CLAIMS

1. A method for constructing an underground continuous wall, the method comprising:

preparing a steel material including a hat type steel sheet pile having a hat-shaped vertical cross-section with respect to a length direction thereof, and an H-beam having an H-shaped vertical cross-section with respect to a length direction thereof, the hat type steel sheet pile including a web, a pair of flanges connected integrally to each end of the web and inclined so as to spread outward, and a pair of arm sections substantially parallel to the web which are each connected integrally to one of the pair of flanges; the H-beam including a pair of flange sections substantially parallel to each other, and a web section which connects the pair of flange sections to each other leaving space therebetween; an outer surface of one of the pair of the flange sections of the H-beam on an opposite side to a surface of the one of the pair of flange sections of the H-beam which connects to the web section being welded to an outer surface of the web of the hat type steel sheet pile; the outer surface of the web of the hat type steel sheet pile being on an opposite side to a channel formed by the web and the flanges of the hat type steel sheet pile; a longitudinal length of the H-beam being shorter than a longitudinal length of the hat type steel sheet pile; an overall longitudinal length of the H-beam being located within the longitudinal length of the hat type steel sheet pile; and a rear end of the H-beam being located closer to a forward end side in the length direction of the hat type steel sheet pile than a rear end of the hat type steel sheet pile; and

driving a plurality of the steel materials so that a separation length between the rear end of the hat type steel sheet pile and the rear end of the H-beam is not more than 50% of a wall height from a planned ground level to a ground surface in the underground continuous wall constructed from the steel material, and that the forward end of the hat type steel pile and the forward end of the H-beam are both driven into the ground surface.

which are each connected integrally to one of the pair of flanges; the H-beam including a pair of flange sections substantially parallel to each other, and a web section which connects the pair of flange sections to each other leaving space therebetween; an outer surface of one of the pair of the flange sections of the H-beam on an opposite side to a surface of the one of the pair of flange sections of the H-beam which connects to the web section being welded to an outer surface of the web of the hat type steel sheet pile; the outer surface of the web of the hat type steel sheet pile being on an opposite side to a channel formed by the web and the flanges of the hat type steel sheet pile; a longitudinal length of the H-beam being shorter than a longitudinal length of the hat type steel sheet pile; an overall longitudinal length of the H-beam being located within the longitudinal length of the hat type steel sheet pile; and a rear end of the H-beam being located closer to a forward end side in the length direction of the hat type steel sheet pile than a rear end of the hat type steel sheet pile,

wherein a separation length between the rear end of the hat type steel sheet pile and the rear end of the H-beam is not more than 50% of a wall height from a planned ground level to a ground surface in the underground continuous wall, and

the forward end of the hat type steel pile and the forward end of the H-beam are both driven into the ground surface.

11. The underground continuous wall according to claim 10, wherein a position of a forward end of the hat type steel sheet pile coincides with a position of a forward end of the H-beam in the length direction of the H-beam.

12. The underground continuous wall according to claim 11, wherein the separation length between the rear end of the hat type steel sheet pile and the rear end of the H-beam is not less than 10% of the wall height from the planned ground level to the ground surface in the underground continuous wall constructed from the steel material.