

*IJC PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE
PRACTICES AND ITS IMPACT ON
RELIABILITY*



Indo Jordan Chemical Co



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ABOUT THE COMPLEX

- The Phosphoric Acid Complex consists of
 - 700 MT P_2O_5 / day Phosphoric Acid plant, based on Hydro Agri's (Norway) Single Stage Hemi Hydrate process.
 - 2,000 MT H_2SO_4 /day Sulphuric Acid plant, based on Monsanto's (USA) Double Conversion Double Absorption process.
 - Associated Utilities.
- In addition, Phosphoric acid storage facility at Aqaba consists of
 - 4 X 5,000 m³ capacity storage tanks.

Contents:

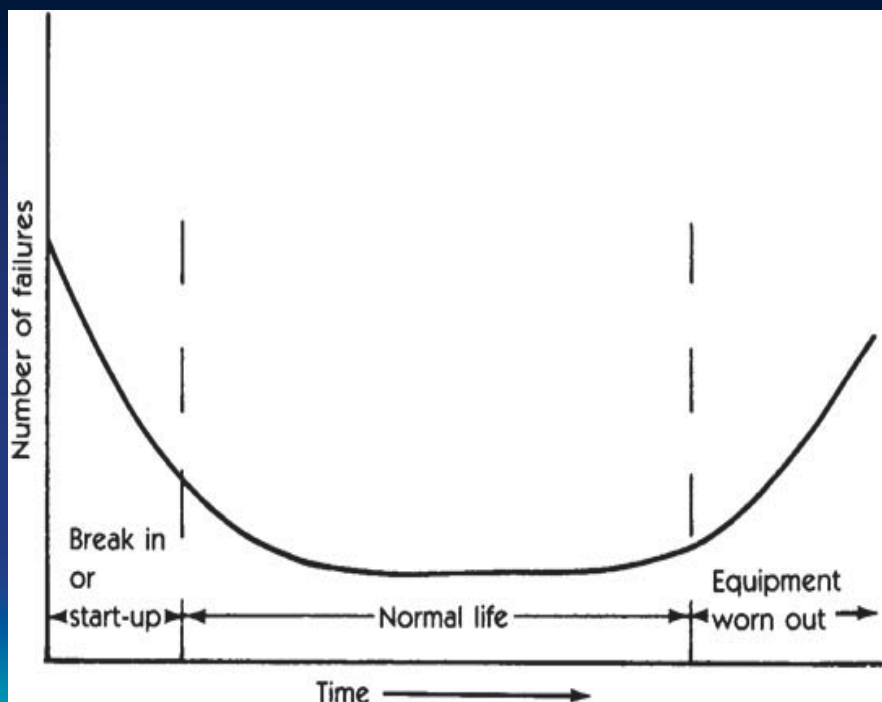
1. Difference between preventive maintenance and predictive maintenance.
2. IJC Implemented predictive maintenance in parallel with preventive maintenance.
3. Steps were followed to implement predictive maintenance.
4. Predictive Maintenance techniques.
5. Achievement and Impact on reliability.
6. Conclusion

1. Difference between preventive maintenance and predictive maintenance.

Preventive maintenance:

- Preventive maintenance is maintenance that is regularly performed on a piece of equipment to reduce the chance of failure .
- Preventative maintenance is performed while the equipment is still working, so that it does not break down unexpectedly.
- All preventive maintenance programs are **time-driven**, that is mean that maintenance based on history .

- Preventive Maintenance depend on MTBF



Predictive maintenance:

- The aim of predictive maintenance is to predict when equipment failure might occur.
- To prevent occurrence of the failure by performing maintenance.
- It is philosophy, or attitude, simply stated, uses the actual operating operation condition of plant equipments and system to optimize total plant operation.
- Predictive maintenance is a **condition- driven** preventive maintenance

2. IJC Implemented predictive maintenance in addition to preventive maintenance.



Preventive Maintenance

- Routine of scheduling.
- Performing repair tasks before it becomes necessary.
- Unneeded repairs can happen.
- More cost.
- Reliability is less.

Predictive Maintenance

- Data about the equipment is collected and analyzed .
- Performing repair to predict a machine breakdown or failure.
- Repairs are made as needed.
- Less cost.
- Reliability is high.

3.Steps Were Followed To Implement Predictive Maintenance.

Objective

- Minimize unscheduled equipment failures.
- Minimize maintenance cost.
- Minimize lost production.

Procedure

- Determine the equipments should be monitored.
- Determine the parameters that describe the operating condition.
- Finalized the required technique need to be followed for each equipment.

Documents

- Create standards. It is important to create standards for the implementation of the technology, analytical standards and reporting standards.
- Prepare the required documents need to be filled by the team.

3. Steps Were Followed To Implement Predictive Maintenance.

procurement

- Identify what type of instrument to be used.
- Procurement for required instruments. (vibration monitoring, thermometer)

Training

- Dedicated and accountable personnel
- Train the required team for the task.
- Train the team to use the tools. Tools manufacture can help to train them.

Feed Back

- Check the accuracy of the data.
- Share the result with your team.

Predictive maintenance technique

1- Vibration Monitoring

- Portable Vibrometer is used.
- Identify the location for measuring and reference reading.
- Vibration readings were plotted.
- RCA for high vibration.
- Future plan: introduce the vibration analyzer.



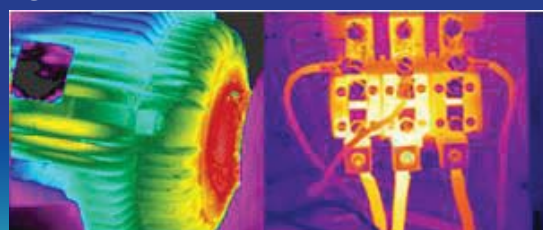
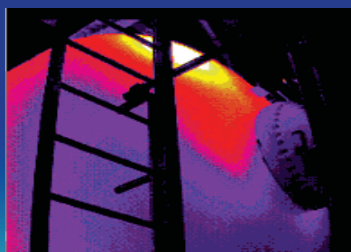
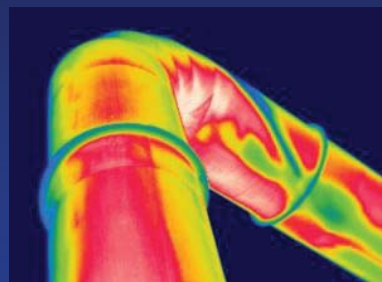
2- Tribology

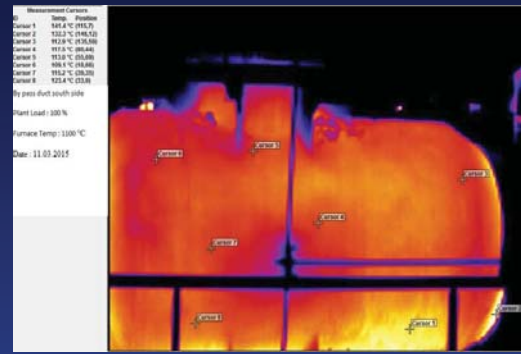
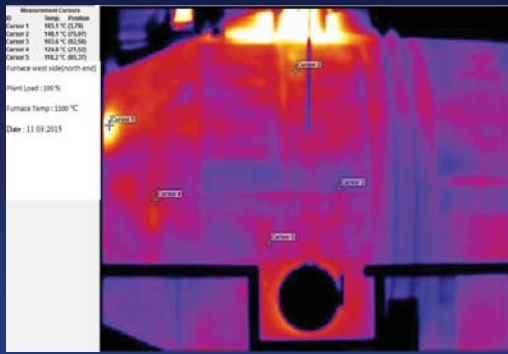
- Lubricating oil analysis.
- Conserve and extend the useful lubricants.
- Wear particle analysis provides direct information about the wearing condition of the machine.



3- Thermography

- Identify the high temperature in equipments, that is indication for high friction.
- High Temp in lines, vessels.
- High Temp in electrical items.





4- Visual inspection

a) Ultrasound

- Use to monitor the noise level.
- The turbulent flow of liquids and gases through a restricted orifice (i.e., leak).
- Ultrasonic has been, and continues to be, a primary test methodology for materials testing

2) Visual inspection

- This can vary from one to others plants.
- Checking for any up normal condition.
- Checking for any external effect on the equipments.

Boiler Details

Boiler Reg. No.	: FM-038 / 52
Make	: M/s. Thermax Babcock & Wilcox Limited.
Year of Commissioning	: 1997
Boiler Capacity	: 30.6 TPH
Steam Pressure	: 12 Bar
Steam Temperature	: 192 °C (Saturated)
Duration of Study	: October 14 th to October 17 th 2014

Test scope and procedure

SR. No.	COMPONENT	AREA / LOCATION	TESTS TO BE CARRIED OUT
1	Steam Drum	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drum internals• 100% ligaments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual Inspection.• Florescent Magnetic Particle Inspection (FMPI)
2	Mud Drum	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drum Inside.• 100% ligaments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual Inspection.• Florescent Magnetic Particle Inspection (FMPI)
3	Water wall tubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall• On every alternate tube on RHS and LHS and rear wall.• Tube Sampling (3 Nos.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual Inspection• Ultrasonic Thickness Gauging.• Furnace wall tube sample for Laboratory testing.
4	Boiler bank tubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall• On accessible locations (Front and rearmost rows) at 2 elevations• On randomly selected tubes through drums	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual Inspection• Dimensional Measurement• Ultrasonic Thickness Gauging• Fiber optic Inspection
5	Boiler Operation & Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Failure History study.• Boiler Operation Study.• Preservation methods study, if any.• Boiler maintenance study. Log sheet data study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since commissioning

5. Achievement and Impact on Reliability.

- Ability to minimize the sudden break down for all rotary equipments.
- Increase the belt life in our horizontal vacuum belt filter to 4 years compare with before 3 years life. By close monitoring for the hardness and visual inspection.
- Replacement the waste heat boiler just on time before catastrophic failure.
- Replacement the turbine rotor just on time to improve the efficiency and prevent high vibration in turbine.

- Re gasket for plate heat exchanger before efficiency get reduced.
- Minimize the over-time cost.
- Minimize the inventory.

Conclusion

If we don't apply the Pdm



- Maintenance always need to be standby.
- Maintenance Over-Time will be increased.
- Damage will extend further.

If we apply the Pdm.

- Simply Maintenance team and Management will be happy



- No surprise break downs
- Reduced need for “back up” equipment
- Minimize maintenance resource

THANKS