



**TYPICAL CROSS SECTION**

NOT TO SCALE

NOTES

1. This figure is not for construction. It should only be used for information pertaining to potential design concepts. Final design should be based on site-specific conditions and accomplished by a geotechnical engineer licensed as a professional engineer.
2. Possible caving soil conditions may require that the subdrain pipe and backfill be placed concurrently with the trench excavation.
3. Extend pipe by means of a tightline to a suitable discharge point. Where subdrain pipe changes to a tightline, provide impervious dam (concrete or clay) so as to force all water into the tightline (see Figure 2-8).
4. Drain backfill should be compacted to a relatively dense condition (see Report Section 7.2.1).
5. Perforated or slotted subdrain pipe; tight joints; sloped to drain (6"/100' min. slope); provide clean-outs; min. diameter: 6 inches.
6. Perforated pipe holes (1/8-in. to 3/8-in. dia.) to be in lower half of pipe with lower quarter segment unperforated for water flow. Slotted pipe to have 1/8" maximum slot width.

- MATERIALS**
1. Drainage Sand and Gravel should meet the following gradation (Modified City of Seattle Mineral Aggregate Type 26):

Sieve Size	% Passing by Weight
1-inch	100
3/4-inch	85 to 95
1/4-inch	30 to 60
No. 8	20 to 50
No. 50	3 to 12
No. 200	0 to 1
(by wet sieving)	(non-plastic fines)

An alternative to drainage sand and gravel is City of Seattle Mineral Aggregate Type 6 (washed sand).

2. Washed 3/8" pea gravel to meet City of Seattle Mineral Aggregate Type 9.

Seattle Landslide Study Seattle Public Utilities Seattle, Washington	
<b>TYPICAL TRENCH SUBDRAIN INTERCEPTOR TRENCH AND FINGER DRAIN</b>	
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<b>SHANNON &amp; WILSON, INC.</b> Geotechnical and Environmental Consultants	<b>FIG. 2-7</b> Sheet 1 of 2