

DESCRIPTION

LINING MATERIAL FOR REHABILITATING HOST PIPE AND METHOD FOR REHABILITATING HOST PIPE USING SAME

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present invention relates to a lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe and a method for rehabilitating a host pipe using the same, and in more
10 detail, the present invention relates to a lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe having low viscosity and very good impregnating property, in spite of low moisture content, and a method for rehabilitating a host pipe for repairing a pipeline, by providing lining at the inner
15 face of a deteriorated host pipe (in particular, an underground pipe) using the same.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

20 In the case of deterioration of a host pipe, for example, an underground pipe etc., such as, sewer pipe, water supply pipe, agriculture water pipe, buried in the ground, there have been proposed and practically applied various methods for rehabilitating a host pipe for
25 repairing a pipeline, by providing lining at the inner

face of the pipeline.

[0003]

As one of such rehabilitation methods, there has been such a rehabilitation method for fixing, firstly by forming, in advance, a tubular lining material, where an uncured curable resin is impregnated into a tubular resin absorbing base material in which the outer surface is coated with a resin film, and then by inverting (reversing) and inserting the tubular lining material to the inside of pipeline by fluid pressure with using this tubular lining material, and then by pressing this tubular lining material to the inner wall of the pipeline to cure the curable resin being impregnated in this state, (for example, refer to PATENT LITERATURE 1).

15 [0004]

In this type of a method, the tubular lining material is made flattened and arranged in a folded and laminated state inside a closed container, and one end thereof is bent to the exterior side to be attached at the exterior circumference of an opening end of a reversion nozzle connected to the closed container, and the lining material is reversed and inserted inside the pipeline, by exerting the fluid pressure (water pressure or air pressure) inside the closed container. Then, the lining material is heated and cured with steam or warm water, while pressing the

lining material to the inner wall of the pipeline to attain lining of the inner face of the pipeline by the cured lining material.

[0005]

5 As the curable resin to be used in the above conventional rehabilitation method, an unsaturated polyester resin or an epoxy resin is general. However, because the unsaturated polyester resin or the epoxy resin is a synthetic resin derived from petroleum as a main raw
10 material, it cannot be said suitable as a material for repairing or rehabilitating a deteriorated host pipe, in the recent days having a problem of depletion of a petroleum resource.

[0006]

15 On the other hand, as a non-petroleum-based curable resin, what is called a furan-based resin, made of furfuryl alcohol, alone or as a co-condensed substance, has been well known.

 The furan-based resin has been used in various kinds
20 of industrial fields as a matrix resin of a laminated body and a composite material such as joint cement, FRP, because a cured material thereof has generally superior heat resistance, solvent resistance, and chemical resistance.

25 However, a conventional furan-based resin contains

moisture derived from a condensation reaction in resin synthesis, and thus in using as the matrix resin of the laminated body, dimensional shrinkage of the laminated body by water emission was a large problem.

5 [0007]

To dissolve this problem, there has been proposed a method for decreasing moisture content by removing condensation water of the furan-based resin, after
10 completion of synthesis (refer to PATENT LITERATURE 2).

However, this method increases exponentially viscosity of the furan-based resin accompanying with decrease in moisture, and made difficult to secure sufficient impregnating ability, which is indispensable as the matrix
15 resin of the laminated body.

[0008]

Further, a rehabilitation method requires strength characteristics durable to soil pressure, underground water pressure and live load, however, in the case of the
20 furan-based resin, there was a problem that impregnation into a base material becomes difficult in trying to enhance strength characteristics by the addition of a filler, because of excessive increase in viscosity of the furan resin composition.

25 [0009]

Under such circumstances, development of the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, having low viscosity and very good impregnating property, in spite of low moisture content, has been desired, which dissolves
5 problems that the rehabilitation method using the conventional furan-based resin had.

CITATION LIST

PATENT LITERATURE

10 [0010]

PATENT LITERATURE 1: JP-A-2003-165158

PATENT LITERATURE 2: JP No. 3219769

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[0011]

In view of the above conventional technological problems, it is an object of the present invention to provide the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe
20 composed of a thermosetting resin to substitute a petroleum-based synthetic resin, as well as to provide the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, having low viscosity and very good impregnating property, in spite of low moisture content, and also to provide the lining
25 material for rehabilitating a host pipe having high

strength characteristics while having good impregnating ability, still more, to provide the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, where a base material is also composed of a non-petroleum-based material, or to provide
5 the method for rehabilitating a host pipe having good quality and low cost, which is capable of providing the work efficiently and conveniently by using such a lining material.

10 SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

[0012]

The present inventor has intensively studied a way to solve the above-described problems and discovered that such one that is obtained by impregnating a thermosetting
15 furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, was prepared, and used it as the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, and as a result it facilitated
20 to solve the above-described problems, and have completed the present invention based on this knowledge.

[0013]

That is, according to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a lining material for
25 rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized by impregnating

a thermosetting furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated.

5 [0014]

In addition, according to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized by impregnating a thermosetting furan resin composition containing a
10 furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, another resin absorbing base material, and a reinforced fiber base material interposed between them.

[0015]

15 In addition, according to a third aspect of the present invention, in the first or the second aspect, there is provided the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the furan-based resin is at least one kind selected from the furan resin component
20 group consisting of a furan resin, epoxy-modified furan resin, phenol-modified furan resin, aldehyde-modified furan resin, urea-modified furan resin and melamine-modified furan resin.

[0016]

25 In addition, according to a fourth aspect of the

present invention, in any of the first to the third aspects, there is provided the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that moisture content of the furan-based resin is 10% by weight or lower.

5 [0017]

In addition, according to a fifth aspect of the present invention, in the third or the fourth aspect, there is provided the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the furan-based resin
10 contains a reactive diluent, in addition to the furan resin component.

[0018]

In addition, according to a sixth aspect of the present invention, in the fifth aspect, there is provided
15 the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the reactive diluent is furfuryl alcohol and/or furfural.

[0019]

In addition, according to a seventh aspect of the present invention, in the fifth or the sixth aspect, there
20 is provided the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the reactive diluents is contained in 10 to 100 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the furan resin component.

25 [0020]

In addition, according to an eighth aspect of the present invention, in any of the first to the seventh aspects, there is provided the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the
5 thermosetting furan resin composition contains an inorganic filler.

[0021]

In addition, according to a ninth aspect of the present invention, in the eighth aspect, there is provided
10 the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that pH of the inorganic filler is 10 or lower.

[0022]

In addition, according to a tenth aspect of the present invention, in the eighth or the ninth aspect,
15 there is provided the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the inorganic filler has been subjected to organosilane-based surface treatment.

[0023]

20 In addition, according to an eleventh aspect of the present invention, in any of the first to the tenth aspects, there is provided the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the thermosetting furan resin composition has a viscosity of
25 50 to 3000 mPa·s.

[0024]

In addition, according to a twelfth aspect of the present invention, in any of the first to the eleventh aspects, there is provided the lining material for
5 rehabilitating a host pipe 1, characterized in that the resin absorbing base material and/or the reinforced fiber base material is made of natural fiber.

[0025]

In addition, according to a thirteenth aspect of the
10 present invention, there is provided a method for rehabilitating a host pipe by inserting a tubular lining material into a host pipe, and by rehabilitating the inner wall of a host pipe, characterized by comprising:

a step for pouring and impregnating a thermosetting
15 furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, or to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, another resin absorbing base
20 material, and a reinforced fiber base material interposed between them, in a non-impregnated tubular lining material;

a step for inserting while reversing the tubular lining material impregnated with the thermosetting furan
25 resin composition into the host pipe by fluid pressure;

and

a step for coating the inner wall of the host pipe by curing the impregnated thermosetting furan resin composition, in a state of pressing the inserted tubular lining material to the inner wall of the host pipe.

[0026]

In addition, according to a fourteenth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for rehabilitating a host pipe by inserting a tubular lining material into a host pipe, and by rehabilitating the inner wall of a host pipe, characterized by comprising:

a step for pouring and impregnating a thermosetting furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, or to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, another resin absorbing base material, and a reinforced fiber base material interposed between them, in a non-impregnated tubular lining material;

a step for drawing-in and inserting the tubular lining material impregnated with the thermosetting furan resin composition inside a host pipe; and

a step for coating the inner wall of the host pipe by curing the impregnated thermosetting furan resin

composition, in a state of pressing the inserted tubular lining material to the inner wall of the host pipe.

[0027]

In addition, according to a fifteenth aspect of the present invention, in the thirteenth or the fourteenth aspect, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe a, characterized in that the furan-based resin is at least one kind selected from the furan resin component group consisting of a furan resin, epoxy-
10 modified furan resin, phenol-modified furan resin, aldehyde-modified furan resin, urea-modified furan resin and melamine-modified furan resin.

[0028]

In addition, according to a sixteenth aspect of the present invention, in any of the thirteenth to the fifteenth aspects, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that moisture content of the furan-based resin is 10% by weight or lower.

[0029]

20 In addition, according to a seventeenth aspect of the present invention, in the fifteenth or the sixteenth aspect, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the furan-based resin contains a reactive diluent, in addition to the furan
25 resin component.

[0030]

In addition, according to an eighteenth aspect of the present invention, in the seventeenth aspect, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe,
5 characterized in that the reactive diluent is furfuryl alcohol and/or furfural.

[0031]

In addition, according to a nineteenth aspect of the present invention, in the seventeenth or the eighteenth
10 aspect, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the reactive diluents is contained in 10 to 100 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the furan resin component.

[0032]

15 In addition, according to a twentieth aspect of the present invention, in any of the thirteenth to the nineteenth aspects, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the thermosetting furan resin composition contains an
20 inorganic filler.

[0033]

In addition, according to a twenty first aspect of the present invention, in the twentieth aspect, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe,
25 characterized in that pH of the inorganic filler is 10 or

lower.

[0034]

In addition, according to a twenty second aspect of the present invention, in the twentieth or the twenty
5 first aspect, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the inorganic filler has been subjected to organosilane-based surface treatment.

[0035]

10 In addition, according to a twenty third aspect of the present invention, in any of the thirteenth to the twenty second aspects, there is provided the method for rehabilitating a host pipe a, characterized in that the thermosetting furan resin composition has a viscosity of
15 50 to 2000 mPa·s.

[0036]

In addition, according to a twenty fourth aspect of the present invention, in any of the thirteenth to the twenty third aspects, there is provided the method for
20 rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized in that the resin absorbing base material and/or the reinforced fiber base material is made of natural fiber.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS OF INVENTION

25 [0037]

According to the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe of the present invention, or the method for rehabilitating a host pipe using the same, because the curable resin is a furan-based resin derived from a biomass resource such as corncob · sugar cane bagasse · wheat straw, as a main raw material, it is able to tackle depletion of a petroleum resource, as well as immobilize carbon dioxide absorbed by a plant, as a life line to be used for a relatively long period of time, or attain what is called a carbon-neutral state, which only release carbon dioxide absorbed by a plant, into atmosphere, in also disposal and incineration.

[0038]

In addition, because the lining material of the present invention attains both low viscosity and low moisture content, and still more to give also high strength characteristics, in a thermosetting furan resin composition, it is possible to provide a thin thickness lining material having small shrinkage in curing, while maintaining high strength, efficiently and conveniently for the work, as well as the method for rehabilitating a host pipe having good quality and low cost.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

25 [0039]

Fig. 1 is a partial cross-sectional view of one example of a lining material of the present invention (a second aspect).

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of one example of a
5 tubular lining material in a non-impregnated state.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of one example of an embodiment where the lining material of the present invention, impregnated with the lining material of Fig. 2, is inverted to dispose inside a host pipe.

10 Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of one example of the lining material of the present invention in a state unified to the inner wall of a host pipe with extended diameter inside the host pipe.

Fig. 5 is an explanation drawing showing one step of
15 a method for rehabilitating a host pipe.

Fig. 6 is an explanation drawing showing one step of a method for rehabilitating a host pipe.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

20 [0040]

The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe of the present invention (hereafter may also be referred to as "the present lining material") is such one as obtained by impregnating the thermosetting furan resin composition
25 containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to the

resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated (hereafter may also be referred to as "a first aspect"), or such one as obtained by impregnating the thermosetting furan resin composition
5 containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to the resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, another resin absorbing base material, and a reinforced fiber base material interposed between them (hereafter may also be referred to as "a
10 second aspect").

[0041]

In the present lining material, it is preferable that a resin absorbing base material has a porosity of 90% or less, preferably 10 to 90%, because sure impregnation of a
15 curable resin becomes possible, resulting in suppressing a forming trouble of a void or the like in the resin absorbing base material after curing, to the minimal, and in addition, it is preferable that wall thickness is 3 mm or larger and preferably 4 mm or larger, because
20 sufficient protection characteristics can be fulfilled.

[0042]

The resin absorbing base material may be any material, as long as it is a base material impregnable of a curable resin, however, as the resin absorbing base material, for
25 example, nonwoven fabric, a chopped strand mat or the like

is used.

In addition, as the resin absorbing base material, any of a structural form of a single layer or a multiple layer composed of different materials may be used, and in 5 the case of the single layer, it is preferable to make a sheet-like base material composed of nonwoven fabric or the chopped strand mat to a cylindrical shape, while in the case of the multiple layer, as will be shown in Fig. 1 to be described later, it is preferable that a fiber 10 reinforcing base material layer is formed by interposing between nonwoven fabrics overlapped in two layers.

[0043]

As a material of non-woven fabric, the one having high strength and high elasticity such as, for example, 15 polyester, high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene, is preferable, and among them, resin is preferable, as well as felt, mat, non-woven fabric, web or the like, provided with a continuous filament or a staple fiber having flexibility and porosity, may also be used.

20 [0044]

As the chopped strand mat, such one or the like is preferable where a strand of, for example, glass fiber or the like is cut to a constant length, dispersed in a mat state, then pressure sensitive adhesives or adhesives of a 25 thermoplastic resin or the like is furnished uniformly for

thermal fusion, and strands themselves are adhered to make a mat. The chopped strand mat is capable of providing a higher strength resin absorbing base material layer, as compared with the case of using resin nonwoven fabric.

5 [0045]

Use of natural fiber as the resin absorbing base material is preferable because of the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe as a whole becomes a non-petroleum-based material. As natural fiber to be used in
10 the resin absorbing base material, fiber made of cotton, ramie, flax, jute, kenaf or the like may be exemplified, however, ramie and flax are particularly preferable in view of impregnating ability of a resin, processability and supply stability.

15 [0046]

As the resin absorbing base material, such one is preferable that, in the case of a single layer, one surface thereof, and in the case of a multiple layer, one surface of either layer thereof is coated liquid-tightly
20 with a film, and specifically such one where one surface is adhered with a water impermeable film to form a water impermeable layer at one surface. This water impermeable layer may be formed, for example, by coating the resin absorbing base material with a synthetic resin-based
25 material such as polyethylene, polypropylene, nylon,

polyester, polyvinyl chloride, elastomer, synthetic rubber, in a state of a form of a film material or a sheet material with a thickness of about 0.2 to 2.0 mm.

[0047]

5 As a material of the reinforced fiber base material, glass fiber, carbon fiber, aramid fiber, inorganic fiber, organic fiber, whisker or the like is preferable, and among them, glass fiber is preferable in view of balance of strength and price of the obtained fiber reinforced
10 resin layer. In addition, such one is preferable that has a diameter of the reinforced fiber in a range of 3 to 25 μm , and such one is more preferable that has a fiber diameter in a range of 5 to 20 μm in view of strength and price.

15 [0048]

Use of natural fiber as the reinforced fiber base material is preferable because the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe becomes a non-petroleum-based material, as a whole. As natural fiber to be used in the
20 resin absorbing base material, a fiber made of cotton, Manila hemp, sisal hemp, bamboo or the like may be exemplified, however, bamboo is particularly preferable in view of strength and supply stability.

[0049]

25 In the present lining material, it is preferable that

the thermosetting furan resin composition impregnated in the resin absorbing base material is consisted of a furan-based resin and a curing agent, and has a pot life of usually 2 hours or longer, preferably 5 hours or longer
5 and still more preferably 12 hours or longer, to secure working time of impregnation of said resin composition, the reversion step or the installing step of the present lining material.

[0050]

10 As viscosity of the thermosetting furan resin composition, viscosity at 25°C is usually 50 to 3000 mPa·s, preferably 100 to 2000 mPa·s, and more preferably 100 to 1000 mPa·s, because too low viscosity tends to provide resin deficiency in pressing to the inner wall, while too
15 high viscosity makes impregnation to the resin absorbing base material difficult.

[0051]

As the furan-based resin, a furan resin and a modified furan resin are preferable.

20 A furan resin is a polymer based on furfural or furfuryl alcohol as a starting material, or a precursor (oligomer) thereof, and includes furfuryl alcohol-based, furfuryl alcohol-furfural co-condensation-based, furfuryl alcohol-aldehyde co-condensation-based, furfural-ketone
25 co-condensation-based, furfural-phenol co-condensation-

based, furfuryl alcohol-urea co-condensation-based, furfuryl alcohol-phenol co-condensation-based one, or the like.

The precursor of the furan resin includes furfuryl
5 alcohol-based, furfuryl alcohol-furfural co-condensation-based, furfuryl alcohol-aldehyde co-condensation-based, furfural-ketone co-condensation-based, furfural-phenol co-condensation-based, furfuryl alcohol-urea co-condensation-based, furfuryl alcohol-phenol co-condensation-based one,
10 and the like.

As the furan-based resin, any kind of the furan-based resin may be used, however, because flexibility, surface hardness or the like as well as strength or humidity resistance is included as characteristics required for a
15 lining material, or is stably supplied industrially, furfuryl alcohol-based, or furfuryl alcohol-formaldehyde co-condensation-based one is preferable.

As the modified furan resin, for example, epoxy-modified, phenol-modified, aldehyde-modified, urea-
20 modified or melamine-modified furan resin is included.

[0052]

Moisture content of the furan-based resin is preferably 10% or lower and particularly preferably 9% or lower, because too high value increases dimensional
25 shrinkage by water emission in curing.

[0053]

The curing agent is not especially limited, as long as it is capable of curing the furan-based resin, and includes, for example, an organic acid such as an organic
5 sulfonic acid, an organic carboxylic acid, and an aqueous solution thereof, an inorganic acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and an aqueous solution thereof.

[0054]

The organic sulfonic acid includes, for example, p-
10 toluene sulfonic acid, benzene sulfonic acid, xylene sulfonic acid, methane sulfonic acid, or the like.

The organic carboxylic acid includes, for example, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, oxalic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, benzoic acid,
15 citric acid, or the like.

[0055]

As the curing agent, in view of satisfying both shortening of curing time and pot life, it is also preferable that a thermally reactive-type potential acid
20 curing agent is used alone or it is used with other curing agent in combination. The thermally reactive-type potential acid curing agent is not especially limited, as long as it is difficult to react with a component contained in the furan-based resin at normal temperature,
25 and quickly reacts by heating in curing to form an acid,

however, in view of stability at normal temperature and reaction speed by heating in curing, it is preferable to contain at least any of an inorganic ammonium salt, primary amine salt, a secondary amine salt, and a tertiary
5 amine salt, and particularly preferable to contain at least any of ammonium chloride, ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, methylamine hydrochloride, dimethylamine hydrochloride, ethylamine hydrochloride, and diethylamine hydrochloride.

10 [0056]

It is also preferable that a reactive diluent is added to the furan-based resin of the present invention, in view of viscosity adjustment or reactivity adjustment. In this case, the reactive diluent is not especially
15 limited, as long as it has low viscosity, compatibility with a furan resin component, and reacts and solidifies in curing of the furan resin component, however, furfuryl alcohol alone, furfural alone, or a mixture of furfuryl alcohol and furfural is particularly preferable, in view
20 of compatibility with the furan resin component or being derived from a natural substance.

[0057]

Addition amount of the reactive diluents is preferably 10 to 100 parts by weight, still more
25 preferably 10 to 90 parts by weight, and most preferably

20 to 80 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the furan resin component, because too low amount could decrease impregnating ability into a base material, while too high amount could incur a leak in forming a laminated
5 body, although it differs depending on kind of the reactive diluents and viscosity of the furan resin component.

[0058]

It is also preferable that an inorganic filler is
10 added to the thermosetting furan resin composition of the present invention, in view of enhancement of strength characteristics. In that case, the inorganic filler is not especially limited, as long as it has high elastic modulus and high filling is possible, however, in view of
15 preventing curing inhibition, the inorganic filler having a PH of 10 or lower is preferable, and specifically, glass powder, silica, talc, kaolin, mica or the like is preferable, and kaolin and talc are most preferable in view of cost.

20 [0059]

In addition, as the inorganic filler, it is preferable to be subjected to surface treatment in view of enhancement of interfacial surface tension with the furan-based resin. In that case, a surface treatment agent is
25 not especially limited, as long as it is capable of

reacting or bonding with the inorganic filler or the furan-based resin, however, an organosilane-based surface-treatment agent is preferable because of easy bond forming, specifically, an aminosilane-based surface-treatment agent, 5 epoxysilane-based surface-treatment agent, and acrylsilane-based surface-treatment agent are most preferable.

[0060]

Addition amount of the inorganic filler is preferably 10 10 to 200 parts by weight, still more preferably 20 to 150 parts by weight, and most preferably 30 to 100 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the furan-based resin, because too low amount cannot provide enhancement effect of strength characteristics, while too high amount 15 could incur decrease in impregnating ability to a base material caused by increased viscosity, although it differs depending on viscosity of the furan-based resin.

[0061]

Explanation will be given below on embodiments of the 20 present lining material with reference to drawings.

Fig. 1 is a partial cross-sectional view of the lining material relevant to one embodiment of the present invention (a second aspect), and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing one example of a non-impregnated 25 lining material formed in tubular shape in advance. In

addition, Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing one example of the present lining material disposed inside a host pipe, and Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing one example of the present lining material in a state of
5 being unified to the inner wall of a host pipe with extended diameter in the host pipe.

[0062]

As shown in Fig. 1, a lining material 1 has a covering layer 11 made of an impermeable material, and a
10 resin absorbing base material layer 12, 12 installed inside the covering layer 11 and impregnated with a curable resin, and a reinforced fiber base material layer 13 impregnated with the curable resin, interposed between them.

15 It is preferable that this covering layer 11 is installed as a water-impermeable layer coated with a resin film material having high liquid-tightness, having water-impermeable property at the most outer layer, and is formed so as to have elasticity, flexibility or softness,
20 enabling to follow to pipe shape of a bent part or the like of the host pipe.

[0063]

As shown in Fig. 2, explanation will be given below on the case of the lining material 1, using a non-
25 impregnated state lining material 1 formed in a tubular

shape as a cylinder form which is able to respond to a circular cross-section of the host pipe 9, in advance, and impregnating a thermosetting furan resin composition thereto as follows.

5 As shown in Fig. 2, in a state that the covering layer 11 is arranged at the outer surface, the curable resin is poured to the inside thereof. Next, inside of the tubular lining material 1 is depressurized to efficiently exhaust air in the resin absorbing base
10 material layer 12 and the reinforced fiber base material layer 13, and to impregnate the curable resin to the resin absorbing base material layer 12 and the reinforced fiber base material layer 13. Space between fibers of the resin absorbing base material layer 12 and the reinforced fiber
15 base material layer 13 acts as a deaeration route, and accordingly the curable resin flows in vacuum suction to be impregnated smoothly to the resin absorbing base material layer 12 and the reinforced fiber base material layer 13.

20 In this way, as shown in Fig. 3, the lining material 1 impregnated with the thermosetting furan resin composition is drawn or inserted into the host pipe 9, and by applying pressure from inside, diameter is extended so as to closely adhere to the inner wall. And, as shown in
25 Fig. 4, it is closely adhered to the inner wall of the

host pipe 9 for lining.

As shown in Fig. 4, this lining material 1 is formed cylindrically in a four layer structure, so as to form in the order of the covering layer 11, the resin absorbing
5 base material layer 12 impregnated with the curable resin, the reinforced fiber base material layer 13 impregnated with the curable resin, and the resin absorbing base material layer 12 impregnated with the curable resin, from the side forming the inner circumference face, when the
10 inner face of the host pipe 9 of a repair subject, is subjected to lining. In addition, the lining material 1 has the covering layer 11 as the most outer layer, in the step before lining the inner wall of the host pipe 9, and has a form installed with, at the inside thereof,
15 sequentially, the resin absorbing base material layer 12 impregnated with the curable resin, the reinforced fiber base material layer 13 impregnated with the curable resin, and the resin absorbing base material layer 12 impregnated with the curable resin.

20 [0064]

As shown in Fig. 2, the above-described reinforced fiber base material layer 13 is disposed and formed, so that a plurality of pieces of sheet-like base materials 2,
2 is in an overlapped way each other. In addition, the
25 overlapped part of the reinforced fiber base material

layer 13 is arranged in an opposed way each other to form a double fiber reinforcing base material layers along a pipe axis direction. By dividedly forming the reinforced fiber base material layer 13 in this way, so as to overlap
5 each other, it becomes possible, as shown in Fig. 3, it becomes possible to make outer diameter of the tubular lining material 1 smaller than pipe diameter of the host pipe 9 and extend diameter inside the host pipe 9, and to respond to irregularity, step difference, space or the
10 like of the inner wall of the host pipe 9, as well as to make uniform arrangement of reinforced fiber after diameter extension, which enables to secure high pressure resistance performance and suitable strength. It should be noted that, in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, a place shown by
15 double hatching indicates an overlapped part 20 by sheet-like base materials 2 themselves.

[0065]

The tubular lining material 1 to be formed in this way is capable of being carried to a repair subject place
20 in sequentially stacked state, by being folded alternately in a flat shape, in rehabilitation of the host pipe 9.

[0066]

Explanation will be given next on the method for rehabilitating a host pipe of the present invention
25 (hereafter may also be referred to as the present

rehabilitation method).

One aspect of the present rehabilitation method is a method for rehabilitating a host pipe by inserting a tubular lining material into a host pipe, and by
5 rehabilitating the inner wall of a host pipe, characterized by comprising, a step for pouring and impregnating a thermosetting furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is
10 liquid-tightly film coated, or to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, and another resin absorbing base material, and a reinforced fiber base material interposed between them, in a non-impregnated tubular lining material, a step for
15 inserting while reversing the tubular lining material impregnated with the thermosetting furan resin composition into the host pipe by fluid pressure, and a step for coating the inner wall of the host pipe by curing the impregnated thermosetting furan resin composition, in a
20 state of pressing the inserted tubular lining material to the inner wall of the host pipe.

[0067]

In addition, another aspect of the present rehabilitation method is a method for rehabilitating a
25 host pipe by inserting a tubular lining material into a

host pipe, and by rehabilitating the inner wall of a host pipe, characterized by comprising, a step for pouring and impregnating a thermosetting furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a
5 resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, or to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, and another resin absorbing base material, and a reinforced fiber base material interposed between them, in
10 a non-impregnated tubular lining material, a step for drawing-in and inserting the tubular lining material impregnated with the thermosetting furan resin composition into a host pipe, and a step for coating the inner wall of the host pipe by curing the impregnated thermosetting
15 furan resin composition, in a state of pressing the inserted tubular lining material to the inner wall of the host pipe.

[0068]

Explanation will be given below on embodiments of the
20 method for rehabilitating a host pipe of the present invention (hereafter may also be referred to as the present rehabilitation method) with reference to Figs. 5, 6. In the present rehabilitation method, the following method is preferable in view of shortening of working time,
25 maintaining of working environment and efficiency of a

curable material.

[0069]

Before the rehabilitation work of a host pipe, in the case where fluid such as sewer is present in the host pipe 5 9, it is preferable to remove it once from the pipe passage. As shown in Fig. 5, in a pipeline of the host pipe 9, manholes M1, M2 are installed in a suitable interval, and a dammed member 3 is installed at the upstream side of the manhole nearby. Fluid dammed is 10 bypassed the ground through the manholes M1, M2 to be exhausted to the host pipe 9 at the downstream side. Further, the rehabilitation work inside a pipe is started, after removing a foreign material such as a deposited substance or wood pieces present in the host pipe 9, and 15 carrying out high pressure water washing.

[0070]

As shown in Fig. 5, the tubular lining material 1 is inserted into the host pipe, by mounting the tubular lining material 1 to a reversion apparatus 4 on the ground, 20 while reversing the tubular lining material 1 (a reversion step). As the reversion apparatus, a known apparatus may be used, and the tubular lining material 1 is reversed from the tip side by being supplied pressurized fluid by the reversion apparatus, and proceeded while closely 25 adhering to the inner wall of the host pipe, with

sufficiently widened diameter by internal pressure. That is, as shown in Fig. 3, by pressurization of the reversion apparatus, in the host pipe 9, uniform force is given in a wide range, and accordingly the resin absorbing base material layer 12 impregnated with the curable resin adheres to the inner wall, in the tubular lining material 1. In addition, the tubular lining material 1 is arranged so that the covering layer 11 forms the inner face of the host pipe 9.

10 [0071]

It should be noted that the insertion step of the tubular lining material 1 into the host pipe 9 is not limited to inserting while reverting by fluid pressure in this way, but insertion may be allowed by drawing-in to the inside of the host pipe 9 using a tubular lining material installed covering layer 11 at the most inner layer, without reversion. That is, in this case, the tubular lining material 1 is installed with a resin absorbing base material layer 12 at the most outer layer.

20 [0072]

Subsequently, as shown in Fig. 6, fluid is heated in a state that the tubular lining material 1 reverted and inserted into the host pipe 9 is pressed onto the inner wall of the host pipe 9, to cure a curable resin impregnated to the resin absorbing base material layer 12

and the reinforced fiber base material layer 13 to perform lining of the inner wall of the host pipe 9 (the curing step). The tubular lining material 1 cured in this way is deployed in matching with a rehabilitation section of the
5 host pipe 9, and the host pipe 9 is restored by the tubular lining material 1. By using a curable resin as described above, reversion work can be performed smoothly and work efficiency can be enhanced, while maintaining suitable flexibility of the tubular lining material 1
10 provided with the resin absorbing base material layer 12 and the reinforced fiber base material layer 13 sufficiently impregnated with this.

EXAMPLES

15 [0073]

Explanation will be given below in still more detail on the present invention with reference to Examples and Comparative examples, to verify excellence of the present invention and superiority in a constitution of the present
20 invention, however, the present invention should not be limited to these Examples.

It should be noted that evaluation and measurement methods used in Examples and Comparative Examples are as follows.

25 [0074]

[Evaluation methods of a tubular lining material, and a restored rehabilitated underground pipe]

(1) Moisture content

Moisture content of the furan-based resin was
5 measured in accordance with a quantitative titration
method in JIS K0113-8: "A Carl Fisher titration method".

(2) Viscosity

Viscosity of the thermosetting furan resin
composition was measured in accordance with a B-type
10 viscometer method in JIS K7117-1: "A measurement method of
apparent viscosity using the Brook Field type rotation
viscometer".

(3) Impregnating ability

Impregnation degree in impregnation of the
15 thermosetting furan resin composition into a base material
was observed with visual inspection.

(4) Flexural modulus

Flexural modulus of a sample cut out from the
repaired rehabilitated underground pipe was measured in
20 accordance with JIS K7171: "A determination method of
flexural characteristics".

[0075]

<Example 1>

Only a furan resin component (a co-condensate of
25 furfuryl alcohol and formaldehyde, having a viscosity of

2700 mPa·s, and a moisture content of 7.4% by weight) was used as a furan-based resin.

Further, after adding 3 parts by weight of a curing agent (a 65% aqueous solution of p-toluene sulfonic acid),
5 relative to 100 parts by weight of the furan-based resin, they were stirred for 10 minutes under 1000 rpm, using "Homodisper", to prepare a thermosetting furan resin composition.

7500 g/m² of this thermosetting furan resin
10 composition was poured inside a base material for tubular lining composed of a tubular laminated body made of resin nonwoven fabric (polyester nonwoven fabric with a porosity of 85% and 460 g/m²) and resin nonwoven fabric (polyester nonwoven fabric with a porosity of 85% and 600 g/m²)
15 coated with a water impermeable layer at the outer surface, then deaerated inside of the base material by depressurizing inside of said base material, and the thermosetting furan resin composition was impregnated into the base material to obtain a tubular lining material with
20 a thickness of 6 mm.

The obtained tubular lining material was mounted on a reversion apparatus on the ground, to insert into an underground pipe with an inner diameter of 200 mm, while reversing the tubular lining material 1 by compressed air.
25 Subsequently, the tubular lining material reversed

inserted inside the underground pipe was heated for 4 hours using warm water of 90°C from inside in a pressed state to the inner wall of the underground pipe to cure the thermosetting furan resin composition to obtain a
5 rehabilitated underground pipe. Evaluation results thereof are shown in Table 1.

[0076]

<Example 2>

After 40 part by weight of furfural was added to 100
10 part by weight of the furan resin component (a co-condensate of furfuryl alcohol and formaldehyde, having a viscosity of 2700 mPa·s, and a moisture content of 7.4% by weight), it was stirred for 5 minutes under 1000 rpm, using "Homodisper", to prepare a furan-based resin. After
15 that, using this furan-based resin, a rehabilitated underground pipe was obtained by a similar method as in Example 1. Evaluation results thereof are shown in Table 1.

[0077]

20 <Example 3>

After 50 part by weight of furfuryl alcohol was added to 100 part by weight of the furan resin component (a co-condensate of furfuryl alcohol and formaldehyde, having a viscosity of 2700 mPa·s, and a moisture content of 7.4% by
25 weight), it was stirred for 5 minutes under 1000 rpm,

using "Homodisper", to prepare a furan-based resin. After that, using this furan-based resin, a rehabilitated underground pipe was obtained by a similar method as in Example 1. Evaluation results thereof are shown in Table 5 1.

[0078]

<Example 4>

After 50 part by weight of furfuryl alcohol was added to 100 part by weight of the furan resin component (a co-
10 condensate of furfuryl alcohol and formaldehyde, having a viscosity of 14000 mPa·s, and a moisture content of 1.3% by weight), it was stirred for 5 minutes under 1000 rpm, using "Homodisper", to prepare a furan-based resin. After that, using this furan-based resin, a rehabilitated
15 underground pipe was obtained by a similar method as in Example 1. Evaluation results thereof are shown in Table 1.

[0079]

<Example 5>

20 After 50 part by weight of furfuryl alcohol was added to 100 part by weight of the furan resin component (a co-condensate of furfuryl alcohol and formaldehyde, having a viscosity of 2700 mPa·s, and a moisture content of 7.4% by weight), it was stirred for 5 minutes under 1000 rpm,
25 using "Homodisper", to prepare a furan-based resin.

Further, after adding 40 parts by weight of inorganic filler kaolin (calcined kaolin, with an average particle diameter of 1.4 μ m, a pH of 5.5) and 3 parts by weight of a curing agent (a 65% aqueous solution of p-toluene sulfonic acid) to 100 parts by weight of the furan-based resin, it was stirred for 10 minutes under 1000 rpm, using "Homodisper", to prepare a thermosetting furan resin composition. After that, using this furan-based resin, a rehabilitated underground pipe was obtained by a similar method as in Example 1. Evaluation results thereof are shown in Table 1.

[0080]

<Example 6>

A rehabilitated underground pipe was obtained by a similar method as in Example 5, except that it was changed to an inorganic filler kaolin (calcined kaolin with an average particle diameter of 1.4 μ m, a pH of 9.0, aminosilane-based surface-treatment). Evaluation results thereof are shown in Table 1.

20 [0081]

<Example 7>

A rehabilitated underground pipe was obtained by a similar method as in Example 3, except that it was changed to natural fiber nonwoven fabric coated with a water-impermeable layer at the outer surface (flax nonwoven

5 fabric with a porosity of 85%, 460 g/m²) and natural fiber
nonwoven fabric coated with a water-impermeable layer at
the outer surface (flax nonwoven fabric with a porosity of
85%, 600 g/m²). Evaluation results thereof are shown in
Table 1.

[0082]

<Comparative Example 1>

As a curable unsaturated polyester resin composition,
after adding 1 part by weight of a curing agent (peroxide)
10 to 100 parts by weight of an unsaturated polyester resin
(isophthalic acid-based resin, with a viscosity of 1900
mPa·s), it was stirred for 10 minutes under 1000 rpm,
using "Homodisper", to prepare a curable unsaturated
polyester resin composition. After that, using this
15 curable unsaturated polyester resin composition, a
rehabilitated underground pipe was obtained by a similar
method as in Example 1. Evaluation results thereof are
shown in Table 1.

[0083]

[Table 1]

Item		Unit	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Example 5	Example 6	Example 7	Comparative Example 1
Resin component	Kind	-	Furan-based resin (derived from a natural substance)							Unsaturated polyester
	Viscosity	mPa.s	2,700	2,700	2,700	14,000	2,700	2,700	2,700	1,900
	Moisture content	%	7.4	7.4	7.4	1.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	-
Reactive diluent	Kind	-	-	Furfural	Furfuryl alcohol					-
	Addition amount	parts by weight	-	40	50	50	50	50	50	-
Filler	Kind	-	-	-	-	-	Kaolin	Kaolin	-	-
	Surface treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Addition amount	parts by weight	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-
Base material layer	Kind	-	Polyester nonwoven fabric							Polyester nonwoven fabric
Water content of furan-based resin		%	7.4	5.6	5.2	0.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	-
Viscosity of curable resin composition		mPa.s	2,700	200	200	275	910	830	275	1,900
Impregnation property		-	Good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Good	Good	Very good	Good
Flexural Modulus		Mpa	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,500	2,900	3,500	2,100	2,000

[0084]

From Table 1, it has been understood that Examples (Examples 1 to 7) of the present invention, where a furan-based resin derived from a natural substance was used as
5 the curable resin, have characteristics at least equivalent or better as the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, as compared with Comparative Example, where the curable resin derived from petroleum was used.

10 In particular, it has been understood that, in Examples 2 to 4, both low viscosity and impregnating ability have been attained, while maintaining strength characteristics, even in the furan-based resin having low moisture content, in addition, in Examples 5 and 6,
15 securing of impregnating ability has been attained while maintaining low viscosity, even in enhancement of strength characteristics by high amount of filling an inorganic filler.

On the other hand, it has been understood that, in
20 Example 7, the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe composed of a non-petroleum-based material has been provided for a base material too.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

25 [0085]

As is clear from the above, the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe of the present invention is suitable as the lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe for rehabilitating the inner circumference face of
5 various host pipes, for example, underground pipes such as sewer, water supply, agriculture water pipe, gas pipe buried in the ground, because of having low viscosity and very good impregnating property, in spite of low moisture content.

10 Accordingly, industrial applicability, which the rehabilitation method of host pipe of the present invention, using the lining material having such desirable characteristics, is extremely high.

15 REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0086]

1 Lining material

11 Covering layer

12 Resin absorbing base material layer

20 13 Reinforced fiber base material layer

4 Reversion apparatus

9 Host pipe

Claims:

1. A lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized by impregnating a thermosetting furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing
5 agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated.

2. A lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe, characterized by impregnating a thermosetting furan resin
10 composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, and another resin absorbing base material, and a reinforced fiber base material interposed between them.

15

3. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the furan-based resin is at least one kind selected from the furan resin component group consisting of a furan resin,
20 epoxy-modified furan resin, phenol-modified furan resin, aldehyde-modified furan resin, urea-modified furan resin and melamine-modified furan resin.

4. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe
25 according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in

that moisture content of the furan-based resin is 10% by weight or lower.

5. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe
5 according to claim 3 or 4, characterized in that the furan-based resin contains a reactive diluent, in addition to the furan resin component.

6. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe
10 according to claim 5, characterized in that the reactive diluent is furfuryl alcohol and/or furfural.

7. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe
according to claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the
15 reactive diluents is contained in 10 to 100 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the furan resin component.

8. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe
20 according to any one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the thermosetting furan resin composition contains an inorganic filler.

9. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe
25 according to claim 8, characterized in that pH of the

inorganic filler is 10 or lower.

10. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe according to claim 8 or 9, characterized in that the
5 inorganic filler has been subjected to organosilane-based surface treatment.

11. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe according to any one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in
10 that the thermosetting furan resin composition has a viscosity of 50 to 3000 mPa·s.

12. The lining material for rehabilitating a host pipe according to any one of claims 1 to 11, characterized in
15 that the resin absorbing base material and/or the reinforced fiber base material is made of natural fiber.

13. A method for rehabilitating a host pipe by inserting a tubular lining material into a host pipe, and by
20 rehabilitating the inner wall of a host pipe, characterized by comprising:

a step for pouring and impregnating a thermosetting furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in
25 which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, or to a

resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, and another resin absorbing base material, and a reinforced fiber base material interposed between them, in a non-impregnated tubular lining material;

a step for inserting while reversing the tubular lining material impregnated with the thermosetting furan resin composition into the host pipe by fluid pressure; and

10 a step for coating the inner wall of the host pipe by curing the impregnated thermosetting furan resin composition, in a state of pressing the inserted tubular lining material to the inner wall of the host pipe.

15 14. A method for rehabilitating a host pipe by inserting a tubular lining material into a host pipe, and by rehabilitating the inner wall of a host pipe, characterized by comprising:

a step for pouring and impregnating a thermosetting furan resin composition containing a furan-based resin and a curing agent, to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, or to a resin absorbing base material in which one surface is liquid-tightly film coated, and another resin absorbing base material, and a reinforced fiber base material

20

25

interposed between them, in a non-impregnated tubular lining material;

a step for drawing-in and inserting the tubular lining material impregnated with the thermosetting furan
5 resin composition into a host pipe; and

a step for coating the inner wall of the host pipe by curing the impregnated thermosetting furan resin composition, in a state of pressing the inserted tubular lining material to the inner wall of the host pipe.

10

15. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that the furan-based resin is at least one kind selected from the furan resin component group consisting of a furan resin, epoxy-
15 modified furan resin, phenol-modified furan resin, aldehyde-modified furan resin, urea-modified furan resin and melamine-modified furan resin.

16. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to
20 any one of claims 13 to 15, characterized in that moisture content of the furan-based resin is 10% by weight or lower.

17. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to claim 15 or 16, characterized in that the furan-based
25 resin contains a reactive diluent, in addition to the

furan resin component.

18. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to claim 17, characterized in that the reactive diluent is
5 furfuryl alcohol and/or furfural.

19. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to claim 17 or 18, characterized in that the reactive diluents is contained in 10 to 100 parts by weight,
10 relative to 100 parts by weight of the furan resin component.

20. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to any one of claims 13 to 19, characterized in that the
15 thermosetting furan resin composition contains an inorganic filler.

21. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to claim 20, characterized in that pH of the inorganic filler
20 is 10 or lower.

22. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to claim 20 or 21, characterized in that the inorganic filler has been subjected to organosilane-based surface treatment.

25

23. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to any one of claims 13 to 22, characterized in that the thermosetting furan resin composition has a viscosity of 50 to 2000 mPa·s.

5

24. The method for rehabilitating a host pipe according to any one of claims 13 to 23, characterized in that the resin absorbing base material and/or the reinforced fiber base material is made of natural fiber.