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- Pipe Relining (long pipe, short pipe and pipe run)
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- Superheated Steam Liner
- UV Liner
- and other procedures

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Systematic Pipe Rehabilitation



Burst Lining

Burst Lining



dynamic, static, new



Bursting head with PE pipe run



Rotary cutter for a static burst lining



Shaft with inserted new pipe



Carriage with bursting head



Rotary cutter and expanding head

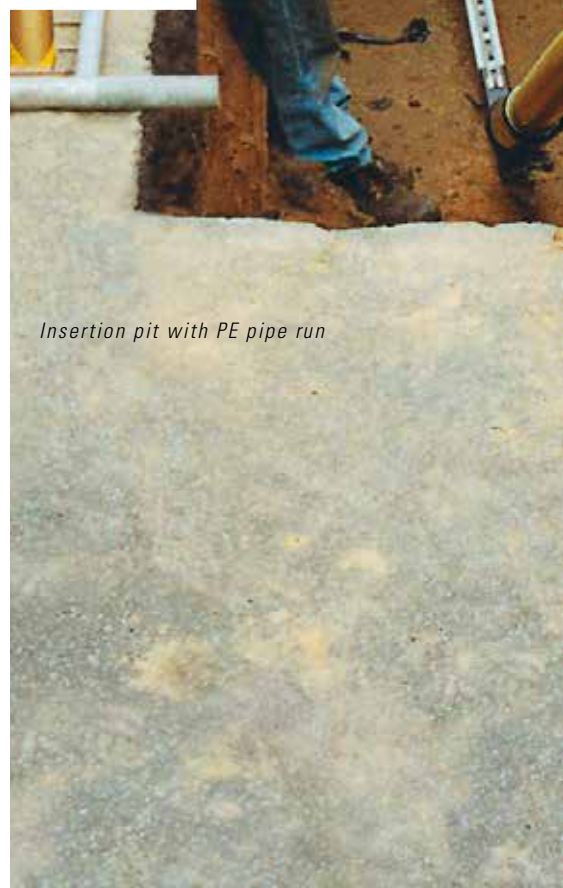
The product

The burst lining procedure is applied in the trenchless renewal of gas, water and waste water pipes. The existing pipeline is destroyed and displaced into the surrounding soil while a new pipe with a similar or a bigger diameter is inserted simultaneously. Generally the outside surfaces of the utilised pipe materials are smooth: HDPE pipes with a protective coating applied by extrusion or steel pipes with a fibre cement sheathing provided as a long pipe and a pipe run. In the short pipe sector, in addition, the use of

short pipe modules of HDPE and PP is quite common.

The field of application

The burst lining procedure allows the renewal of old pipes of stoneware, asbestos cement, grey cast iron, plastic or un-reinforced concrete as well as of steel pipelines and ductile pipes in a nominal diameter range from DN 80 to DN 700. The result equals the laying of a new pipe.



Insertion pit with PE pipe run



Cutting of a steel pipe

The installation

The **dynamic** burst lining is a procedure where a rocket with an appropriate expanding head (bursting head) is drawn by means of a winch through the pipeline to be renewed. A pneumatically driven ram bursts the old pipe and displaces the broken fragments into the surrounding soil. The new media or protective pipe is inserted simultaneously.

The **static** burst lining is a procedure where bursting rods are moved through the pipeline to be rehabilitated from a start pit to the insertion pit. After the mounting of cutter head and expansion collar in the insertion pit, the hydraulically driven carriage pulls back the whole rod system with the new pipes while simultaneously expanding the existing pipe.

The **calibre** burst lining is a procedure where the outside diameter of the new pipe is smaller than the inside diameter of the old pipe. Similar to the dynamic or static burst lining procedure, the old pipe is only displaced on those spots where damage has occurred as a result of sleeve misalignment, pipe burst or crack formation. The



Pipe run with cutter head



Bursting rods

procedure is adapted for round profiles in the nominal diameter range from DN 150 to DN 1000.

The advantages

The rehabilitation with the burst lining procedure is carried out without any important impairment of the environment and road traffic. The result is a statically self-bearing pipeline in mint condition, which has the same nominal diameter as the old pipe. If necessary, it is possible to enlarge the cross-section in order to improve the hydraulic properties. Minor civil engineering work and a short construction time keep down the overall costs.