An Introduction to Tensioning

Presented by:

TITAN TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC



Bolting Methods

Torque

Manual

Crane

Torque Multiplier

Impact Wrench

Hydraulic Wrench

Tension

Bolt Heat

Mechanical Tensioner

Hydraulic Tensioner

Hydraulic Nut



Insufficient Bolt Load

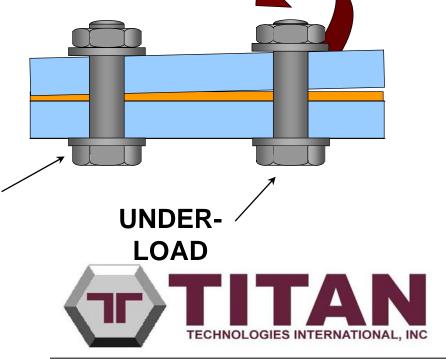
Insufficient load on fastener

Insufficient clamping force on joint JOINT LEAKAGE

Insufficient compression of gasket

Resulting in Misalignment Joint Leakage

> **CORRECT** LOAD



Best Way to Loosen or Tighten Your Fasteners

Depends on application & accuracy of Residual Load Required

Primary Choices include:

- ► Torque
- ▶ Tension
- ► Heat
- ► Turn of the Nut



Factors in Determining a Solution

- Time
- Safety
- Productivity Savings
- Accuracy Needed
- Accessibility
- Configuration
- Total Cost of Ownership

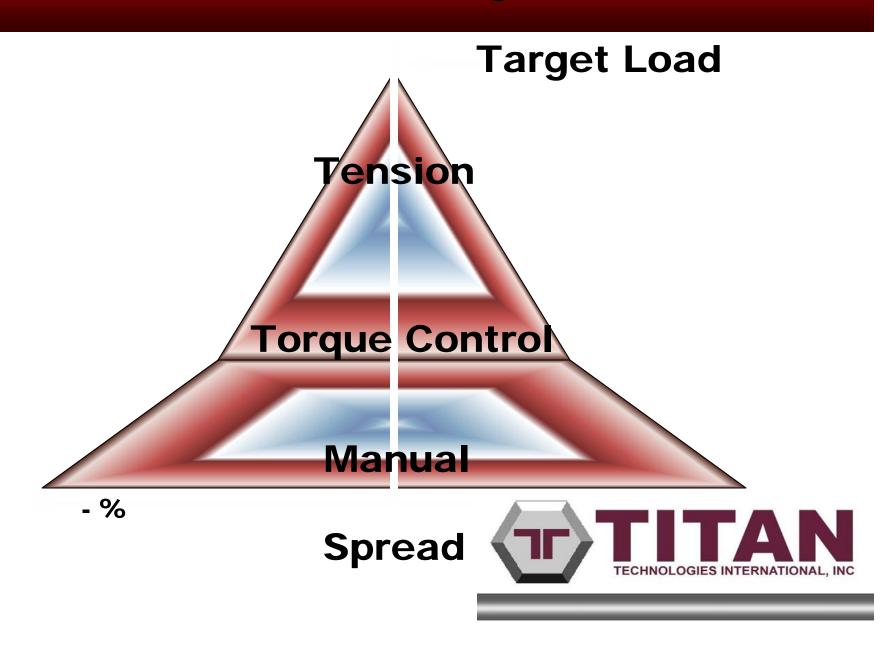


A Look at Tensioning

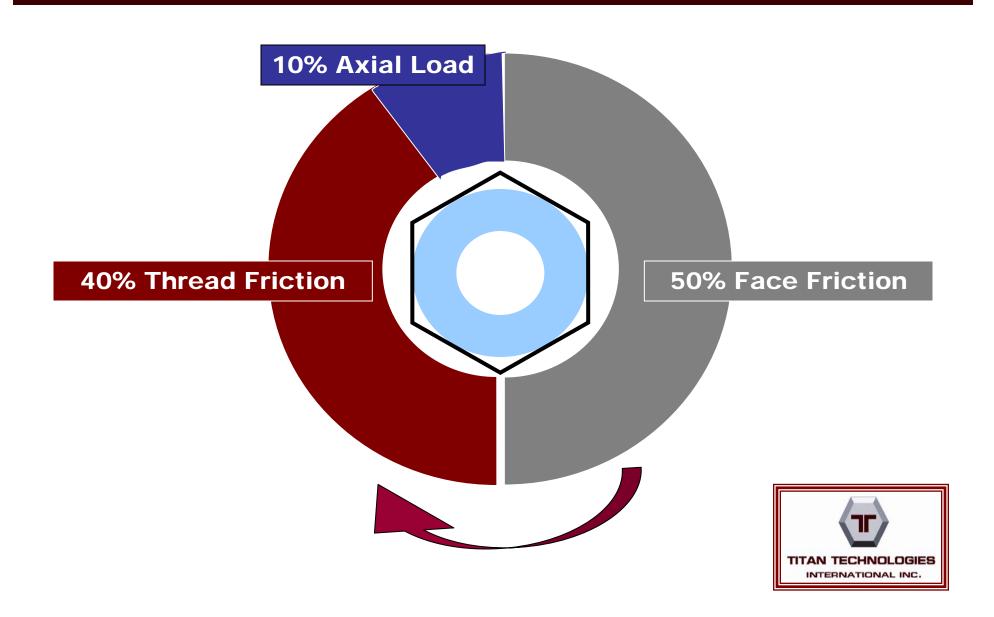
- Modular Tensioners
- Dedicated Tensioners
- Hydraulic Nuts
- Hydraulic Bolts
- Engineered Tensioning Custom Solutions



Accuracy



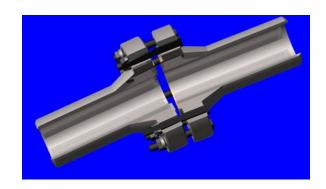
Torque Losses



Titan SUPERIOR Bolting Solutions

Things to consider when choosing a tightening method

- How Long and what diameter bolt are we dealing with?
- Is Galling a problem?
- Is time a strong concern?
- What is the Gasket type?
- Are there Safety Concerns with present method?
- What type of residual Load Accuracy is required?





Chasing the Tail Syndrome



4 BOLTS



8 BOLTS



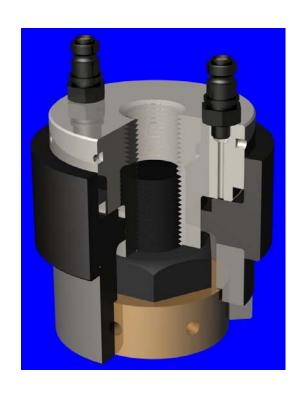
16 BOLTS

- 1 30% of Maximum Torque
- 3 100% Torque

- 2 60% 70% of Max Torque
 - 4 Consecutively at 100%

4 passes required = TIME CONSUMING

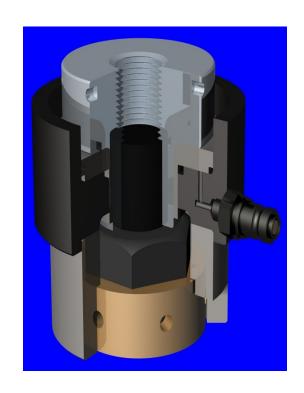




Dedicated



Requires thread extension of 1 bolt diameter above nut



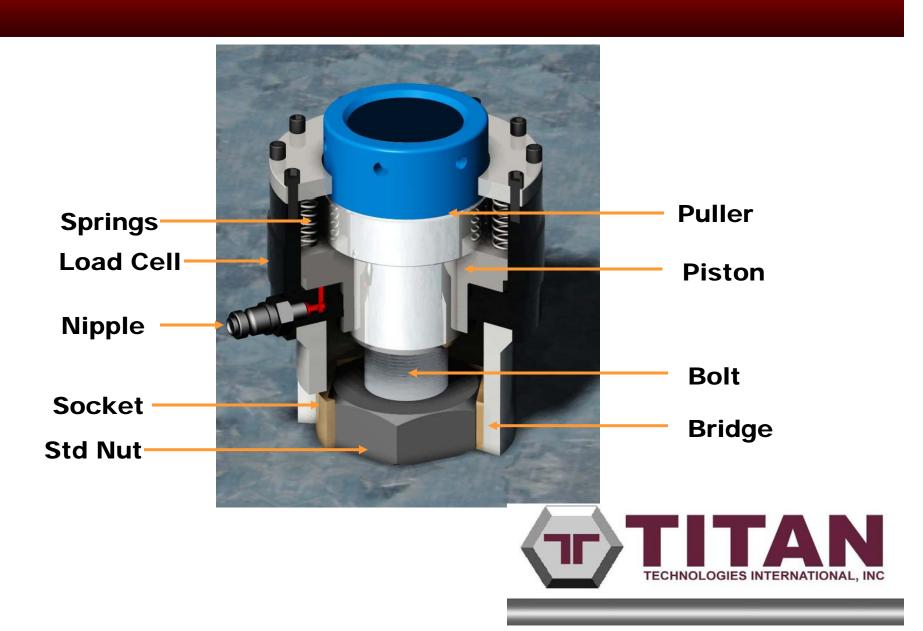
Modular



The Tensioner

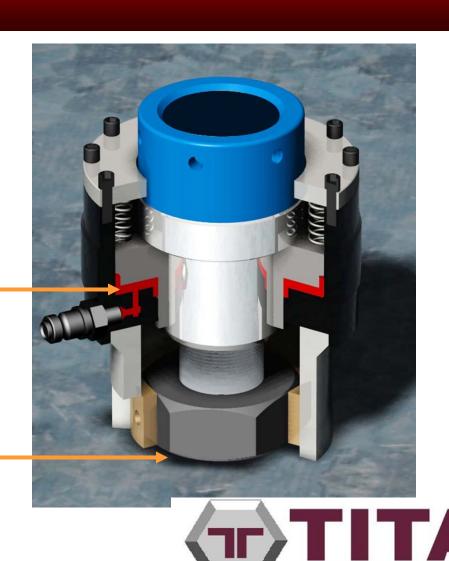
- Hydraulic means of loading bolt
- Loads bolt in same direction as final load -Stretch
- Very predictable and precise few friction losses
- Very fast
- Possibility to do multi tightening up





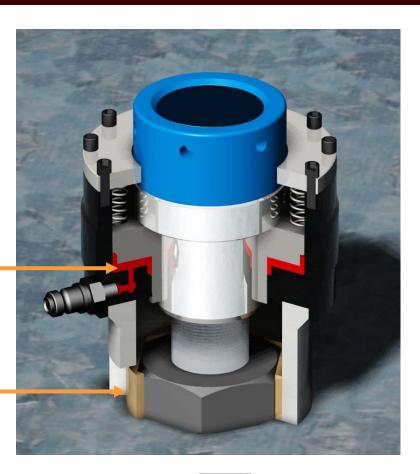
Oil introduced into load cell pushes piston upwards and stretches bolt

Gap created under nut

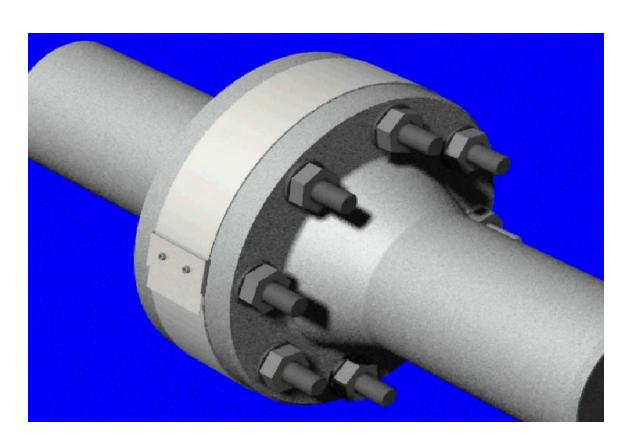


Pressure x area = known load applied to bolt

Nut is screwed down accessing socket holes
Through window in bridge



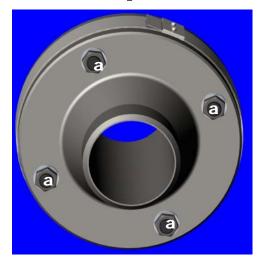


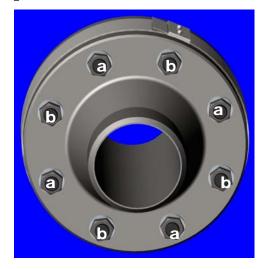




Pressures A + B

2 passes required = TIME SAVINGS







4 BOLTS

8 BOLTS

16 BOLTS

1st Pass:

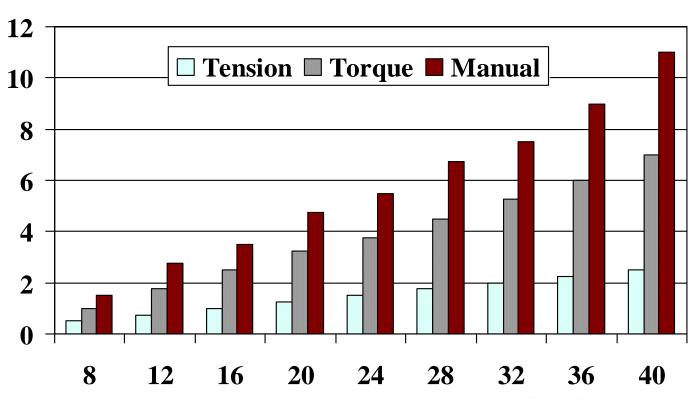
Pressure A - higher than pressure B - allows for relaxation of load

2nd Pass:

Pressure B - gives correct residual load and relaxes 'A' bolts to same



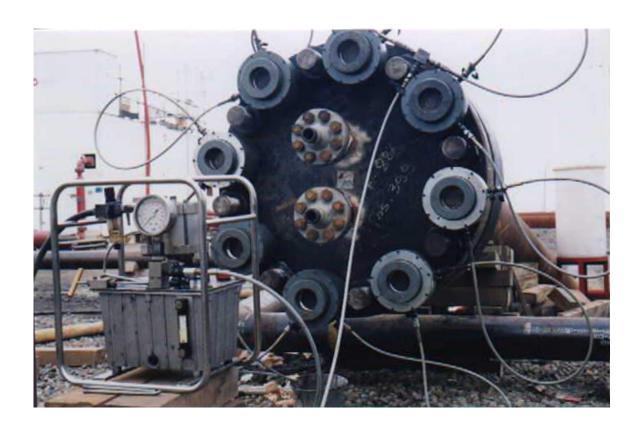
Hours - 50% Tensioning



No of 2.5" bolts



Simultaneous Tensioning





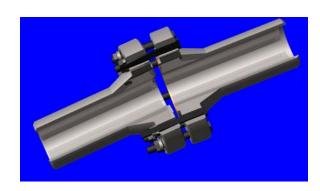
Simultaneous Tensioning – 3/4" – 5"





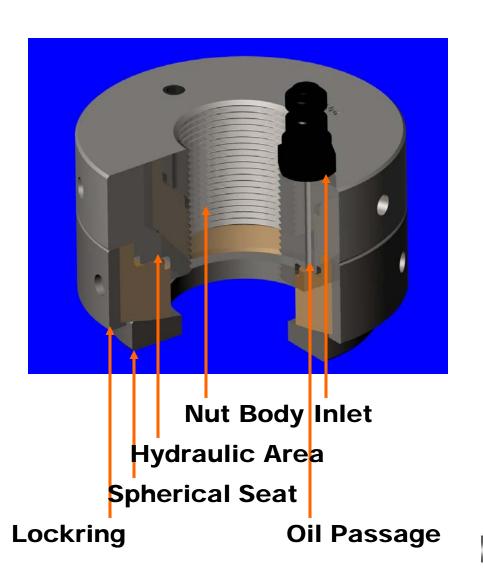
Tension Advantages

- 1. Accuracy of Load
- 2. Speed of Operation
- 3. Even Gasket compression
- 4. Safety
- 5. Leak free Start up
- 6. No Rework
- 7. Cost Reduction
- 8. Increased Production
- 9. Flange Reliability



RIGHT FIRST TIME!

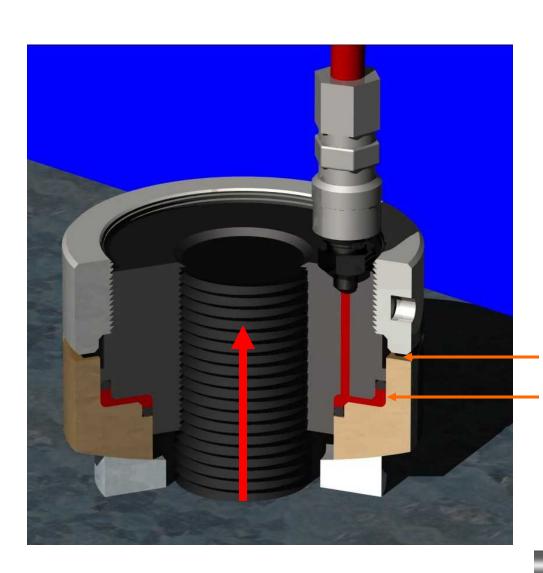






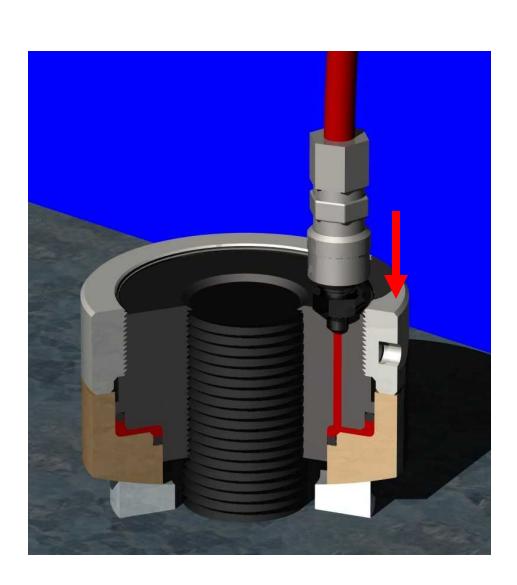






Gap created under Lockring Known load applied to bolt

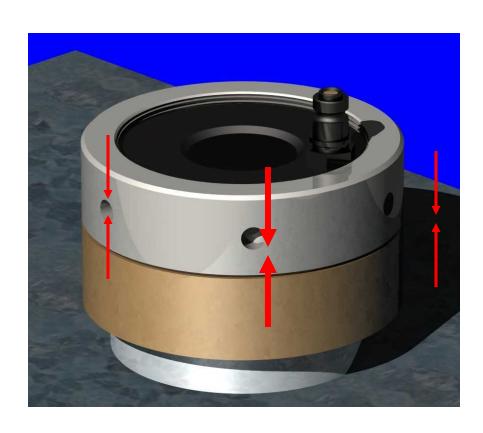




Gap closed by rotating lockring down onto piston



Hydraulic pressure released, load retained by lockring



BENEFITS:

Fast

Simple

Safe

Accurate







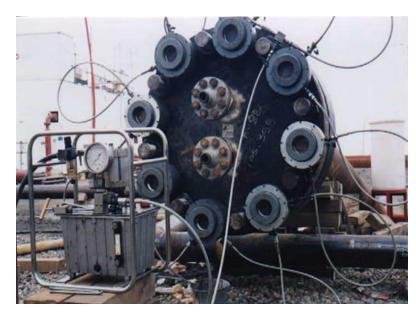
100% simultaneous loading of the flange bolts





Timings

50% Tensioning:



16 x 3.1/2" bolts - 2 Hours

100% Hydraulic Nut:



32 x 1.7/8" bolts - 1 Hour



Conclusions

Tensioning:

Reduces Environmental Impact

Improves Safety

Reduces Costs

Improves Reliability

Assists in Maximizing Revenue



Benefits

FAST
SIMPLE
SAFE
ACCURATE
TIME SAVING
COST REDUCTION



Precision Engineered Solutions

Thank You

Any Questions?

