

FIGURE 2: TYPICAL BUTTRESS FILL SLOPE (modified after Scullin, 1982)

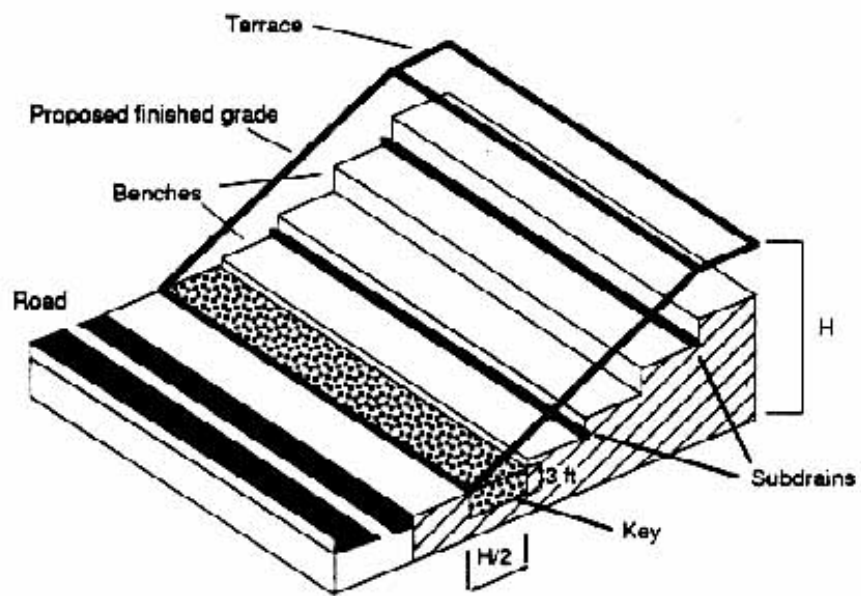
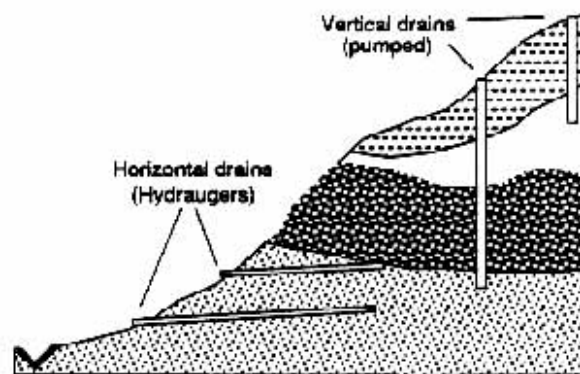


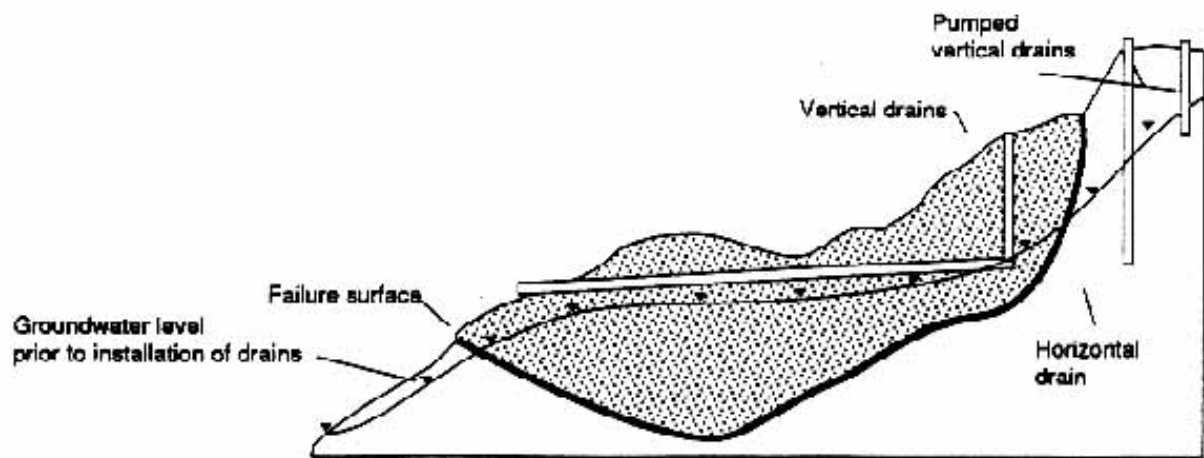
Diagram #1

FIGURE 3: HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DRAINS INSTALLED FOR SURFACE DRAINAGE CONTROL (modified after Gedney and Weber, 1978)



A. Horizontal and vertical drains to lower groundwater in natural slope

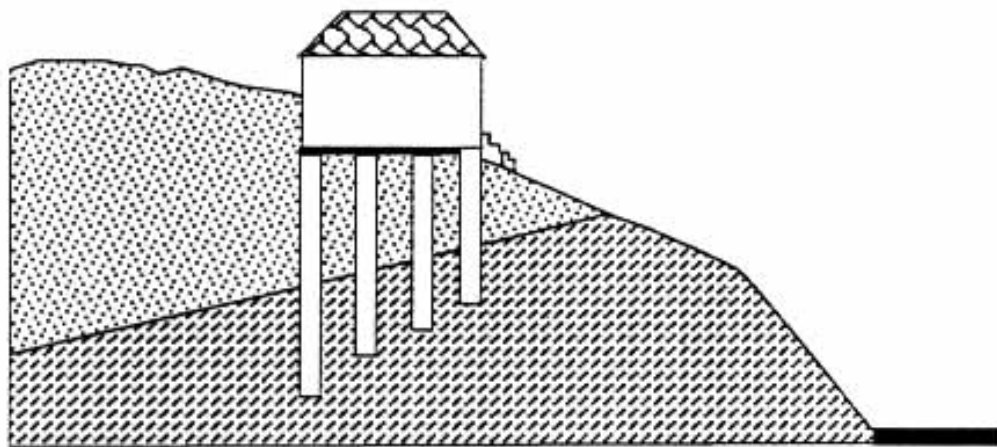
Diagram #2



B. Stabilization of landslide by dewatering; generally used in conjunction with other methods of stabilization

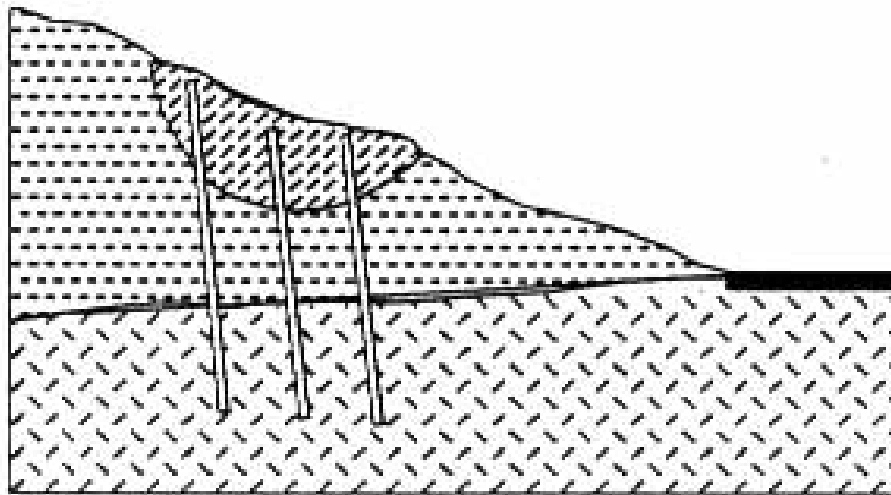
Diagram #3

FIGURE 6: COMMON USES FOR PILES IN SLOPE STABILIZATION



A. Piles used as foundations for structures constructed on compressible soils

Diagram #4



B. Piles used to stabilize shallow rotational landslide

Diagram #5

FIGURE 5: TYPICAL ROCK BOLT

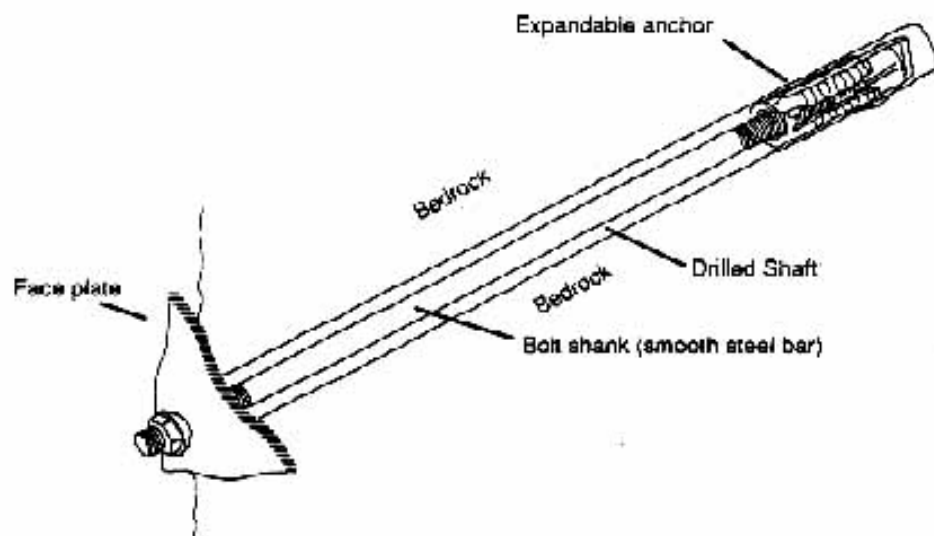


Diagram #6

FIGURE 4: TYPICAL SOIL NAIL

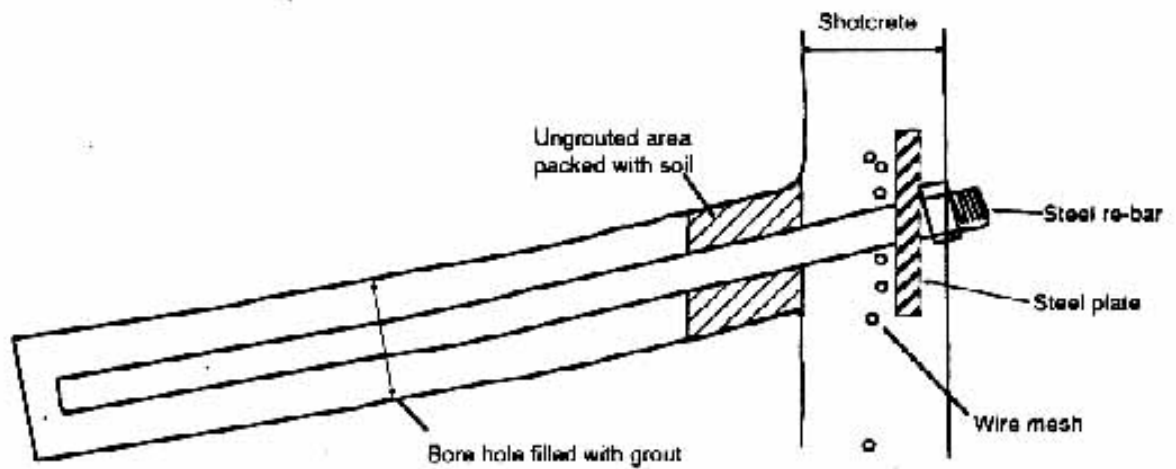


Diagram #7

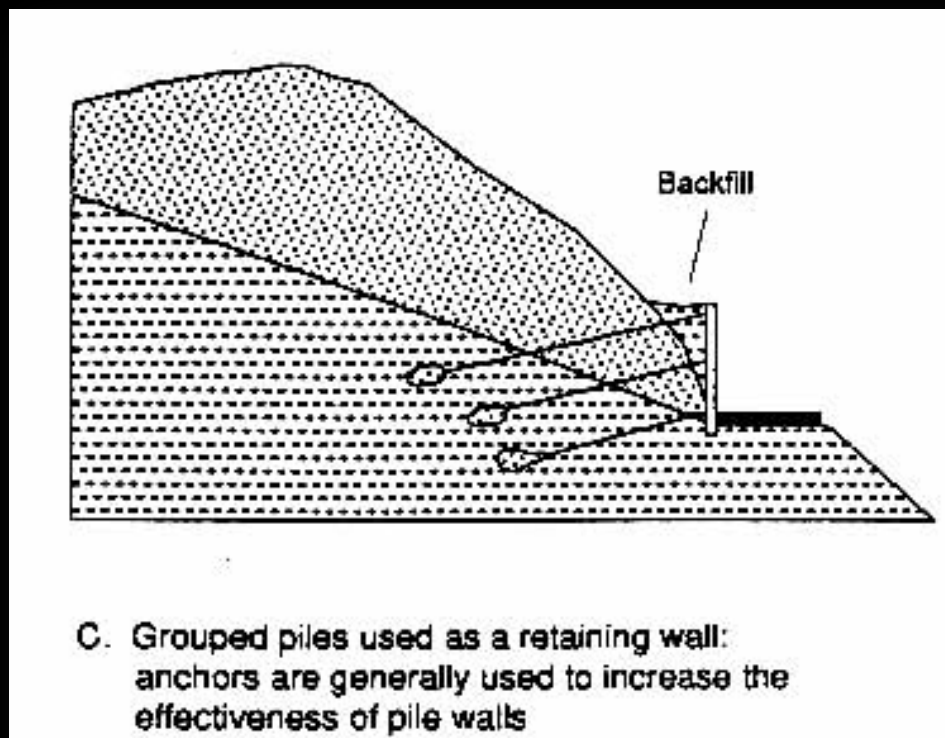


Diagram #8

FIGURE 7: RETAINING WALL USING GROUTED TIE-BACKS

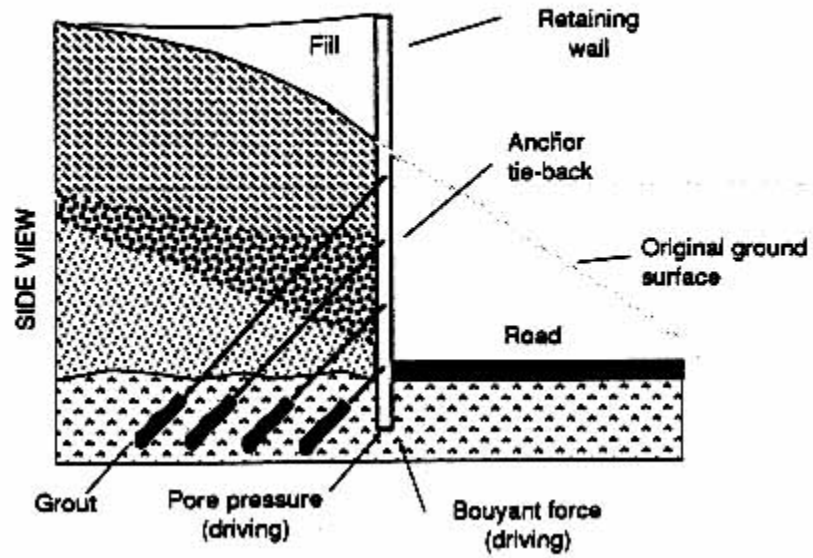
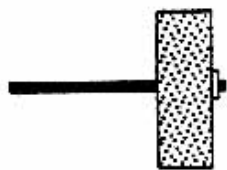
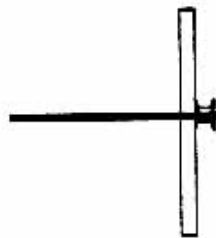


Diagram #9

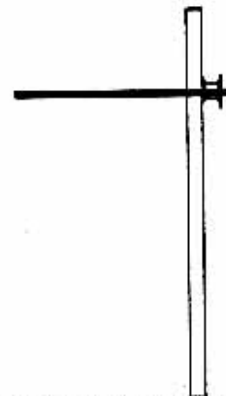
FIGURE 8: PASSIVE SOIL RESISTANCE ANCHORS & RETAINING WALL USING PASSIVE RESISTANCE



Concrete block anchor:
concrete or reinforced concrete
block or wall



Sheet-pile anchor:
tie rods located in center
of sheet piling



Cantilever sheet-pile anchor:
tie rods located higher than
center of sheet piling

Diagram #10

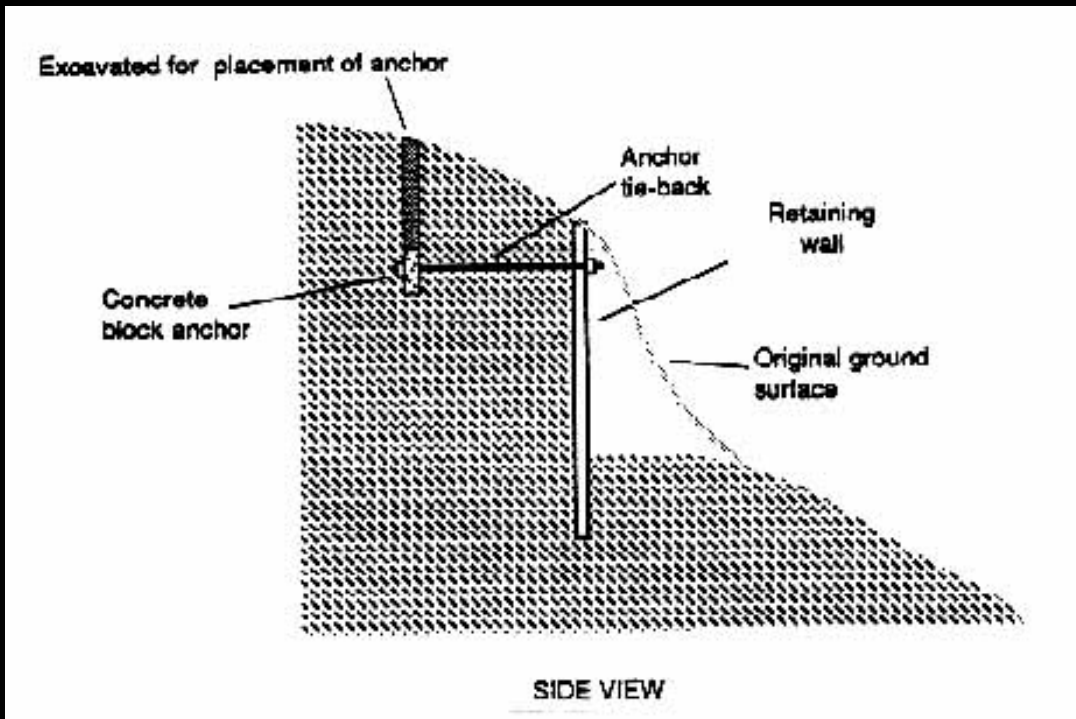


Diagram #11

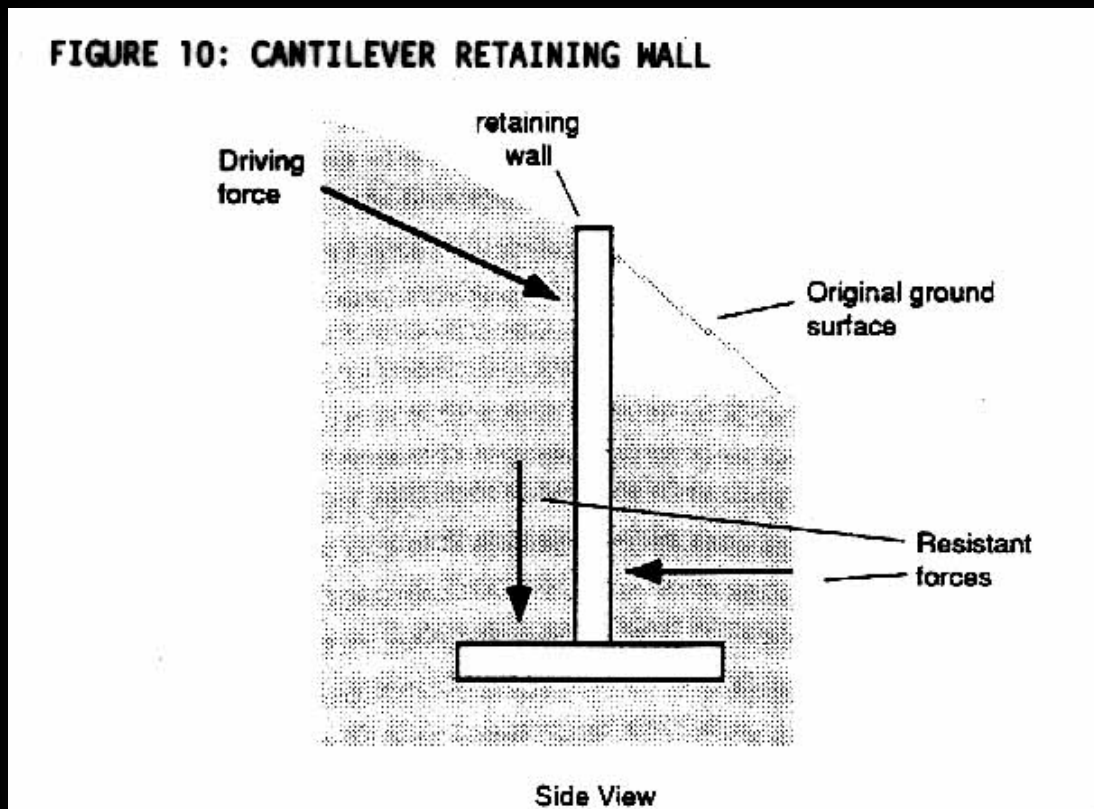


Diagram #12