

S=1 : 1000



D=42.3
NO. 0 ~ +42.3

Figure 1: Cross-section diagram of a retaining wall. The wall is shown in profile, with dimensions in millimeters. The top width is 550mm, the base width is 520mm, and the height is 1500mm. The wall is labeled "基礎コンクリート" (Foundation Concrete) and "嵩上げコンクリート (A)" (Raising Concrete (A)). The concrete strength is given as $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$. The wall is supported by a "畦畔盛土" (Rising Embankment) with a height of 150mm and a slope of 1:1.0. The embankment is labeled "畦畔盛土" and "L1=0.4". The wall is located next to a "宅地" (Residential Land). The wall is shown with a red outline.

基礎盛土
L1=0.4
750 150
300 150 150
基礎コンクリート
 $\sigma=18\text{N/mm}^2$
520
張コンクリート (A)
 $\sigma=18\text{N/mm}^2$
床掘 =0.2
埋戻 =0.1
盛土 =0.1

C-C断面

The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a foundation system. It features a base concrete slab (基礎コンクリート) with a width of 750mm and a height of 150mm. A pile cap (盛土) is shown on top of the slab, with a width of 150mm and a height of 150mm. The distance between the centerlines of the piles is L=0.4m. The concrete strength for both components is specified as $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$. The ground level is indicated by a dashed line labeled "宅地". Dimensions for the pile diameter are given as 520mm.

基礎コンクリート
 $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$

盛土
 $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$

L=0.4

750 150 150 150 520

宅地

床掘 = 0.2
埋戻 = 0.1
盛土 = 0.1

[illegible]

Figure 1: Cross-section diagram of a foundation structure. The diagram shows a concrete slab (基礎コンクリート) with a width of 520mm and a thickness of 150mm. Above the slab is a layer of compacted soil (畦畔盛土) with a width of 350mm and a height of 150mm. The soil is reinforced with a steel bar (L1=0.4). The concrete slab is reinforced with a steel bar (σ=18N/mm²). The diagram also shows a cross-section of a concrete wall (コンクリート壁) with a width of 150mm and a height of 150mm. The wall is reinforced with a steel bar (σ=18N/mm²). The diagram is labeled with dimensions and material properties.

S=1:50

[illegible]

$D=26.0$

$+149.1 \sim +175.1$

G-G断面

峠上げコンクリート(A)
 $\sigma=18N/mm^2$

畦畔盛土
 $L1=0.6$
1:1.0
350
150
180
150
150
520

宅地

基礎コンクリート
 $\sigma=18N/mm^2$

床版 $=0.1$
埋戻 $=0.1$
盛土 $=0.2$

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional diagram of a foundation. It shows a base concrete layer (基礎コンクリート) with a width of 520mm and a height of 380mm. Above this is a pile cap concrete layer (嵩上げコンクリート(A)) with a width of 350mm and a height of 150mm. The total width of the foundation is 350mm, and the total height is 530mm. The distance from the center of the pile to the edge of the base concrete is L1=0.6m. The diagram also shows the surrounding soil (畦畔盛土) and the ground level (宅地). The concrete strength is given as $\sigma=18\text{N/mm}^2$. The diagram includes dimensions for the pile cap (350, 150, 380, 520) and the base concrete (520). The distance from the center of the pile to the edge of the base concrete is L1=0.6m. The diagram also shows the surrounding soil (畦畔盛土) and the ground level (宅地). The concrete strength is given as $\sigma=18\text{N/mm}^2$.

床掘 = 0.1
 埋戻 = 0.1
 盛土 = 0.2

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional diagram of a retaining wall. The wall is composed of a base concrete slab (基礎コンクリート) and a top concrete slab (嵩上げコンクリート). The wall is divided into two sections, (A) and (B). Section (A) has a height of 350mm and a width of 150mm. Section (B) has a height of 260mm and a width of 150mm. The base concrete slab has a width of 520mm. The wall is reinforced with steel bars (L1=0.5). The concrete strength is specified as $\sigma=18\text{N/mm}^2$. The diagram also shows the soil (盛土) and the retaining wall (床掘). Dimensions are given in mm.

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional diagram of a bridge pier. The diagram shows a central pier with a width of 520 units at the base. The pier is composed of concrete (コンクリート) with a strength of $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$. The top of the pier is labeled '嵩上げコンクリート (A)' (Elevated Concrete (A)) with a strength of $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$. The pier is surrounded by soil (盛土) with a height of $L1 = 0.5$ on the left and $L2 = 0.5$ on the right. The soil is labeled '畦畔盛土' (Side Embankment Soil). The base of the pier is labeled '基礎コンクリート' (Foundation Concrete) with a strength of $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$. The diagram also shows dimensions for the pier's width at different levels: 350, 150, 150, and 350. A red line indicates the centerline of the pier.

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional diagram of a bridge pier. The diagram shows a central pier with a width of 520 units at the base. The pier is composed of concrete (コンクリート) with a strength of $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$. The top of the pier is labeled '嵩上げコンクリート (A)' (Elevated Concrete (A)) with a strength of $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$. The pier is surrounded by soil (盛土) with a height of $L1 = 0.5$ on the left and $L2 = 0.5$ on the right. The soil is labeled '畦畔盛土' (Side Embankment Soil). The base of the pier is labeled '基礎コンクリート' (Foundation Concrete) with a strength of $\sigma = 18\text{N/mm}^2$. The diagram also shows dimensions for the pier's width at different levels: 350, 150, 150, and 350. A red line indicates the centerline of the pier.

工事名	かんがい排水事業 江田川之内地区 水路改修工事		
図面名	計画図		
年月日			
尺 度	図 示	図面番号	1
会社名	広島県土地改良事業団体連合会		
事業主体	三 次 市		