

# EFRC Training Workshop

## Lubrication and Wear

Wear and Lubrication of Stuffing Boxes

Ricardo Cruz





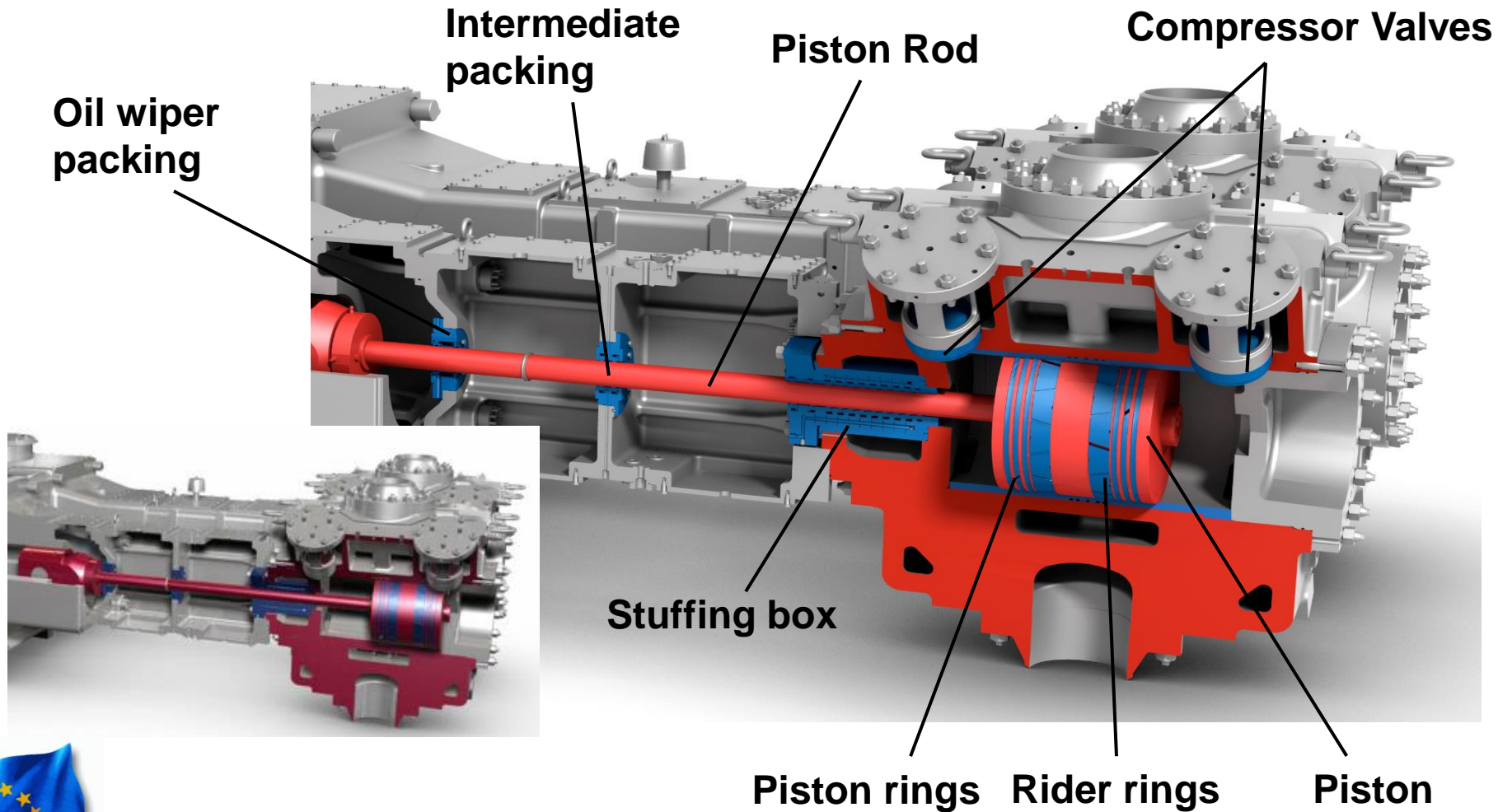
# Outline

- **Overview Stuffing boxes**
  - Function and operation
  - Heat dissipation
  - Ring Materials
  - Ring Design
- **Lubricants**
  - Risk factors
  - Types
  - Demand
  - Degradation
  - Selection
- **Piston Rods**
- **Factors influencing packing lifetime**
- **Conclusions**



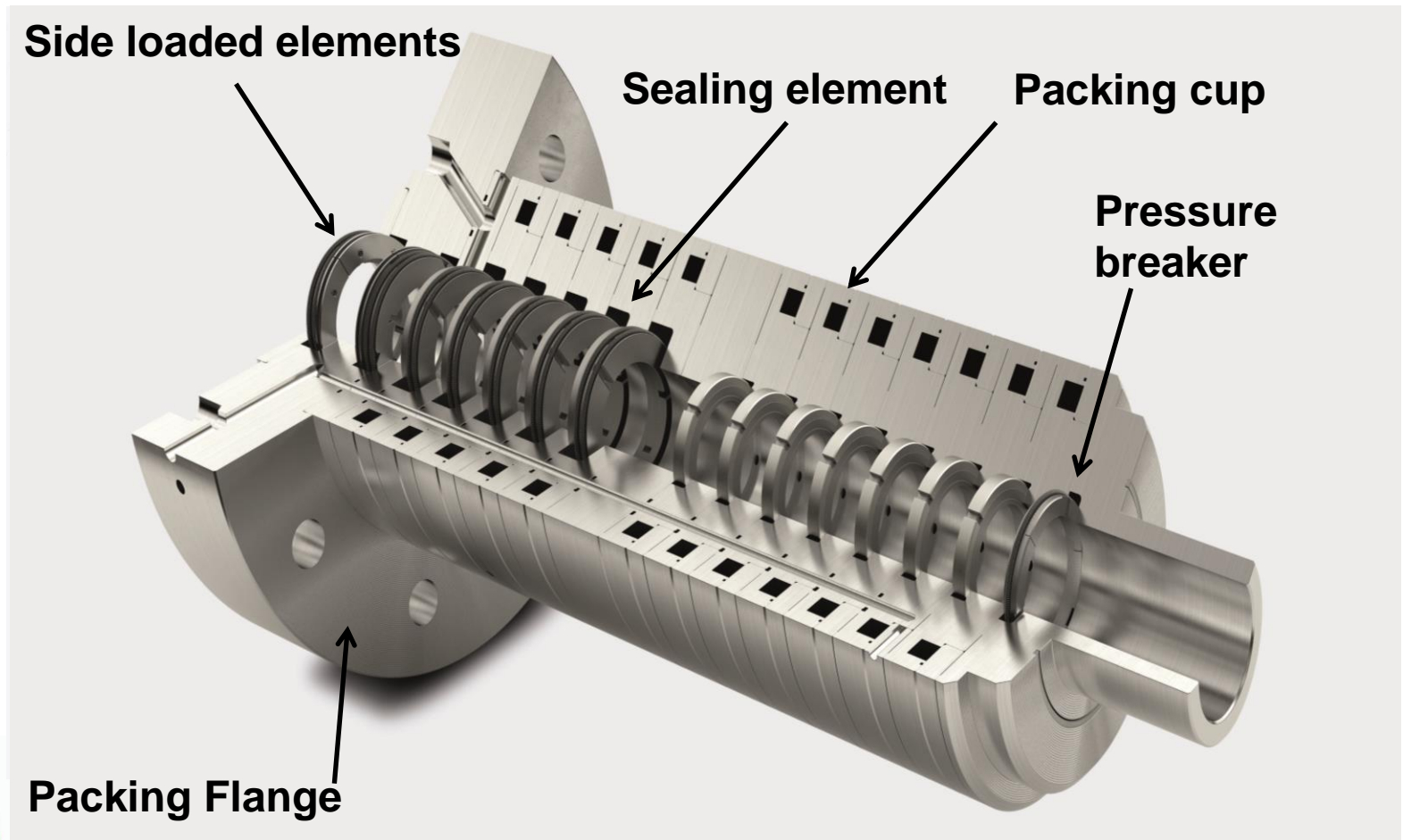


# Overview Rings & Packings



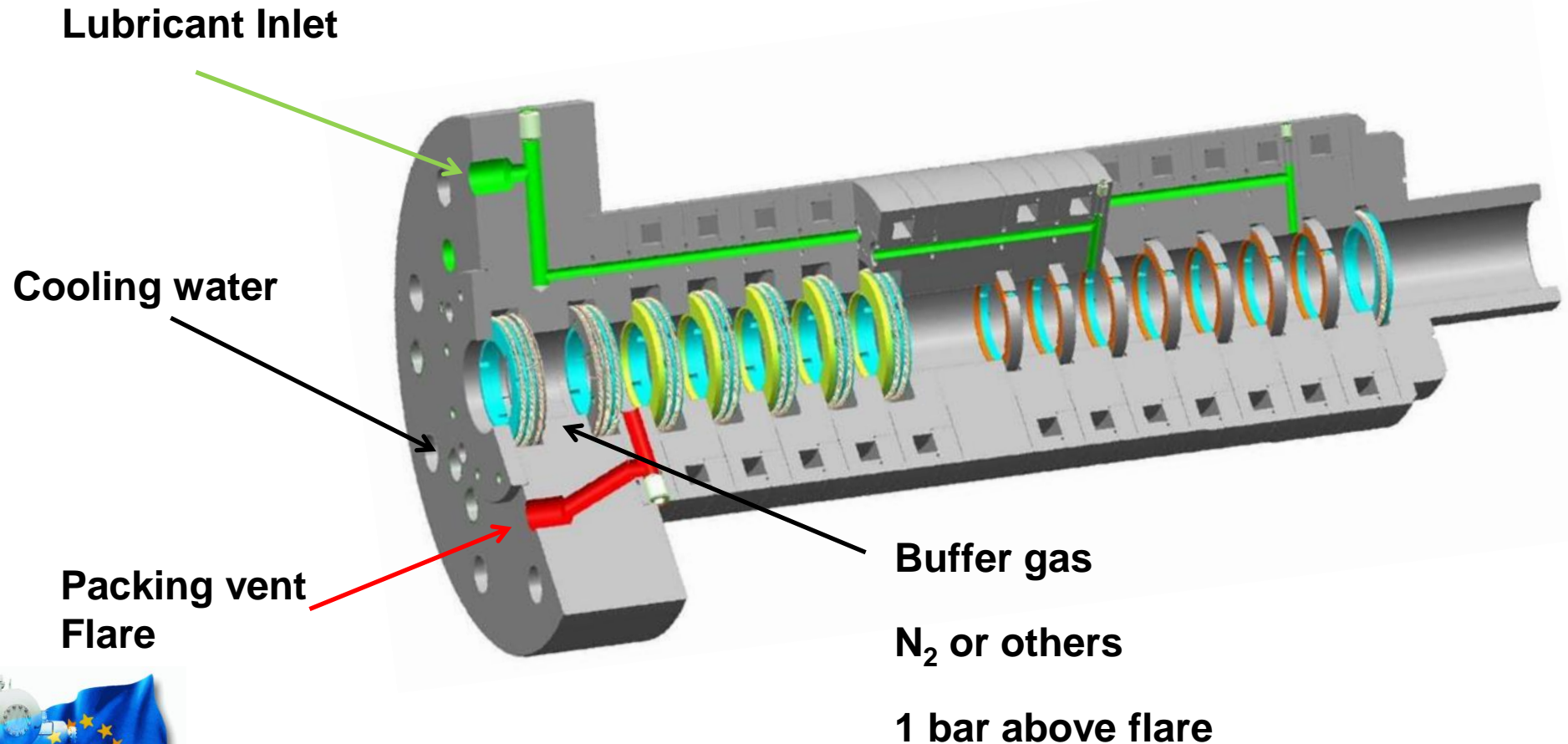


# Stuffing boxes - Function and operation



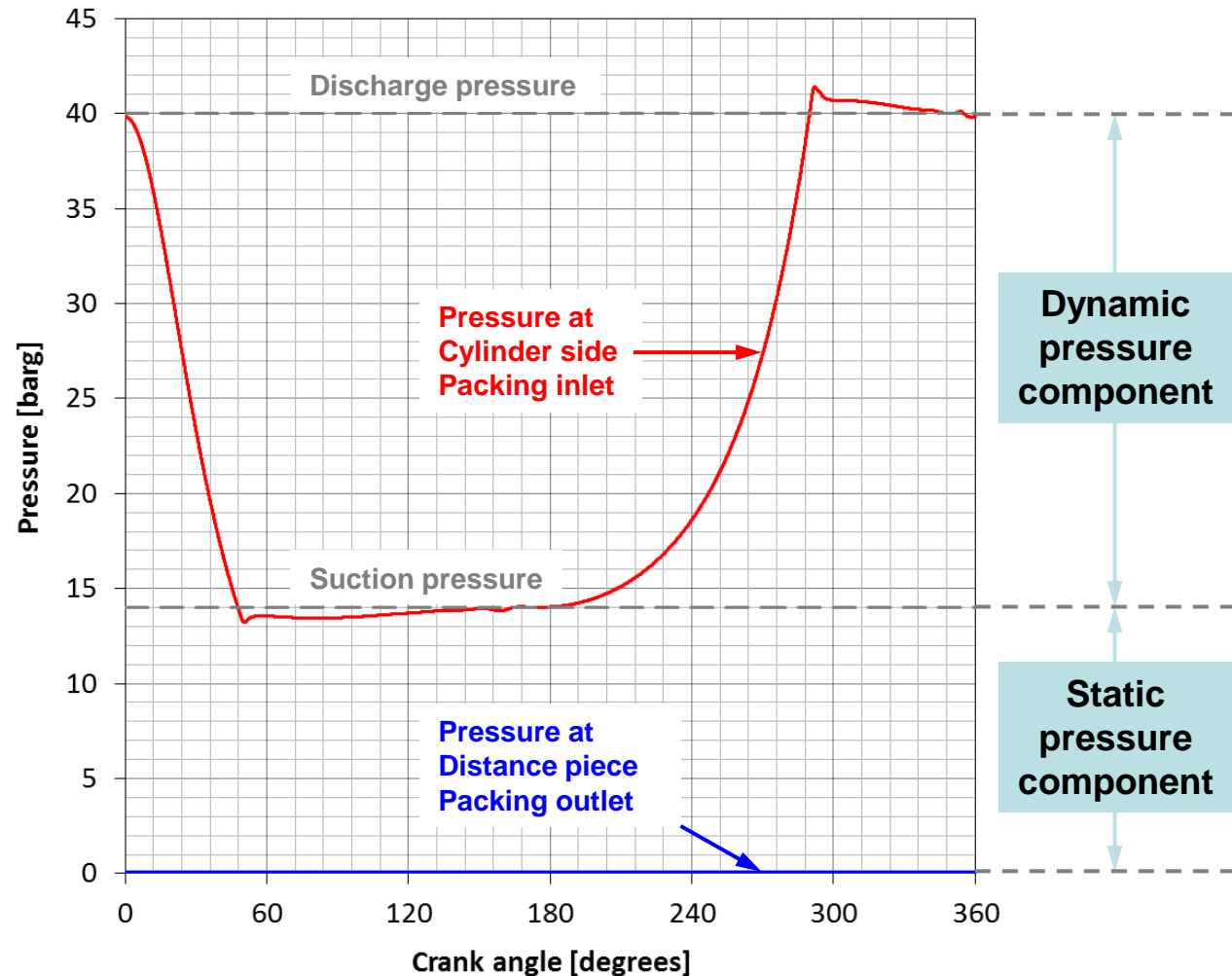
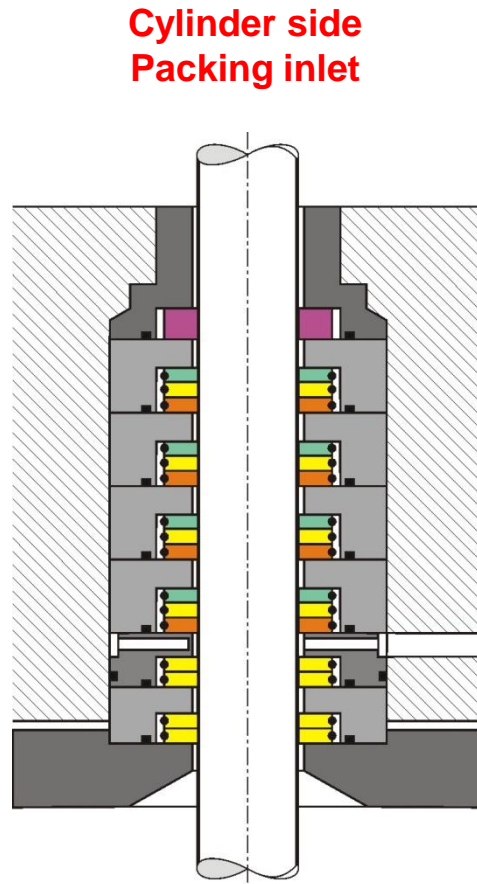


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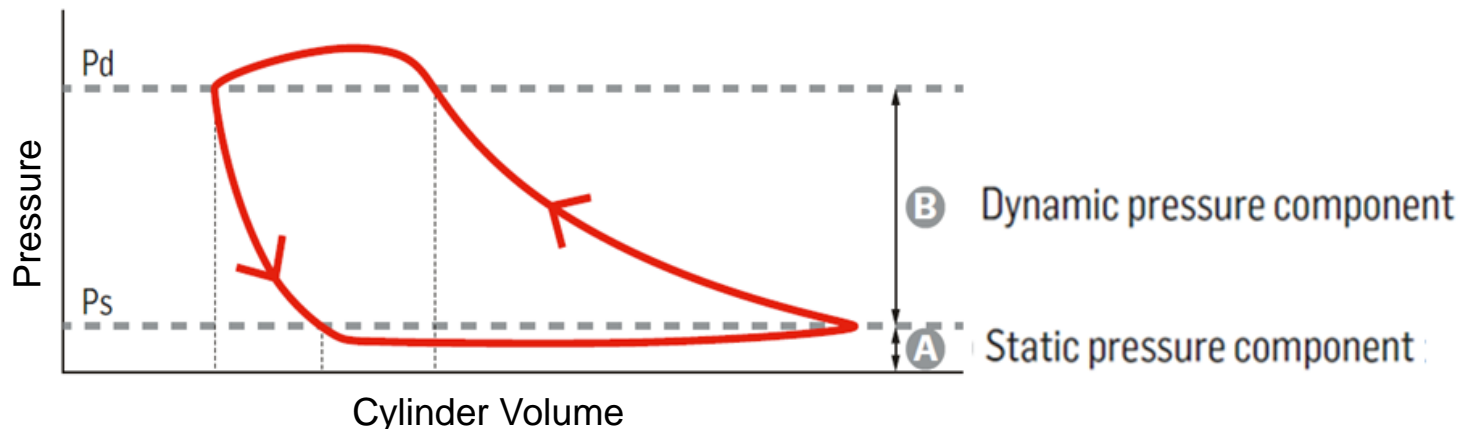


Packing outlet  
Distance piece



# Stuffing boxes - Function and operation

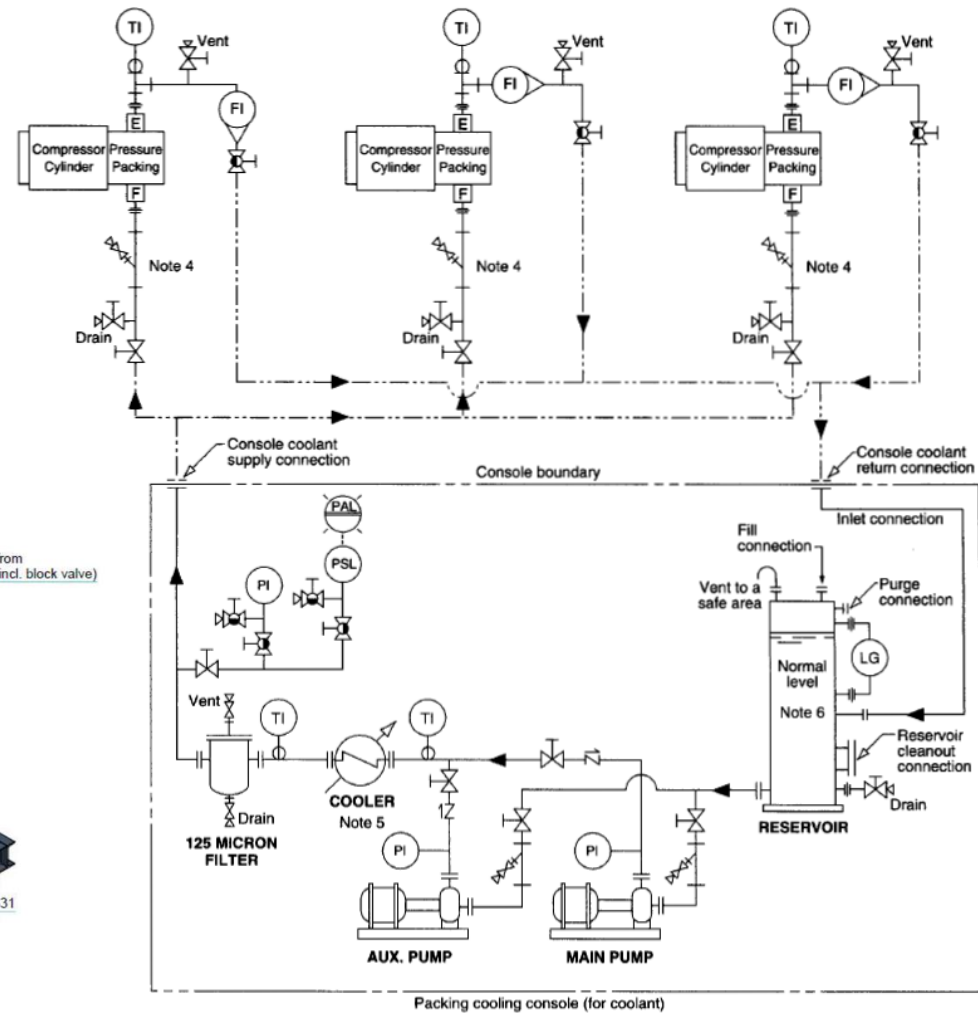
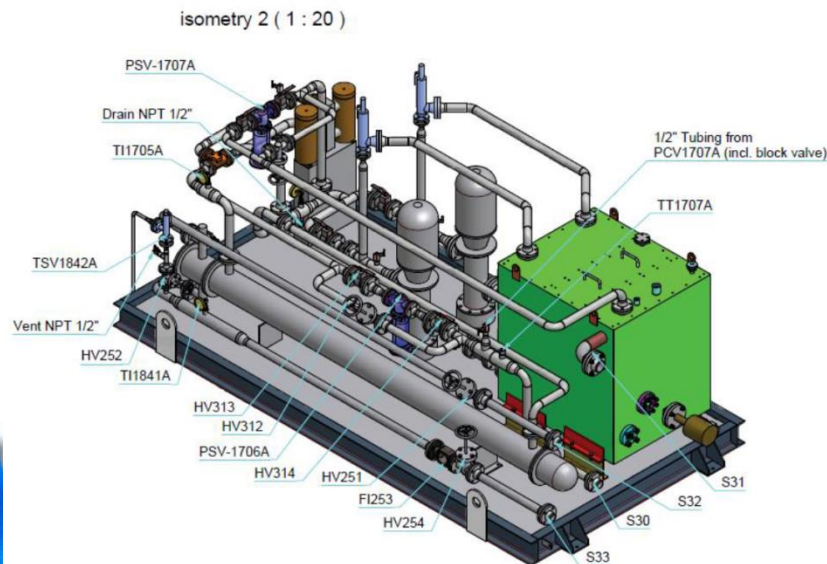
- **Dynamic pressure**
  - Values of dynamic pressure component vary between zero and maximum during a crankshaft revolution
  - Resulting in a high degree of wear, failure by fracture or creep
- **Static pressure**
  - Values and effect of static pressure component are constant during a crankshaft revolution
  - Static pressure difference constitutes the primary load parameter influencing the leakage rate





# Stuffing boxes – Heat dissipation

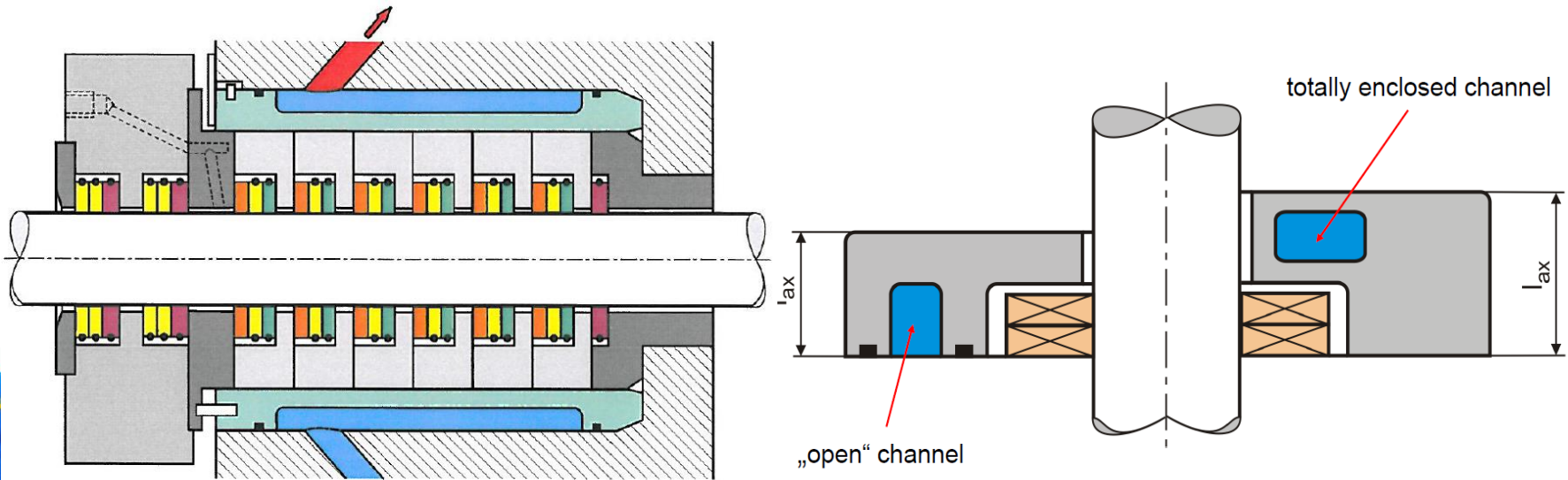
- Flow, pressure, temperature
- Stainless steel fittings
- Max inlet temperature 35°C
- Max pressure drop 1.7 bar
- Leak test min 8 bar





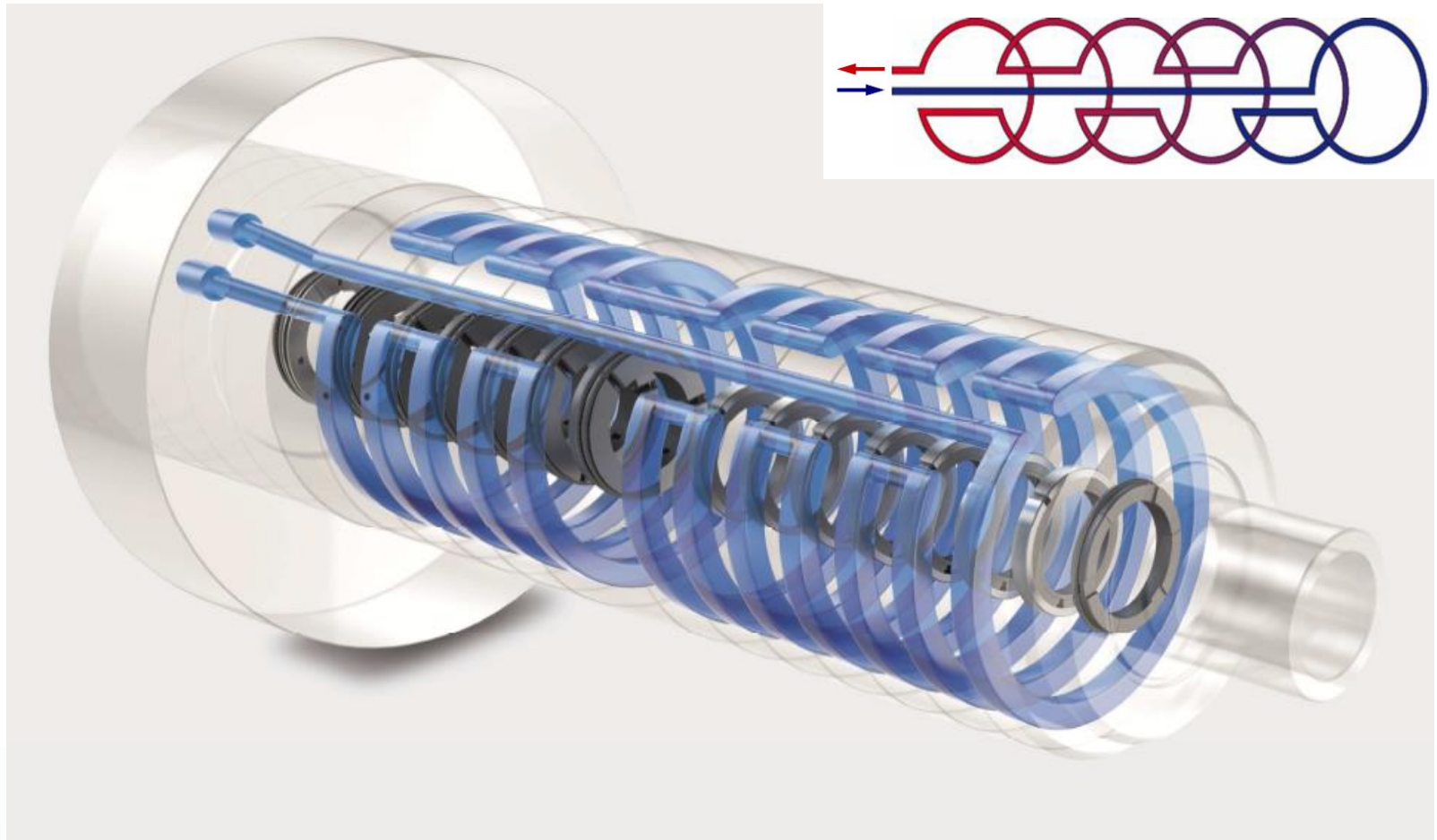
# Stuffing boxes – Heat dissipation

- Cooling jacket (NOT API)
- Packing cup with open cooling channel (NOT API)
- Totally enclosed cooling channels cups
  - Non-metallic rings MAWP >35bar (500psi)
  - All materials MAWP >100 bar (1450psi)



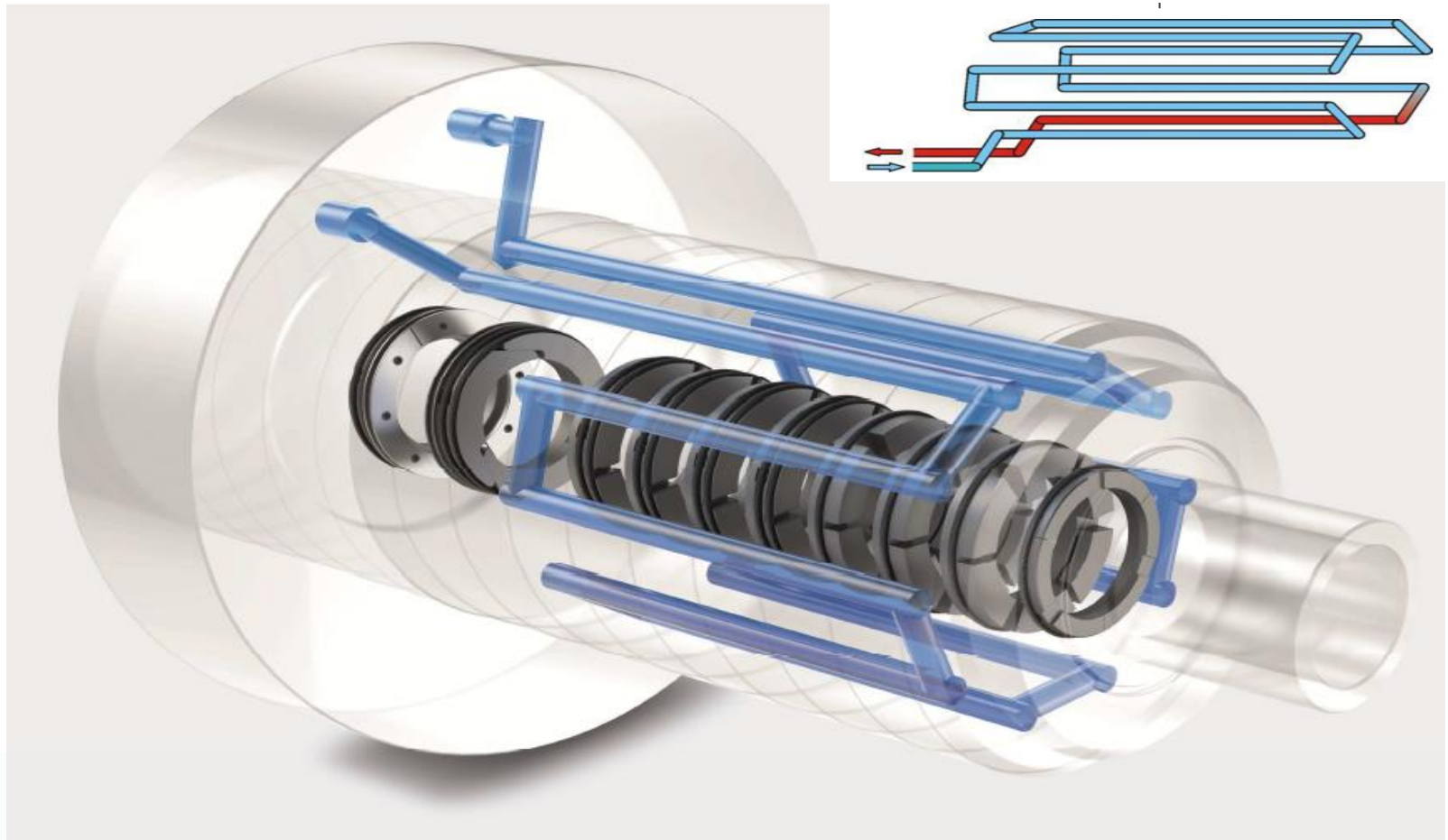


# Stuffing boxes – Heat dissipation





# Stuffing boxes – Heat dissipation





# Stuffing boxes – Heat dissipation

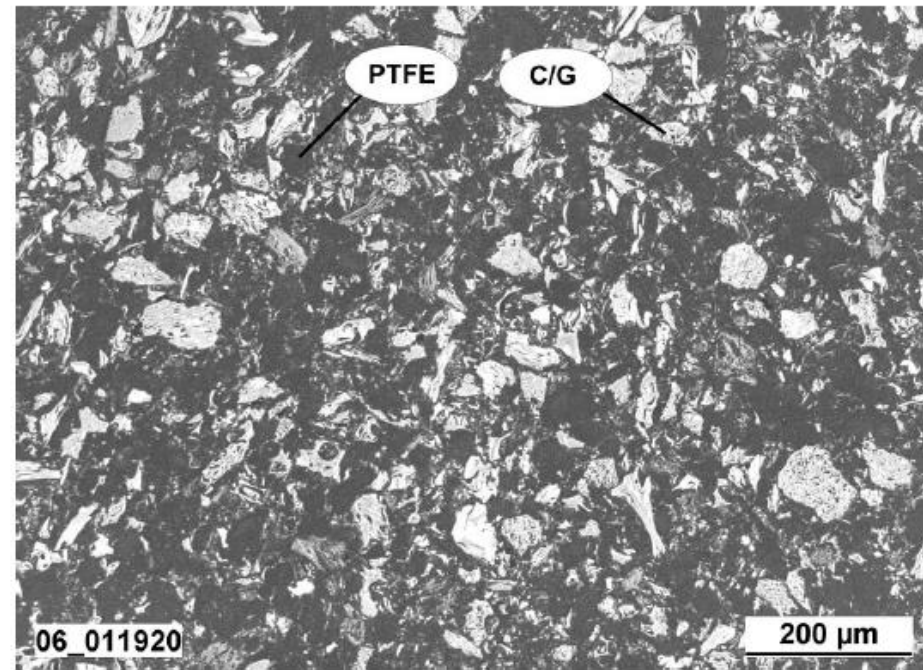




# Piston Rod Packing Ring Materials

- Polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE)
- Fillers: 25 – 35% by weight of inorganic materials:
- Carbon, graphite, glass fibre, copper bronze, ceramics, molybdenum disulphide
- Wide chemical compatibility
- Low mechanical strength and high creep sensitivity

## Carbon/graphite-filled PTFE



**PTFE** ... Polytetrafluorethylene

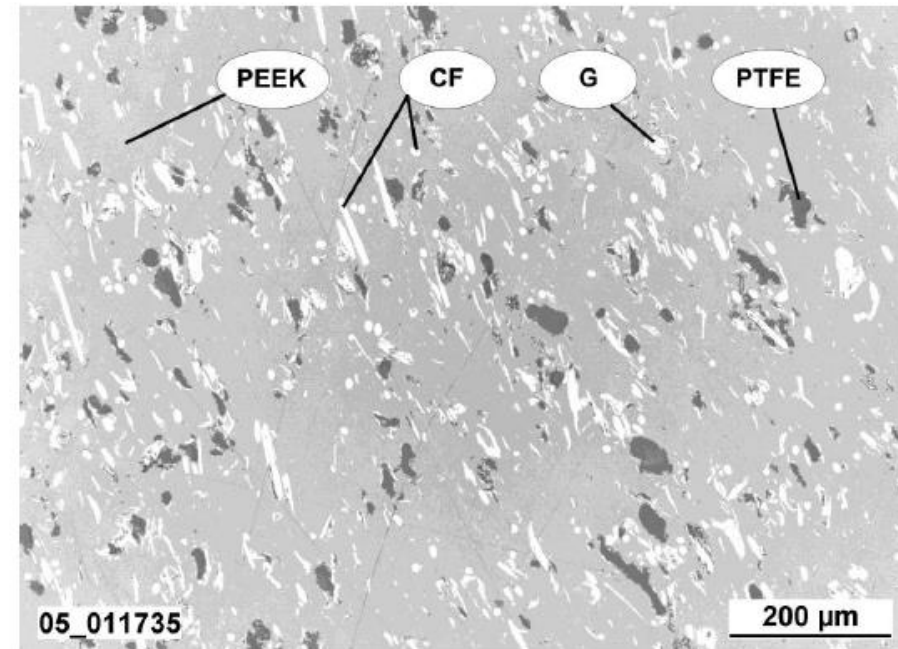
**C/G** ... Carbon/graphite powder



# Piston Rod Packing Ring Materials

- Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)
- Wide chemical compatibility
- Fillers: carbon/graphite, glass, molybdenum disulphide, carbon fibre, glass fibre, etc
- Applications:
  - high pressure +150bar
  - high temperature +150°C

**Modified PEEK material**



**PEEK** ... Polyetheretherketone  
**PTFE** ... Polytetrafluorethylene  
**CF** ... Carbon fibre  
**G** ... Graphite powder



# Piston Rod Packing Ring designs

- Numerous ring designs available
- Ring design (3/6-piece, 3/3-piece piece – most common)





# Lubricant risk factors/function

## Risk factors:

- Solubility
- Reactivity
- As a gas contaminant



Compressor Performance



Downstream equipment

## Function:

- Flushing, cooling, corrosion protection
- Reducing friction/wear
- Reducing heat
- Preventing leakage





# Lubricant types

- Classification of base oils – API Groups
- Mineral oils made from petroleum oils
- Synthetic oils: Man made - synthesized

Group	Weight (% Sulphur)	Weight (% Saturates)	Viscosity Index
I	> 0.03	<90	80-119
II	< 0.03	>90	80-119
III	< 0.03	>90	120+
IV	Synthetic Hydrocarbons		
V	PAG, Diesters		





# Lubricant demand

- Cylinder diameter (D)
- Speed (n)
- Stroke (S)
- Pressure differential ( $\Delta p$ )
- k is experience factor depending on gas type, material combination

- $Q = D n S k (\Delta p) = [\text{g/h}]$

- Other available:

$$\text{Gallons} / 24\text{hours} = \frac{\text{diameter (in.)} \times \text{stroke (in.)} \times \text{rpm}}{385,000}$$

- Based on 4000 drops per gallon and 600 ft<sup>2</sup> of swept area per drop





# Lubricant degradation

- **Contamination by**
  - Wear particles
  - Foreign material/fluids
  - Products from oil aging/deterioration
- **Oxidation**
  - Viscosity rises due to polymerization
  - Acid number rises (acidic polymerization by-products)
- **Additive depletion**
  - If the content of oxidation inhibitors falls below a certain level, rapid oxidation sets in





# Lubricant Selection

- **Gas classification:**

- Inert gases:  $N_2$ , He, Ar,
- Hydrocarbon gases;  $C_xH_x$  - Lubricant wash
- Chemically active gases: O, Cl, HCl,  $H_2S$
- Formation of gummy sludges and deposits

- **Process conditions:**

- Pressure
- Discharge temperature
- Polarity

- **OPEX - \$\$\$\$\$\$**

- Mineral lubricants are cheaper
- Synthetics can be 5 to 10 x higher cost





# Piston Rods

- Wear resistant material to maximize rod and packing life
- Uncoated AISI 4140 (42CrMo4) or better
- Packing area to be hardened to min 50HRC (330HV)
- H<sub>2</sub>S service - NACE MR0175
- Tolerances for finished rods
  - Roundness 12.5µm
  - Diametral variation 25µm
  - Ra (0.15µm to 0.4µm)





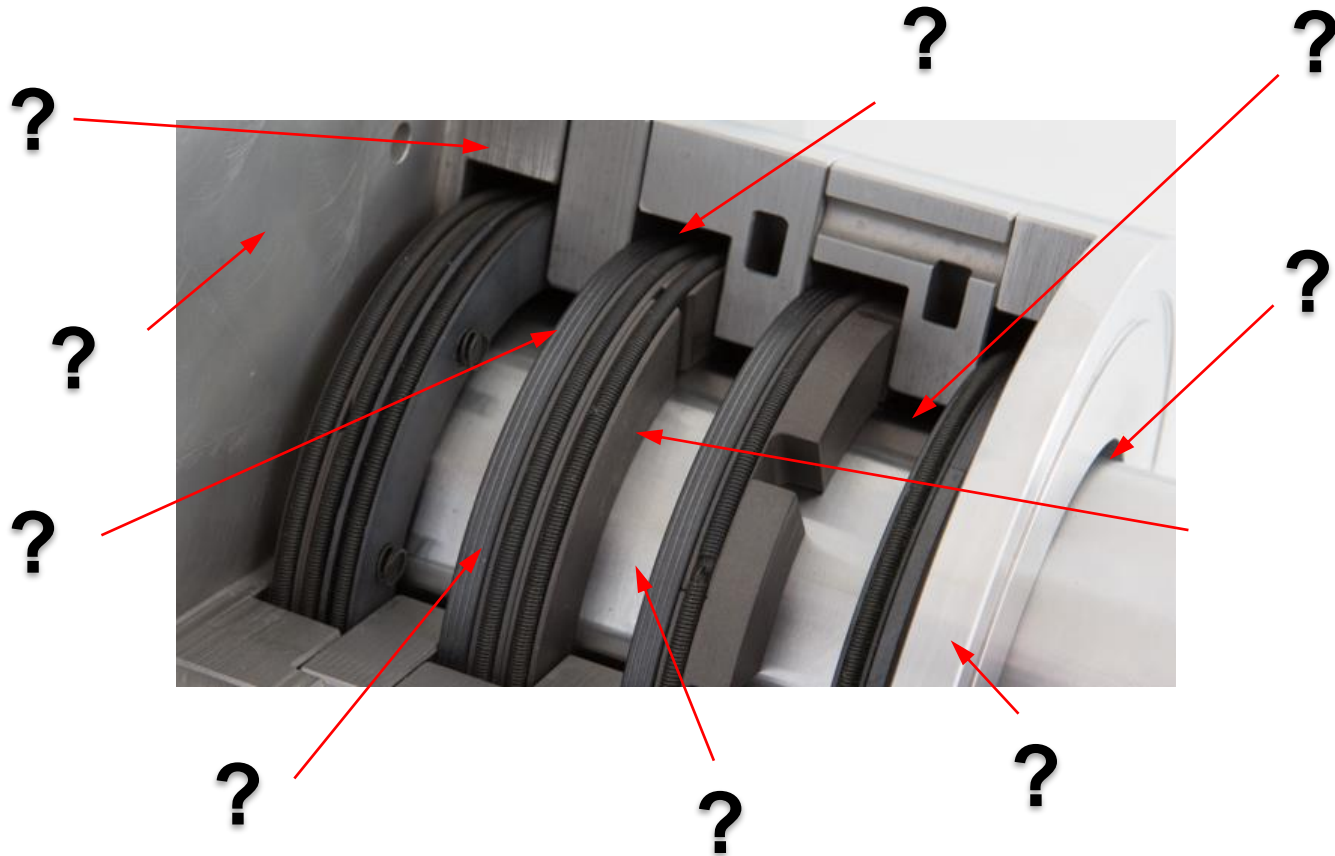
# Piston Rods

- Coated/uncoated
  - Forged steel/high alloy steel
  - WC-Co coated
  - Gas Nitrided
  - Hardchrome plated
  - $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$
- 
- Careful with coatings
  - Specification to suppliers
  - Quality Inspection



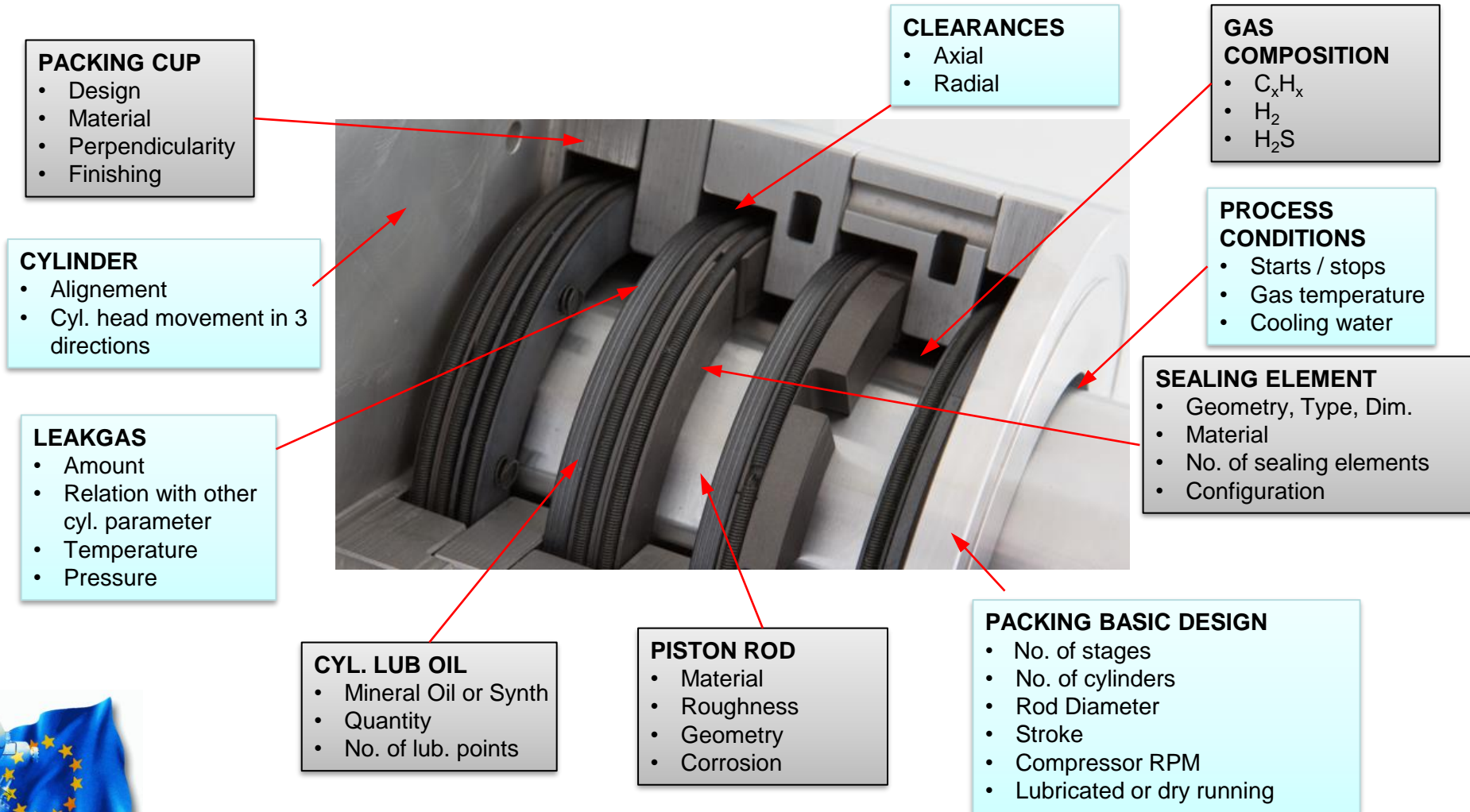


# Factors Influencing Packing Life Time



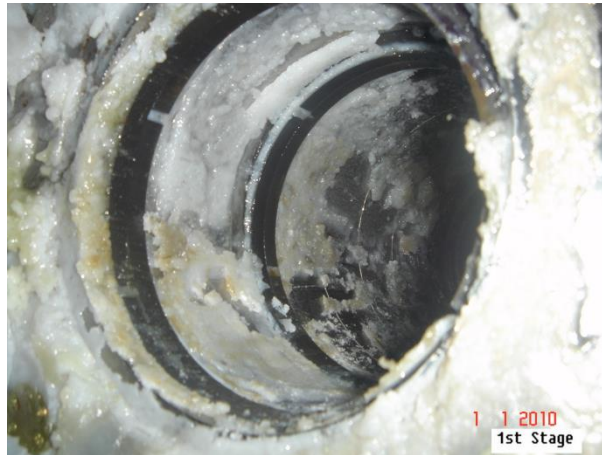


# Factors Influencing Packing Life Time



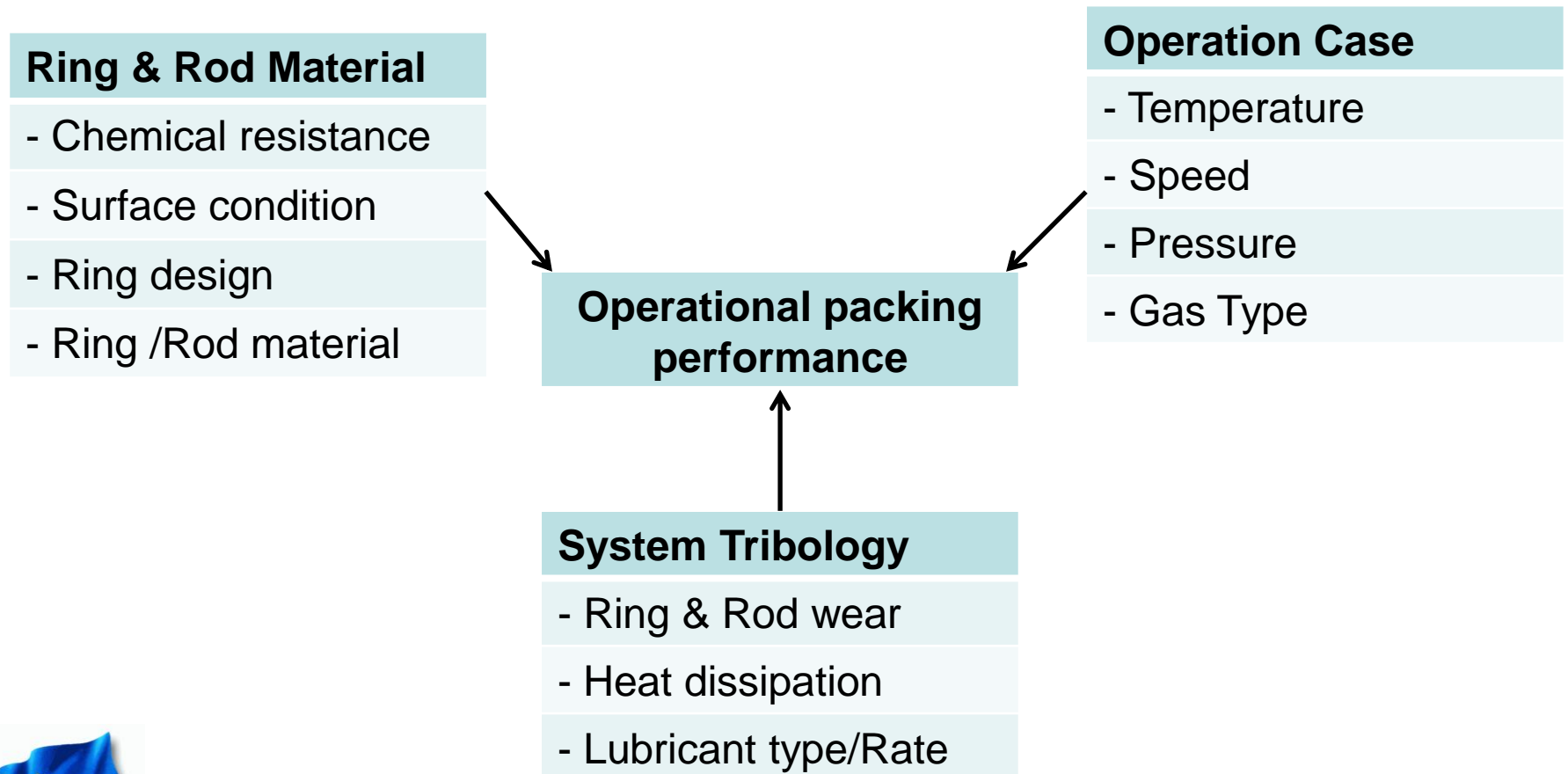


# Failed Packings





# Summary





# Conclusions

- Packings are an essential compressor part with a direct impact on emissions
- Tribological systems requires extensive know-how
  - Sealing element design
  - Sealing and Piston rod Materials
  - Surface condition
  - Operation case
- Lubrication & cooling are critical
- Careful handling & installation





# Questions

