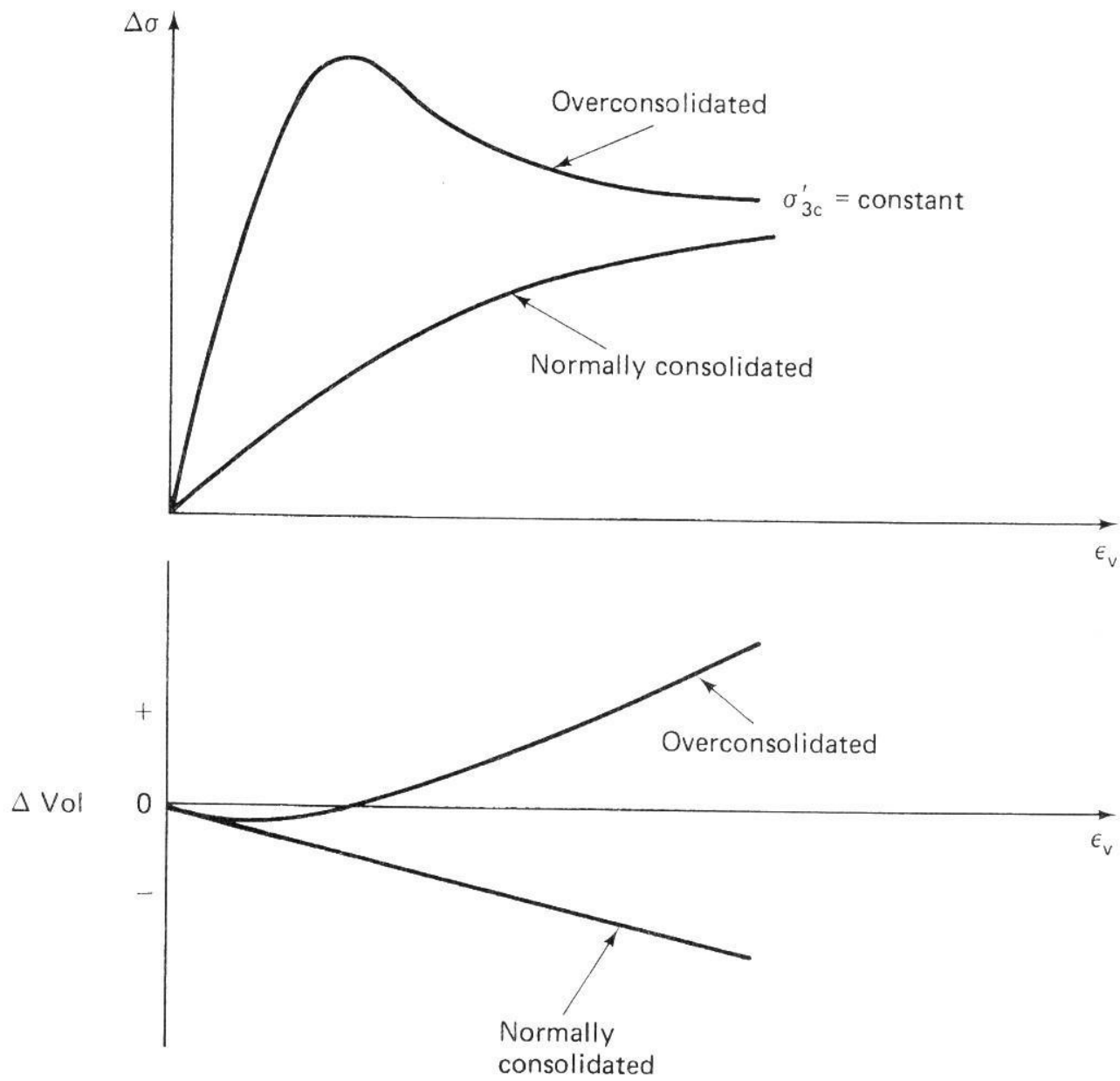
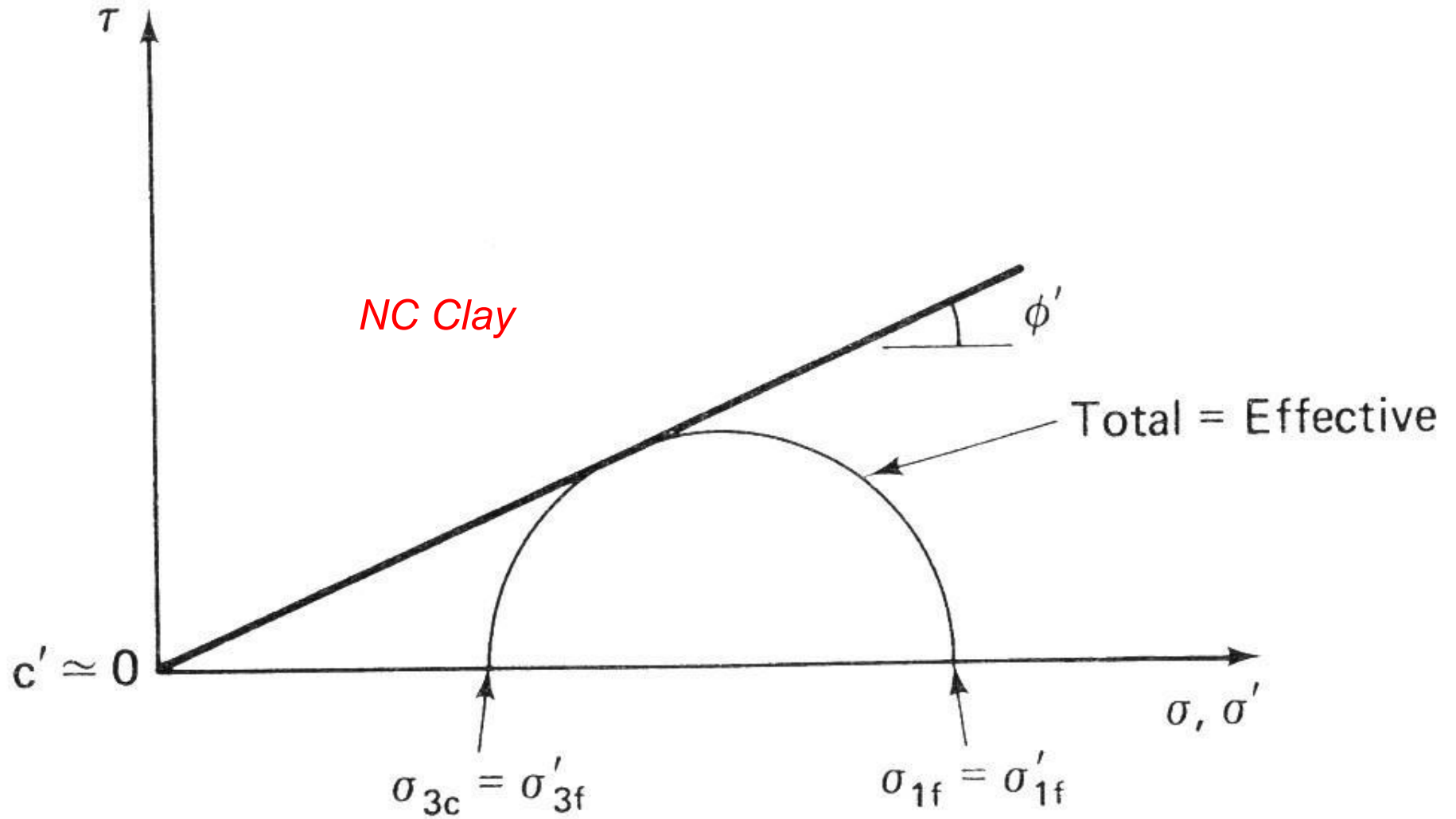


# Shear Strength of Clays

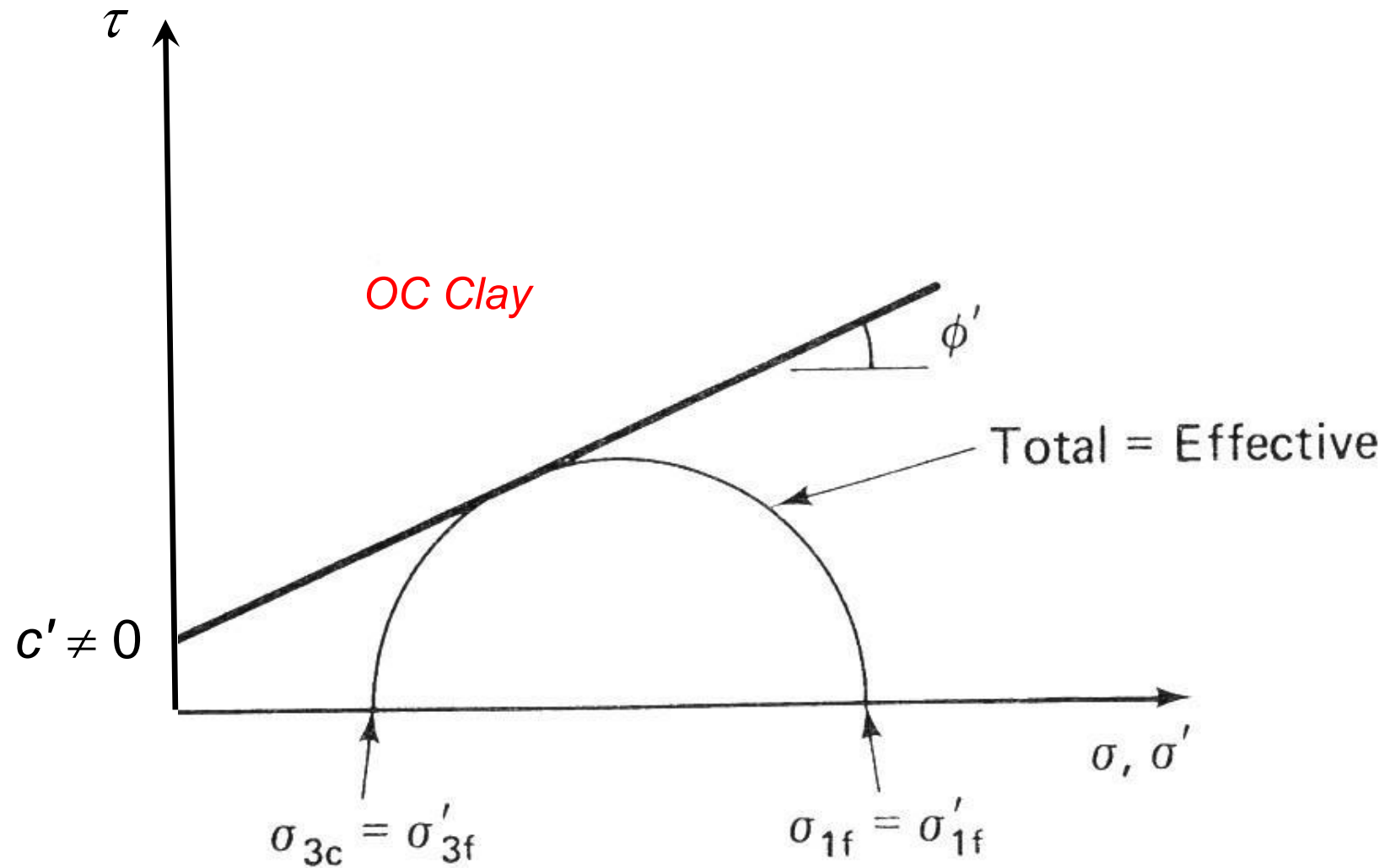


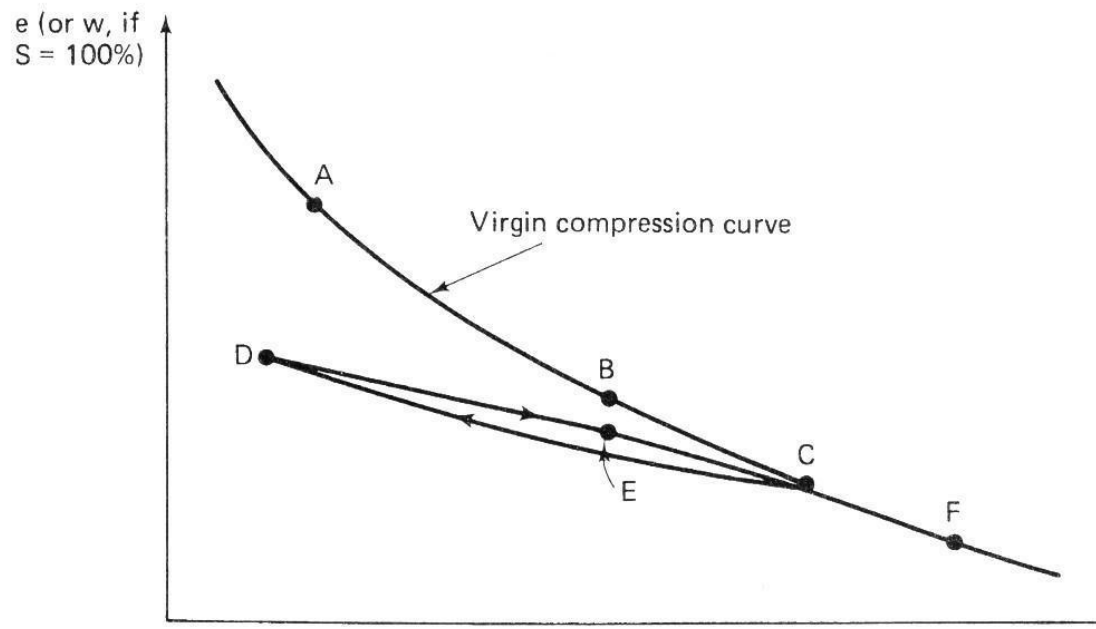
(Holtz & Kovacs, *An Introduction to Geotechnical Engineering*, 1981)

# Consolidated-Drained (CD) Triaxial Compression Test

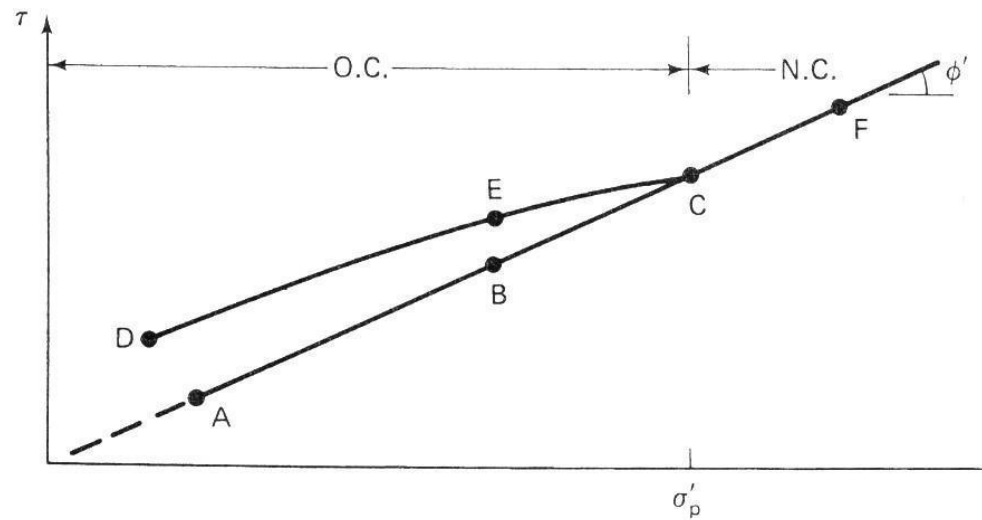


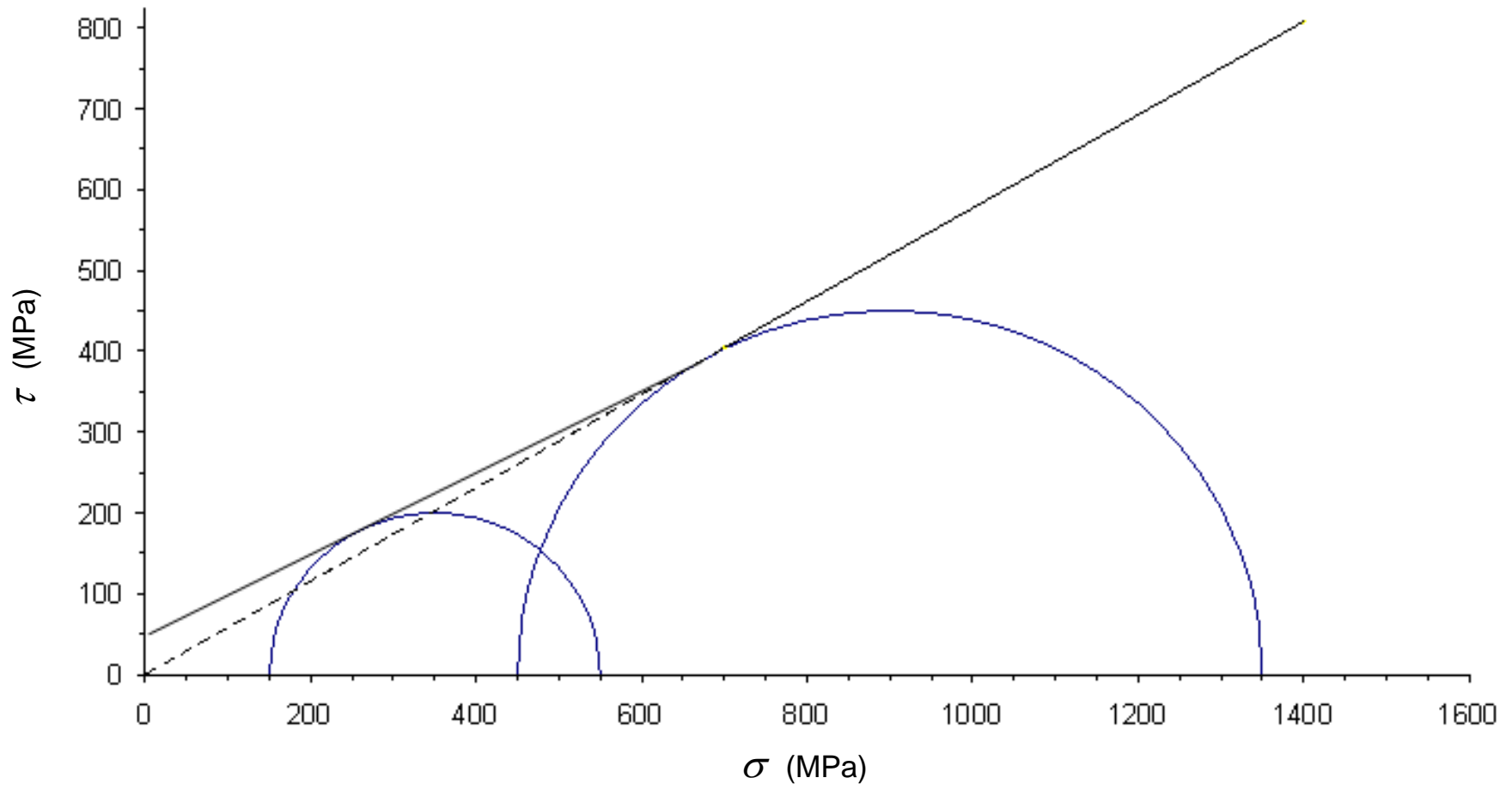
## Consolidated-Drained (CD) Triaxial Compression Test

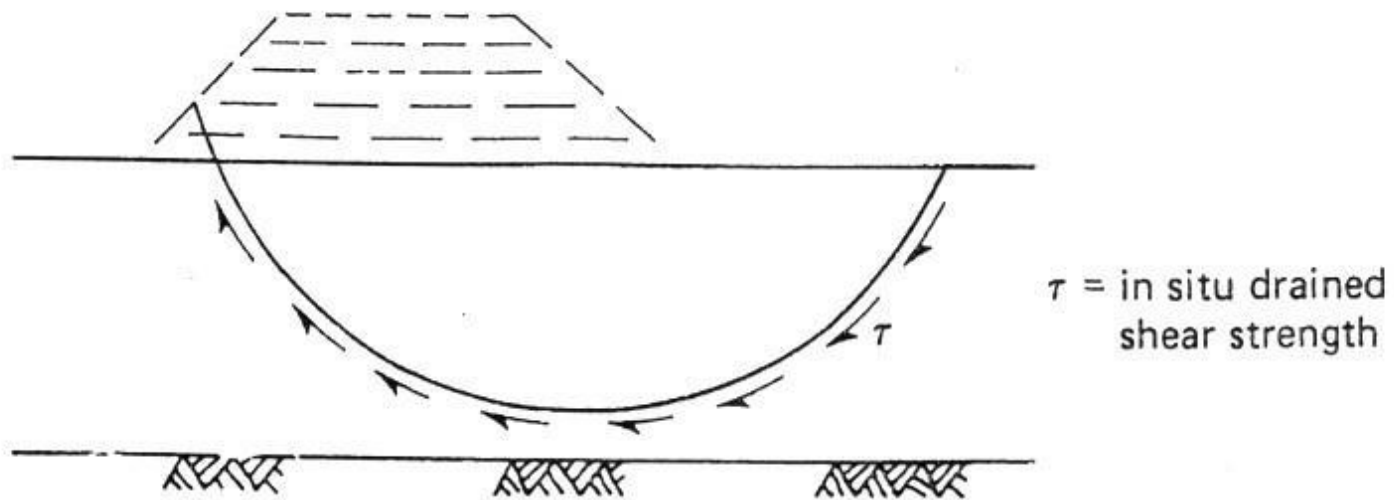




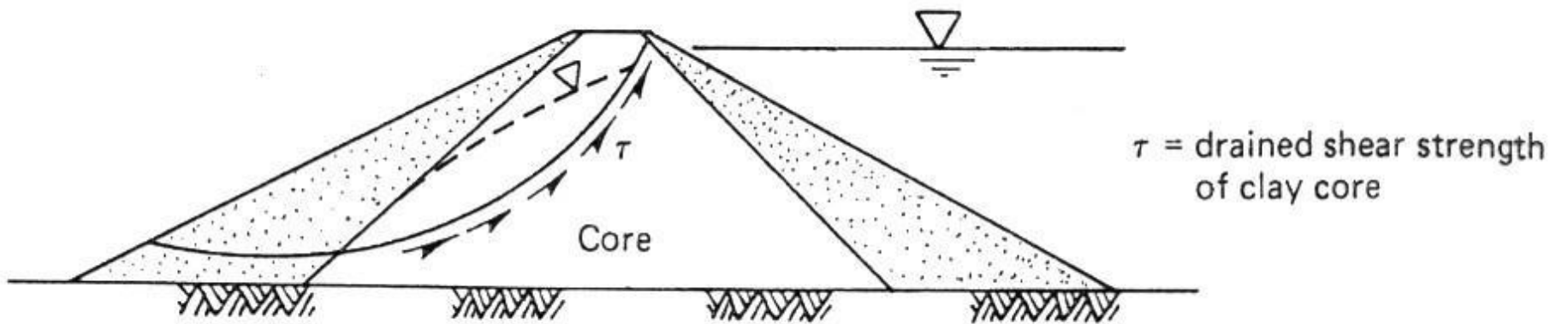
(a)



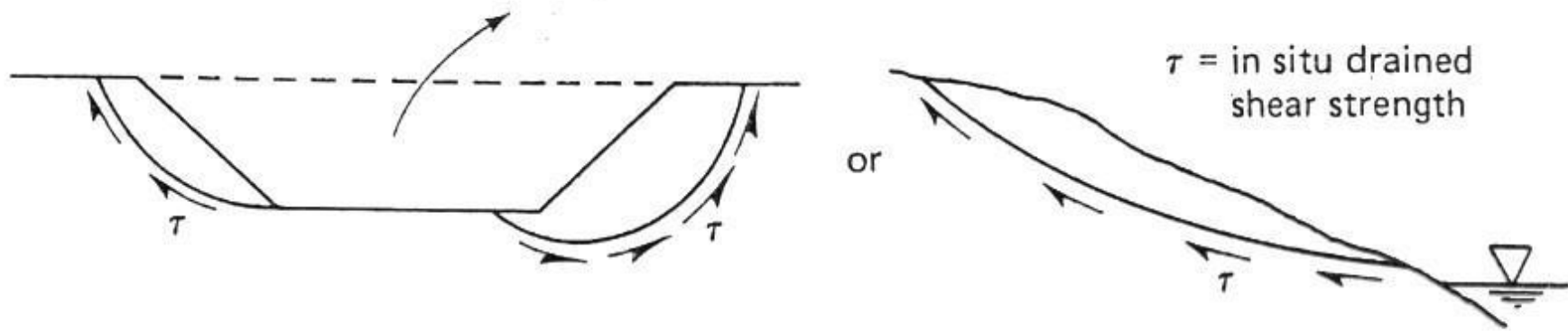




(a) Embankment constructed very slowly, in layers, over a soft clay deposit

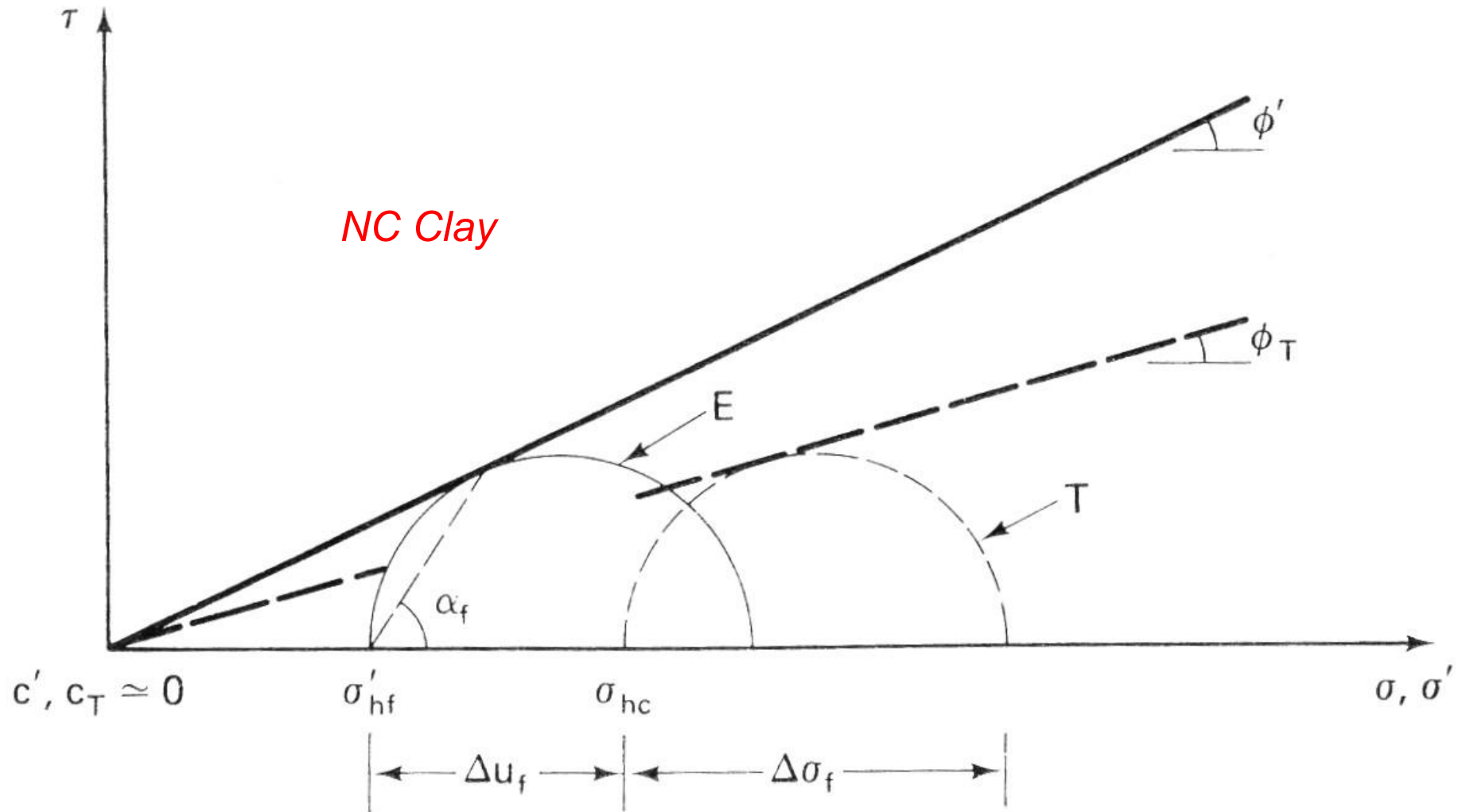


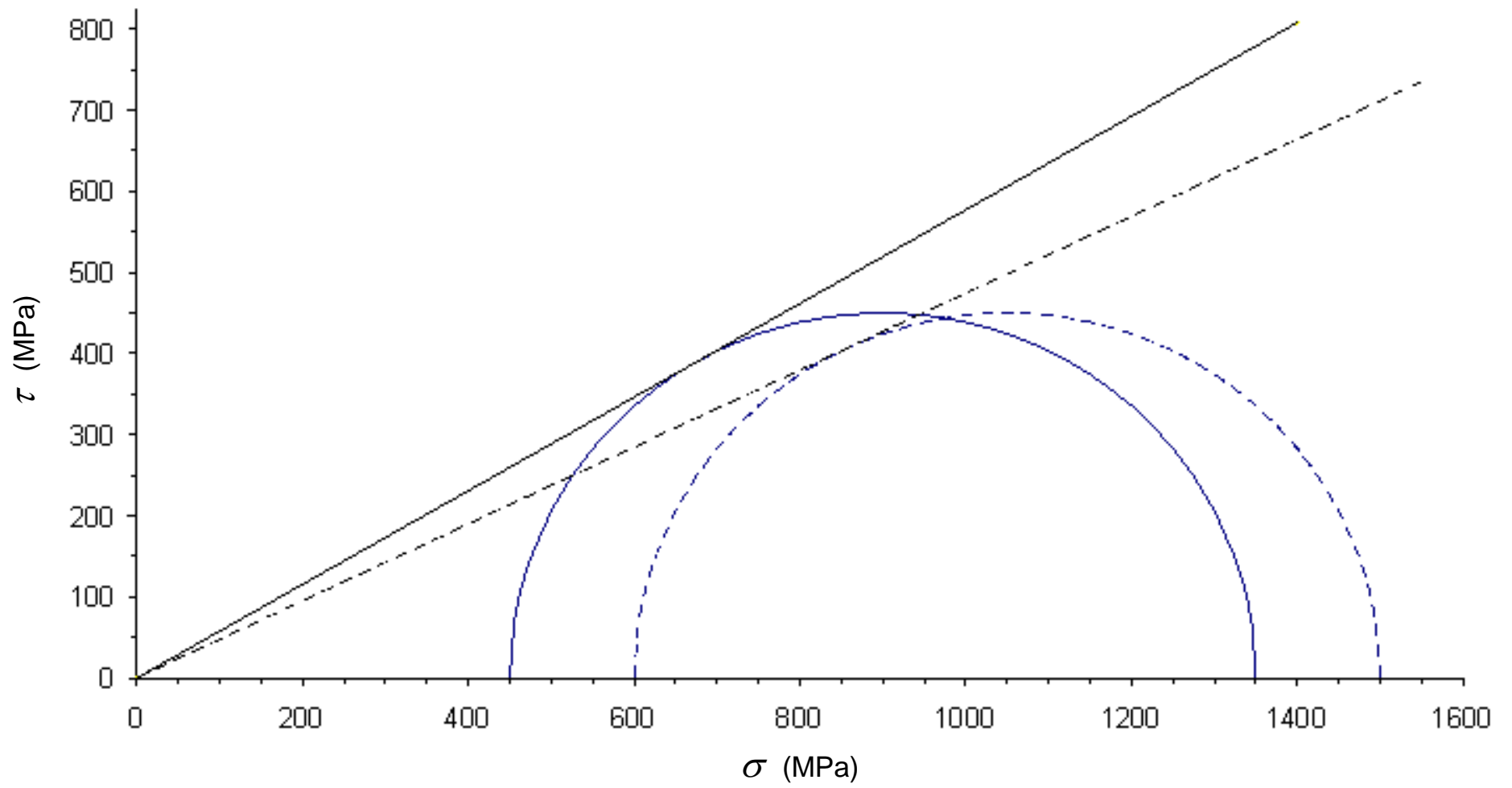
(b) Earth dam with steady-state seepage



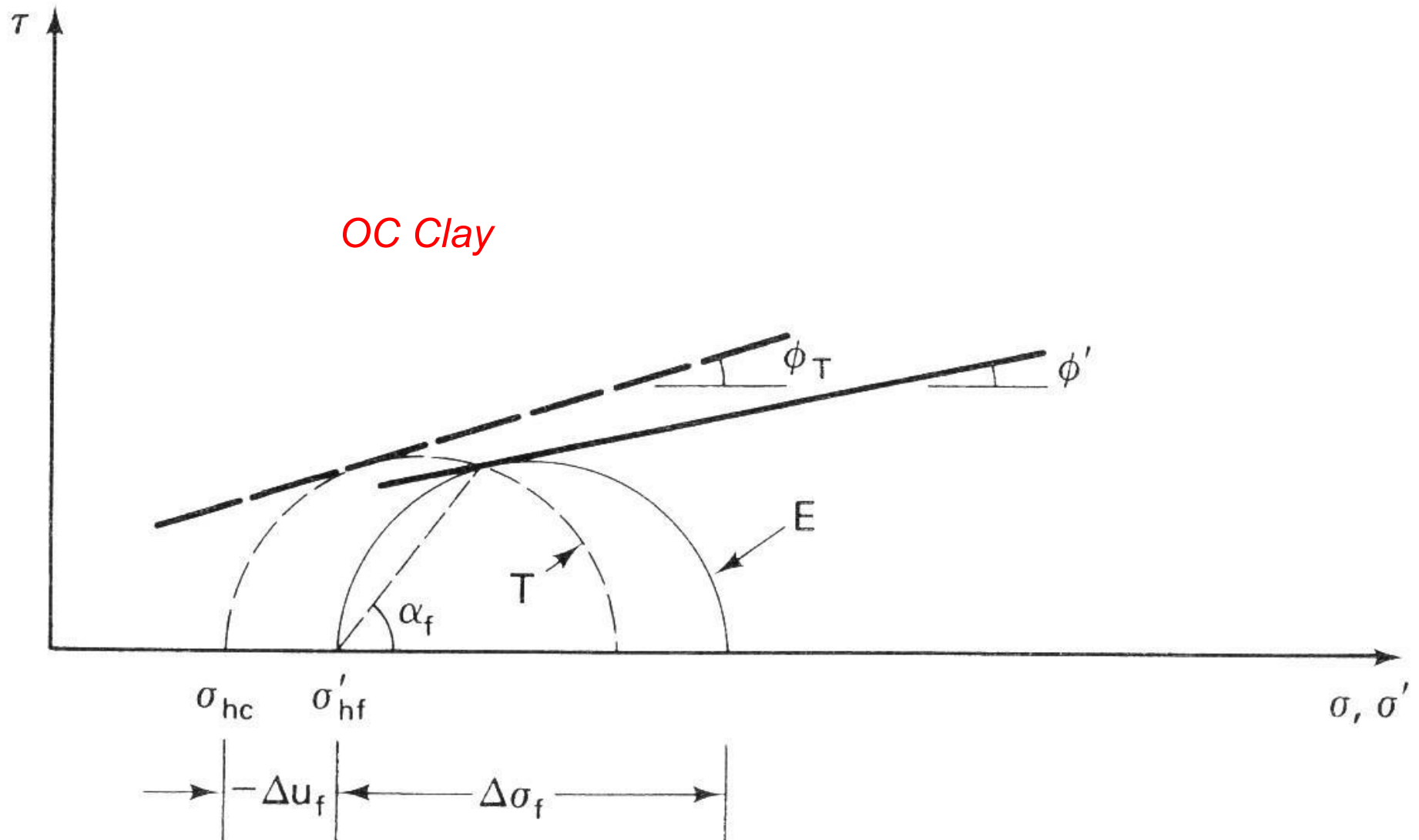
(c) Excavation or natural slope in clay

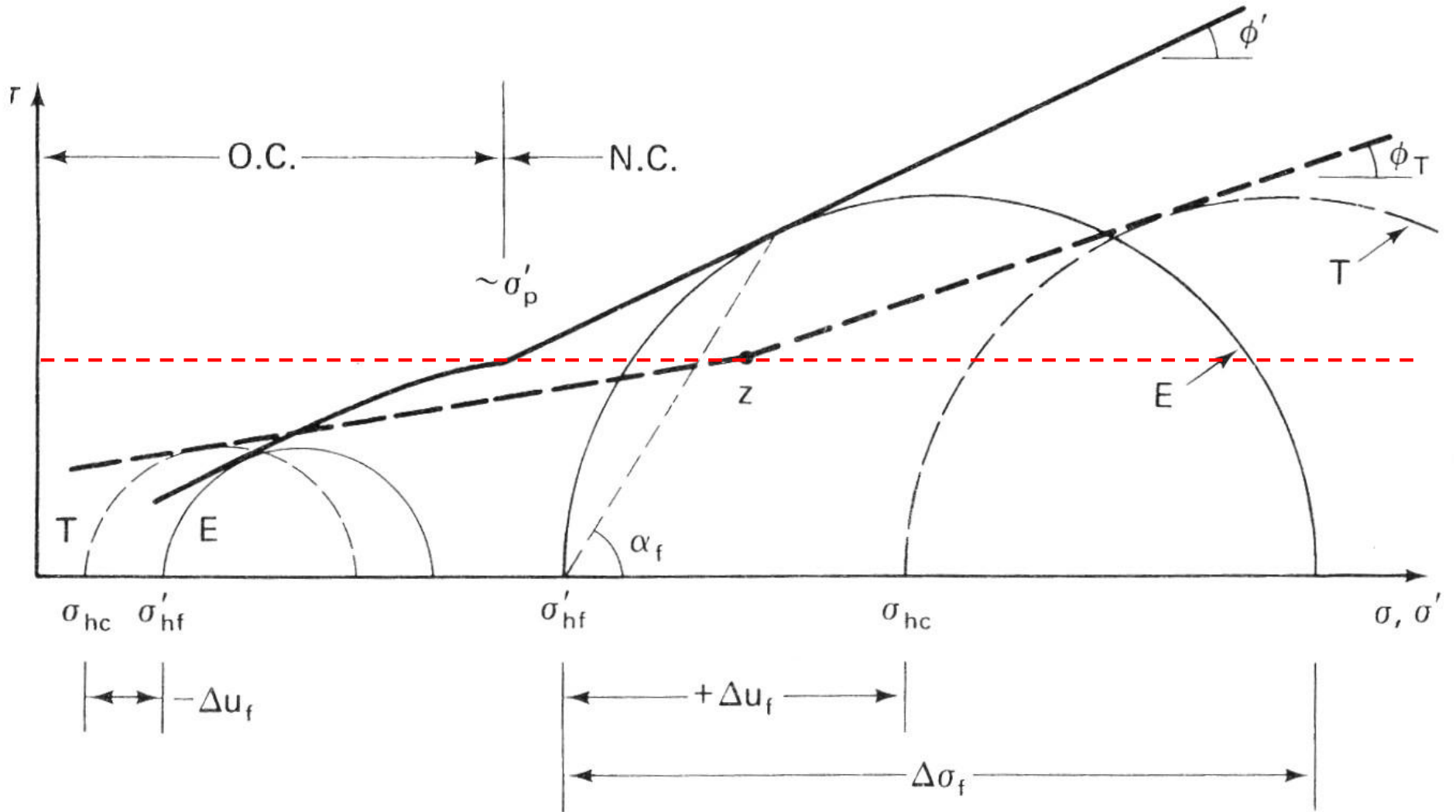
# Consolidated-Undrained (CU) Triaxial Compression Test





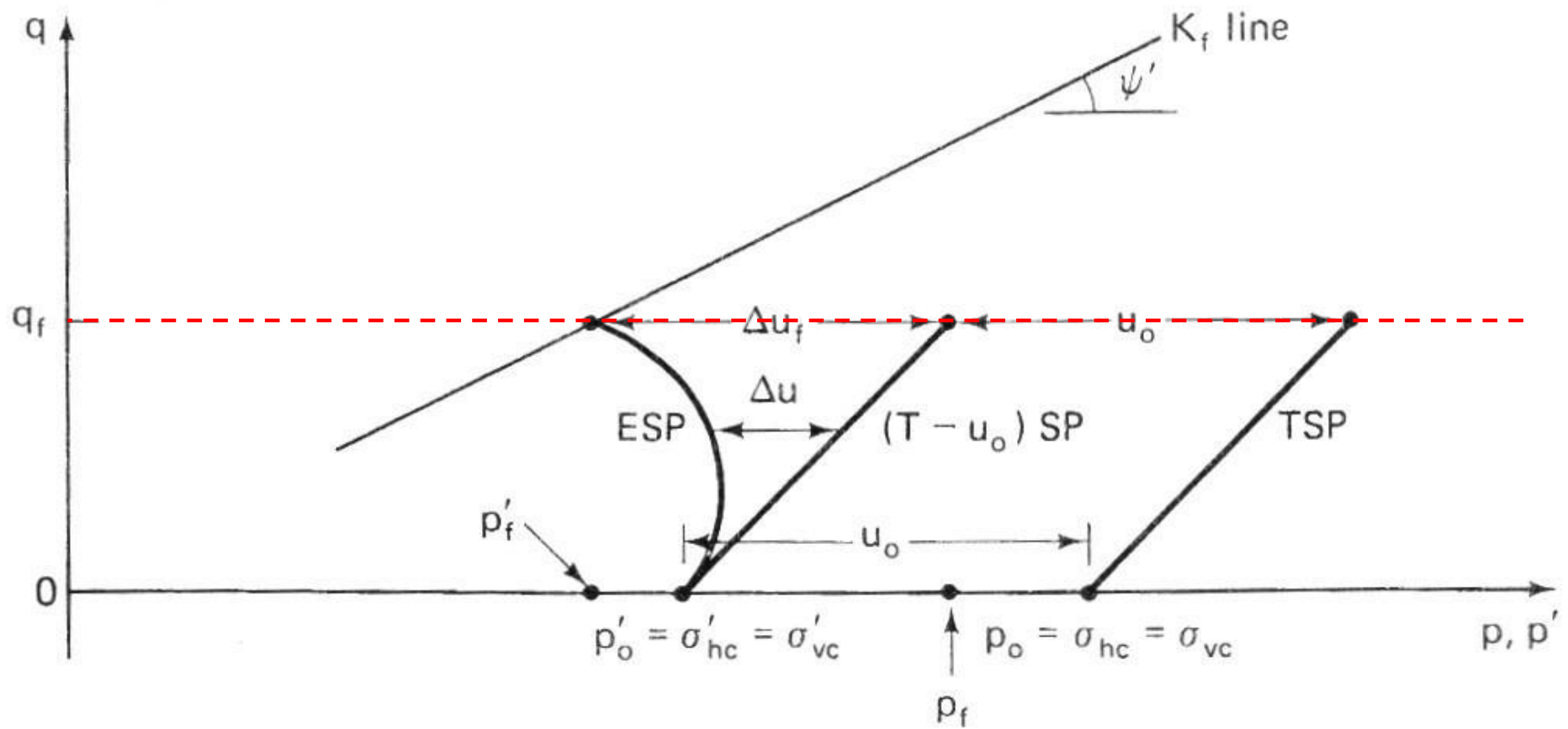
# Consolidated-Undrained (CU) Triaxial Compression Test



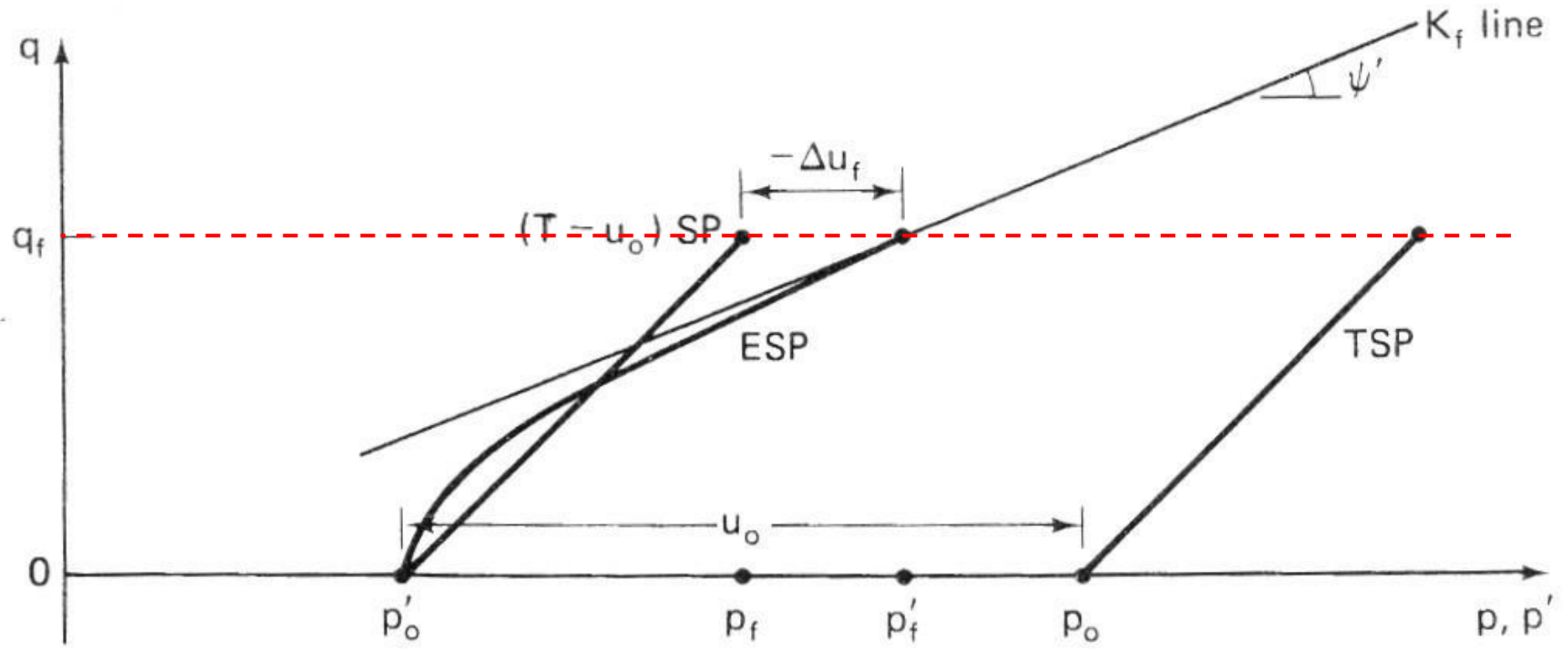


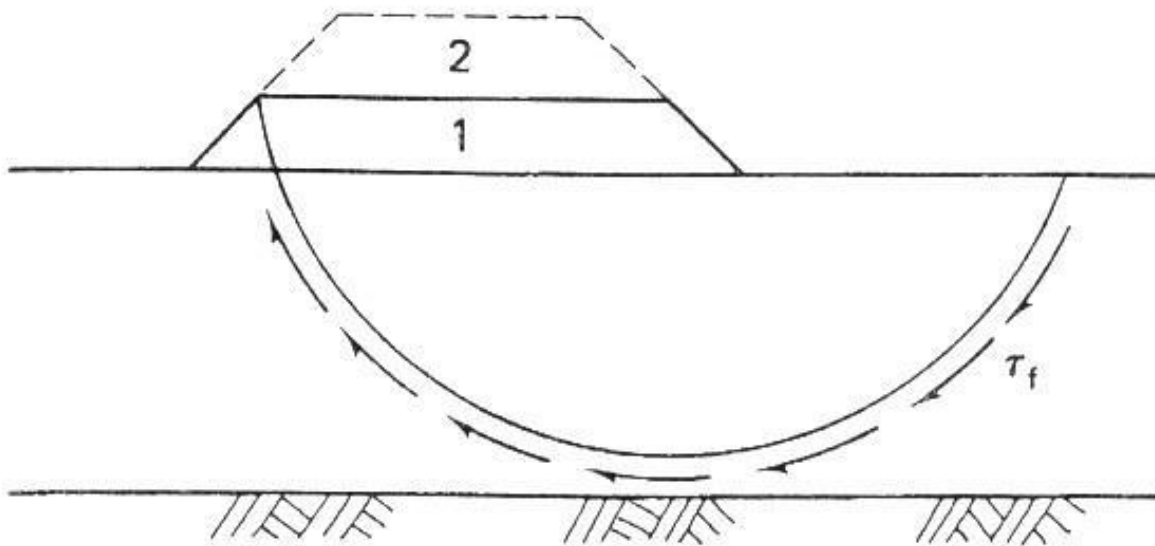
(Holtz & Kovacs, *An Introduction to Geotechnical Engineering*, 1981)

# CU Test w/ Backpressure Saturation on NC Clay



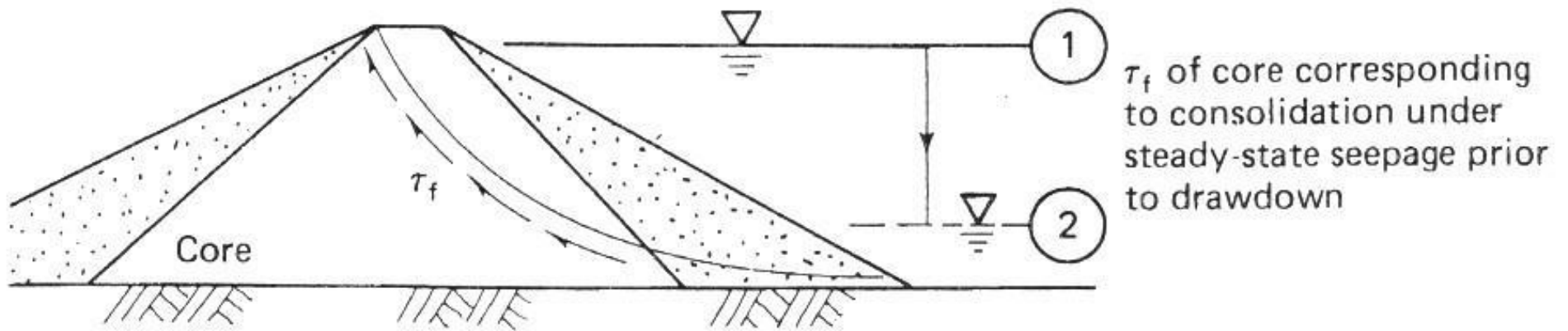
# CU Test w/ Backpressure Saturation on OC Clay



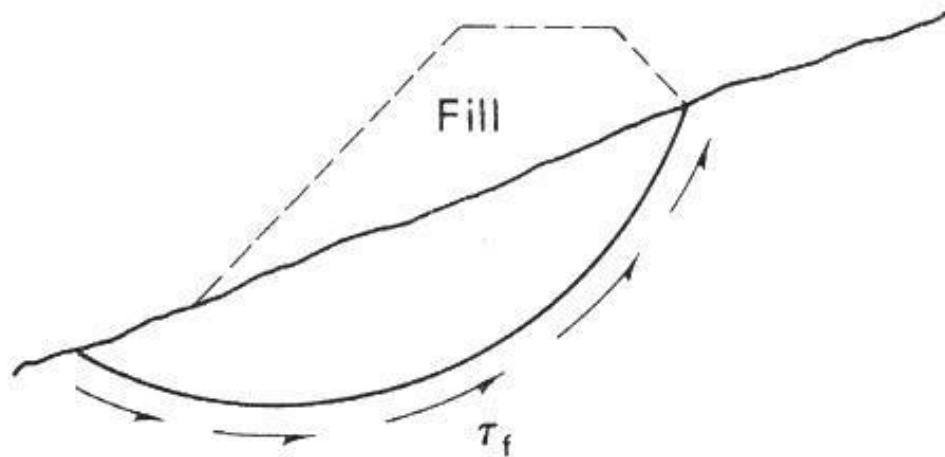


$\tau_f$  = in situ undrained shear strength after consolidation under layer 1

(a) Embankment raised (2) subsequent to consolidation under its original height, (1).



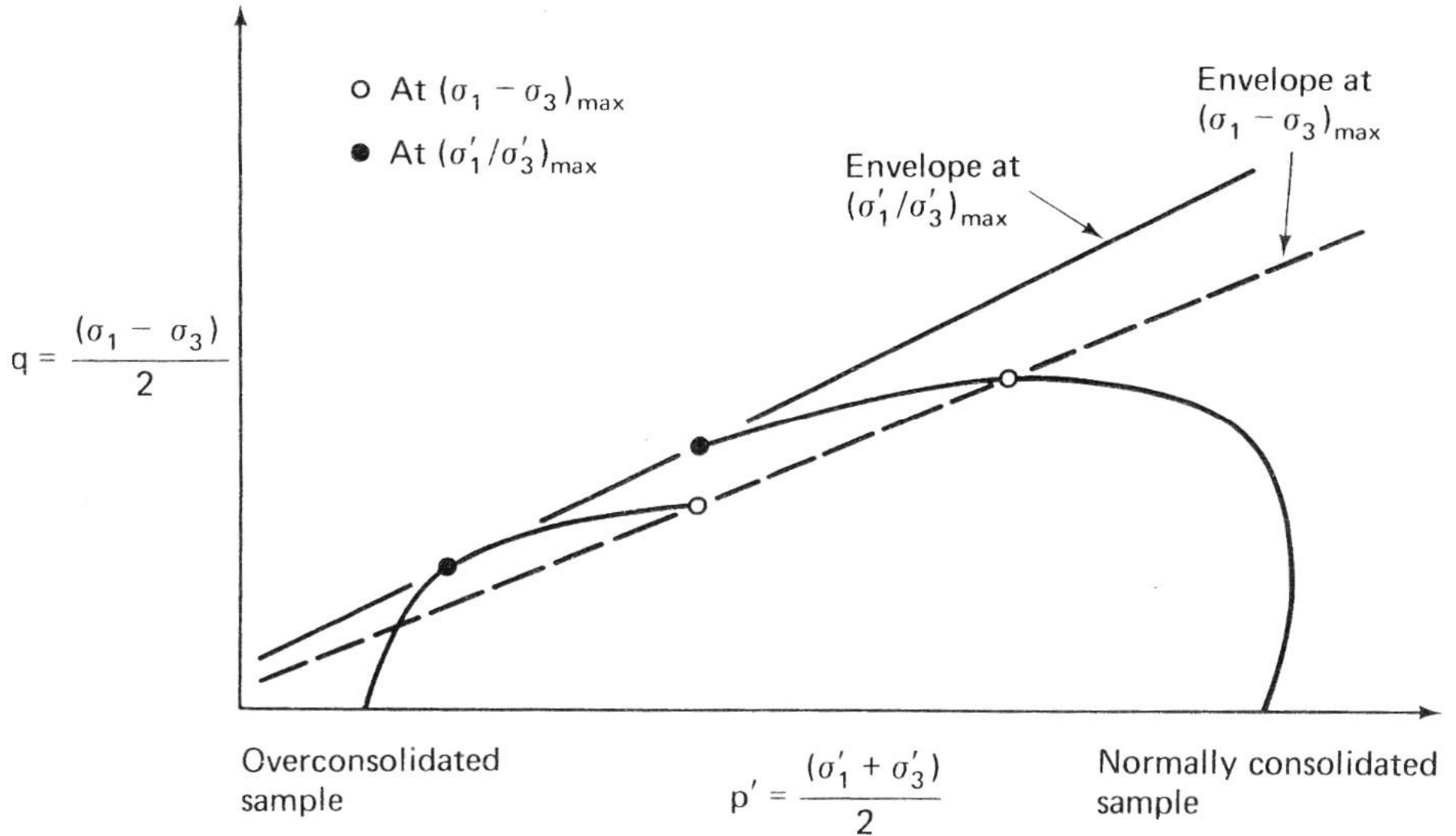
(b) Rapid drawdown behind an earth dam. No drainage of the core. Reservoir level falls from ① → ②.

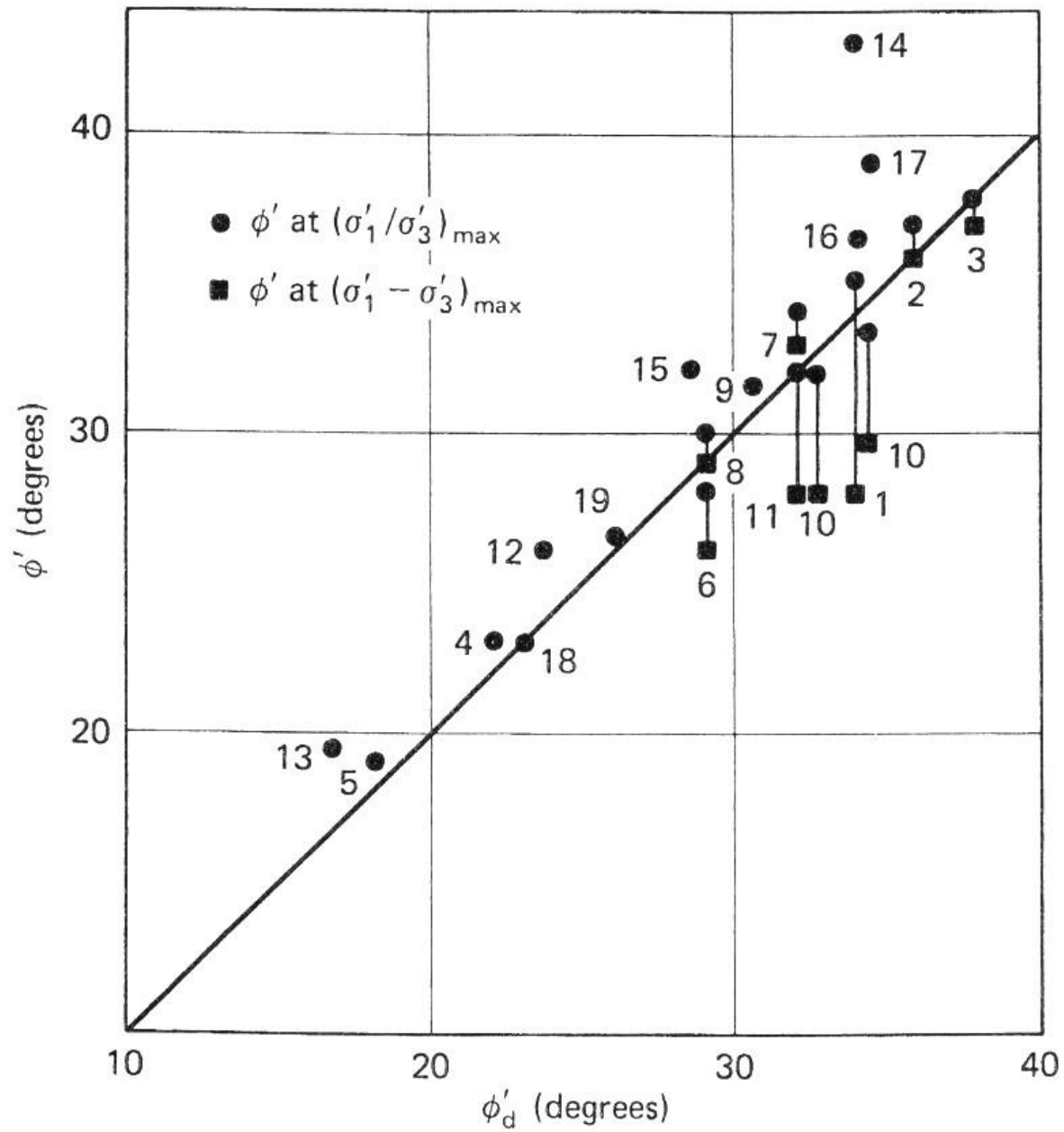


$\tau_f$  = in situ undrained shear strength of clay in natural slope prior to construction of fill

(c) Rapid construction of an embankment on a natural slope.

## Tests on Sensitive Clay





(Holtz & Kovacs, *An Introduction to Geotechnical Engineering*, 1981)