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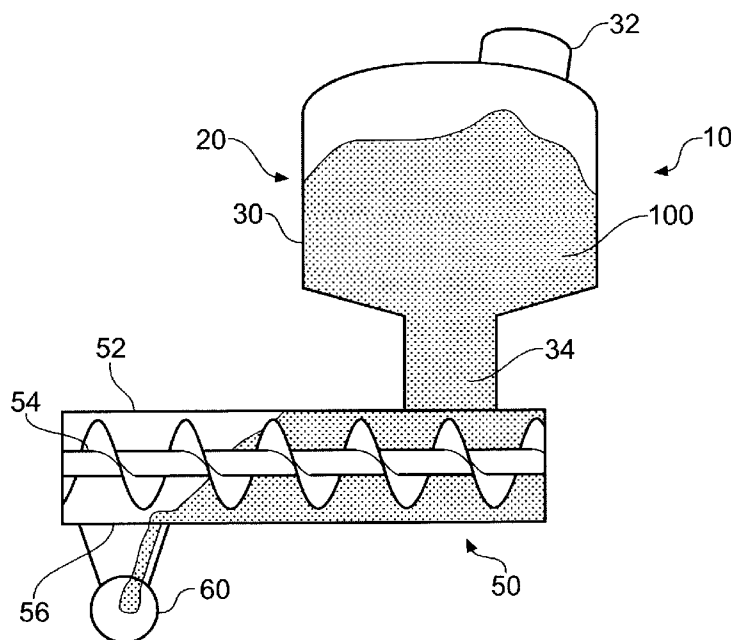
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(57) Abstract: Apparatus for dispensing abrasive particulate material into a stream of gas, the apparatus comprising: a. a pressurised hopper for receiving particulate abrasive material; and b. a pressurised conveyor coupled to the hopper comprising a housing having an inlet for receiving particulate material from the hopper, an outlet for delivery of particulate material from the housing, and a screw located within the housing for transporting particulate material from the inlet to the outlet. Also provided is a method of dispensing particulate abrasive using said apparatus and a pipe cleaning system including said apparatus.

WO 2008/029149 A2

APPARATUS

Background to the invention

The present invention relates to a dispensing apparatus. In particular, the present
5 invention relates to an apparatus for dispensing abrasive particulate material into a
stream of gas in a pipe for the purpose of cleaning the internal pipe walls and a
method of cleaning internal pipe walls using such an apparatus.

Tubercles form as a result of corrosion inside steel and cast water mains and
10 consist of layers of corrosion products, such as rust and the like, which build up
over time to form lumps and mounds over local areas of metal loss.

Tubercles can severely reduce the internal bore of pipes, leading to reduced flow
and a necessary increase in pumping pressure to maintain a supply of water though
15 the pipe.

Current methods of removal of tubercles involve the use of steel flails, rotated
inside the pipe on rotating rods, impacting the pipe wall and chipping off the
tubercle growth. This method uses large quantities of water to flush away loosened
20 tubercle debris from inside the pipe and this dirty waste water is dumped to surface
drains, which is clearly not environmentally desirable. In addition, the physical
action of the steel flails impacting the pipe wall can dislodge the pipe at the pipe
joints, thereby causing leaks in the pipeline supply.

25 There are several existing methods of cleaning pipes which use material such as
sand or rocks blown through a pipe to act as scourers to dislodge tuberculation
thereby clearing debris from the internal pipe wall. However, such methods are
often unsuccessful and they fail to deliver the material into the pipe in a measured
and controlled way to ensure that there is effective cleaning whilst

minimising/preventing damage to the internal walls of the pipe from impaction by the aggregate material.

5 There is therefore a need for an effective and reliable method of delivery of aggregate material into a pipe in a controlled manner so as to minimise/prevent damage to the internal walls of the pipe whilst maximising the cleaning of debris from the interior surfaces of the pipe during the cleaning process.

Summary of the Invention

10 The present invention seeks to address the problems of the prior art.

Accordingly, a first aspect of the present invention provides an apparatus for dispensing particulate abrasive material into a stream of gas, the apparatus comprising:

15 Apparatus for dispensing abrasive particulate material into a stream of gas, the apparatus comprising:

- a. a pressurised hopper for receiving particulate abrasive material; and
- 20 b. a pressurised conveyor coupled to the hopper comprising a housing having an inlet for receiving particulate material from the hopper, an outlet for delivery of particulate material from the housing, and a screw located within the housing for transporting particulate material from the inlet to the outlet.

25 The use of a screw conveyor has the advantage of allowing controlled and measured even delivery of the abrasive material into the stream of gas. The abrasive material is delivered from the hopper to the conveyor, for example by means of gravitational force and/or under pressure or by any other suitable means known to the skilled person, where the abrasive material fills the voids between the
30 screw and conveyor housing before being moved through the conveyor housing on

operation of the screw. In this way, there is a constant delivery of abrasive material into the stream of gas. The rate of delivery can be controlled by adjusting the speed of the screw and/or the volume of the voids between the screw and conveyor housing.

5

In one embodiment, the hopper and the conveyor are pressurised to above a predetermined pressure which is the same as the pressure in the pipeline.

The particulate preferably conforms to one of more of the following conditions:

10

1. a hardness of greater than or equal to 6.5 on the Mohs scale;
2. falls within the following definitions as cited in BS EN 933 Part 5, Section 3, subsections 3.5 – totally crushed or broken particle, having more than 90 % of its surface crushed or broken (crushed or broken surfaces shall mean:
15 facets of a particle of gravel produced by crushing or broken by natural forces and bound by sharp edges and optionally an angularity of > 90 %);
3. specific gravity of no less than 2.5 g/cm³ and possess a bulk density of between 1.3 and 1.6 g/cm³;
4. be of igneous origin;
- 20 5. graded to 10 mm, 20 mm and/or 30 mm; and
6. thoroughly washed and dried and all fines removed.

Whilst many particulate materials may be used, preferably the particulate material is one or more of flint, chert, granite or any other suitable aggregate known to the
25 skilled person or any suitable man-made particulate material, such as cut pieces of steel or the like.

The particulate material is placed into the turbulent airflow and propelled to the opposite end of the pipe. The turbulent airflow is moving faster in the centre of the
30 pipe that it is at the walls and therefore automatically hurls the particulate material

at the interior surface of the pipe. The cleaning process is achieved when the combination of the speed of the turbulent air, the weight and the sharpness of the particulate material is sufficient to impinge on the crusty outer casing of the tubercles breaking this crust off and exposing the softer damp corroding layer underneath, which is easily removed by subsequently impinging particulate material.

The particulate material constantly impinges on the wall of the pipe during its travel through the pipe section and an uneven distribution results in loss of propulsion and blockages.

Therefore, for such a system to work properly, it is important that the particulate material is added to the airflow in an even and controlled a manner so as to provide an even distribution throughout the pipe. This is achieved by means of the screw conveyor, and in particular, a pressurised screw conveyor supplied with particulate material from a pressurised hopper, as discussed above. Screw conveyors provide the advantage of being able to distribute the particulate material evenly and allow the starting and stopping of distribution and delivery of the particulate material into the gas stream without creating blockages in the system.

20

In one embodiment, the conveyor is adapted to feed particulate material into the gas stream at a rate of between 150 and 500 kg per hour. More preferably, the conveyor is adapted to feed particulate material into the gas stream at a rate of between 200 and 400 kg per hour, and in particular at a rate of between 250 and 350 kg per hour.

25

A typical quantity of particulate material needed to clean a section of pipeline would be between 100 and 500 kg.

The amount of contamination in the pipeline has a greater influence on the quantity of aggregate used, rather than the length of the pipeline, as the aggregate works along the entire length of the pipeline with little or no degradation in the cleaning action.

5

The screw may be hydraulically powered. Alternatively, the screw may be mechanically driven or may be driven by any other suitable means known to the skilled person.

10 In one embodiment, the conveyor is operable to drive the screw in either a forward or an opposing reverse direction. This has the advantage that the direction of the screw can be reversed when desired to free any particulate material which may have become jammed within the apparatus prior to reaching the gas stream.

15 The apparatus may further comprise an air feed providing the stream of gas into which the particulate material is passed in use.

A further aspect of the present invention provides a method of cleaning pipes, said method comprising the steps of:

20

- a. Providing an air stream within a pipe to be cleaned;
- b. Providing an apparatus in accordance with any one of Claims 1 to 6 in communication with the air stream;
- c. Providing abrasive particulate material into the hopper; and
- 25 d. Pressurising the hopper and the conveyor; and
- e. Operating the conveyor so as to rotate the screw and move the particulate material through the conveyor and into the air stream.

30

Brief Description of the Drawings

An embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

5 Figure 1 is an illustration of a first embodiment of a dispensing apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

 Figure 2 is an illustration of a cleaning system incorporating the embodiment of figure 1; and

 Figures 3A and 3B are further illustrations of part of the cleaning system of
10 figure 2, showing a portion of the pipeline being cleaned.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The embodiment of figures 1 to 3 will now be discussed below:

15 Apparatus 10 comprises an aggregate hopper 20, having a housing 30 with an inlet 32 through which aggregate 40 may be fed into the hopper 20. Hopper 20 also has an outlet 34 which is engaged with a screw conveyor 50 comprising a housing 52 and a screw 54 located within housing 52 and arranged to convey aggregate along at least a portion of the length of housing 52 to exit 56 through which aggregate
20 leaves the conveyor and enters a pressurised air stream travelling through the portion of pipe 60.

 In use, aggregate 100 is fed into hopper 20 through inlet 32 in housing 30. The hopper 20 is pressurised and the aggregate is directed by gravity downwards
25 towards screw conveyor 50 through connecting passage 36. On entering the conveyor, the aggregate fills up any void space around the screw 54 between the screw 54 and the walls 56 of conveyor housing 52. Aggregate 100 is then moved through housing 52 of conveyor 50 at a controlled rate so as to be delivered in a measured manner out of housing 52 of conveyor 50 and into a pressurised air
30 stream (not shown in figure 1).

As can be seen in Figure 2, two hopper and conveyor arrangements may be used in the described embodiment to clean a section of pipe 60.

5 Two diesel engine units 70 are provided at a first end of the pipeline 110 to be cleaned, each diesel unit driving a separate helical blower 72. The helical blowers 72 can be operated individually or in parallel to product a turbulent air flow under pressure. Although the described embodiment employs two diesel engine units 70 each driving a separate helical blower 72, it is to be appreciated that one diesel
10 engine unit 70 could be employed to drive more than one helical blower 72 or two or more diesel engine units 70 may be used to drive any desired number of helical blowers 72.

Outlet pipework 80 is connected to the blower outlet via a flanged, flexible
15 stainless steel hose to remove vibration from the outlet pipework. Air from the blowers 72 is discharged into outlet pipework 80 via the hose.

The outlet pipework 80 is connected via flexible hose 85 to the pipeline 110 to be cleaned. The pipework 110 to be cleaned is fitted with a VJ coupling 120 attached
20 to a ducksfoot bend 122. The VJ coupling 120 and bend 122 are strutted-off against the pipe opposite to prevent the coupling dislodging from the pipeline when under pressure using acrow strut 124 and wooden block 126. However, it will be appreciated that any suitable arrangement securing the coupling outlet pipework 80 and pipeline 110 may be used as an alternative to, or in combination with, the
25 arrangement described.

The propulsion properties of air through the pipeline 110 in the embodiment described is as follows:

30 Propulsion

High volume: achieving at least 60 m per second and preferably 90 m per second.

Low Pressure: Maximum 2.5 bar.

Quality: 100 % oil free

- 5 It has been found that if a high enough velocity is achieved within the pipeline 110 that turbulent airflow is achieved. This is produced by the drag effect of the internal wall of pipeline 110 slowing down the airflow adjacent to the wall. The greater the velocity of the airflow, the larger the differential in flow between that at the centre of pipeline 110 and at the wall of pipeline 110, and thus the greater the
10 turbulence of the airflow in pipeline 110.

The turbulence can be maintained around bends so as not to limit the use of the system to straight pipelines only. Where T-pieces are installed in the pipeline 110 the flow turns slightly more laminar as there is no wall to slow the air and create
15 turbulence therefore allowing the aggregate to continue along the pipe and not to enter the off-take of the T-piece.

The size of the blowers 72 is selected so as to allow the generation of sufficient flows to enable a constant and controlled flow rate to be maintained throughout the
20 whole system, thereby eliminating any requirement to store energy and release it in bursts or the need to generate greater pressures to provide the required quantity of air through the pipeline 110.

The pressure generated by the blowers 72 is controlled by the use of a suitable
25 pressure control device which controls a waste gate arrangement in the main discharge line from the pipeline 110, thus allowing the operator to control the amount of pressure in the system and enabling the apparatus of the system to achieve:

1. a low pressure i.e. <0.5 bar, for bulk water removal, thus maintaining essential control and ensuring a safe working environment during the operation of the apparatus; and
2. a greater pressure of 2.5 bars when required for cleaning purposes.

5

The blowers 72 produce hot air at around 150 °C this is a result of both the mechanical operation of the diesel engine units 70 and the heat energy converted during pressurisation of the air. This heat is used during the operation to dry the inside wall of the pipeline 110. In drying the wall and its contamination, the
10 contaminates, i.e. tubercles, dry out and become brittle enabling easier removal.

The present invention is capable of successfully cleaning heavily contaminated pipes of between 80 mm and 150 mm diameter and up to 1000 meters in length, although it will be appreciated that longer lengths and greater diameter pipes may
15 be cleaned using the present invention. Further, the process may be adapted to accommodate any size of pipe by appropriate selection of equipment to achieve the desired air pressures etc. It is preferably that the apparatus carrying out the cleaning operation is easily portable to allow ease of transportation of the apparatus to different sites where pipelines require cleaning. However, where the scale of the
20 operation demands that the equipment used is too large to be easily portable, it will be appreciated that the apparatus may be assembled onsite, used to clean the pipeline, and then disassembled and transported to a fresh site before being reassembled for use.

25 Although aspects of the invention have been described with reference to the embodiment shown in the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise embodiment shown and that various changes and modifications may be effected without further inventive skill and effort.

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for dispensing abrasive particulate material into a stream of gas,
the apparatus comprising:
- 5
- a. a pressurised hopper for receiving particulate abrasive material; and
 - b. a pressurised conveyor coupled to the hopper comprising a housing
having an inlet for receiving particulate material from the hopper, an
outlet for delivery of particulate material from the housing, and a
10 screw located within the housing for transporting particulate
material from the inlet to the outlet.
2. Apparatus in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the hopper and the
conveyor are pressurised to a predetermined pressure.
- 15
3. Apparatus in accordance with Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the particulate
material comprises one or more of flint, chert, and granite.
4. Apparatus in accordance with any preceding Claim, wherein the conveyor
20 is adapted to feed particulate into the gas stream between 200 and 400 kg
per hour.
5. Apparatus in accordance with any preceding Claim, wherein the screw is
hydraulically powered.
- 25
6. Apparatus in accordance with any preceding Claim, wherein the conveyor
is operable to drive the screw in either a forward or an opposing reverse
direction.

7. Apparatus in accordance with any preceding Claim, wherein the apparatus further comprises an air feed providing the stream of gas into which the particulate material is passed in use.
- 5 8. A method of cleaning pipes, said method comprising the steps of:
- a. Providing an air stream within a pipe to be cleaned;
 - b. Providing an apparatus in accordance with any one of Claims 1 to 6 in communication with the air stream;
 - 10 c. Providing abrasive particulate material into the hopper; and
 - d. Pressurising the hopper and the conveyor; and
 - e. Operating the conveyor so as to rotate the screw and move the particulate material through the conveyor and into the air stream.
- 15 9. An apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described and with reference to the accompanying figures.
10. A method substantially as hereinbefore described and with reference to the accompanying figures.

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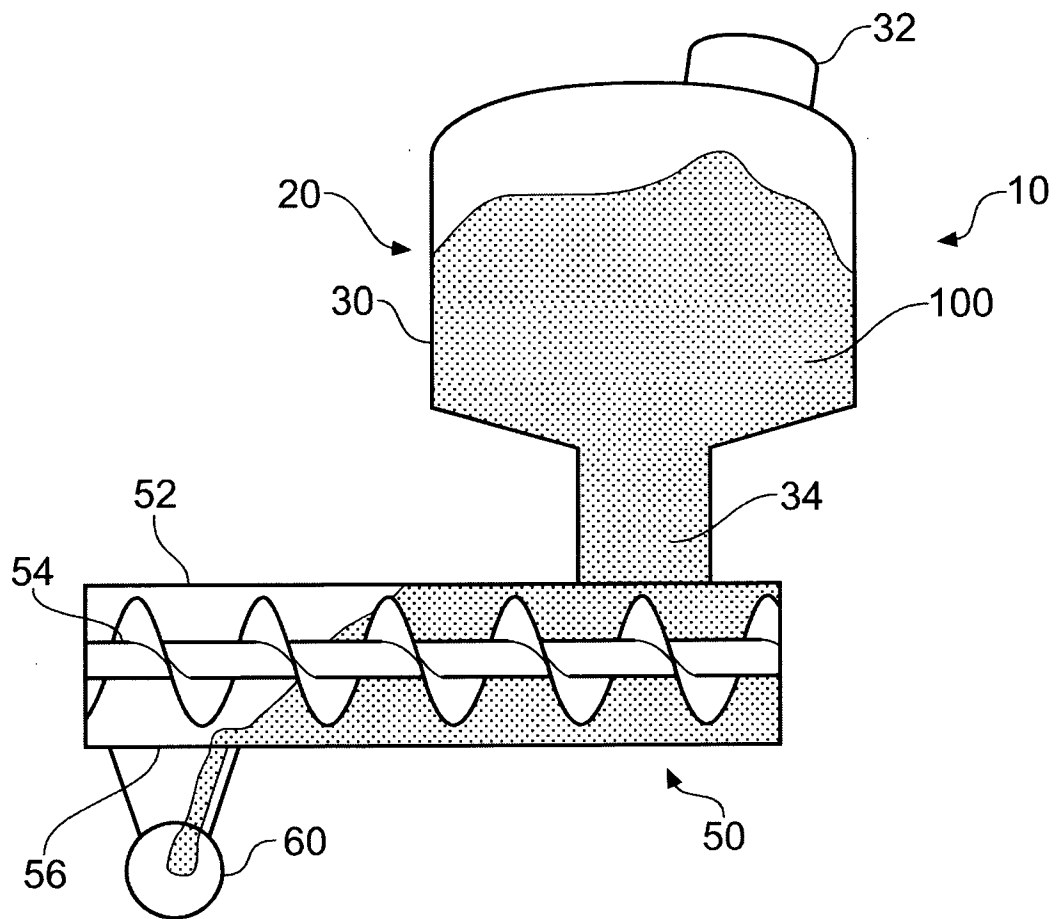


FIG. 1

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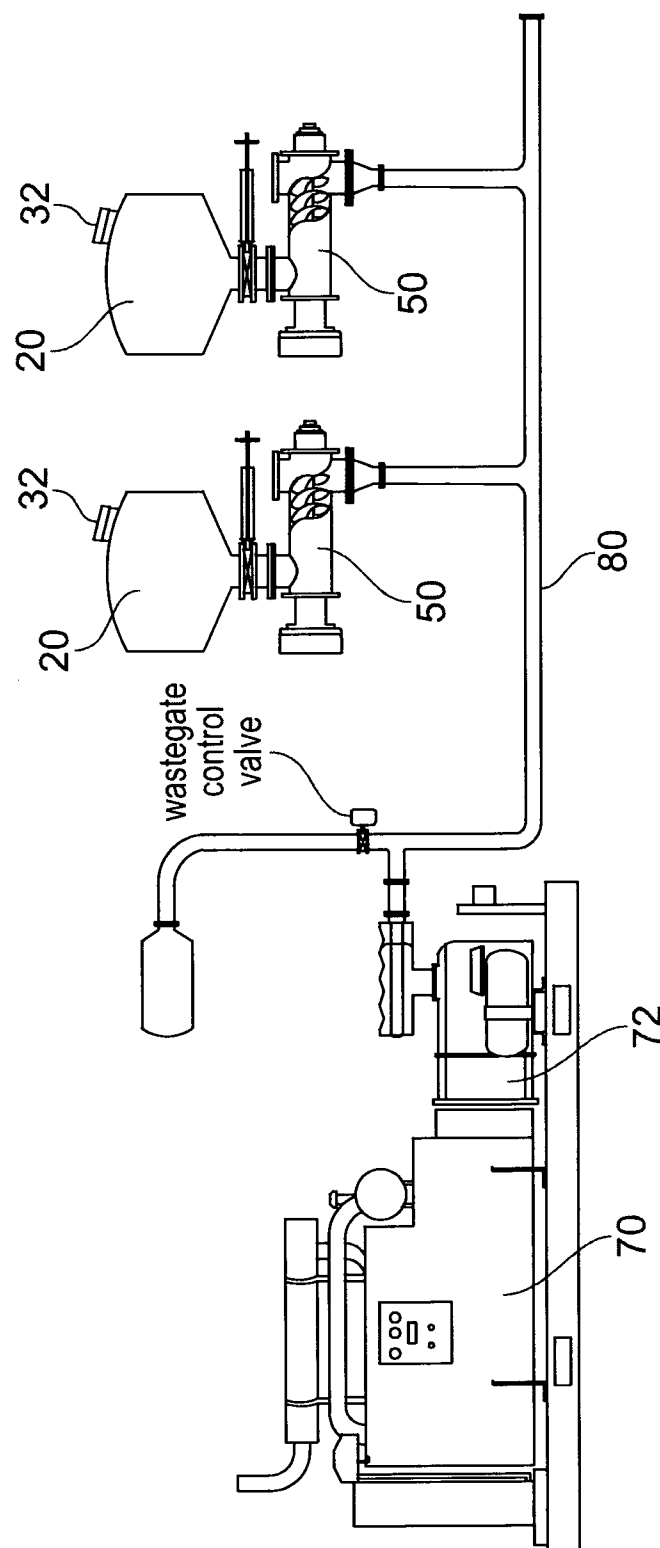


FIG. 2

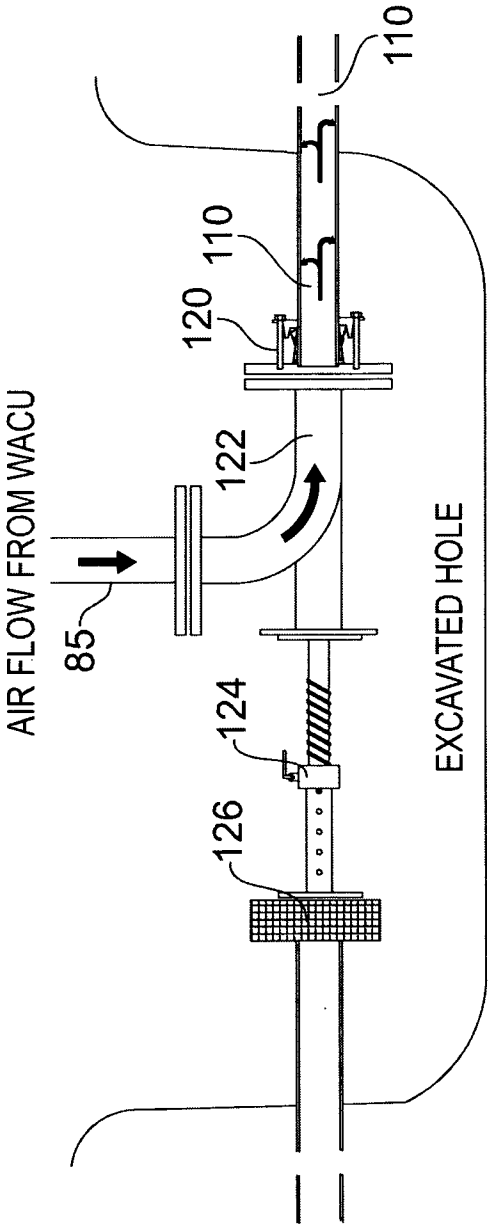


FIG. 3A

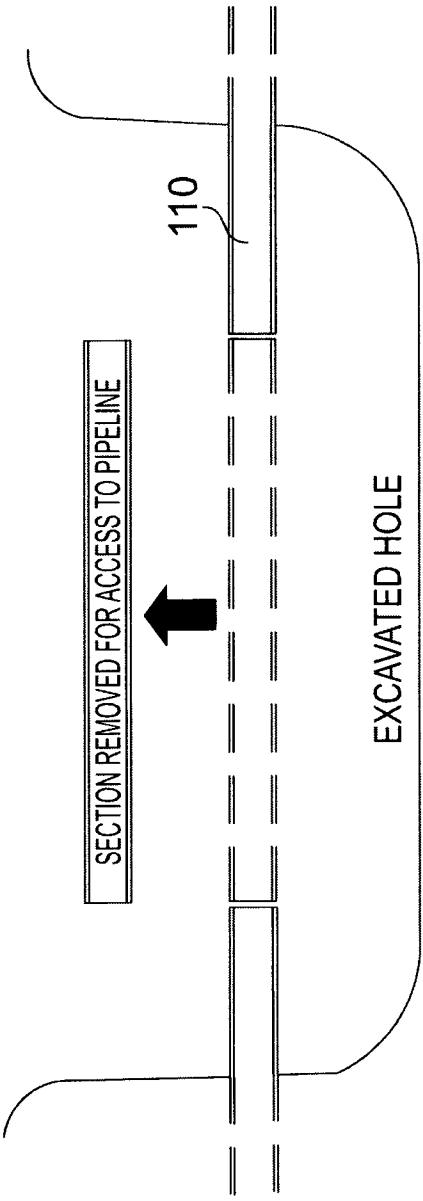


FIG. 3B