

# Sewerage Technologies

Sewerage System Services

Float-less Method for Manholes

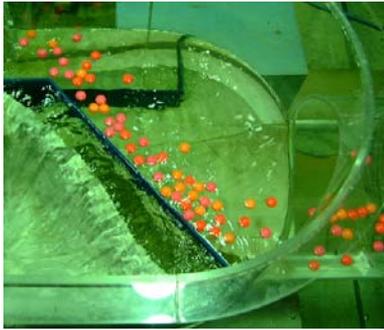
Renovation Design Software for Aging Sewers  
using Non-linear Crack Analysis: SPRana

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# Sewerage System Services

## Diversion weir

- To provide effective separation technology for floating trash in a combined sewer system.



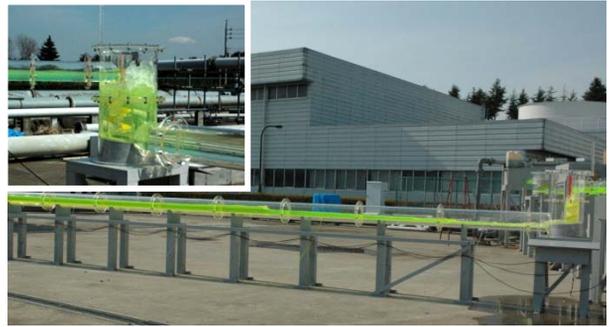
## Drop shaft

- To determine the dimensions of various types of drop shafts



## Long inverted siphon

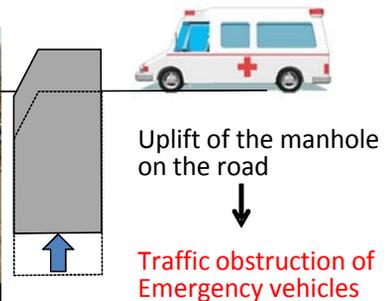
- To propose air treatment technology and countermeasures against surging and hydraulic bore.



## Float-less Method for Manholes

### Background

- Many manholes were uplifted due to soil liquefaction during earthquakes such as the 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake.
- The uplift of sewer manhole causes serious damages to the function of sewer system and traffic obstruction of emergency vehicles.
- A countermeasure named 'Float-less method' was developed to prevent the uplift of sewer manholes during earthquakes (Pat. No. 4603852).



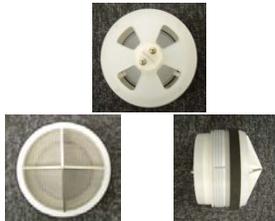
Floating manhole due to the 2011 off the Pacific Coast of Tohoku Earthquake

### Features of 'Float-less Method'

- The float-less method prevents the uplift of manholes by installing dissipation valves on an existing manhole and release excess pore water pressure through the valves
- The dissipating valves are installed with the exclusive drilling machinery.
- The work is speedy and needs no excavation.
- The construction cost can be significantly reduced because of no replacement of manholes.



Drilling Machinery



Dissipation valve



Drilling in the manhole



Installation of the valves

Float-less method

### NK centrifuge testing

NK's geotechnical centrifuge was used to verify the effectiveness of the float-less manhole and prepare its design standard.



The centrifuge model test

Country	Project	Reference Page
Japan	13,800 manholes will be installed globally by 2016	-

# Renovation Design Software for Aging Sewers using Non-linear Crack Analysis : SPRana



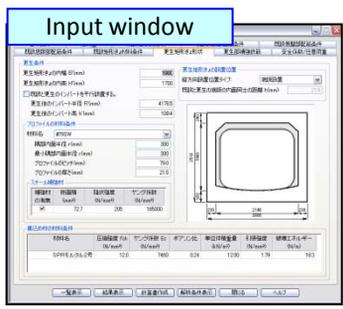
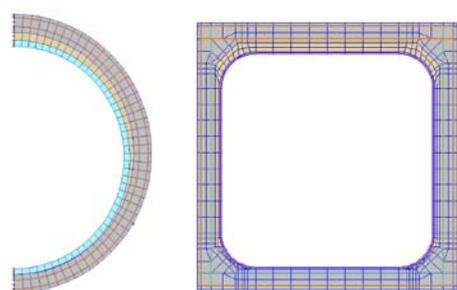
Under renewal works      After renewal works  
Renewal of an aging sewer with the SPR method

To evaluate the load-carrying capacity of aging and renovated RC sewers, a non-linear FEM analysis (SPRana), taking crack behavior into account has been developed to update and replace the current design practice of using semi-composite renovation method based on the limit state design concept.

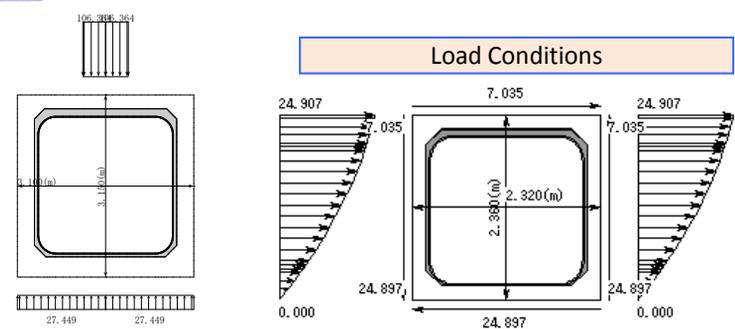
### Features of 'SPRana'

- Sprang (Sewage Pipe Renewal Analysis System) is a design-oriented computing software for the SPR (Sewage Pipe Renewal) method which is a renovation method for aging sewers.
- SPRana contains an automatic mesh-generation function for various types of the cross-sections of sewers, such as pipe, box culvert, horseshoe culvert and so on. It also has a windows-type input-output feature to facilitate its operation.
- Not only verification against dead load & live load but also verification against seismic load can be made for the sewers based on the responded displacement method.

### Automatic mesh-generation function



### Load Conditions

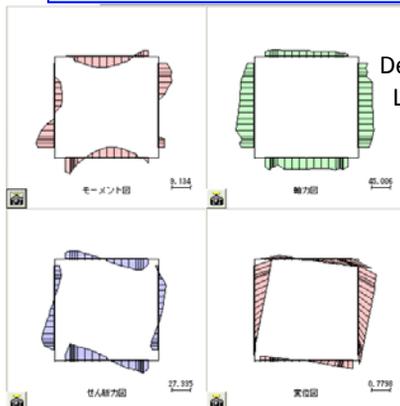


### Verification against seismic load

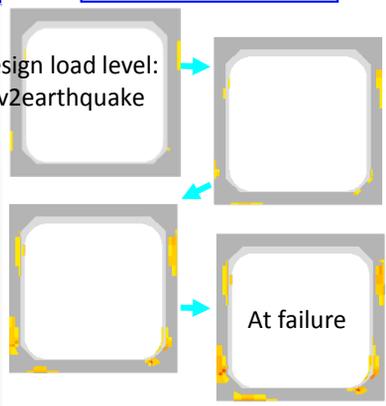
#### Verification results screen

使用限界状態に関する結果				
結果				
設計荷重での心算計法による発生力				
部材位置				
最終限界状態 - 剛性モーメント				
(γ <sub>1</sub> )設計荷重時の発生断面力	M (kN・m)	5,295	9,134	7,664
構造耐震係数	γ <sub>1</sub>	1.1	1.1	1.1
設計断面力	M <sub>d</sub> (kN・m)	5,760	10,047	8,430
最大発生断面力	M <sub>u</sub> (kN・m)	8,027	50,259	41,036
材料係数	γ <sub>2</sub>	1.3	1.3	1.3
設計断面力	M <sub>sd</sub> (kN・m)	4,750	29,727	24,282
構造耐震係数	γ <sub>2</sub>	1.3	1.3	1.3
照査	γ <sub>1</sub> M <sub>d</sub> /M <sub>sd</sub> ≤ 1.0	×	0.372	0.362
最終限界状態 - せん断力				
部材位置				
最終限界状態時の発生断面力				
(γ <sub>1</sub> )設計荷重時の発生断面力	V (kN)	13,319	19,104	27,335
構造耐震係数	γ <sub>1</sub>	1.1	1.1	1.1
設計断面力	V <sub>d</sub> (kN)	14,650	21,014	30,069
最大発生断面力	V <sub>u</sub> (kN)	23,476	81,082	64,006
材料係数	γ <sub>2</sub>	1.3	1.3	1.3
設計断面力	V <sub>sd</sub> (kN)	19,991	47,979	37,879
構造耐震係数	γ <sub>2</sub>	1.1	1.1	1.1
照査	γ <sub>1</sub> V <sub>d</sub> /V <sub>sd</sub> ≤ 1.0	×	0.482	0.873

#### Sectional force distribution



#### Crack propagation



### Features of SPRna