

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for lining the inner surfaces of pipes in a multibranch piping.

Heretofore, as means for lining the inner surfaces of pipes in a multibranch piping there have been proposed such methods as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Nos. 175579/85 and 175580/85 and Japanese Patent Publication Nos. 8233/87, 55911/87, 10707/87 and 26830/87.

According to the method described in the above Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 175579/85, in such a multibranch piping as shown in Fig. 5, a coating material and then air are fed from a start end 6 of a main pipe 1, then upon detection that the coating material reached ends 11A, 11B and 11C of branch pipes 10A, 10B, 10C, respectively, the ends 11A, 11B and 11C are closed successively to complete the lining for the branch pipes 10A, 10B, 10C, while the lining operation is continued for the main pipe 1 until the coating material reaches a terminal end 2 of the main pipe.

According to the lining method described in Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 175580/85, air is fed back from pipe ends 11 at which a coating material has arrived in the same manner as in the method of the foregoing Laid-Open No. 175579/85.

According to the lining method described in Japanese Patent Publication No. 8233/87, a coating material and then air are fed from the start end 6, and when the coating material has reached the end 11A of the branch pipe 10A, the amount of air fed from the start end 6 is decreased and at the same time air is fed back from the end 11A to send back the coating material.

According to the lining method described in Japanese Patent Publication No. 55911/87, a coating material and then air are fed from the start end 6 and it is detected by a pressure gauge mounted in the end 11A of the branch pipe 10A that the coating material has reached a branch point 12A, whereupon the feed of air from the start end 6 is stopped, then the coating material and air are fed from the end 11A to effect lining for the inner surface of the branch pipe 10A and that of the main pipe 1 which follows.

According to the lining method described in Japanese Patent Publication No. 10707/87, a coating material and then air are fed from the ends 11A, 11B and 11C of the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C, respectively, and it is detected that the coating material has reached branch points 12A, 12B and 12C, by measuring a change in pressure of compressed air fed into the pipes, to complete lining.

According to the lining method described in Japanese Patent Publication No. 26830/87, there are adopted different lining start timings for the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C so that the lining operations

for those pipes are completed simultaneously.

The methods described in the above Japanese Patent Laid-Open Nos. 175579/85, 175580/85 and Publication No. 8233/87 are each disadvantageous in that (1) when the coating material is fed continuously, the main pipe 1 is coated repeatedly, resulting in the lining of the main pipe becoming too thick, and (2) where the coating material is fed batchwise at a time, even when the coating material has reached the end 11A of the branch pipe 10A there still remain in the main pipe 1 a large amount of the coating material for lining the other pipes, and also in the branch pipe 10A there is surplus of the coating material, so it is necessary to feed air back from the end 11A of the branch pipe 10A to return the surplus coating material in the branch pipe 10A into the main pipe 1. Thereafter, the coating material in the main pipe 1 is fed to the branch pipe 10B and these operations are repeated successively, so that the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C are twice-coated, that is, the total lining time becomes longer. Consequently, it is difficult to complete the lining within the pot life of the coating material.

In the method described in the above Japanese Patent Publication No. 55911/87, the change in pressure is a very small value, so in order to prevent the operator from overlooking such pressure change it is necessary to monitor the pressure gauge, concentrating his attention thereon at all times. But this is very difficult in a working site frequented by a lot of persons. Means which employs a recorder is disadvantageous in that the equipment cost is high.

In the method described in the above Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 10707/87, the measurement of a pressure change would be next to impossible without an automatic recorder. The use of an automatic recorder leads to an increase of cost.

In the method described in the above Japanese Patent Publication No. 26830/87, the time required for lining each of the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C is calculated before the lining operation. But the time required for the lining is influenced by various factors such as the temperature of the coating material, the flow velocity of the air being fed and the temperature thereof. So even if such time is calculated beforehand, it involves a large error, making it impossible to effect lining to a satisfactory extent. Performing the lining operation with a certain time delay is also difficult in working sites where there are complicated passages.

Where the main pipe 1 is very long, for example, in case of a main pipe 20 mm or so in bore and 20 m or more in length, it will take a long time for lining the main pipe 1 and so it becomes difficult to complete lining within the pot life of the coating material.

It is the object of at least preferred aspects of the present invention provide a lining method capable of lining a multibranch piping having a long main pipe within the pot life of a coating material without leaving

uncoated areas or making excessive repeated coating and also capable of being practised easily without the need of using expensive devices, etc.

The present invention is a method for lining the inner surface of multibranch piping having a plurality of branch pipes branched from a main pipe, by feeding a coating material and air into the pipes from an end portion of the main pipe or of a branch pipe.

For lining the main pipe, a coating material and then air are fed into the main pipe from a start end portion thereof, and when the coating material is discharged from a terminal end of the main pipe, it is assumed that the lining is completed. Or the lining operation is separated into a step wherein the coating material and air are fed from the start end portion of the main pipe up to end portions of branch pipes along, eg halfway in the main pipe and a step wherein the coating material and air are fed from the branch pipe end portions halfway in the main pipe up to the terminal end of the main pipe.

The lining for branch pipes is performed for each of the branch pipes by feeding a coating material and air. As means for detecting a completion of lining of respective branch pipes there is adopted one of the following methods (A) or (B):

(A) the lining for a main pipe is performed and the lining speed required in the main pipe lining is calculated, then the length of a branch pipe to be subjected to lining is divided by the said lining speed to obtain an estimated lining time for the branch pipe, and a coating material is fed from an end portion of the branch pipe and air is fed for a time a little longer than the said estimated lining time;

(B) the coating material and then air are fed from an end portion of a branch pipe, and a change in gas pressure in a main pipe which change occurs upon arrival of the coating material at the connection between the branch pipe and the main pipe under the feed of air, is detected by a pressure gauge, when it is judged that the lining for the branch pipe is completed;

In the method (A) it is necessary that the lining for the main pipe be performed in advance of the lining for the branch pipe, while in the method (B) it does not matter whether the lining for the main pipe is before or after the lining for the branch pipes.

The following description is given by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 and 2 are explanatory views of an embodiment 1 of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is an explanatory view of an embodiment 2 of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is an explanatory view of an embodiment 3 of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is an explanatory view of a conventional lining method.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

First, a concrete example in case of the foregoing method (A) being selected will be described below.

In the case where a coating material and then air are fed from one end of a pipe to effect lining up to the other end of the pipe, the coating material will advance at a fixed speed through the pipe. If conditions such as the temperature of the coating material, that of the pipe and the flow velocity of the air being fed etc. are the same. And it turned out as a result of experiment that the advancing speed of the coating material was almost the same if the above conditions were the same even at different pipe bores. The foregoing method (A) is based on such finding. The amount of a coating material is 100 g to 300 g per meter of a 1-inch pipe. The amount of air is selected to give a flow velocity of 50 to 200 m/sec in terms of atmospheric pressure.

Embodiment 1

According to this embodiment 1, as shown in Fig. 1, in lining the inner surface of a multibranch piping having a plurality of branch pipes 10 branched from a main pipe 1, by feeding a coating material and air into the piping, first the coating material and then air are fed from a start end 6 of the main pipe 1 to effect lining for the pipe inner surface up to a terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1. At the same time, the time required for lining from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 up to the terminal end 2 thereof is measured and the lining speed is calculated on the basis of the lining time thus measured. Then, the coating material and then air are fed from ends 11 of the branch pipes 10 under almost the same conditions as in the lining from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 up to the terminal end 2 thereof. In this case, the feed of air is continued for a time a little longer than the time obtained by dividing the length from the end 11 of each branch pipe 10 up to a branch point 12 by the lining speed in the area from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 up to the terminal end 2 thereof, to thereby effect lining for the inner surfaces of the branch pipes 10.

When a coating material is fed from the start end 6 of the main pipe 6 and air fed toward the terminal end 2 of the main pipe, the coating material advances at a fixed speed which depends on such conditions as the temperature of the coating material, that of the pipe, as well as the temperature and flow velocity of the air being fed etc., and reaches the terminal end 2.

It turned out that even if the bore of each branch pipe 10 was different from that of the main pipe 1, the advancing speed of the coating material in the branch pipe is also substantially the same if the aforesaid conditions were the same. Therefore, for a given

length of the branch pipes, indicated at 10A, 10B and 10C it is possible to calculate the time required for lining each branch pipe 10. By pouring the coating material from the end 11 of the branch pipe 10 and feeding air from the end 11 for the calculated time, it is possible to effect lining for the branch pipe 10 accurately without making sure that the coating material has reached the branch point 12.

Fig. 1 shows an example in which the present invention was applied to a water supply piping in a multiple dwelling house. The pipes were all 3/4 inch in diameter; the length from the start end 6 to the terminal end 2 was 14 m; and the branch pipes were all 3 m in length.

As preparations for the lining, a water meter is removed from the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1, cocks are removed from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 and also from ends 11A, 11B and 11C of the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C, respectively, then connection pipes are connected to the start end 6 and the ends 11A, 11B and 11C so that their openings face upwards, which openings are each formed to permit an air hose to be attached thereto and detached therefrom. To an air hose 25 connected to the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 there are connected a pressure gauge 24 and a valve 23, while to air hoses 25A, 25B and 25C connected respectively to the ends 11A, 11B and 11C of the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C there are connected pressure gauges 24A, 24B, 24C and valves 23A, 23B, 23C, the valves 23, 23A, 23B and 23C being connected to an air compressor 20 through a flow meter 22 and then through a dehumidifier 21.

In lining, the amount, 1340 g, a coating material comprising an epoxy resin as a main component and hardener incorporated therein required for lining from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 up to the terminal end 2 thereof is measured using a measuring cup and the coating material is poured in that amount into the main pipe at the start end 6 thereof.

Then, the air hose 25 is connected to the start end 6 and the valve 23 is opened to feed from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 2.2 Nm³/min of compressed air which has been fed from the air compressor 20 and passed through the dehumidifier 21 and the flow meter 22. In this case, the valves 23A, 23B and 23C of the air hoses 25A, 25B and 25C are kept closed.

As a result, the coating material advances toward the terminal end 2 which is an opened of the main pipe 1, and is discharged from the terminal end 2 while scarcely flowing into the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C, whereupon the valve 23 is closed to stop the feed of air. A transparent hose is attached to the terminal end 2 to make sure with the naked eye that the coating material reached the terminal end.

During the above lining operation, the time required from when the valve 23 was opened until when

the coating material reached the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1 was 3 minutes and 30 seconds.

Next, the air hose 25A is removed from the end 11A of the branch pipe 10A and the amount 290 g, of the coating material required for lining the pipe inner surface from the end 11A up to the branch point 12A is measured, then the coating material is poured in that amount from the end 11A into the branch pipe 10A. The air hose 25A is connected to the end 11A and the valve 23A is opened to feed air.

In this case, the time TA required for lining the branch pipe 10A from the end 11A to the branch point 12A is calculated by the following equation:

$$TA = \alpha \times \frac{LA}{L} \times T$$

where

α : safety factor, usually 1.2 to 1.5

L : length from the end 6 to the terminal end 2

LA : length from the end 11A to the branch point 12A

T : time required for lining from the end 6 up to the terminal end 2

In this case, $TA = 1.5 \times 3/14 \times 210'' = 68''$

Upon lapse of TA second after the opening of the valve 23A, the valve 23A is closed to terminate the lining for the branch pipe 10A.

Further, as far as possible, the temperature of the coating material for the branch pipe 10A is set at the same as the temperature, 30 °C, of the coating material for the main pipe 1; the amount of air to be fed is determined according to the inside diameter of the branch pipe 10A so as to become substantially the same as the air feeding rate, 2.20 Nm³/min, in the main pipe 1; and the other pipes are also maintained at the same temperature and air feed rate.

Lining for the branch pipes 10B and 10C is also performed in the same manner.

As a result, there was formed a coating 0.3 - 2.0 mm in thickness.

In this embodiment, as compared with the lining method wherein the coating material is fed from one point to effect lining for all of the main and branch pipes, the time required for the lining is about half and thus very efficient.

In such a multibranch piping as shown in Fig. 1, when the inside diameter of the pipe 5 which constitutes a part of the main pipe 1 is different from that of the main pipe 1, if air is fed from the end 6, the flow velocity of the air being fed will be different between the pipe 5 and the main pipe 1, thus different in air feeding conditions. But this difference may be ignored when the main pipe 1 and the pipe 5 are not greatly different in inside diameter or when the pipe 5 is short.

On the other hand, when the inside diameter of the main pipe 1 and that of the pipe 5 are greatly different and the pipe 5 is long, an air flow meter 22' is provided between the pressure gauge 24 and the end

11 to give a substantially fixed velocity of the air being fed in both the pipe 5 and the main pipe 1, as shown in Fig. 2, and the lining speed (required time) at the inner surface of the main pipe 1 is determined by feeding air from a branch pipe 10. The air flow rate in the pipe 5 is determined as a difference between the values on the flow meters 22 and 22'.

In lining a complicated multibranch piping, it is impossible to judge from the outside of the building from where a main pipe starts and where it terminates. Therefore, the range of the main pipe is assumed to be from an optionally-selected branch pipe up to a branch pipe which is presumed to be farthest therefrom.

Embodiment 2

According to this embodiment, in lining the inner surface of a multibranch piping having a main pipe 1 and branch pipes branched therefrom by feeding a coating material and then air into the piping, first the coating material and then air are fed from the in pipe 1 to effect lining for the pipe inner surface up to an end 11 of a branch pipe 10 branched halfway from the main pipe 1, or the coating material and then air are fed from the end 11 of the branch pipe 10 to effect lining for the pipe inner surface up to a terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1. Either method is adopted. At the same time, the time required for lining the pipe inner surface is measured to calculate the lining speed. Then, the lining for the other pipe inner surface as well as the lining for another branch pipe 10 are performed successively. In this case, the lining for the said another branch pipe 10 is effected by feeding the coating material and then air from the end 11 of the pipe under substantially the same conditions as in the above lining operation in which the lining time was measured. The feed of air is performed for a time a little longer than the time obtained by dividing the length from the end 11 of the branch pipe 10 up to the branch point 12 by the lining time calculated above.

When the coating material and then air are fed from a start end 6 of the main pipe 1 or from an end 11C of a branch pipe 10C branched halfway from the main pipe 1, the coating material advances through the pipe at a fixed speed which depends on such conditions as the coating material temperature, pipe temperature, as well as the temperature and flow velocity of the air being fed etc., and reaches the end 11C of the branch pipe 10C or the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1 to effect lining of the pipe inner surface.

In the above lining operation, the time required for the lining is measured to calculate the lining speed.

Even when the pipes to be lined are different in inside diameter, the time required for lining from ends 11A, 11B and 11D-11F of branch pipes 10A, 10B, 10D-10F up to branch points 12A, 12B, 12D-12F can be

calculated because the coating material advances through the pipes at substantially the same speed if the above lining conditions are the same.

Fig. 3 is explanatory view of an example in which the present invention was applied to a water supply piping in a multiple dwelling house. The main pipe 1 in this water supply piping is provided at an end portion thereof with a pipe 5 which is a kind of a branch pipe, with branch pipes 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D, 10E and 10F being connected to the main pipe 1 between the pipe 5 and a terminal end 2 of the main pipe. The pipes are all 3/4 inch in diameter; the length from the start end 6 to the branch pipe 12C is 15 m; and the branch pipes are each 3 m in length.

As preparations for the lining, in the same way as in the previous embodiment, a water meter is removed from the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1, cocks are removed from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 and also from ends 11A-11F of the branch pipes 10A-10F, and connection pipes are connected to the start end 6 and the ends 11A-11F so that their openings face upwards, which openings are each formed to permit an air hose to be attached thereto and detached therefrom. To an air hose 25 connected to the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 there are connected a pressure gauge 24 and a valve 23, while to air hoses 25A-25F connected respectively to the ends 11A-11F of the branch pipes 10A-10F there are connected pressure gauges 24A-24F and valves 23A-23F, the valves 23 and 23A-23F being connected to an air compressor 20 through a flow meter 22 and then through a dehumidifier 21. And a valve is mounted to the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1.

In lining, the amount, 1730 g, of a coating material comprising an epoxy resin as a main component and a hardener incorporated therein required for lining from the start end 6 up to the end 11C of the branch pipe 10C is measured using a measuring cup and the coating material is poured in that amount into the pipe.

Then, the air hose 25 is connected to the start end 6 and the valve 23 is opened to feed from the end 6 of the pipe 5 2.2 Nm³/min of compressed air which has been fed from the air compressor 20 and passed through the dehumidifier 21 and the flow meter 22. In this case, the valves 23A, 23B, 23D, 23E, 23F in the branch pipes 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F and the valve in the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1 are kept closed.

As a result, the coating material advances from the start end 6 toward the end 11C of the branch pipe 10C, passes the branch point 12C and is finally discharged from the end 11C while scarcely flowing into the branch pipes 10A, 10B and the pipe portion the terminal end 2 side, whereupon the valve 23 is closed to stop the feed of air. A transparent hose is attached to the end 11C to make sure with the naked eye that the coating material reached the end 11C.

During the above lining operation, the time required from when the valve 23 was opened until when the coating material reached the end 11C is measured with a stopwatch.

Then, the air hose 25A is removed from the end 11A of the branch pipe 10A and the amount, 290 g, of the coating material required for lining the pipe inner surface from the end 11A up to the branch point 12A is measured and the coating material is fed in that amount from the end 11A, then the air hose 25A is connected to the end 11A and the valve 23A is opened to feed air.

In this case, the time, $T_A = 68$ sec, required for lining from the end 11A of the branch pipe 10A up to the branch point 12A is calculated by the equation described in Embodiment 1.

Then, the valve 23A is closed upon lapse of T_A seconds after it was opened, to complete the lining for the branch pipe 10A.

Further, as far as possible, the temperature of the coating material for the branch pipe 10A is held at the same level as the temperature, as a reference temperature, of the coating material for the main pipe 1; the amount of air to be fed is determined according to the inside diameter of the branch pipe 10A so as to become substantially the same as the air feeding rate in the main pipe 1; and the other pipes are also maintained at the same temperature and air feed rate.

Lining for the branch pipe 10B is also performed in the same manner.

Next, the valve at the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1 is removed, while the other valves are closed, then the coating material in an amount determined according to the length of the pipe and then air are fed to effect lining for the pipe inner surface from the end 11C of the branch pipe 10C up to the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1. Further, also as to the branch pipes 10D, 10E and 10F, lining is performed in the same manner as in the lining for the branch pipe 10A.

In the above multibranch piping, if the start end side of the main pipe 1 and the terminal end 2 side thereof are different in conditions such as temperature, etc., then at the time of lining from the end 11C of the branch pipe 10C up to the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1, the time required for the lining is measured in the same way as in the lining from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 up to the end 11C of the branch pipe 10C and the lining speed is calculated on the basis thereof. Subsequent lining for the branch pipes 10D, 10E and 10F is performed by feeding air for a time calculated on the basis of such lining speed on the terminal end 2 side of the main pipe 1.

The state and countermeasure in case of different inside diameters of the pipe 5 and the main pipe 1 in the multibranch piping are the same as in the embodiment 1.

Where the main pipe 1 is very long, exceeding 40 m, the main pipe may be divided into three or more

portions for lining.

Although in the above embodiment lining was performed first for the start end side of the main pipe 1 from the start end 6 of the main pipe up to the end 11C of the branch pipe 10C, the lining may initially cover from the end 11C of the branch pipe 10C up to the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1.

Further, the lining may be performed by first lining the pipe inner surface of either the start end side of the main pipe 1 or the terminal end 2 side thereof, subsequently lining the pipe inner surface of the other side and then lining the remaining branch pipe 10.

In the present invention, as set forth above, first the lining speed in the main pipe 1 is calculated and lining for the branch pipe 10 is performed at the said lining speed, so it is possible to effect lining for the branch pipe 10 even without making sure the arrival of the coating material at the branch point 12 of the branch pipe 10. Consequently, even if the main pipe 1 and the branch 10 are lined separately, the lining for the inner surface of the multibranch piping can be completed easily and that in a short time without leaving uncoated area or excessive repeated coating and without using expensive devices, etc.

By dividing the main pipe 1 into lining portions, carrying out lining for a divided portion while calculating the lining speed and subsequently lining the other portion of the main pipe 1 and the branch pipe 10, it is possible to effect lining within the pot life of the coating material even for a pipe which is long from the start end 6 up to the terminal end 2.

The following description is now provided about an embodiment wherein the foregoing method (B) is adopted.

Embodiment 3

According to this embodiment, in lining the inner surface of a multibranch piping having a plurality branch pipes 10 branched from a main pipe 1 by feeding a coating material and then air into the multibranch piping, the coating material and then air are fed from an end 11 of the branch pipe 10 after or before feeding the coating material and air into the main pipe 1 to line the inner surface thereof, and a change in gas pressure in the main pipe 1 on an upstream side of a branch point 12 of the branch pipe 10 (the connection between the main pipe 1 and the branch pipe 10) caused by arriving of the coating material at the branch point 12 is detected by a pressure gauge 24 disposed upstream of the main pipe 1 to complete the lining for the branch pipe 10.

If the coating material and then air are fed from an end 11A of one branch pipe 10A after or before feeding the coating material and air into the main pipe 1 to effect lining for the inner surface of the main pipe, the coating material will advance through the branch

pipe 10A and reaches a branch point 12A of the branch pipe 10A.

When the coating material has reached the branch point 12A, the gas pressure in the main pipe 1 on an upstream side of the branch point 12A increases a little instantaneously. This change in gas pressure in the main pipe 1 is detected by the pressure gauge 24 disposed upstream of the main pipe 1 to complete the lining for the branch pipe 10A.

Lining for the other branch pipes 10B and 10C is also performed in the same manner. A change in gas pressure in the main pipe 1 is detected by the pressure gauge 24 disposed upstream of the main pipe 1 to complete the lining for the branch pipes 10B and 10C.

Fig. 4 is an explanatory view of an example in which the present invention was applied to a water supply piping in a multiple dwelling house. The main pipe 1 in this water supply piping is provided at an end portion thereof with a pipe 5 which is a kind of a branch pipe, with branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C being connected to the main pipe 1 between the pipe 5 and a terminal end 2 of the main pipe. The length from a start end 6 to the terminal end 2 is 15 m; the length of each branch pipe is 3 m; and all the pipes are 3/4 inch in diameter.

As preparations for the lining, a water meter is removed from the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1, cocks are removed from an end of the pipe 5 (the start end of the main pipe 1) 6 and also from one ends 11A-11C of the branch pipes 10A-10C, and connection pipes are connected to the start end 6 and the ends 11A-11C so that their openings face upwards, which openings are each formed to permit an air hose to be attached thereto and detached therefrom. To an air hose 25 connected to the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 there are connected a pressure gauge 24 and a valve 23, while to air hoses 25A-25C connected respectively to the ends 11A-11C of the branch pipes 10A-10C there are connected pressure gauges 24A-24C and valves 23A-23C, the valves 23 and 23A-23C being connected to an air compressor 20 through a flow meter 22 and then through a dehumidifier 21.

For lining from the main pipe 1 in this embodiment, the amount, 1440 g, of a coating material required for lining from the start end 6 up to the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1 is measured using a measuring cup and the coating material is poured in that amount into the pipe. The coating material is a mixture of an epoxy resin as a main component and a hardener.

Then, the air hose 25 is connected to the start end 6 and the valve 23 is opened to feed from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 compressed air which has been fed from the air compressor 20 and passed through the dehumidifier 21 and the flow meter 22. In this case, the valves 23A-23C in the branch pipes 10A-10C are closed and a transparent hose is con-

nected to the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1.

The coating material advances from the start end 6 toward the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1 and reaches the terminal end 2 while scarcely flowing into the branch pipes 10A-10C. That arrival is confirmed with the naked eye to terminate the lining for the main pipe 1. In this case, it is appropriate that the advancing speed of the coating material be in the range of 1 to 4 m/min.

Then, the air hose 25A is removed from the end 11A of the branch pipe 10A and the coating material is fed in an amount, 290 g, required for lining the pipe inner surface from the end 11A up to the branch point 12A, then the air hose 25A is connected to the end 11A and the valves 23, 23B and 23C are closed, while the valve 23A is opened to feed air from the end 11A at a rate of 2.2 Nm³/min.

Upon arrival of the coating material at the branch point 12A, the intra-pipe gas pressure on the upstream side of the main pipe 1 increases a little (0.1-1.0 kg/cm²) instantaneously and this is detected by the pressure gauge 24 disposed upstream of the main pipe 1 to terminate the lining for the branch pipe 10A.

Also as to the other branch pipes 10B and 10C, the coating material and then air are fed from the ends 11B and 11C. That the coating material has reached the branch points 12B and 12C is detected by the pressure gauge 24.

Although in the above embodiment the pipe portion from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 up to the terminal end 2 thereof was lined and then the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C were lined successively, the lining operation may be performed by first lining the branch pipes 10A, 10B, 10C and thereafter lining the pipe portion from the start end 6 of the main pipe 1 up to the terminal end 2 thereof. And there is no limitation on the order of lining for the branch pipes 10A, 10B, 10C.

Further, in the case where the main pipe 1 is so long that the lining operation from the start end 6 up to the terminal end 2 is difficult to be completed within the pot life of the coating material, the lining operation may be performed by first lining the pipe portion from the first end 6 of the main pipe 1 up to the end 11 of a branch pipe 10 and then lining the pipe portion from the end 11 of a branch pipe 10 positioned on the upstream side close to the lined branch pipe 10 up to the terminal end 2 of the main pipe 1.

In Fig. 4, a plurality of like portions such as the branch pipes are indicated using such reference numerals as 10A, 10B and 10C, but in the description of the specification, when no specifying is made to any of the branch pipes 10A, 10B and 10C, that is, when the branch pipe concerned may be any of them, the branch pipe is expressed like a branch pipe 10.

According to this embodiment, in lining the pipe portion from the end 11 of a branch pipe 10 up to the

branch point 12, the arrival of the coating material at the branch point 12 is detected by detecting a change in gas pressure in the main pipe 1 on the upstream side of the branch point 12, and this detection is effected by the pressure gauge 24 disposed on the upstream side. Therefore, the completion of lining in each branch pipe 10 can be detected by one or more pressure gauges 24, and even when the branch pipes 10 are not as illustrated in the drawings, for example, even when they cross each other, it is possible to effect lining for the multibranch piping easily by a small number of workers and that accurately without overlooking. Further, since the main pipe 1 and each branch pipe 10 are subjected to lining separately, it is possible to prevent the likelihood of there remaining uncoated area and also prevent the reduction of the pipe diameter caused by repeated coating.

Claims

1. A method for lining the inner surface of multibranch piping having a main pipe and a plurality of branch pipes branched from the main pipe by feeding a coating material and then air into the piping from an end portion of either the main pipe or any branch pipe, characterized in that the lining for the branch pipes is performed by the feed of the coating material and air for each of the branch pipes and that as means for detecting completion of lining of respective branch pipes there is adopted one of the following methods (A) and (B):

(A) the main pipe is subjected to lining and the lining speed in the main pipe lining is calculated, then the length of a branch pipe to be subjected to lining is divided by said lining speed to obtain an estimated lining time for the branch pipe, and the coating material is fed from an end portion of the branch pipe and then air is fed for a time a little longer than said estimated lining time,

(B) the coating material and then air are fed from an end portion of a branch pipe and a change in gas pressure in the main pipe, which change occurs upon arrival of the coating material at a branch point as the connection between the branch pipe and the main pipe under the feed of air is detected by a pressure gauge, when it is judged that the lining for the branch pipe is completed.

2. A lining method according to Claim 1, wherein the lining for the main pipe is performed by feeding the coating material and then air into the main pipe from a start end portion of the main pipe, and upon discharge of the coating material from a terminal end of the main pipe it is judged that the lining is completed.

ing is completed.

3. A lining method according to Claim 1, wherein the lining for the main pipe is performed in a divided manner into lining steps of lining the pipe portion from a start end portion of the main pipe up to an end portion of a branch pipe branched from the main pipe and a lining step of lining the pipe portion from the end portion of said branch pipe up to a terminal end portion of the main pipe.
4. A lining method according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the gas pressure to be detected by the pressure gauge in the said method (B) is the gas pressure in the main pipe portion located upstream of the branch point of the branch pipe.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Auskleiden der inneren Oberfläche von mehrfach verzweigten Rohren mit einem Hauptrohr und einer Anzahl von Verzweigungsrohren, die von dem Hauptrohr abzweigen, durch Einspeisen eines Beschichtungsmaterials und dann Luft in die Rohre von einem Endabschnitt, entweder des Hauptrohres oder jedes Zweigrohres, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Beschichtung der Zweigrohre ausgeführt wird durch das Einspeisen des Beschichtungsmaterials und der Luft für jedes der Zweigrohre, und daß zum Erkennen der Beendigung der Beschichtung der jeweiligen Zweigrohre eines der beiden nachstehenden Verfahren (A) und (B) angewendet wird:

(A) Das Hauptrohr wird der Beschichtung unterworfen und die Beschichtungsgeschwindigkeit bei der Beschichtung des Hauptrohres wird berechnet, dann wird die Länge eines Zweigrohres, das zu beschichten ist, durch die Beschichtungsgeschwindigkeit dividiert, um eine geschätzte Beschichtungszeit für das Zweigrohr zu erhalten und das Beschichtungsmaterial wird von einem Endbereich des Zweigrohres zugeführt und dann wird Luft für eine Zeit, die etwas länger dauert als die geschätzte Beschichtungszeit eingespeist,

(B) das Beschichtungsmaterial und dann Luft werden von einem Endbereich eines Zweigrohres eingespeist und eine Änderung des Gasdrucks in dem Hauptrohr, die beim Eintreffen des Beschichtungsmaterials an einem Verzweigungspunkt auftritt, wenn die Verbindung zwischen dem Zweigrohr und dem Hauptrohr beim Zuführen von Luft durch einen Druckmesser erfaßt wird, beim Feststellen, daß die Beschichtung für



branch point 12, the arrival of the coating material at the branch point 12 is detected by detecting a change in gas pressure in the main pipe 1 on the upstream side of the branch point 12, and this detection is effected by the pressure gauge 24 disposed on the upstream side. Therefore, the completion of lining in each branch pipe 10 can be detected by one or more pressure gauges 24, and even when the branch pipes 10 are not as illustrated in the drawings, for example, even when they cross each other, it is possible to effect lining for the multibranch piping easily by a small number of workers and that accurately without overlooking. Further, since the main pipe 1 and each branch pipe 10 are subjected to lining separately, it is possible to prevent the likelihood of there remaining uncoated area and also prevent the reduction of the pipe diameter caused by repeated coating.

Claims

1. A method for lining the inner surface of multibranch piping having a main pipe and a plurality of branch pipes branched from the main pipe by feeding a coating material and then air into the piping from an end portion of either the main pipe or any branch pipe, characterized in that the lining for the branch pipes is performed by the feed of the coating material and air for each of the branch pipes and that as means for detecting completion of lining of respective branch pipes there is adopted one of the following methods (A) and (B):

(A) the main pipe is subjected to lining and the lining speed in the main pipe lining is calculated, then the length of a branch pipe to be subjected to lining is divided by said lining speed to obtain an estimated lining time for the branch pipe, and the coating material is fed from an end portion of the branch pipe and then air is fed for a time a little longer than said estimated lining time,

(B) the coating material and then air are fed from an end portion of a branch pipe and a change in gas pressure in the main pipe, which change occurs upon arrival of the coating material at a branch point as the connection between the branch pipe and the main pipe under the feed of air is detected by a pressure gauge, when it is judged that the lining for the branch pipe is completed.

2. A lining method according to Claim 1, wherein the lining for the main pipe is performed by feeding the coating material and then air into the main pipe from a start end portion of the main pipe, and upon discharge of the coating material from a terminal end of the main pipe it is judged that the lining is completed.

3. A lining method according to Claim 1, wherein the lining for the main pipe is performed in a divided manner into lining steps of lining the pipe portion from a start end portion of the main pipe up to an end portion of a branch pipe branched from the main pipe and a lining step of lining the pipe portion from the end portion of said branch pipe up to a terminal end portion of the main pipe.
4. A lining method according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the gas pressure to be detected by the pressure gauge in the said method (B) is the gas pressure in the main pipe portion located upstream of the branch point of the branch pipe.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Auskleiden der inneren Oberfläche von mehrfach verzweigten Rohren mit einem Hauptrohr und einer Anzahl von Verzweigungsrohren, die von dem Hauptrohr abzweigen, durch Einspeisen eines Beschichtungsmaterials und dann Luft in die Rohre von einem Endabschnitt, entweder des Hauptrohres oder jedes Zweigrohres, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Beschichtung der Zweigrohre ausgeführt wird durch das Einspeisen des Beschichtungsmaterials und der Luft für jedes der Zweigrohre, und daß zum Erkennen der Beendigung der Beschichtung der jeweiligen Zweigrohre eines der beiden nachstehenden Verfahren (A) und (B) angewendet wird:

(A) Das Hauptrohr wird der Beschichtung unterworfen und die Beschichtungsgeschwindigkeit bei der Beschichtung des Hauptrohres wird berechnet, dann wird die Länge eines Zweigrohres, das zu beschichten ist, durch die Beschichtungsgeschwindigkeit dividiert, um eine geschätzte Beschichtungszeit für das Zweigrohr zu erhalten und das Beschichtungsmaterial wird von einem Endbereich des Zweigrohres zugeführt und dann wird Luft für eine Zeit, die etwas länger dauert als die geschätzte Beschichtungszeit eingespeist,

(B) das Beschichtungsmaterial und dann Luft werden von einem Endbereich eines Zweigrohres eingespeist und eine Änderung des Gasdrucks in dem Hauptrohr, die beim Eintreffen des Beschichtungsmaterials an einem Verzweigungspunkt auftritt, wenn die Verbindung zwischen dem Zweigrohr und dem Hauptrohr beim Zuführen von Luft durch einen Druckmesser erfaßt wird, beim Feststellen, daß die Beschichtung für



das Zweigrohr beendet ist.

2. Beschichtungsverfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Beschichten des Hauptrohres durch Zuführen des Beschichtungsmaterials und dann der Luft in das Hauptrohr von einem Anfangsrandabschnitt des Hauptrohres ausgeführt wird, und aufgrund des Auslassens des Beschichtungsmaterials aus einem Endabschnitt des Hauptrohres die Beschichtung als beendet bewertet wird.
3. Beschichtungsverfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Beschichtung für das Hauptrohr in Beschichtungsschritten geteilter Weise ausgeführt wird, wobei der Rohrabschnitt von einem Anfangsrandbereich des Hauptrohres bis zu einem Endbereich eines Zweigrohres, das von dem Hauptrohr abzweigt, ausgeführt wird, und in einem Beschichtungsschritt, bei dem der Rohrabschnitt von dem Endbereich des Zweigrohres bis zu einem Endrandbereich des Hauptrohres beschichtet wird.
4. Beschichtungsverfahren nach den Ansprüchen 1, 2 oder 3, bei dem der von dem Druckmesser in dem Verfahren (B) zu erfassende Gasdruck in dem Hauptrohrabschnitt ist der Gasdruck, der aufstromseitig von dem Abzweigungspunkt der Zweigleitung liegt.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour recouvrir la surface intérieure d'une canalisation à branches multiples, comportant une canalisation principale et une pluralité de canalisations dérivées qui partent de la canalisation principale, en envoyant un matériau de recouvrement puis de l'air dans la canalisation, depuis une partie d'extrémité de la canalisation principale ou de n'importe quelle canalisation dérivée, caractérisé en ce que le recouvrement des canalisations dérivées est réalisé en envoyant du matériau de recouvrement et de l'air pour chaque canalisation dérivée, et en ce que le moyen pour détecter que le recouvrement des canalisations dérivées respectives est terminé correspond à l'une des méthodes A et B suivantes :

(A) le recouvrement est effectué dans la canalisation principale, et on calcule la vitesse de recouvrement de la canalisation principale ; on divise ensuite la longueur de la canalisation dérivée que l'on veut recouvrir par ladite vitesse de recouvrement, pour obtenir un temps estimé de recouvrement de la canalisation dérivée ; on envoie le matériau de recouvrement depuis une partie d'extrémité de la canalisation dérivée, puis de l'air, pendant un

temps légèrement plus long que ledit temps estimé de recouvrement.

(B) On envoie du matériau de recouvrement puis de l'air par une partie d'extrémité d'une canalisation dérivée ; on détecte, grâce à une jauge de pression, une modification de la pression du gaz dans la canalisation principale, modification qui se produit lorsque le matériau de recouvrement arrive, sous l'effet de l'envoi d'air, au niveau d'un point de branchement comme la liaison entre la canalisation principale et la canalisation dérivée ; on juge alors que le recouvrement de la canalisation dérivée est terminé.

2. Procédé de recouvrement selon la revendication 1, dans lequel on réalise le recouvrement de la canalisation principale en envoyant du matériau de recouvrement, puis de l'air, dans la canalisation principale depuis une extrémité d'entrée de la canalisation principale, et on juge que le recouvrement est terminé lorsque le matériau de recouvrement sort par l'extrémité terminale de la canalisation principale.
3. Procédé de recouvrement selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le recouvrement de la canalisation principale est fait par étapes, en recouvrant la partie de canalisation qui va de l'extrémité d'entrée de la canalisation principale jusqu'à une partie d'extrémité d'une canalisation dérivée partant de la canalisation principale, et en recouvrant la partie de canalisation qui va de la partie d'extrémité de ladite canalisation dérivée jusqu'à l'extrémité terminale de la canalisation principale.
4. Procédé de recouvrement selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel la pression de gaz à détecter par la jauge de pression de ladite méthode (B) est la pression de gaz dans la partie de canalisation principale située en amont du point de branchement de la canalisation dérivée.