Various ways and process to construct the carriageway and viaduct

Forming the base-segment for onward installation of the precast segments of the viaduct.



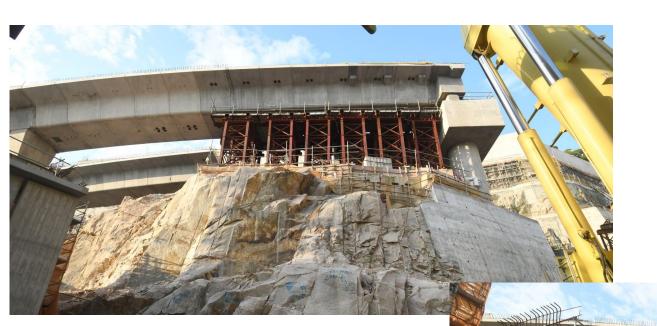
The base-segment being placed on top of the portal beam on the pier head

The carriageway in the form of viaduct constructed using balance-cantilever method

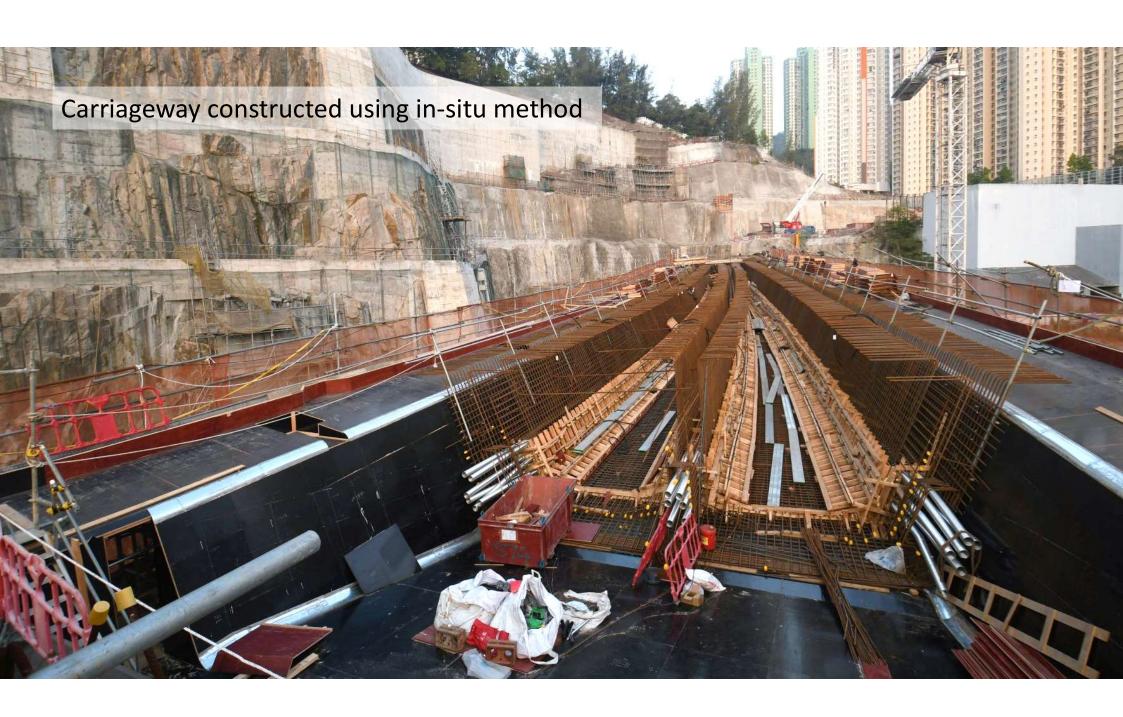


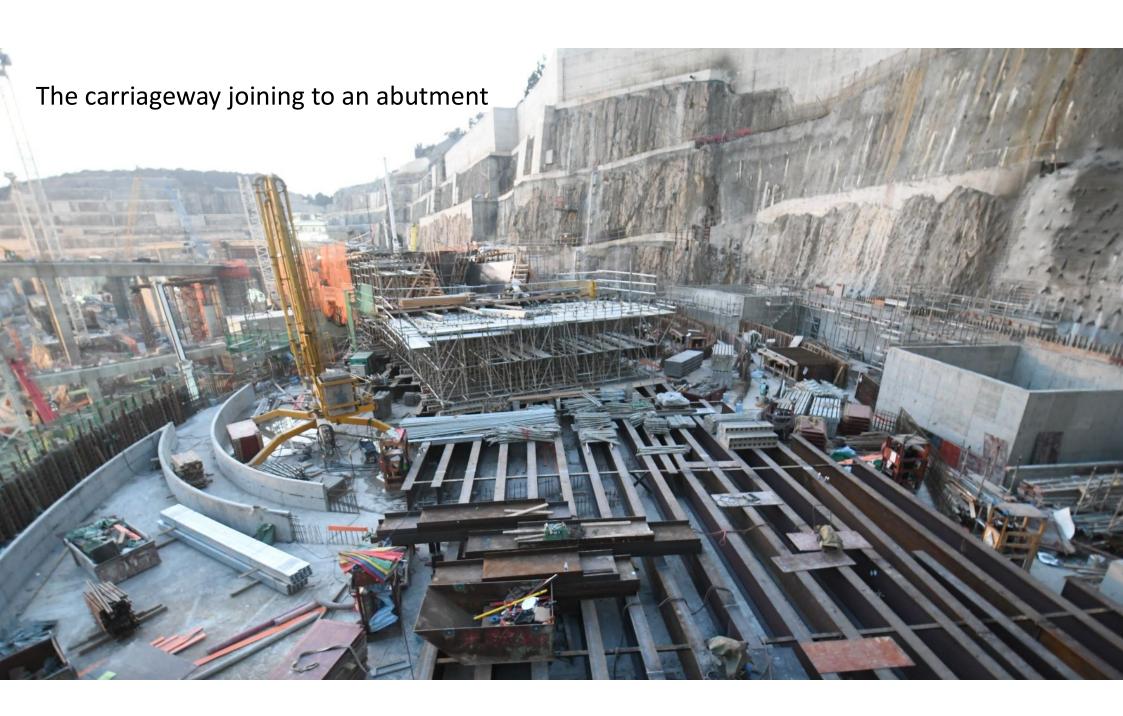


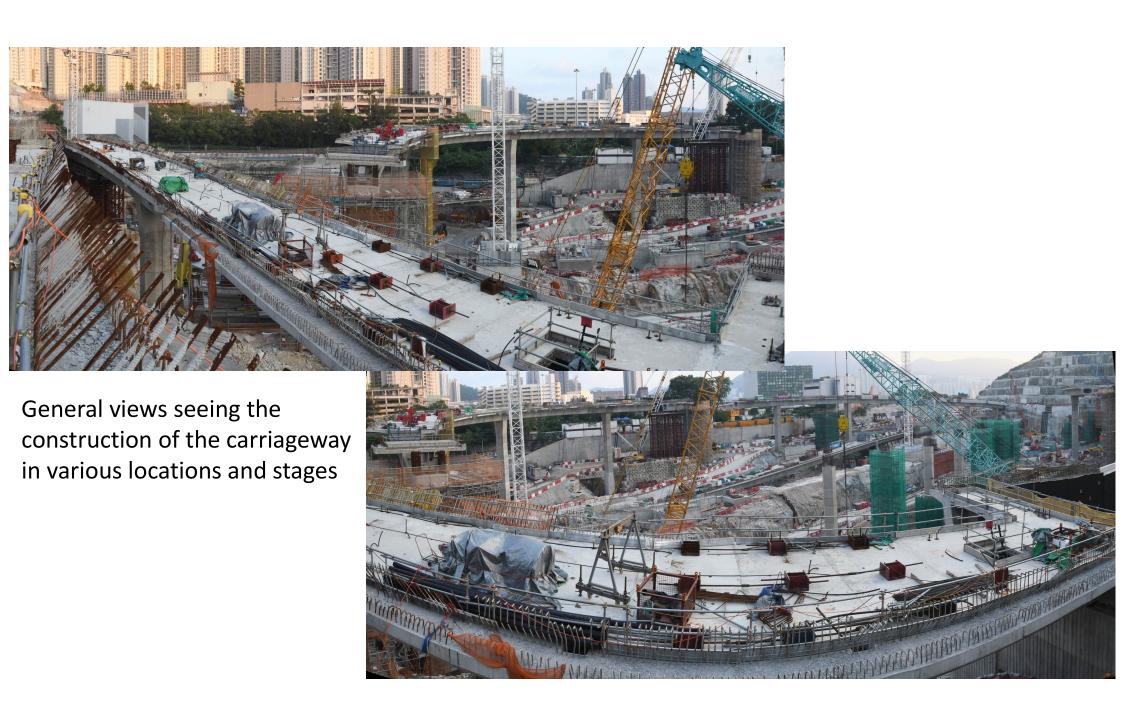




Carriageway constructed using precast segments placed on props











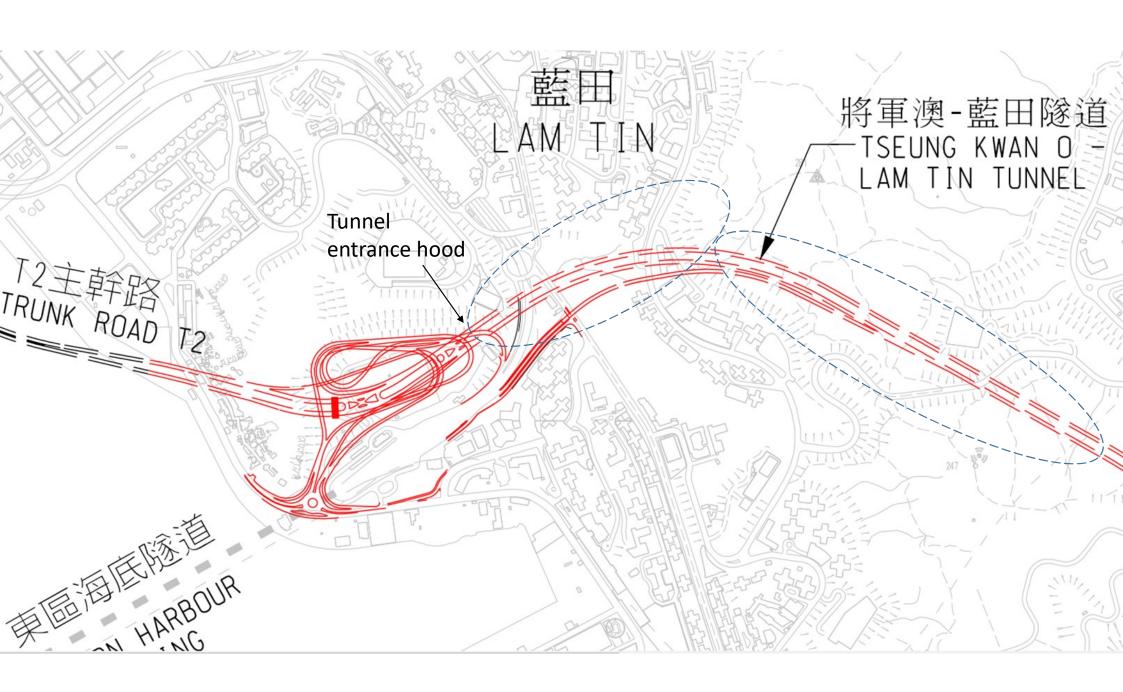
Forming the Tseung Kwan O-Lam Tin Tunnel

The new TKO Tunnel is an overall name for the entire project. Just talking about the tunnel construction, in fact it consists a number of tunnels forming a transportation complex. It involves:

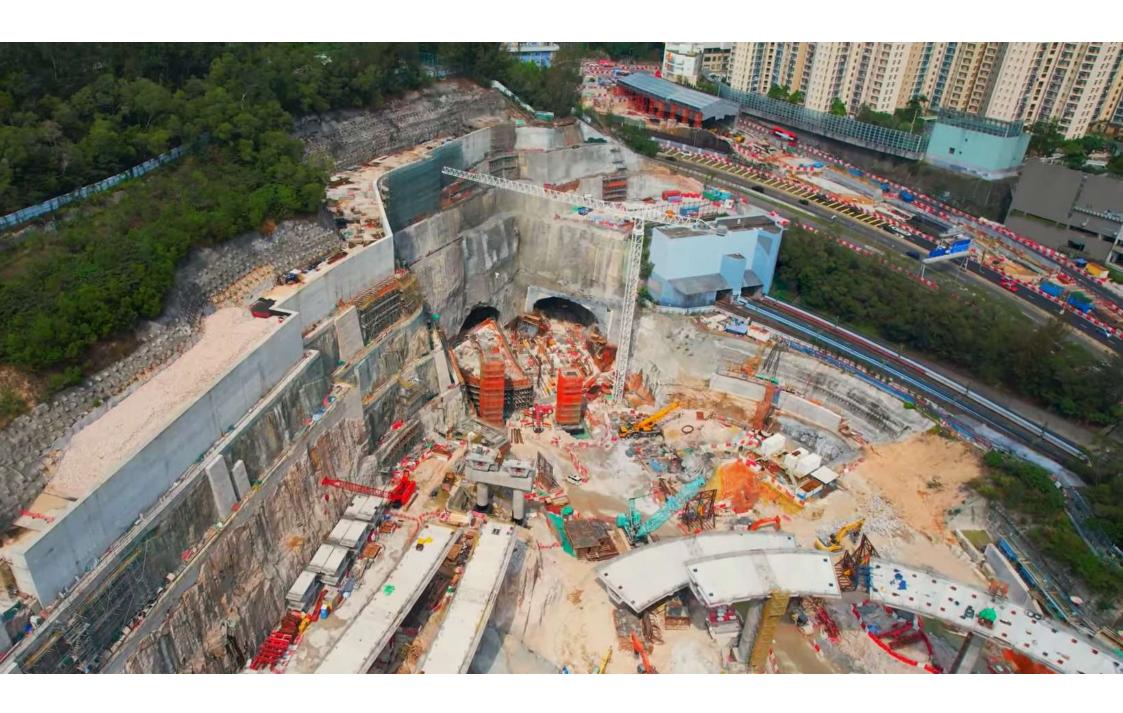
- The main TKO-Lam Tin Tunnel (total about 2.2 km) linking the portal on the West (Lam Tin) and East (TKO) side.
- 2. Provisional tunnel portal for receiving the T2 tunnel
- 3. A tunnel (about 400m) leading to the entrance of EHC for vehicles coming from TKO side.
- 4. A series of minor tunnels forming part of the slip-road network.

The main TKO-Lam Tin Tunnel linking the portal on the West (Lam Tin) and East (TKO) side.

Tunnel is constructed using tradition drill-&-blast method









Work entrance to the main tunnel as seen in mid 2017

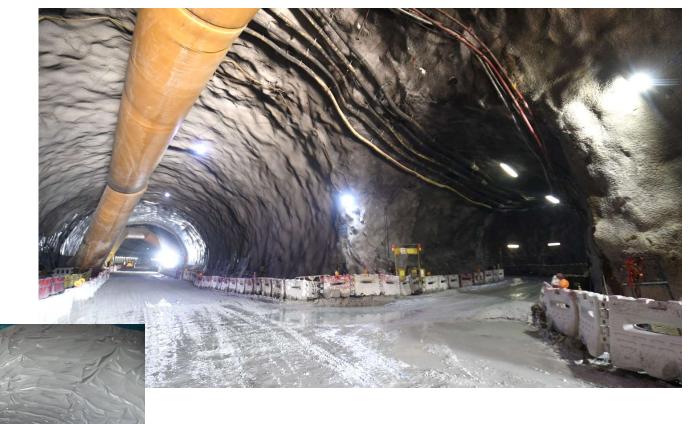


Previous MTR tunnel track from Lam Tin Station towards EHC (re-aligned and abandoned after the operation of the TKO line)



Tunnel portal/entrance at the Lam Tin Interchange as seen in November 2020

Typical views as seen during various stages of tunnelling process





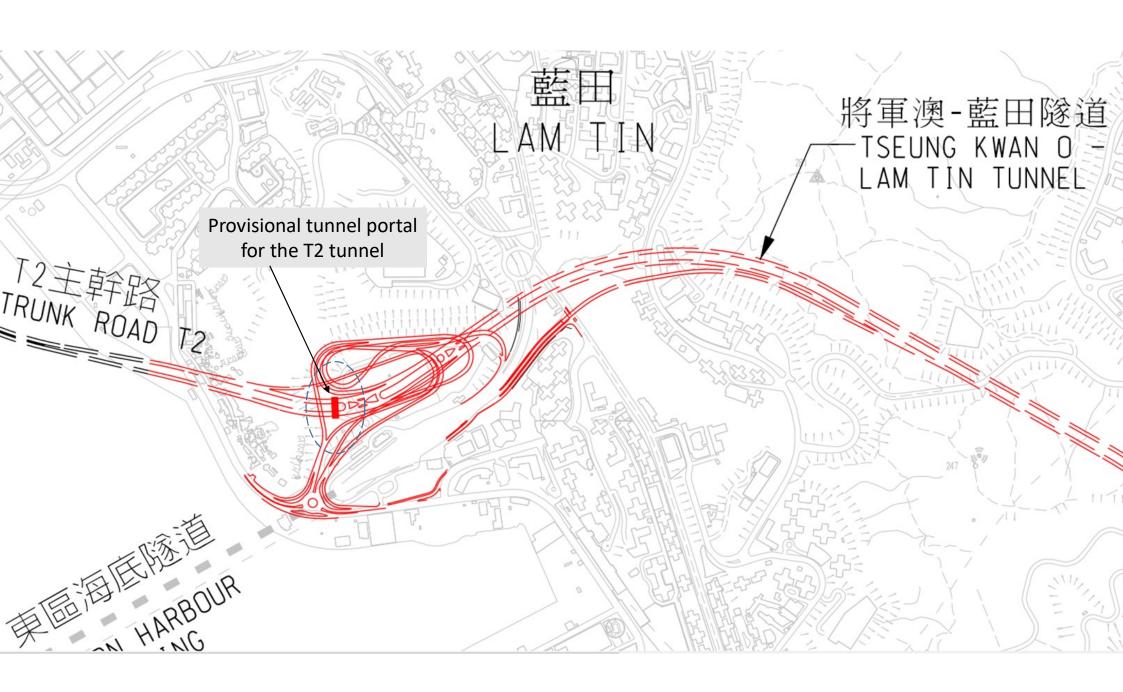




Tunnel lining constructed in 1.2m thick RC

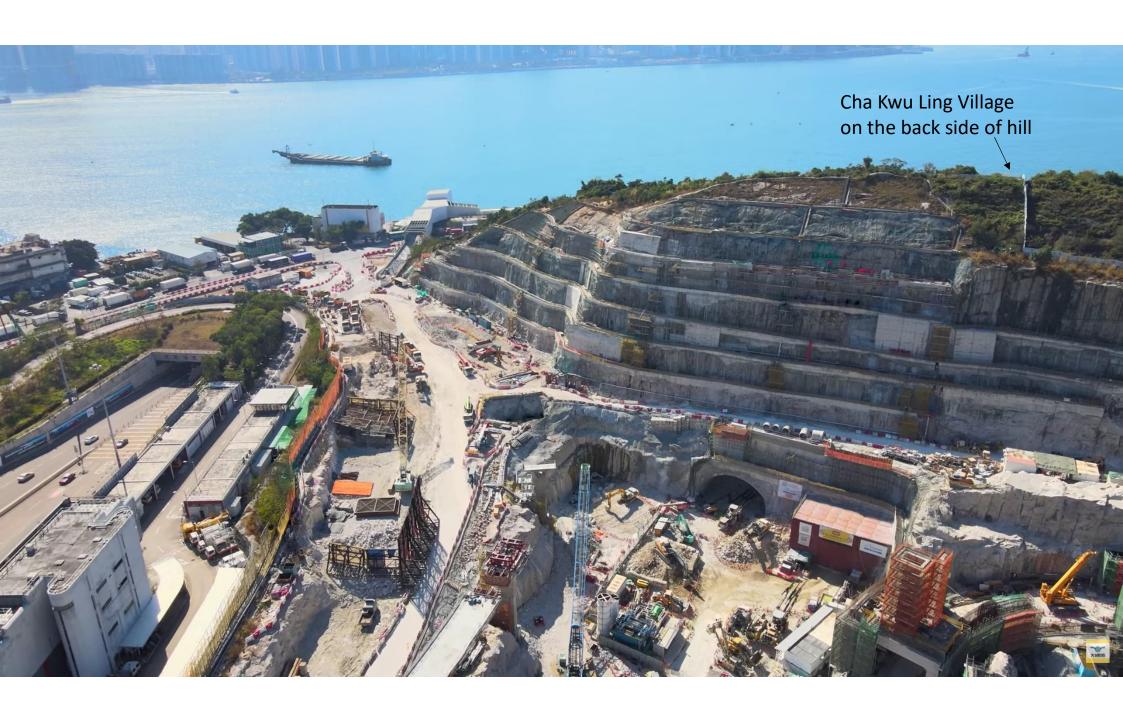
Work gantry used as falsework to form the tunnel ceiling

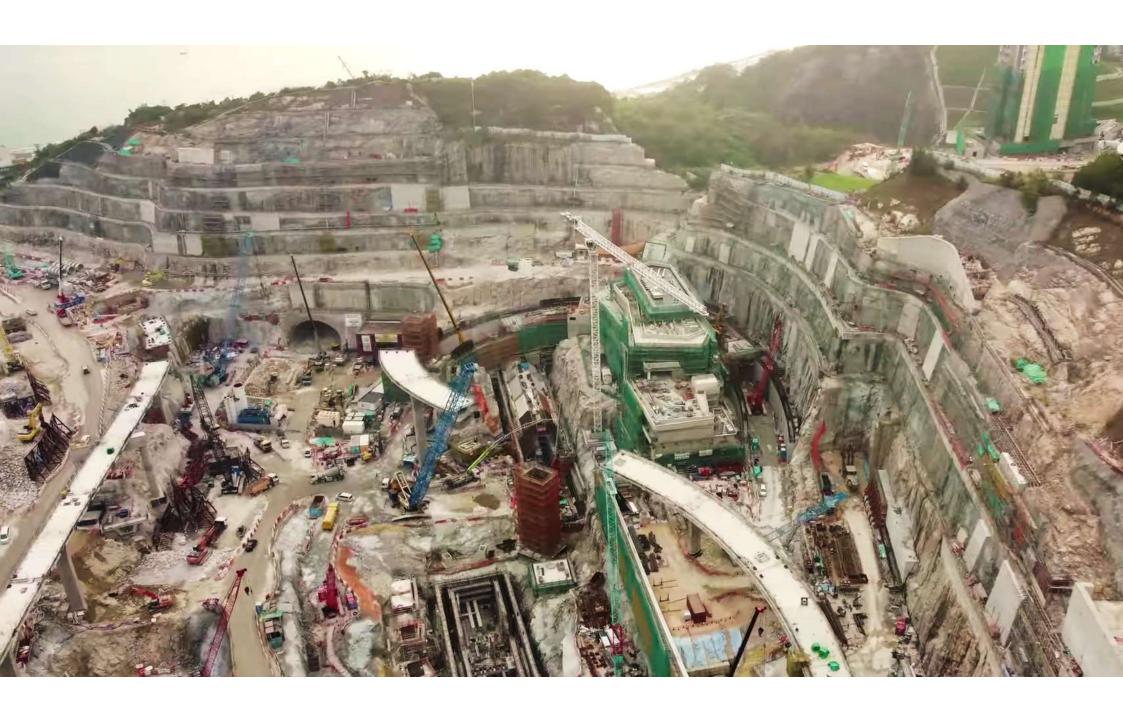
Provisional tunnel portal for the T2 tunnel

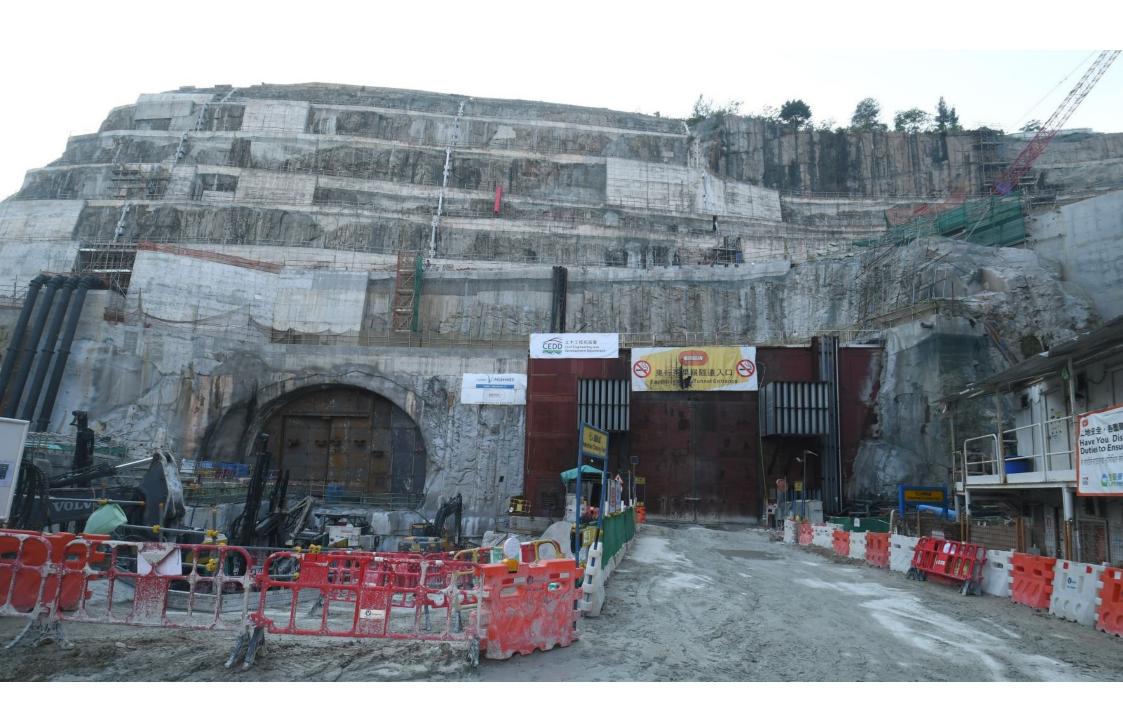




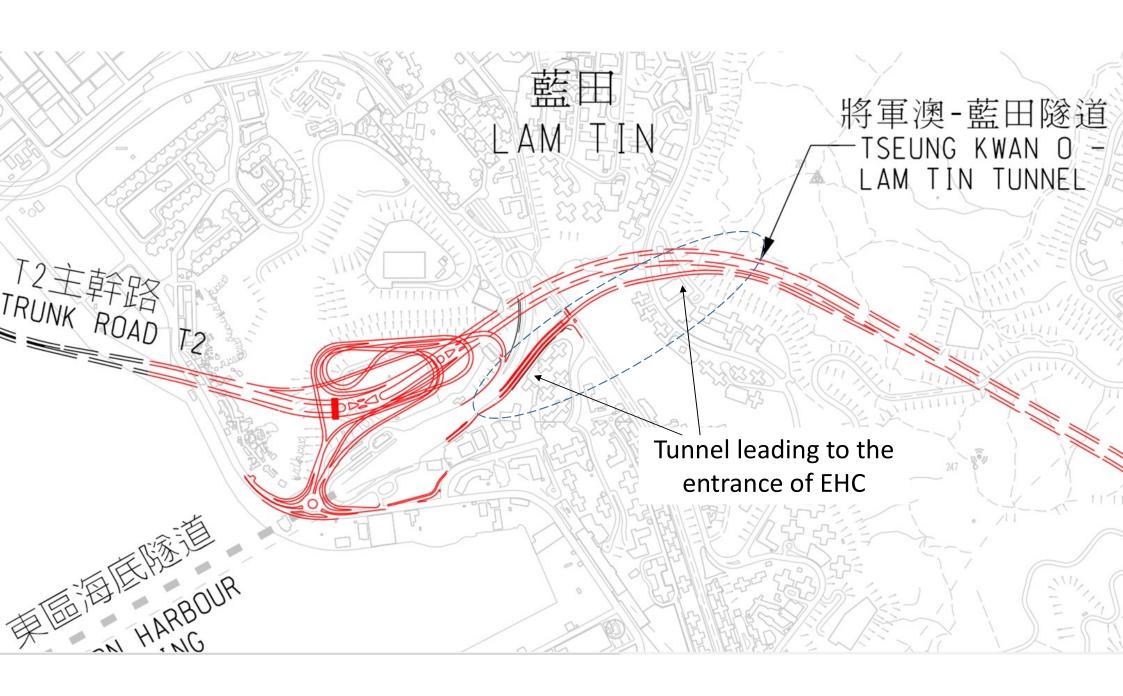






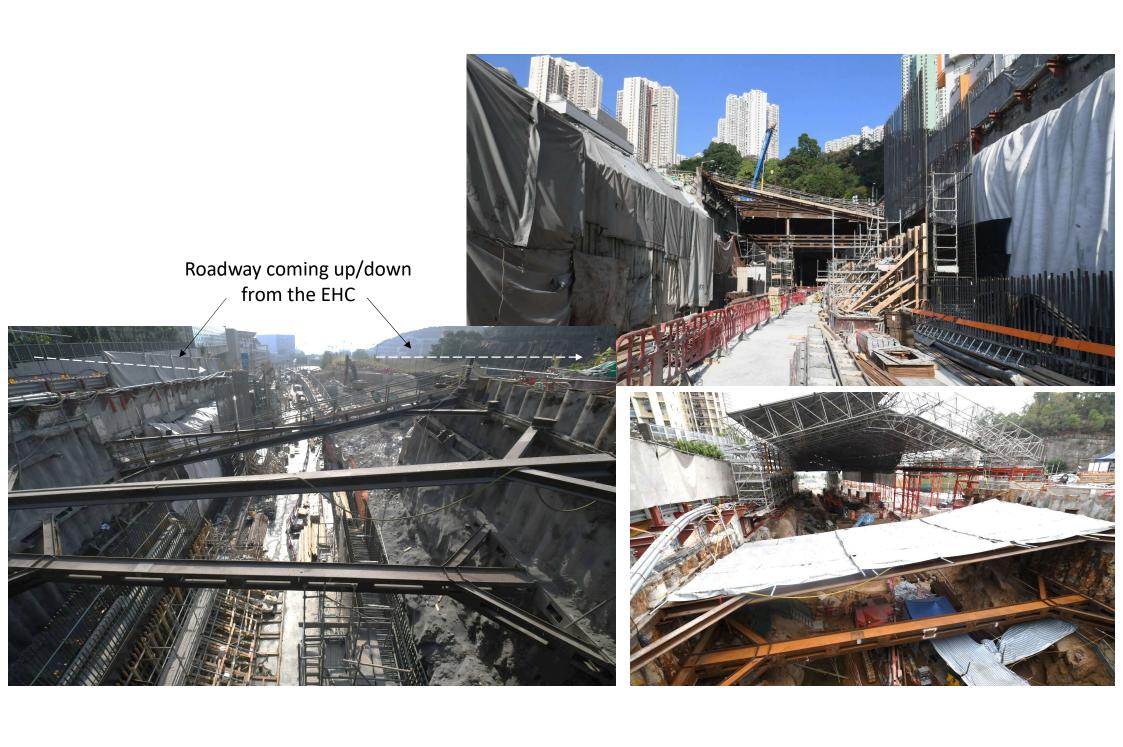


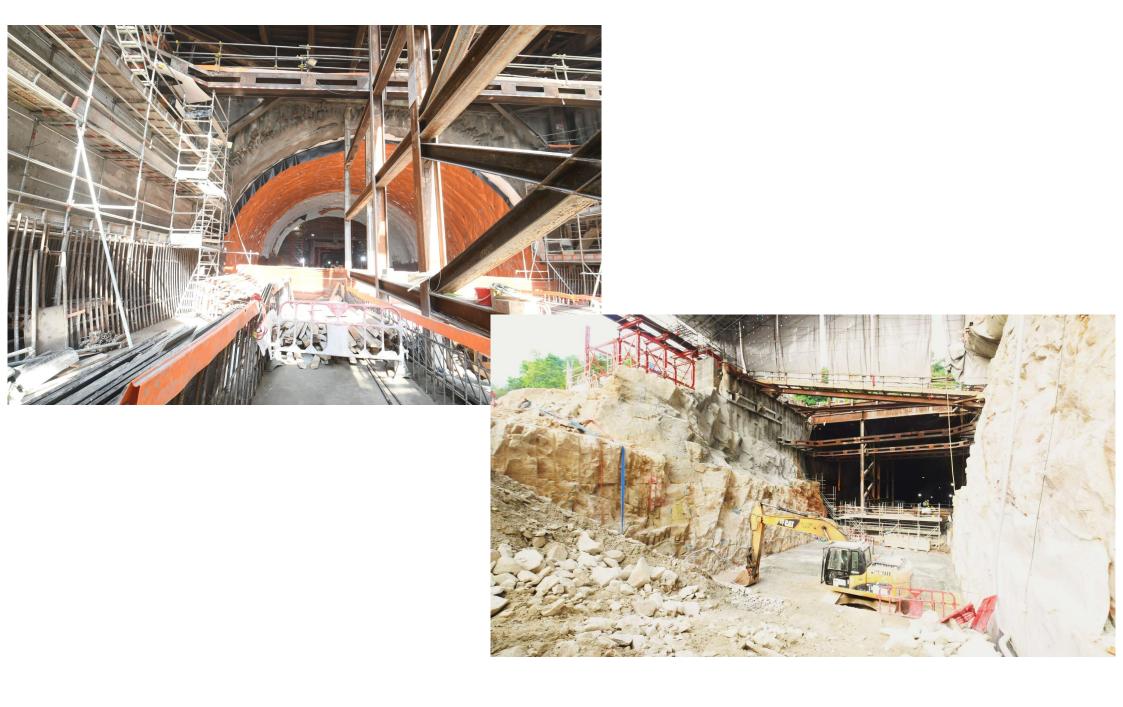
Tunnel linking to the entrance of EHC

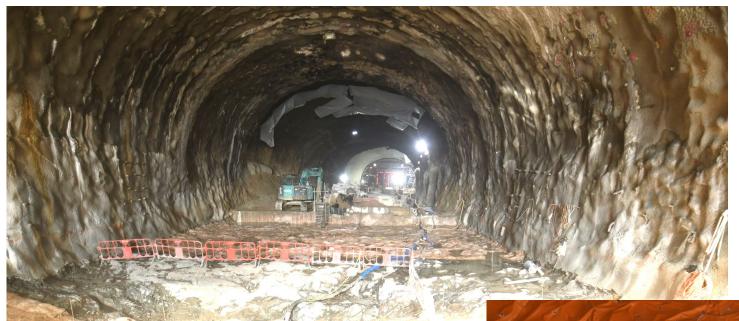














Series of minor tunnels forming part of the slip-road network.









End of Part 1 Presentation