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Autore	Escoe A. Keith
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Nota di contenuto	Front cover; Title page; Copyright; Table of contents; Preface; 1 An Introduction to In-plant Piping and Pipeline Fitness-for-Service; Introduction; What Is Piping?; Areas Where Corrosion Attacks Piping; The Maximum Acceptable Operating Pressure (MAOP); Assessment Procedure; Classification of Corroded Regions; External Versus Internal Corrosion; Localized Versus General Corrosion; Interaction of Closely Spaced Areas of Corrosion; Circumferential Extent of Damage; Welds, Elbows, and Branch Connections; Corroded Pit Region Interaction Parameters; Methodology Determining the Allowable Length of Corrosion Corrosion Allowance; Assessing Type 3 Flaws; Burst Test Validation; Circumferential Corrosion; Criteria for Circumferential Metal Loss; Methodology of Circumferential Metal Loss; Corrosion in Pipe Bends; Branch Connections and Fittings; Determining a Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure; Flaws in Heat Affected Zones of Welds; Example 1-1; Example 1-2; Checking for the Circumferential Direction Criteria; Example 1-3; 2 An Introduction to Engineering Mechanics of Piping; Piping Criteria; Stress Categories Allowable Stress Range for Secondary Stresses Stresses Acting on Piping

Elements; Stress Calculations; ASME B31.1 Code Stress; ASME B31.3 Code Stress; The Pipeline Codes-ASME B31.4 and B31.8; ASME B31.4-Liquid Transportation Pipelines Code; ASME B31.8-Gas Transmission and Distribution Pipeline Code; Flexibility and Stiffness of Piping; Stiffness and Large Piping; Flexibility Method of Piping Mechanics; Pipe Offsets and Loops; Pipe Restraints and Anchors; Criteria for Flexibility Analysis; Example Using the Empirical Flexibility Criterion Suggested Criteria for Level of Piping Flexibility Analysis Closure; 3 Fitness-for-Service Topics of Local Thin Areas, Plain Dents, Dents-Gouges, and Cracks for Piping; Useful RSF Equations Using API 579; Assessment Techniques and Acceptance Criteria; Remaining Life Assessment; Remediation; In-Service Monitoring; Documentation; Damage Mechanisms; Blisters and Laminations; Assessment of Local Thin Areas; General Metal Loss Assessment; Individual Point Readings; Thickness Profiles; Structural Discontinuities; Level 1 Part 4 Acceptance Criteria; Level 2 Assessments Level 2 Part 4 Acceptance Criteria Local Metal Loss Assessment; Determining the LTA Boundary; Level 1 Part 5 Acceptance Criteria; Level 2 Part 5 Acceptance Criteria; Assessing Supplemental Loads; Level 3 Assessments; Elastic-Plastic Analysis of LTAs; Common Mistakes Made in Level 3 Assessments; Performing the Remaining Life Assessment; The MAWP Approach; The Thickness Approach; Material Property Data; Material Property Data Required for Assessment; Crack-like Flaws; Remediation of Crack Defects; Grooves, Plain Dents, and Dents with Gouges; Plain Dents; Dents and Gouge Combination Type Flaws Example 3-1: API 579 Example 5.11.1 Revisited

Sommario/riassunto

Whether it's called "fixed equipment? (at ExxonMobil), "stationary equipment? (at Shell), or "static equipment? (in Europe), this type of equipment is the bread and butter of any process plant. Used in the petrochemical industry, pharmaceutical industry, food processing industry, paper industry, and the manufacturing process industries, stationary equipment must be kept operational and reliable for companies to maintain production and for employees to be safe from accidents. This series, the most comprehensive of its kind, uses real-life examples and time-tested rules of thumb to guide the mec
