



# CIPP - Curing and quality assurance

A Really Brief History of CIPP



Managing director: Dr. rer. nat. J. Sebastian

By German government approved expert for CIPP

NACE Inspector

Head of inspection body of DIBt

Member of committee of experts of DIBt

Member of ISO

....



**independent third party  
monitoring testing lab**

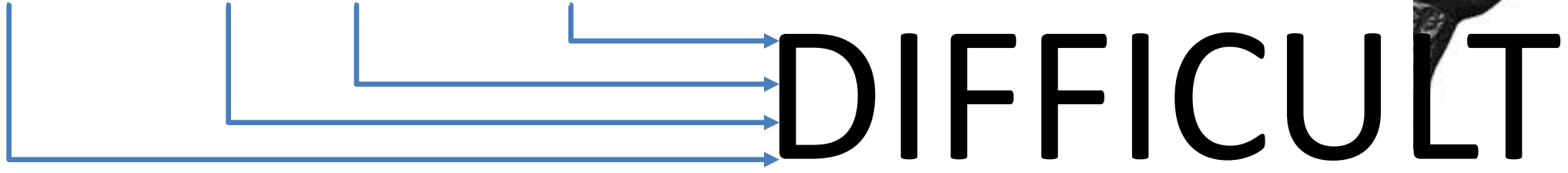
# A Really Brief History of CIPP

CIPP produced in the same way,  
a magician pulls rabbits out of his hat.





Cured In Place Pipe



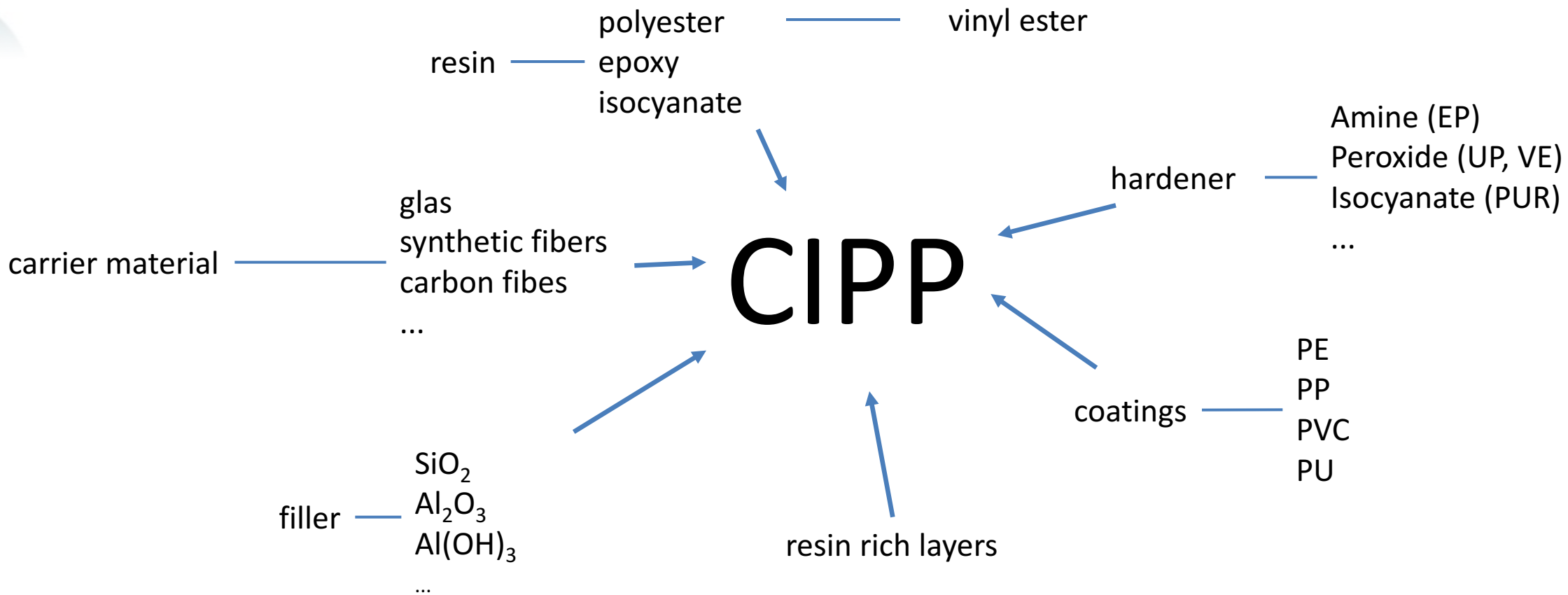
DIFFICULT

or

Confide In Polymer Products



# CIPP - consistency





# ...and the winner is...

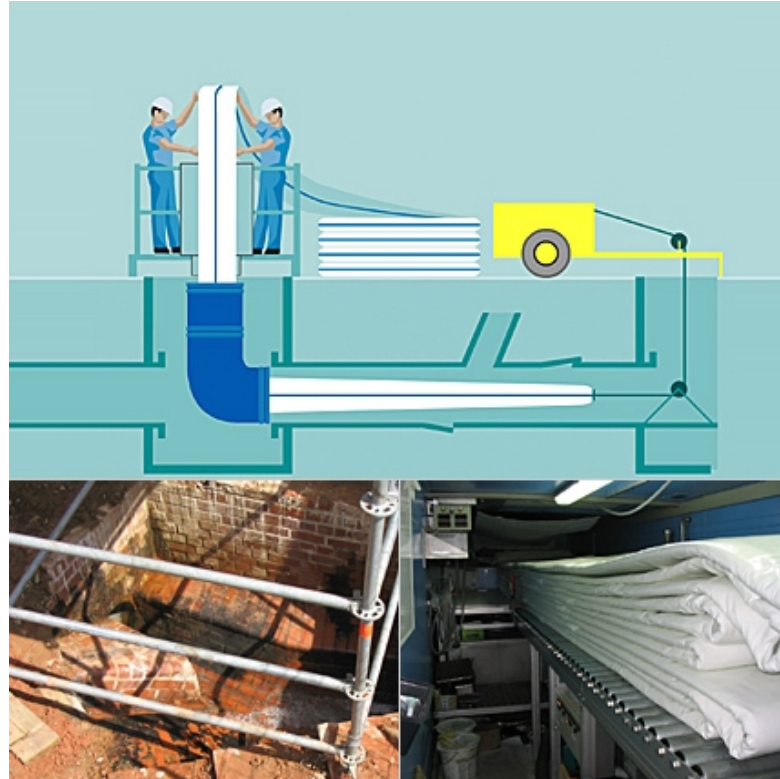
	PE	SF	GRP
E-Modulus /MPa	800	3000	20000
Wallthickness /mm	16	8	3



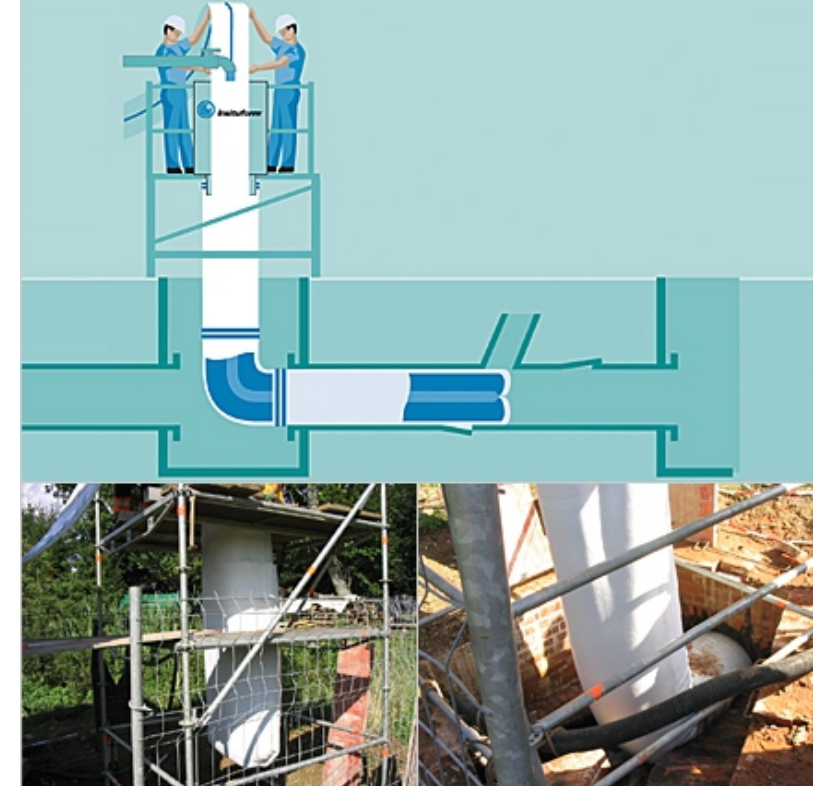


# installation

pull in



inversion







curing



„energy!“



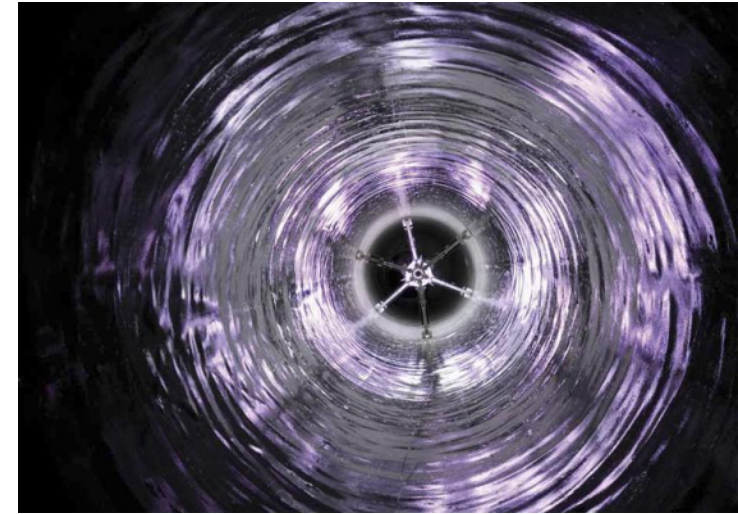


# curing

hot water



UV



steam





# most common resin systems

characteristic	EP-system	UP-system
chemical resistance	better against alcalic solutions	Standard systems, without modification, better against organic acids
mixture	Fixed mixing ratio, resin – hardener – ratio is fixed!!!, mix carefully!	Hardener is initiator, ammount is variable in a certain range
shrinking	less shrink (approx. 3-5%)	approx. 8-12 %
storage	Polyaddition, starts after mixing	Polymerisation, starts after initiating (e.g. UV light, heat ...)
adhesion	Very good adhesive strength	Less adhesive strength because of shrinkage
mechanical property	Higher mechanical values (e-modulus, bending stiffness)	fillers ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ ) can be used

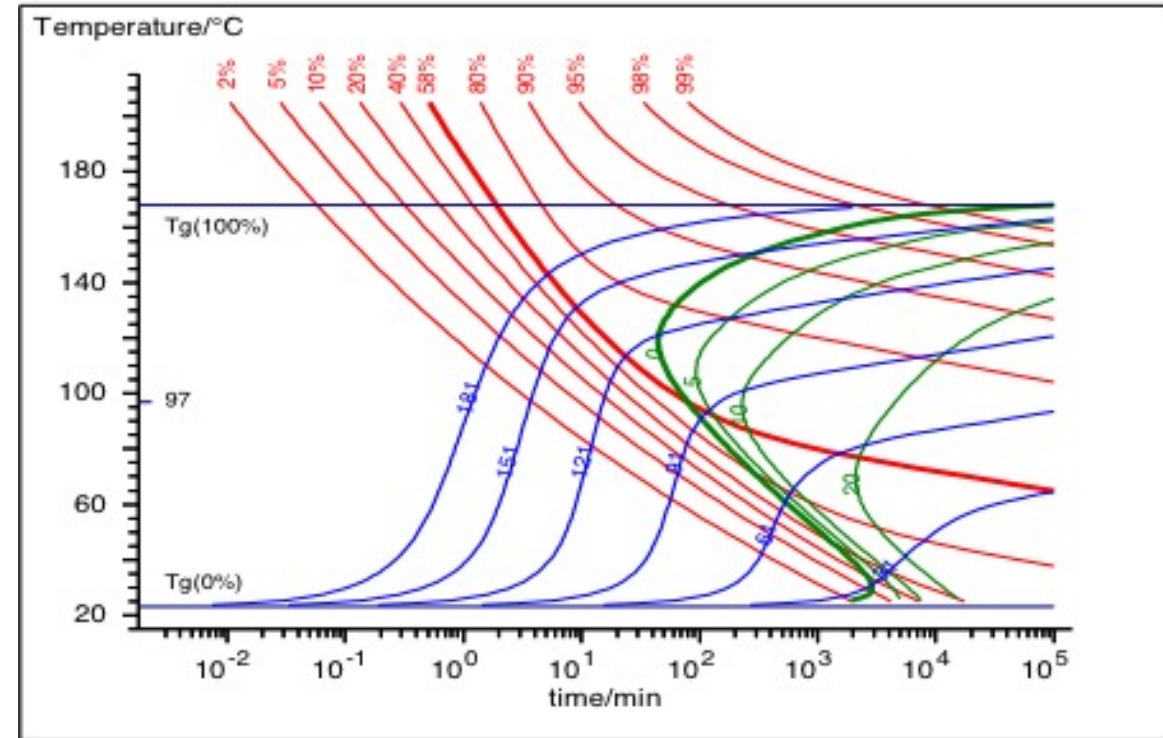


# curing

characteristic	EP-system	UP-system
Curing system	Ambient temperature curing	Energy initiated curing
Curing time after start	slower, stars after mixing	fast, after start of reaktion,
stop condition	./.	Energy level drops below certain level



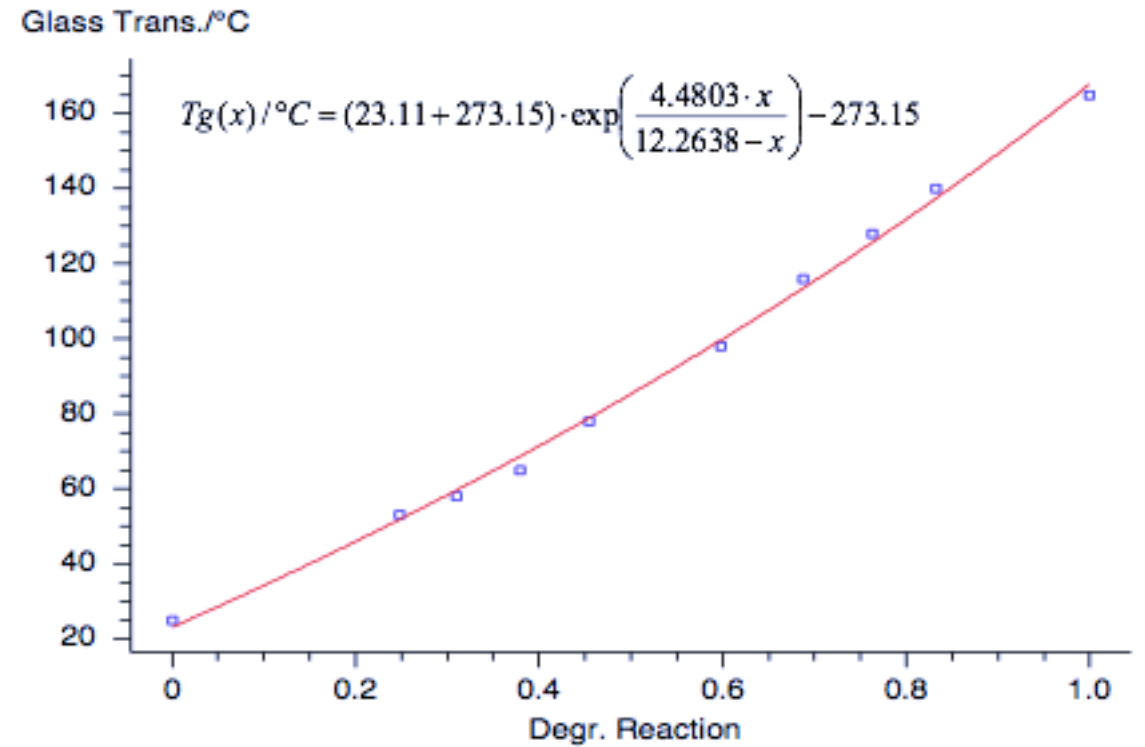
# curing



- red lines temperature versus log(time) for given degree of reaction
- **thick red line** temperature vs. log(time) at degree of conversion in gel point ( $\alpha = 58\%$ )
- green lines glass transition temperature  $T_g$  - temperature of curing
- **thick green line** glass transition temperature  $T_g$  - temperature of curing = 0
- blue lines glass transition temperature  $T_g$  vs. log(time) (curing temperature as parameter)



# curing – Tg dependency



*Dependence of glass transition temperature on degree of reaction for the system 2,2',6,6'-tetrabrom-bisphenol-A-diglycidylether*



# What does curing mean???

Changing from liquid to „solid“

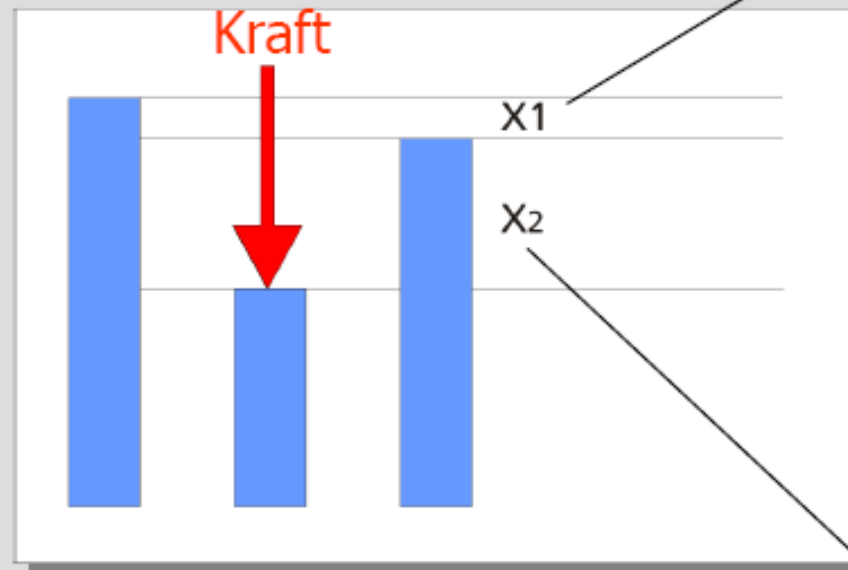




# E-Modulus

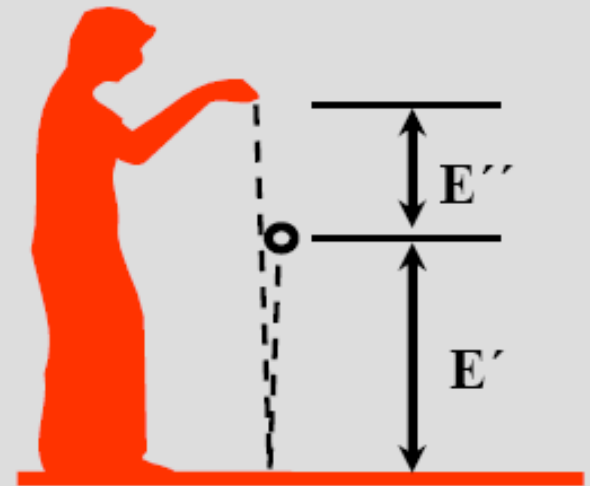
Elastic part

## Viskoelastische Probe



X1 = irreversibler Teil =  $E''$

X2 = reversibler Teil =  $E'$

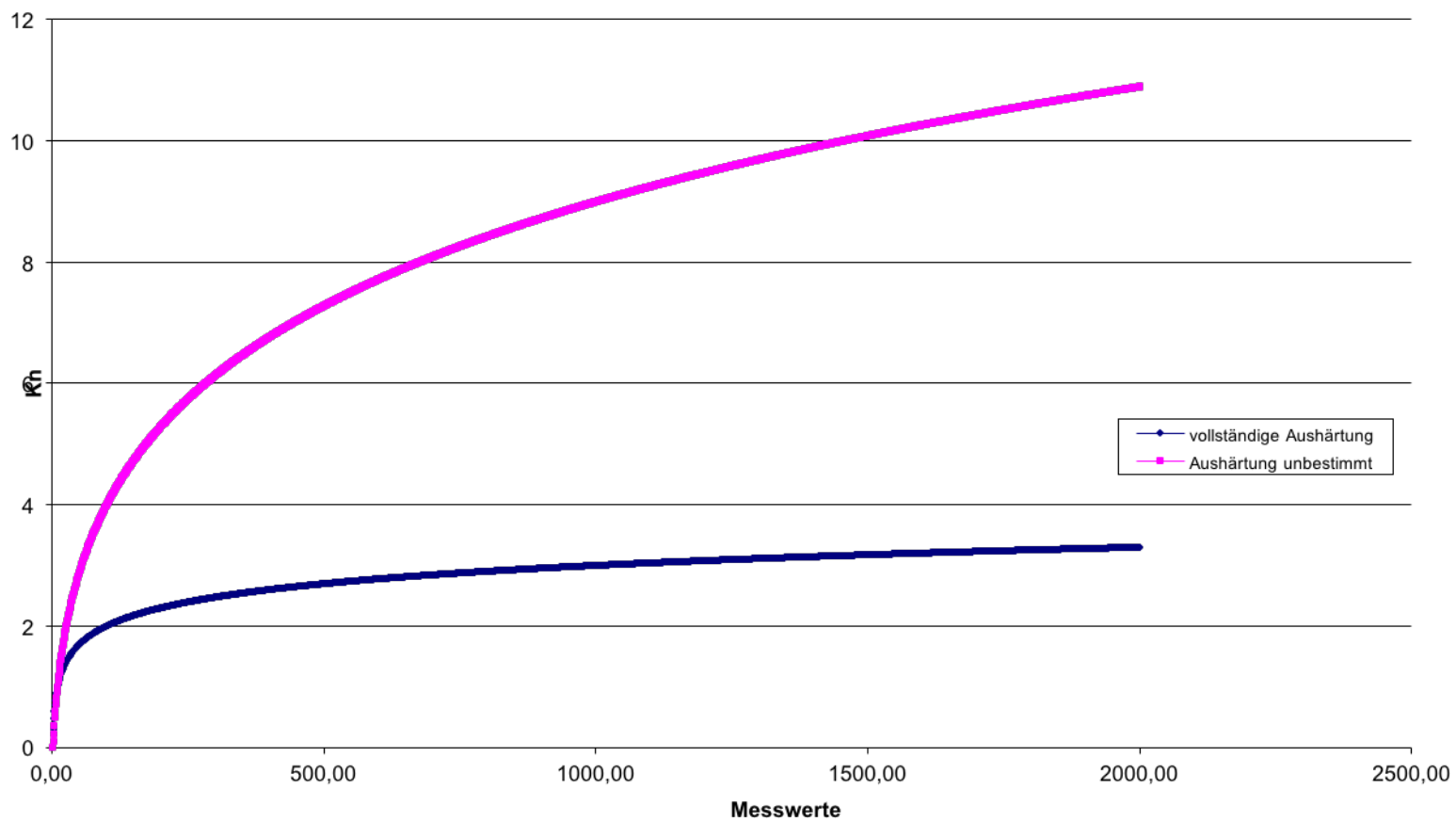






# creep

Creep at insufficient curing





# Quality Assurance

Quality  
(qualitas = feature, characteristic)

Assurance  
(= maintenance)

☞ Achieve the highest possible standards and consistent



# Quality Assurance

- QA to verify/certify the product to the requirements
- QA either **self** monitoring or **external** monitoring



- QA specialties for CIPP
  - Product formation just at jobsite
  - Only QA for single components in advance
  - QA just possible at final stage
  - Random inspection not possible





## Mechanical tests

- Three-point-bending test
- Ringstiffness test
- Tensile test
- Longterm test
  - Creep test
  - Tensile test
  - Bending test
- Abrasion test
- Microscopy
- Watertightness test



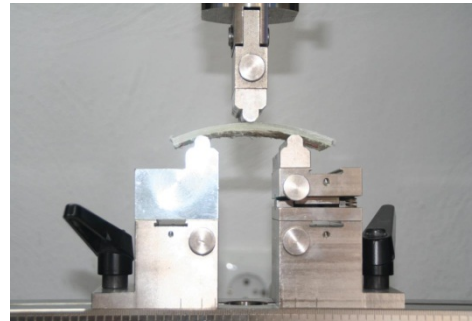
Bild Quelle: Zwick/Roell GmbH



# Mechanical tests

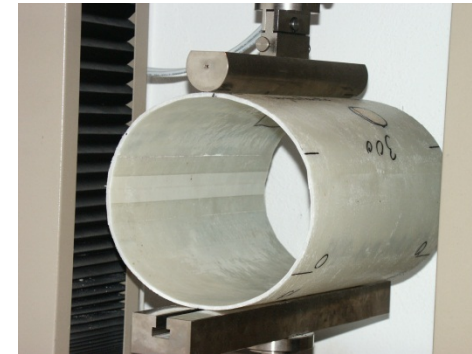
## Bending test (ISO 178)

- Bending E-modulus
- Flexural strength
- Flexural strain
- Wallthickness



## Ringstiffness test (EN 1228)

- E-modulus
- Ringstiffness
- Wallthickness



## Tensile test (ISO 527)

- E-modulus
- Tensile strength
- Tensile strain

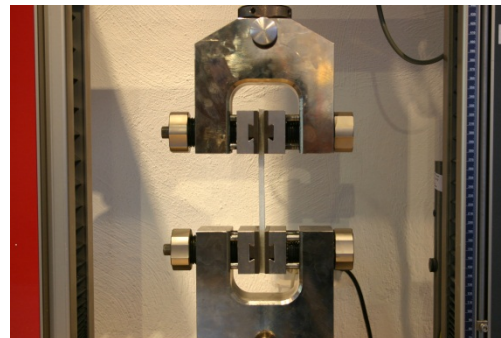
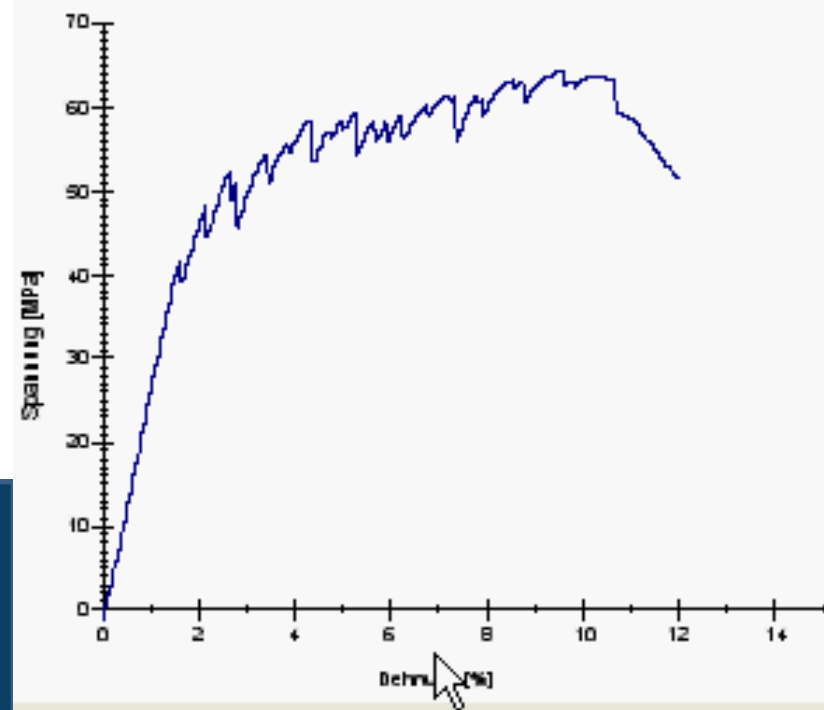


Bild Quelle: DIN EN ISO 1120



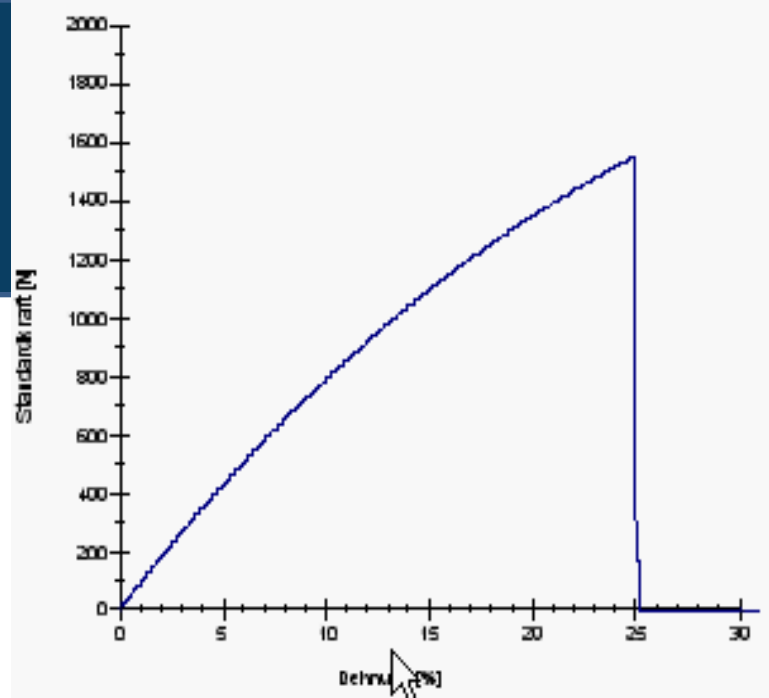


# Three point bending

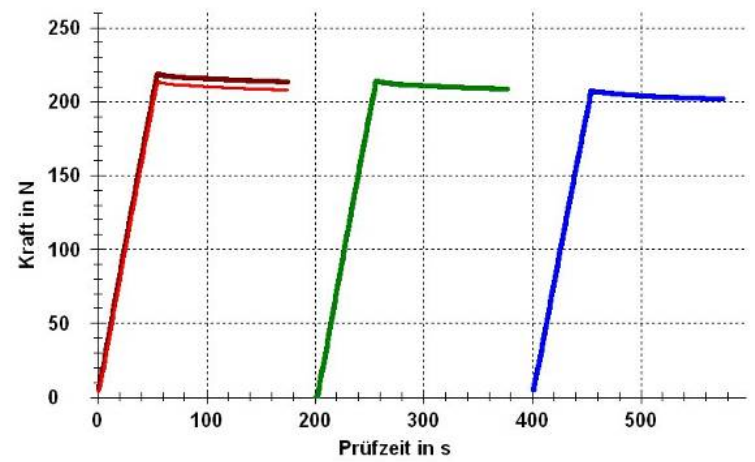




# Initial ring stiffness



- DIN EN 1228 / DIN 53 769
  - defomation: 3%
  - Load period: 120s





# Stability against chemicals

## Stability against liquid chemicals (ISO 175, ISO 1120)

- Stability (visual)
- Testing of the mechanical behaviour during / after the storage in chemicals

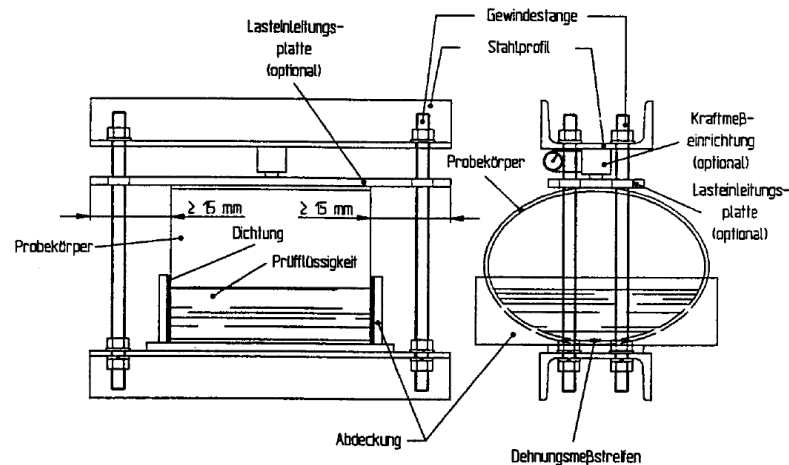


Bild Quelle: DIN EN ISO 1120



## Longterm tests

- Ring creep test (EN 761)
- Tensile creep test (ISO 899-1)
- Bending creep test (ISO 899-2)

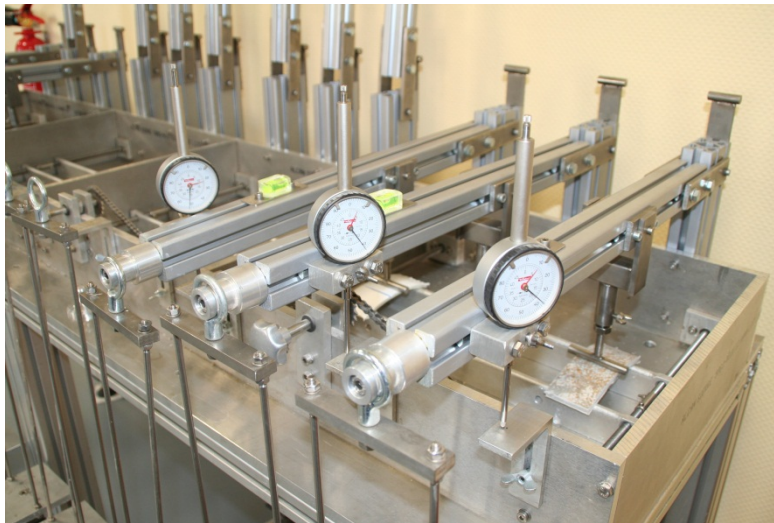
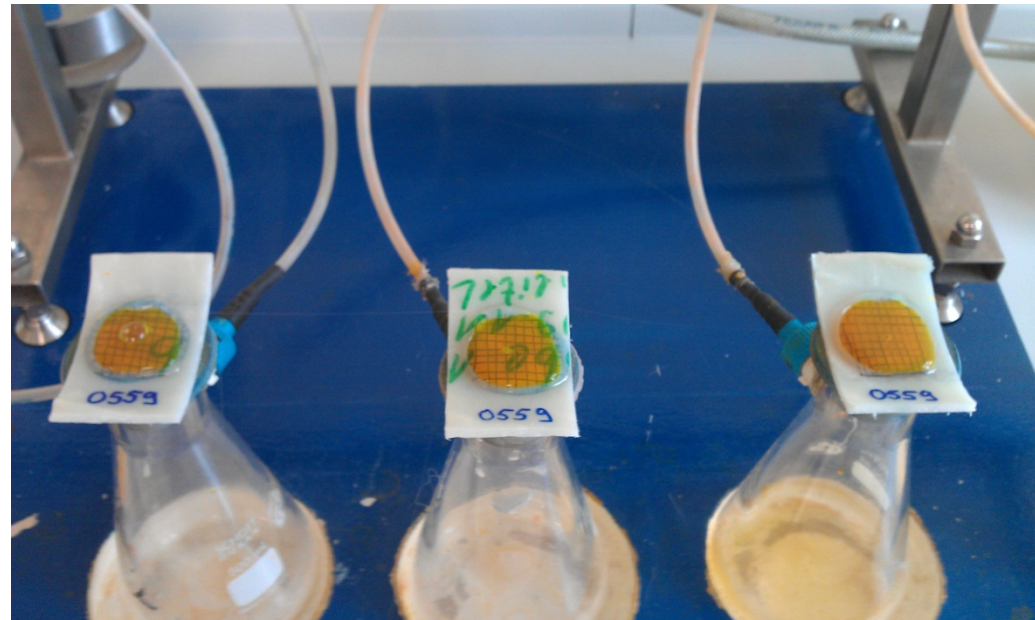


Bild Quelle: DIN EN ISO 1120



# Mechanical tests

Watertightness test





- Chemical resistance test acc.to ISO 175
- Gaschromatography
- HPLC
- FT-IR analysis



Residual monomers by means of Gaschromatography (DIN 53394-2)

- Determination e.g. styrene  
>> conclusion about polymerisation



Alternatively: residual monomers by means of HPLC







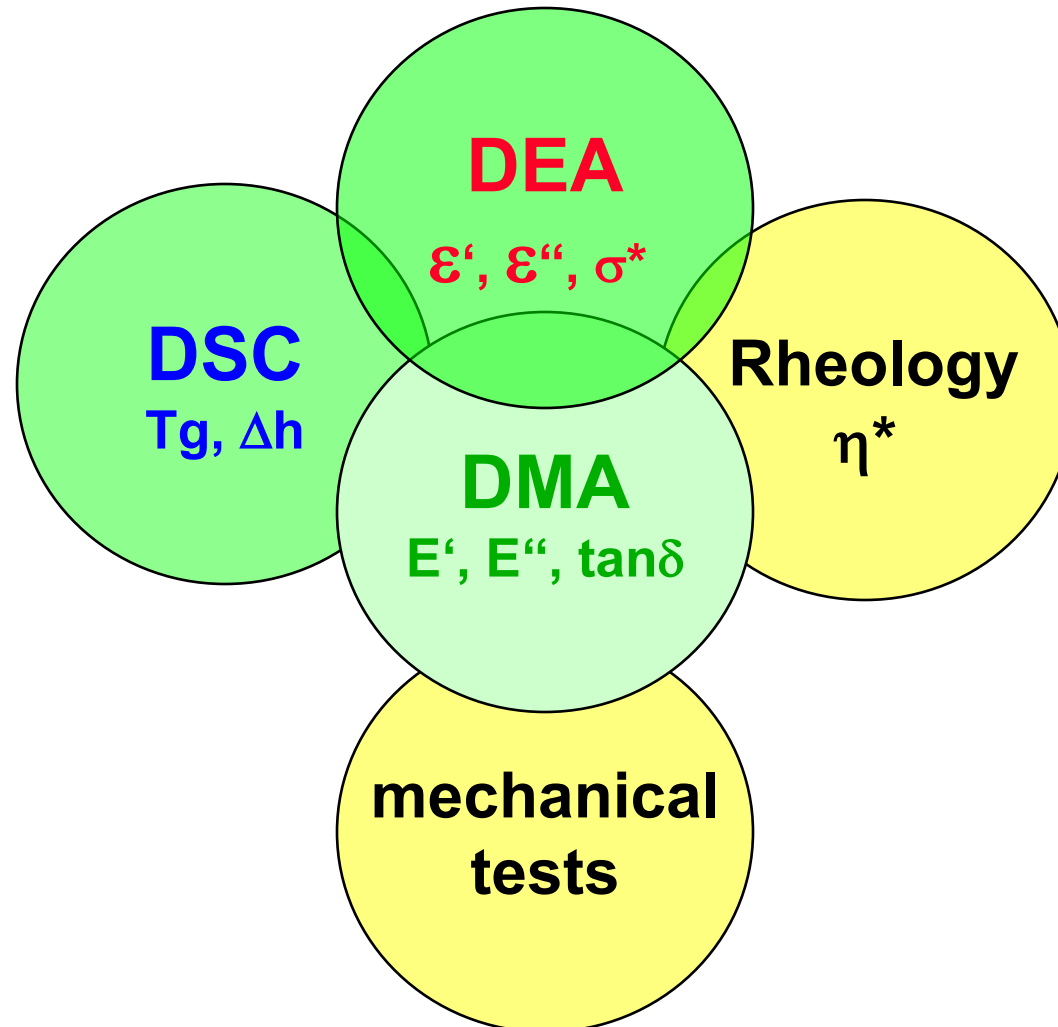
FT-IR Analysis  
(Fourier-Transform-Infrarotspektroskopie)

Assignment of resintype - fingerprint





# Thermal Analysis in polymer testing



## DSC (ISO 11357-1)

- Determination polymerisation
- Determination enthalpy
  
- Determination of melting points (thermo plastic)

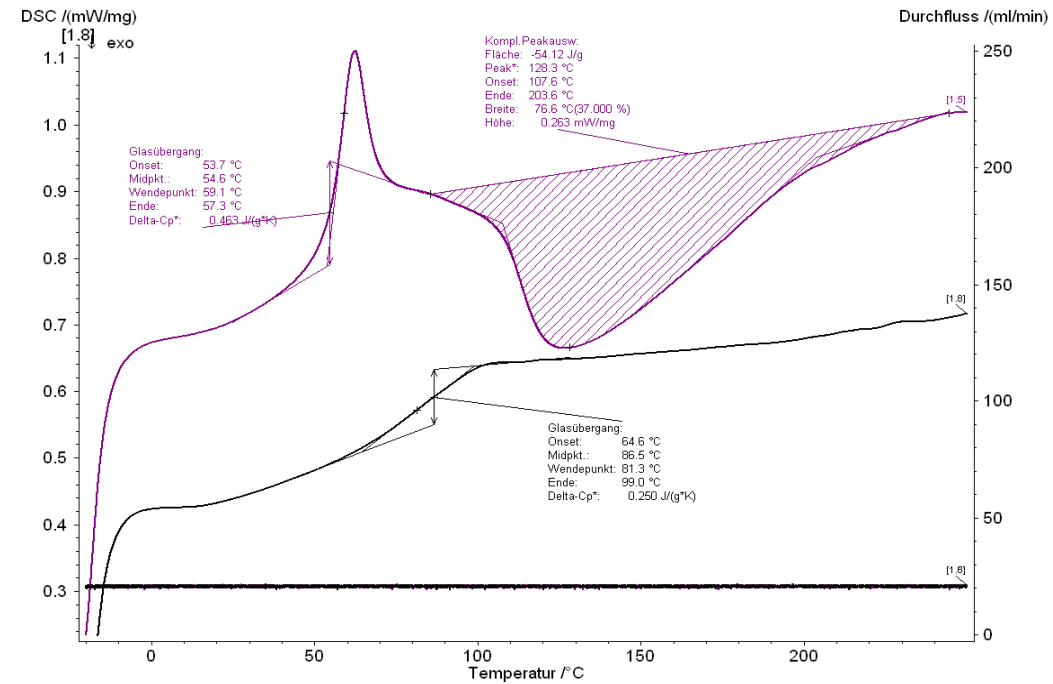


Bild Quelle: DIN EN ISO 1120

## DMA (ISO 6721)

- Determination of mechanical properties under influence of temperature
- Determination of polymerisation

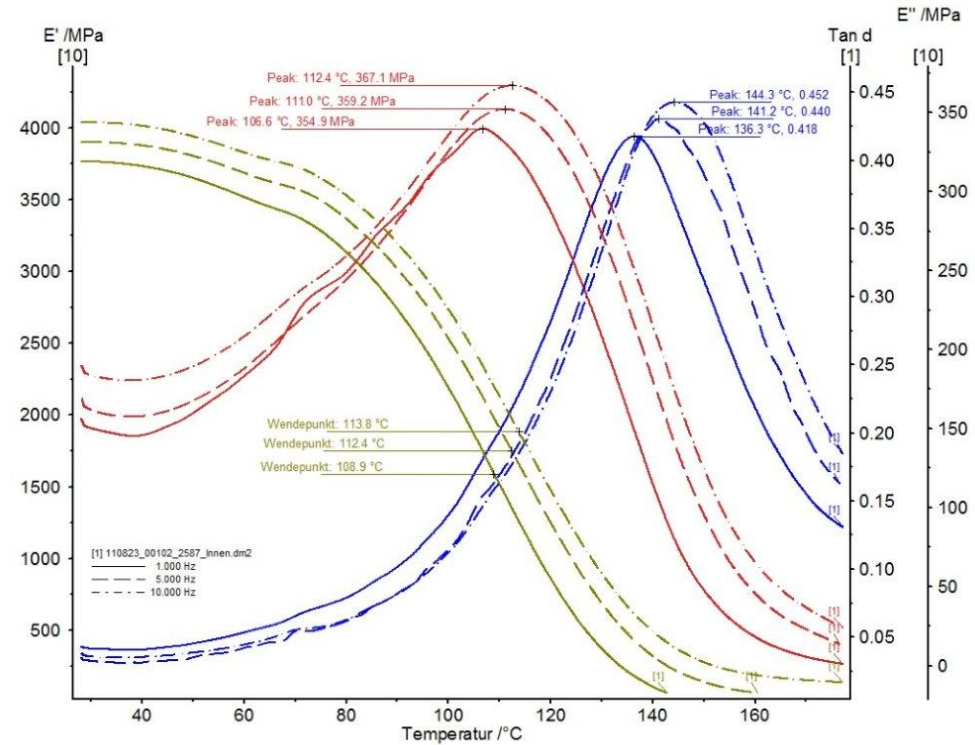
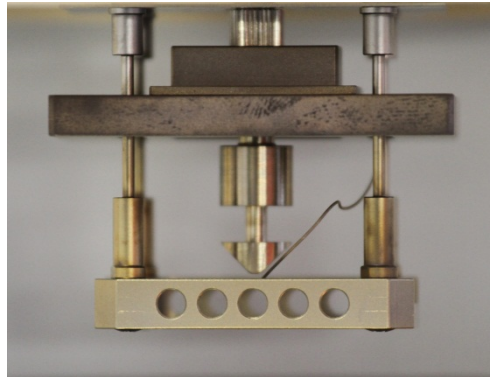
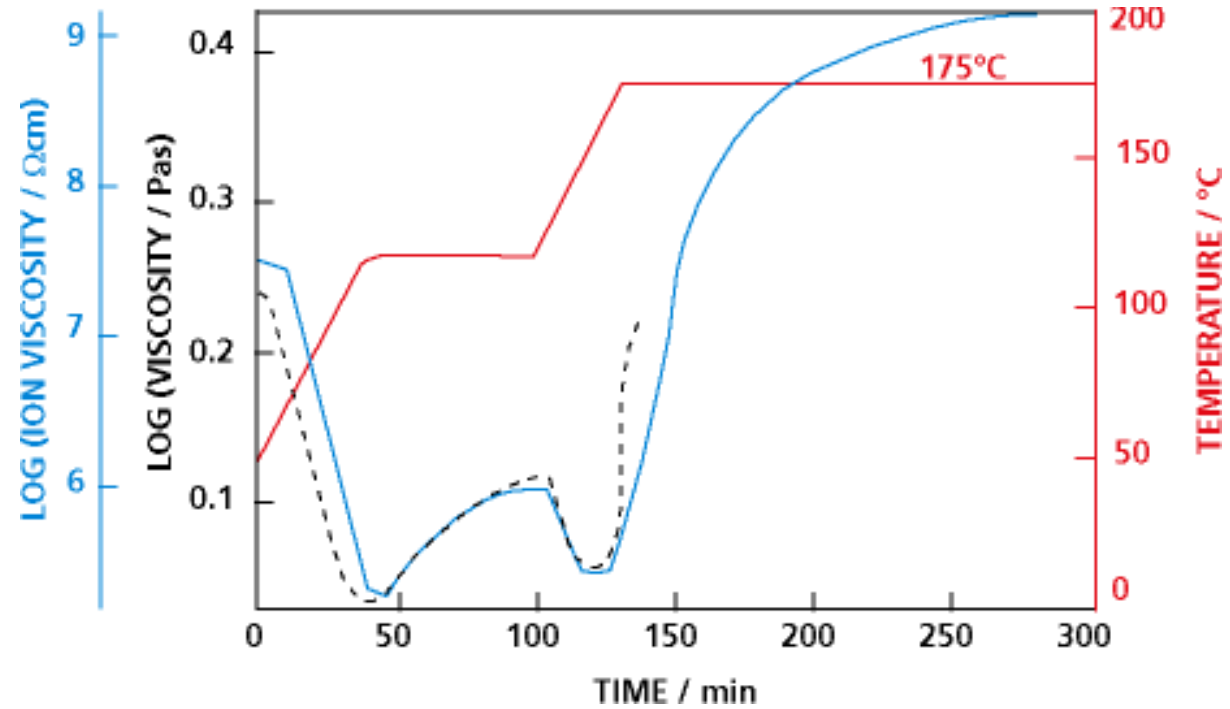


Bild Quelle: DIN EN ISO 1120



# Thermal analysis

DEA





## Standard for CIPP

- Ringstiffness test / bending test
- Watertightness test

## Advanced testing

- DSC / DMA
- Styrene test
- Calcination test
- Creep test
- ...

## Type test

- Longterm tests
- Chemical resistance
- Highpressure jetting test
- Abrasion test
- In-Situ test
- Hygiene test
- ...

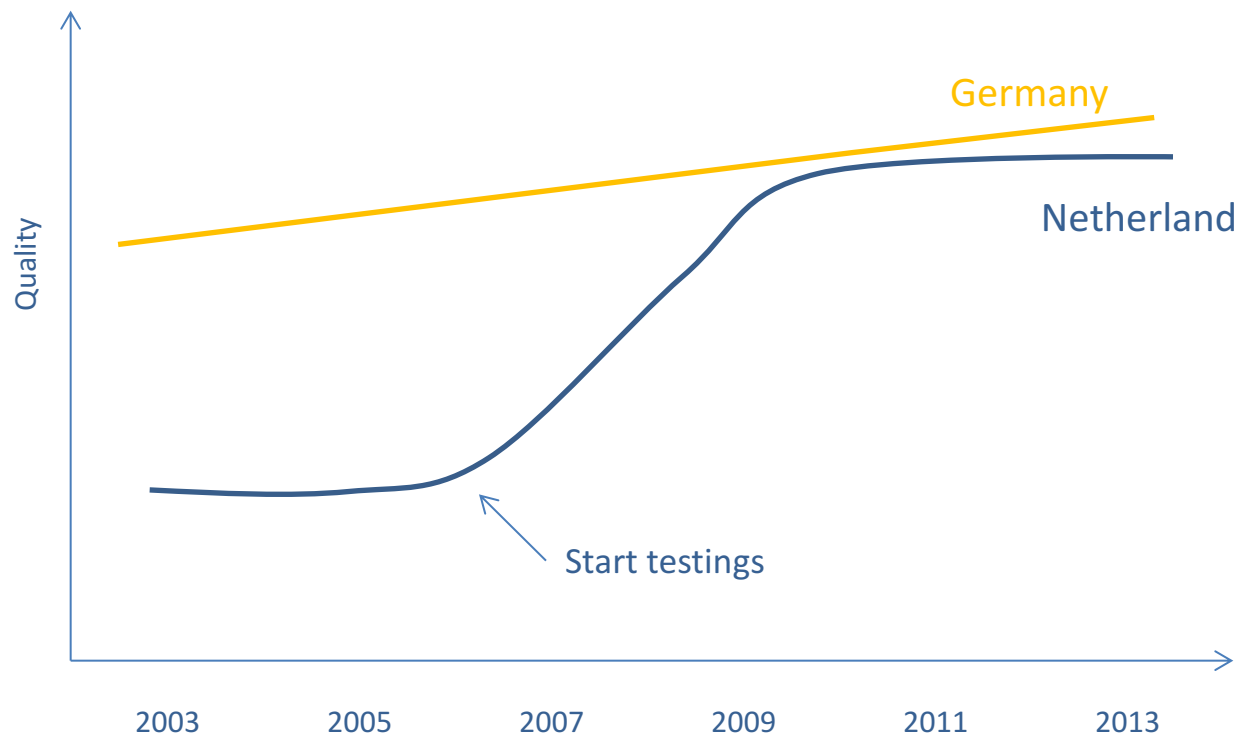


- Calculated lifespan for 50 years (depreciation of values)
- Oldest CIPP sewer > 40 years (still working)
- Standars are designed for longterm tests
- Static (structural) calculations Acc. To DWA M 143-2





# Experience





Quality = if customer comes back, not the product!

**Responsible for Quality – all employees**



Quality is free. It's not a gift, but it's free. The 'unquality' things are what cost money.

— *Phil Crosby* —