
Chemical Analysis	Lime	Grade C
Calcium Hydroxide (Ca(OH)_2) by weight%	78	75
Unhydrated Lime(CaO) %	9	9
Free Water	10	2



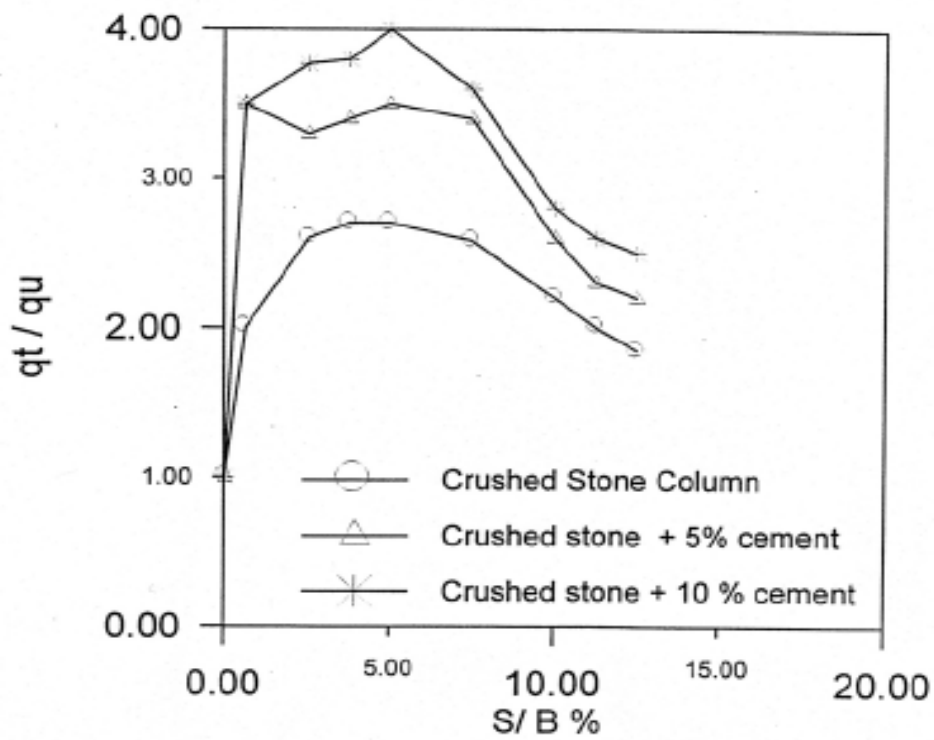
S/B q/C_u : (1)



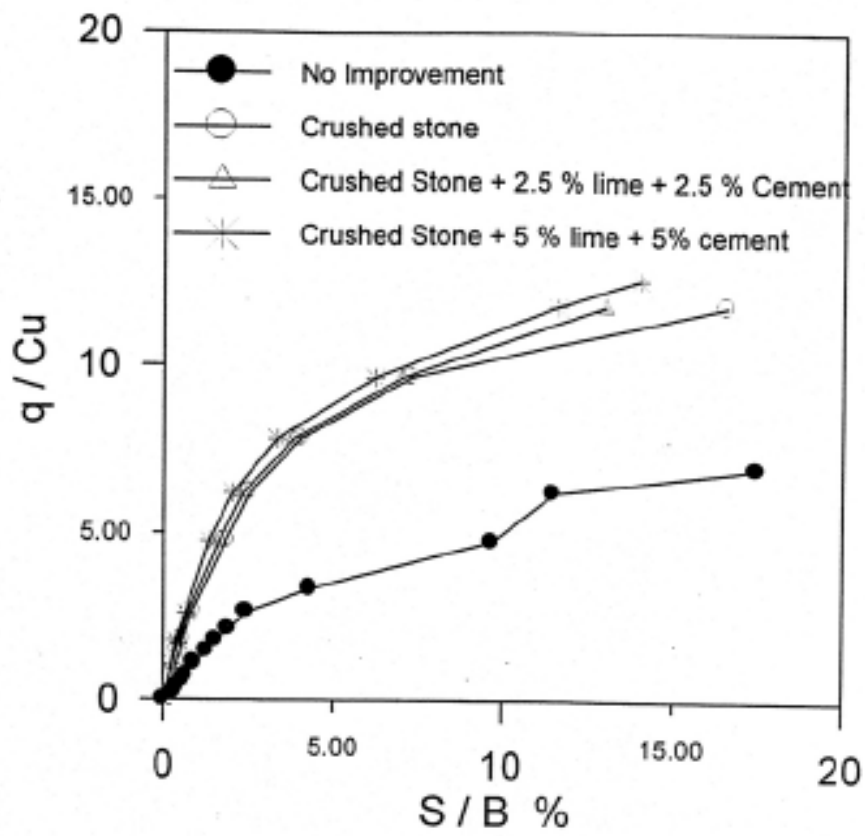
S/B q_t/q_u : (2)



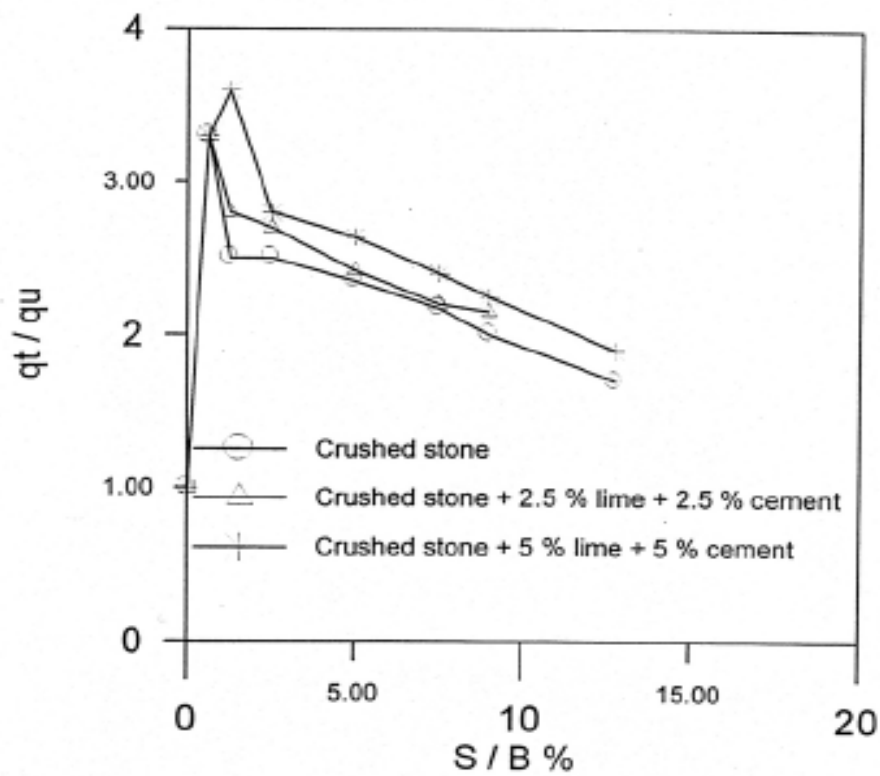
S/B q/C_u : (3)



S/B q_t/q_u : (4)



S/B q/C_u : (5)



S/B q_t/q_u : (6)

