

歴史的建造物の天井や壁の保護材料として広く使用されてきた漆喰だが、その強度発現・低下のメカニズムは不明瞭であり、文化財の保存作業における効率的な手法はまだ確立されていない。本研究では、漆喰の物理・力学特性に土質力学の観点から知見を与えることを目的に、天井に使用される漆喰の物性の測定及び引張強度の発現・低下の過程に関する分析を行った。漆喰の乾燥に伴う重量の変化及び一軸引張試験の結果から、施工後一週間が経過した漆喰は自重に対してとても高い安全率を誇る材料であることが確認された。また含水が引張強度の低下をもたらすことも確認され、含水比が40%を超える漆喰は剥落の危険性が高いことが明らかになった。

Efficient ways in preservation of plasters that are often used to protect ceilings and walls of traditional and historical buildings are not established yet. This is partially because engineering properties of plasters are still not clearly understood. In the present study, I measured physical properties of a plaster used for ceilings and analyzed how tensile strength of the plaster varies in the aim of getting knowledge based on soil mechanics. From the results of uniaxial extension test and variations of plaster's mass, it can be concluded that plasters are highly safe materials against plaster's own mass. It is also understood that water content makes plaster weak, and there is a high risk of fall of plasters when water content exceeds 40%.

材料と供試体 Material and specimen

漆喰=石灰+水+糊(+砂)

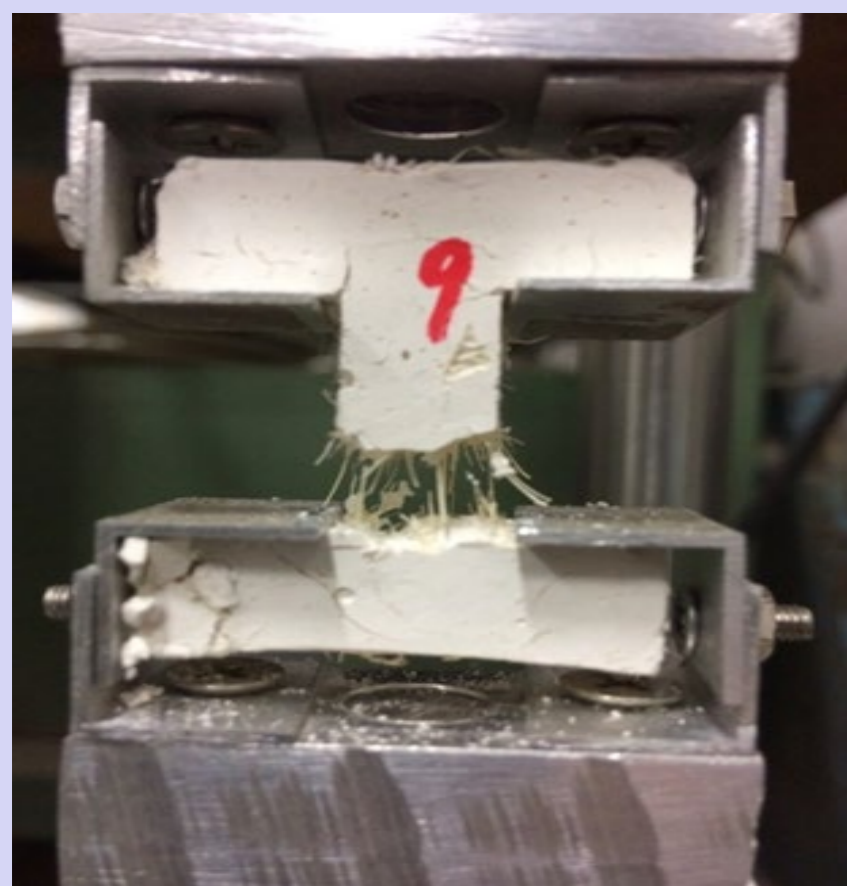
【化学反応式: $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 】

→吸湿性、殺菌性を持つ

Plaster=Lime + water + bond (+sand)

【Chemical reaction formula : $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 】

→Plaster has moisture absorbing and sterilizing effect



一軸引張試験後の供試体

中央の細い部分(10mm×10mm)で破断するようにH型供試体を採用

Specimen after uniaxial extension tests

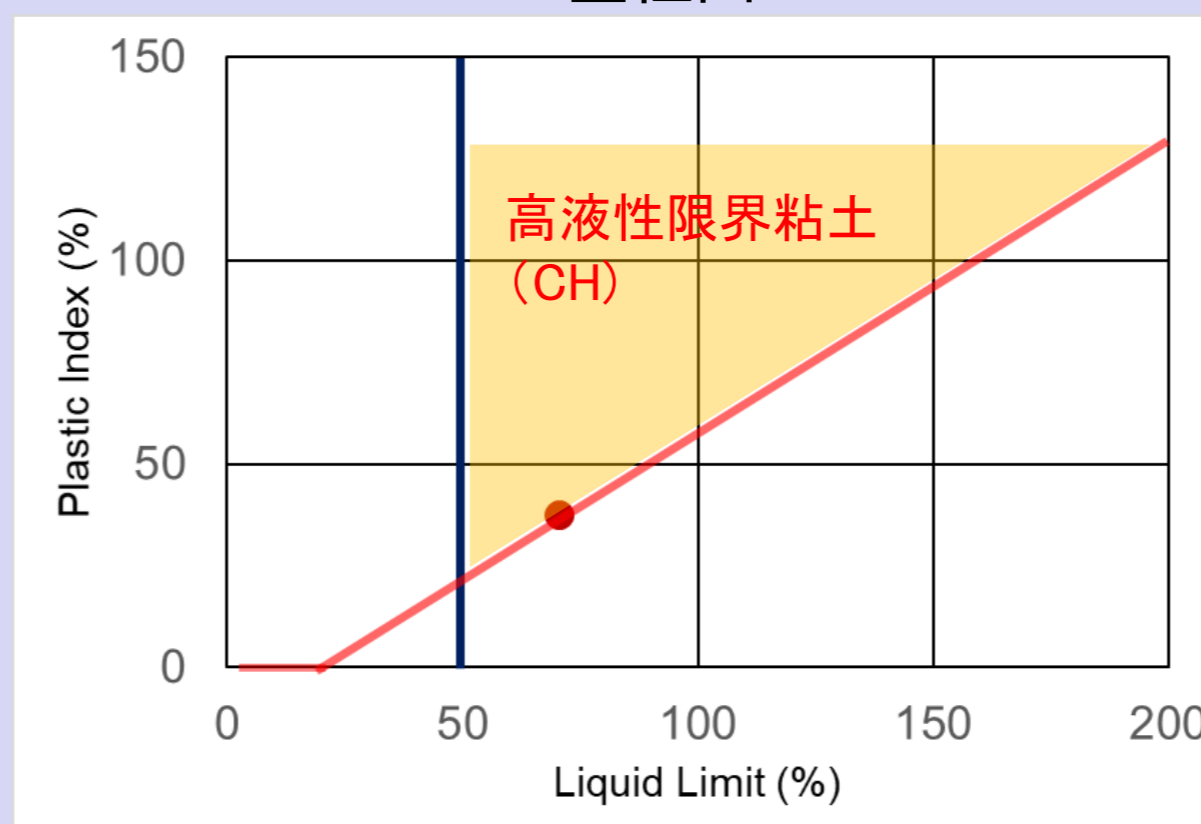
We adopted 'H' shape specimen to break in the middle and thin part (10mm×10mm)

引張応力が作用する様子(漆喰天井の図)

How tensile strength works (Schematic of plaster ceilings)



塑性図



フレッシュ漆喰の液性・塑性限界

液性限界: 70.3%

塑性限界: 32.5%

➢ 「高液性限界粘土」に分類される

→塑性が高く、圧縮性大きい

Liquid and plastic limit of fresh plaster

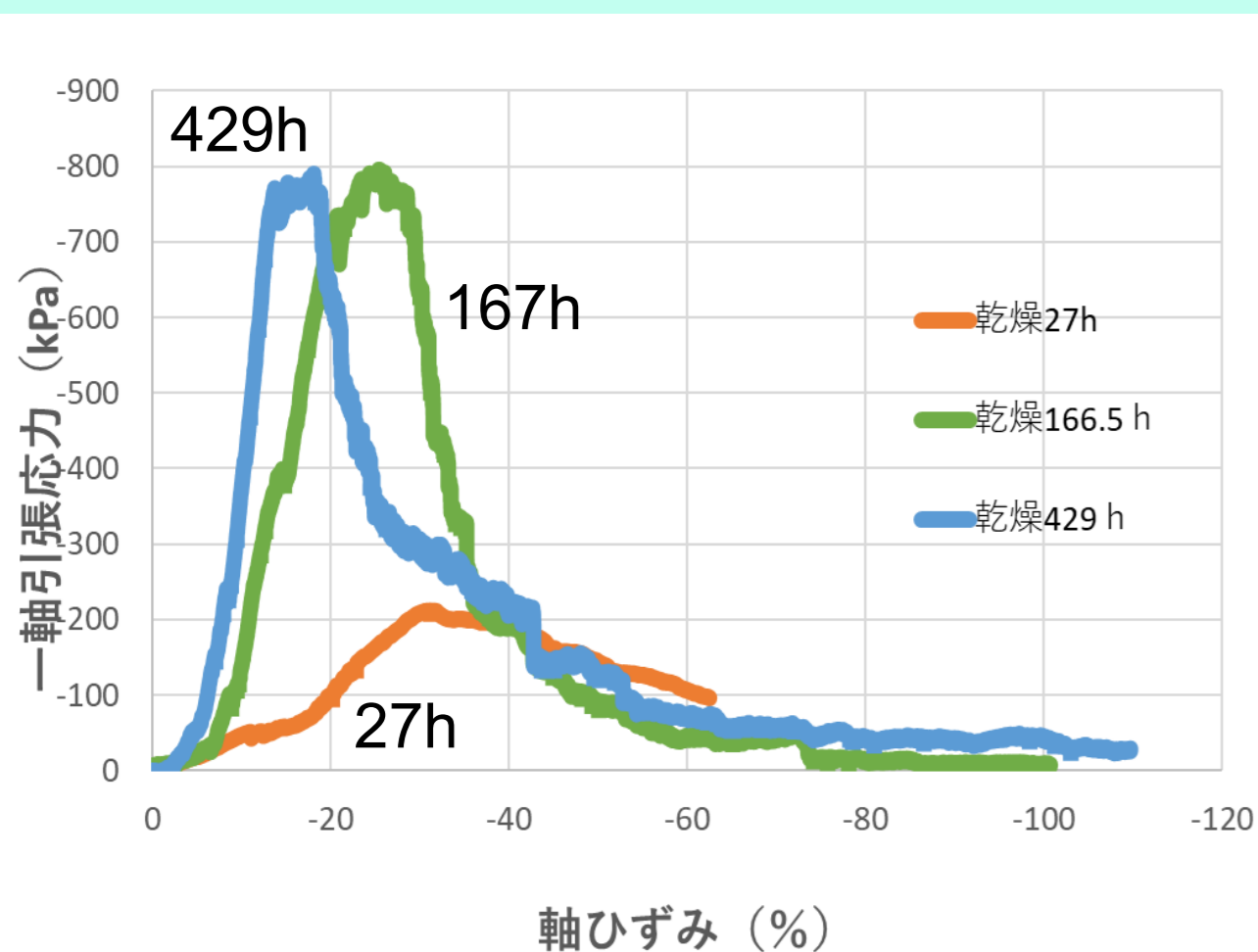
Liquid limit: 70.3%

Plastic limit: 32.5%

This is classified as 'high liquid limit clay'

→High plasticity and compressibility

強度発現 Increase in strength



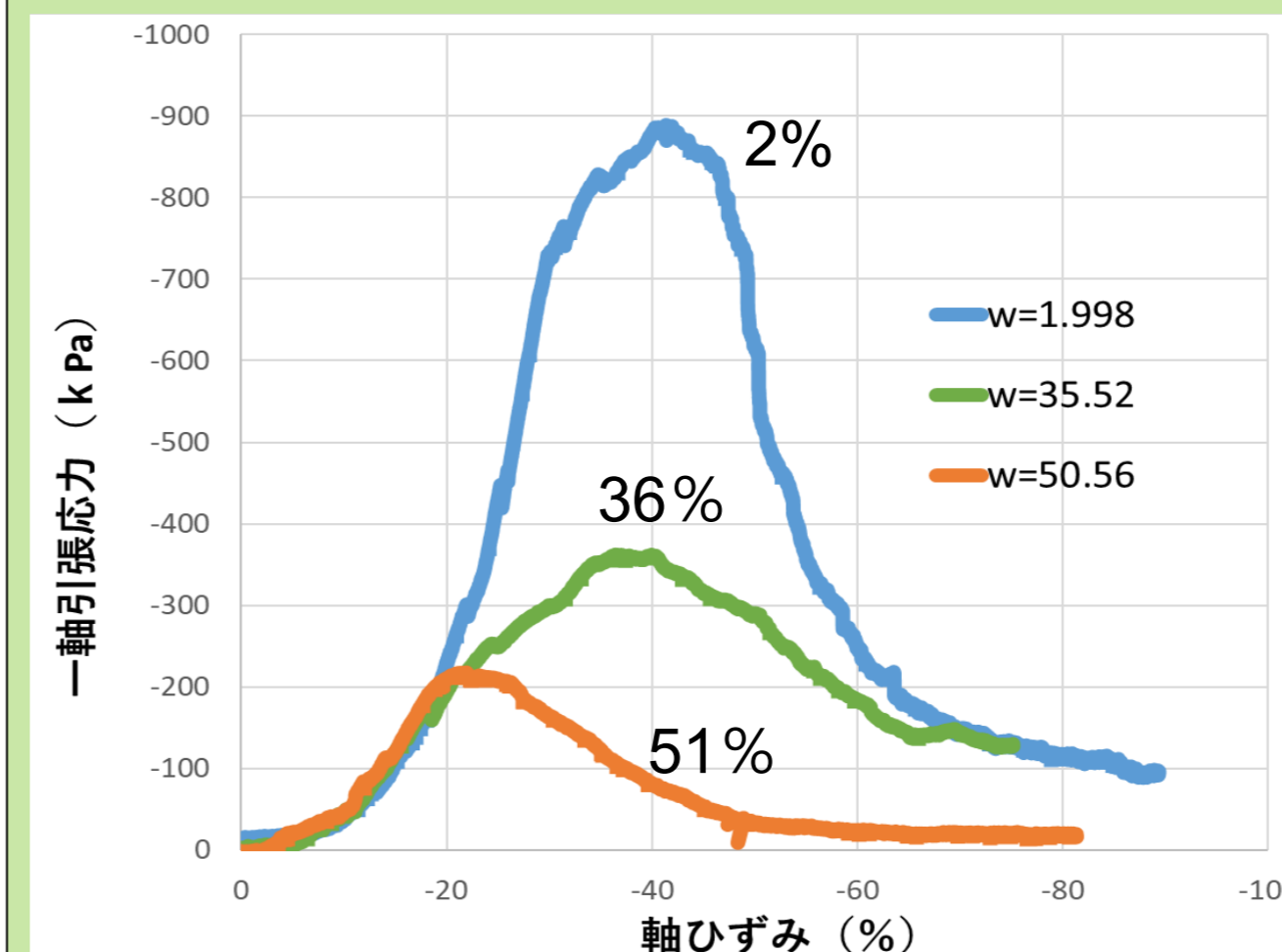
供試体作製後の経過時間に伴う応力ひずみ曲線の変化

- ・時間経過に伴い最大強度が増加
- ・ただし一週間を超えると増加量は減少
- ・時間経過に伴い剛性が増加

Variation of stress-strain curves with curing time

- ・ Maximum tensile strength increases as time passes
- However, there is no change in a week from they are made
- ・ Stiffness increases as time passes

含水に伴う強度低下 Decrease in strength due to water content



含水比による応力ひずみ曲線の変化

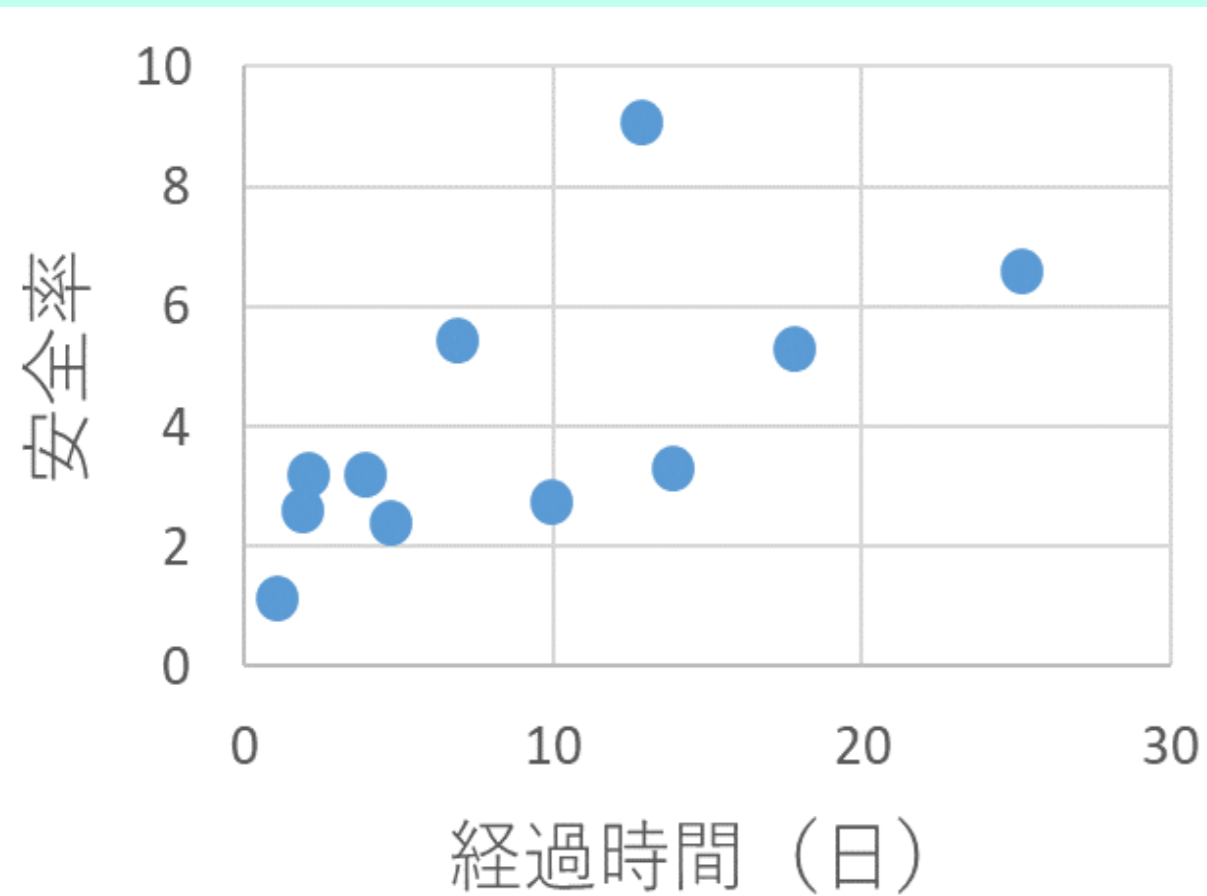
- ・含水比の上昇に伴い最大強度が減少
- ・初期剛性は大きな変化なし

Effect of water content on variation of stress-strain curves

- ・ Maximum tensile strength decreases as water content increases
- ・ Small-strain stiffness is not influence due to water content

<安全率の導入> 安全率=最大引張強度/重量

<Introduction of safety factor> Safety factor = Maximum tensile strength / weight

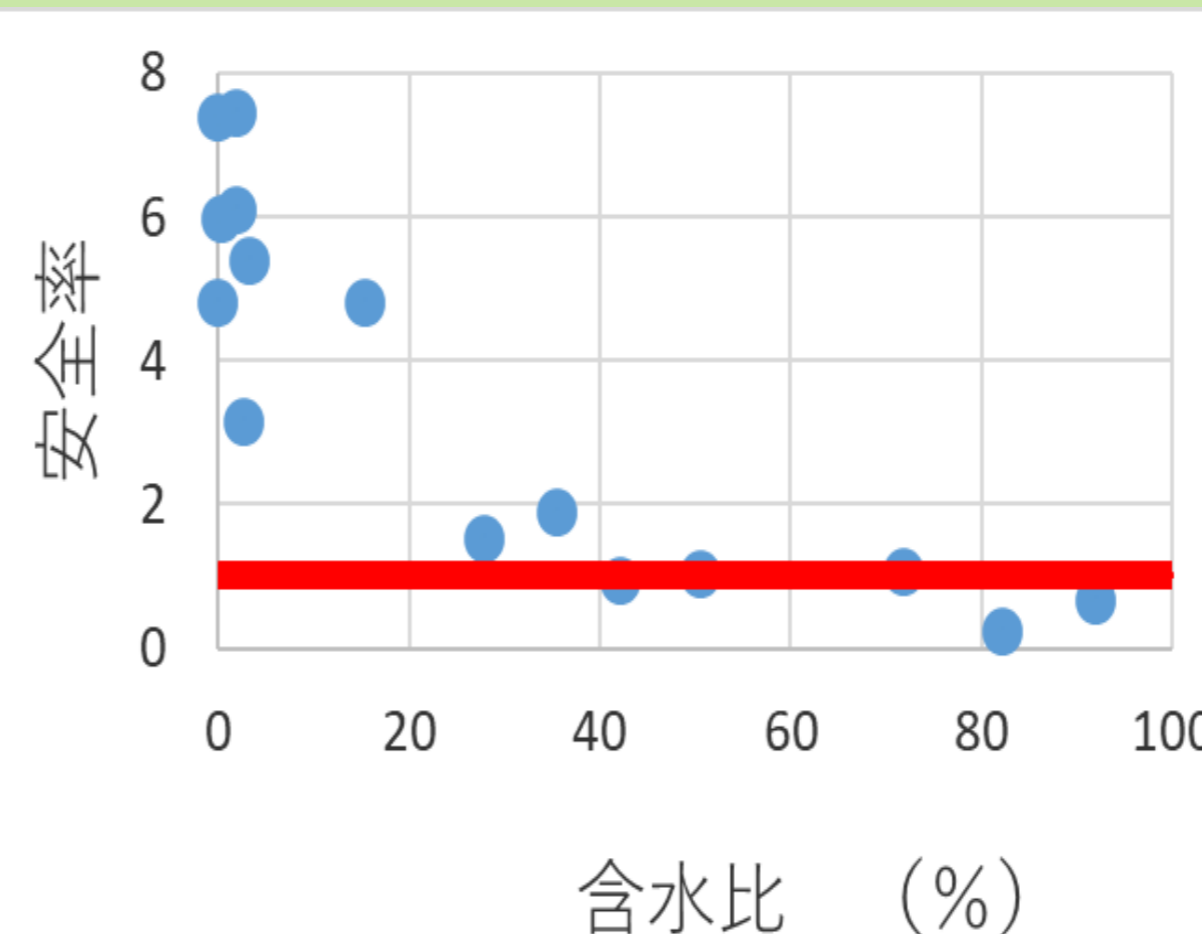


乾燥に伴う安全率の上昇

- ・施工から時間が経過し乾燥が進むにつれて、安全率は上昇する
- ・特に施工後一週間を超えると、高い安全率を誇る

Increase of safety factor with dry

- ・ Safety factor increases with drying process
- ・ Particularly, it becomes high within a week after the plaster was made



含水に伴う安全率の低下

- ・含水比が上がると安全率は低下
- ・40%を超えると安全率1を下回る(=自重を支えられなくなる)

Decrease of safety factor due to water content

- ・ Safety factor decreases as water content increases
- ・ Safety factor drops below 1 when water content exceeds 40%, i.e. plasters can not support their own weight

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