# R:PUR: METHOD On-Site PU Foaming Lightweight Banking Method

# FOAM LIGHT W









# **Outline of On-Site PU Foaming Lightweight Banking Method**

On-site PU foaming lightweight banking method is a civil engineering method in which hard urethane resin "Foam Light W" is foamed in the required amount at the site and into a shape that matches the geography and structure. Due to ultra-light density of 36 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, it enables to reduce the earth pressure and load on embankment and earthen structure. It enhances a workability, enabling reasonable and speedy installation since it is foamed at the site.

# Application



## **Features**

## 1. Lightweight

The density with 36 kg/m<sup>3</sup> is 1/50 lighter compared with that of sand and this ultra light weight can realize a drastic load alleviation of the earth pressure.

## 2. Cost-Saving

Cost-saving is possible due to foaming only a necessary amount at construction sites.

## 3. Stability

It is safe because the foamed body is i ntegrated and has no connection part or seam; it is also flexible to match with any bank or foundation.

## 4. Easy-Construction

Easy construction: No need of large-scale construction equipment, allowing human-powered construction.

## 5. Cost Effective

More economical construction of structure can be realized because of its light weight; No need of foundation work or improvement work that used to be required.

## **6. Adherence Property**

One of the benefits of the product is self adhesiveness and thus able to make a foam which is strongly adhered to an object in the hardening process.

#### **General Characteristics On-Site PU Foaming Material Properties of** "Foam Light W HM-6300W" 300 ITEM UNIT Standard Value **Test Method** 250 Densitv ka∕m<sup>3</sup> $36 \pm 4$ JIS A9511 200

Water Absorption	g/100cm <sup>2</sup>	≤2.0	JIS A9511
Compression Strength	kN∕m²	≤120	JIS A9511
Allowable Compressive Stress	kN∕m²	≤60	JIS A9511
Poisson's Ratio		0.05	
Combustibleness		Self-Extinguish-ing	JIS A9511
<b>Dissolution Test 1</b>		Below Standard	Regulation 13
<b>Dissolution Test 2</b>		Below Standard	JWWA K143

Compression Stress-Strain



Name of Chemicals

Styrene Monomer

Vegetable Oil

※Animal Oil

Strong Caustic Soda

MEK

 $\bigcirc$ : No Change  $\triangle$ Swelling

Condition

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0

0

0

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# **Material Characteristics**

#### **1**Compressive Resistance

Foam Light W has excellent compression resistance and sufficient strength as banking material.

#### 2 Water Resistance

It has strong resistance to water intrusion and almost no change in physical properties due to closed cell structure of Foam Light W.

### **3**Chemical Resistance

Foam Light W has excellent chemical resistance. It does not dissolve in oils such as gasoline.

Soapy Water	0	Acetone	
Toluene	0	Acetic Ether	

0

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Condition

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**Test Report of Chemical Resistance** 

%Animal oil is solid at room temperature and thus it is tested by heating it to 50°C.

### **4**Heat Resistance & Thermal Insulation

Because Foam Light W is a thermosetting resin, it does not have a clear softening or melting point like other plastic foams.

Name of Chemicals

Gasoline

Xylene

Marine Water

Heating Oil

Methanol

Each of the foamed bubbles is constructed independently and has excellent heat insulation effects.



# **Foaming Method**

# **On-Site PU Foaming is possible by Simple Equipment**



#### ④Foam Light W Foaming Work







#### 6 Casing Soil/Pave Work



# ▲ For Your Safety

- Please read the separate volume of installation manual thoroughly and understand correctly before use in order to install the urethane method safely.
- Please keep the manual handy and use it at the work site.
- Our company cannot be held responsible for matters not covered in the manual.





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