

Compact flange

Assessment of oval compact flange according to EN13445-3 annex B

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Project description

- Design of a compact flange
- Project in cooperation with PLT Pipe Line Technology Netherlands

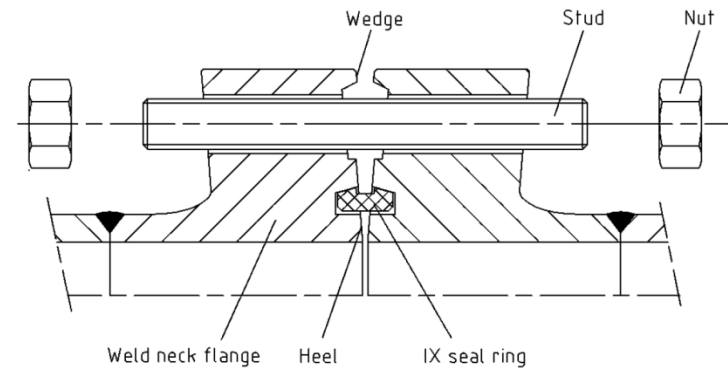


Principle of compactflange

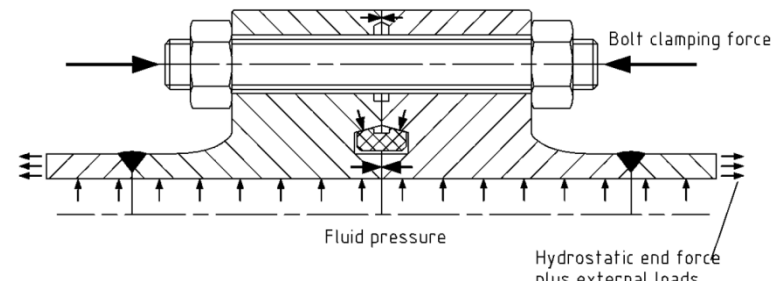
- Contact pressure between heel of both flanges ensures leak tightness
- Seal ring is secondary sealing
- Due to angle of flange face, a high contact pressure is established in sealing surface
- High tolerance for cyclic loading with respect to leak tightness.

Principle of compactflange

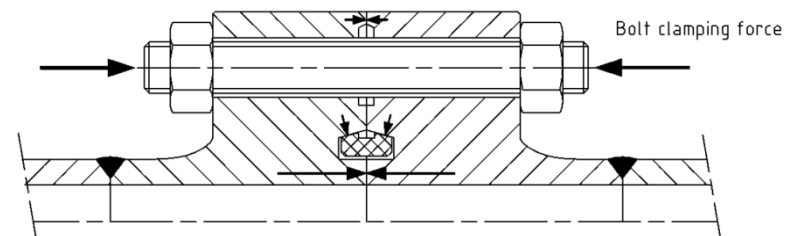
Before assembly



After assembly



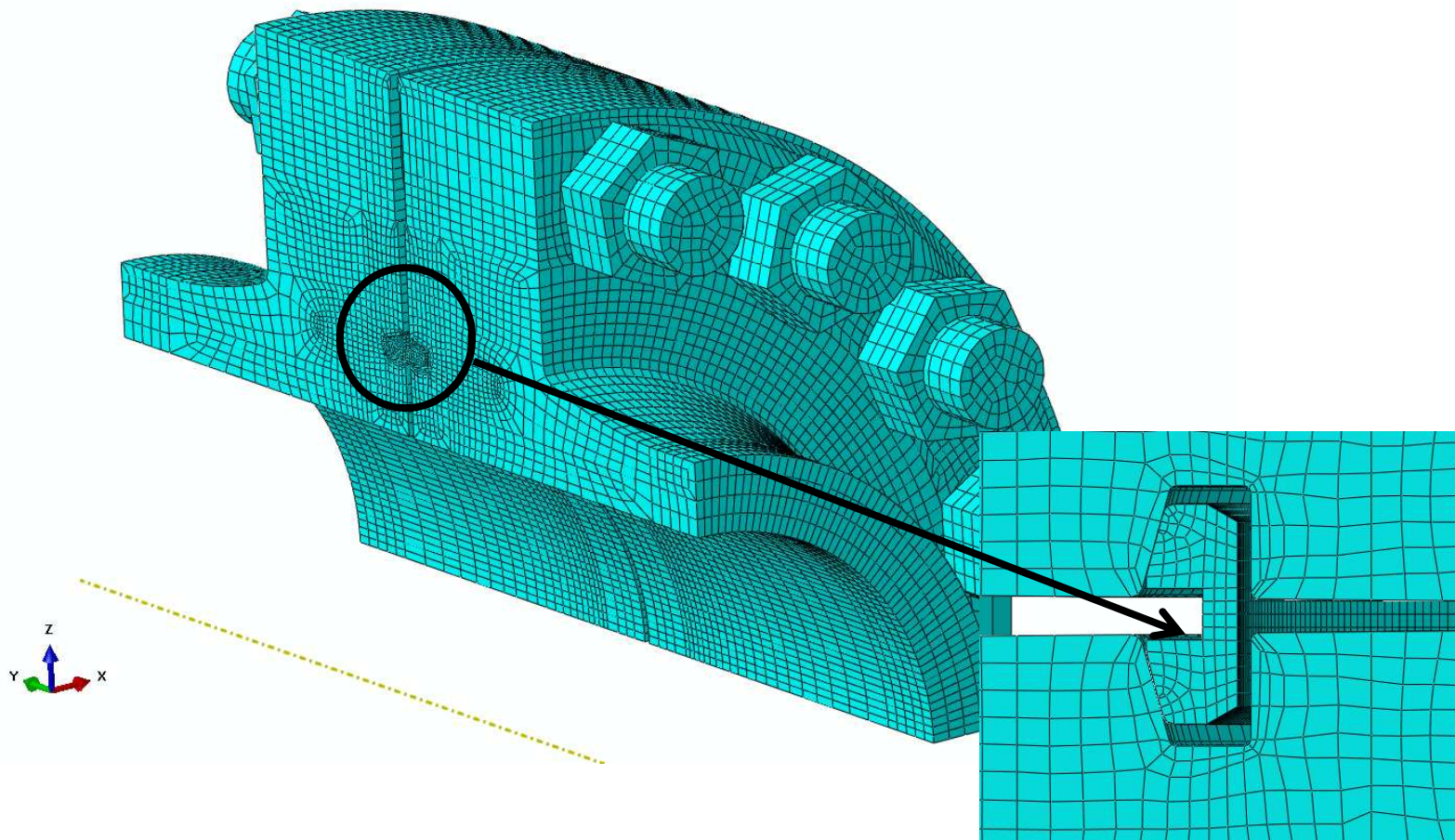
designloads

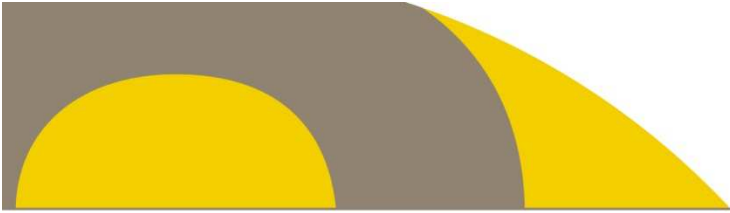


FEA model

- $\frac{1}{4}$ model of flange
- 1st order brick elements
- Contact between flanges and sealring
- Pretension elements in bolts
- Tie between bolts and flanges

FEA model



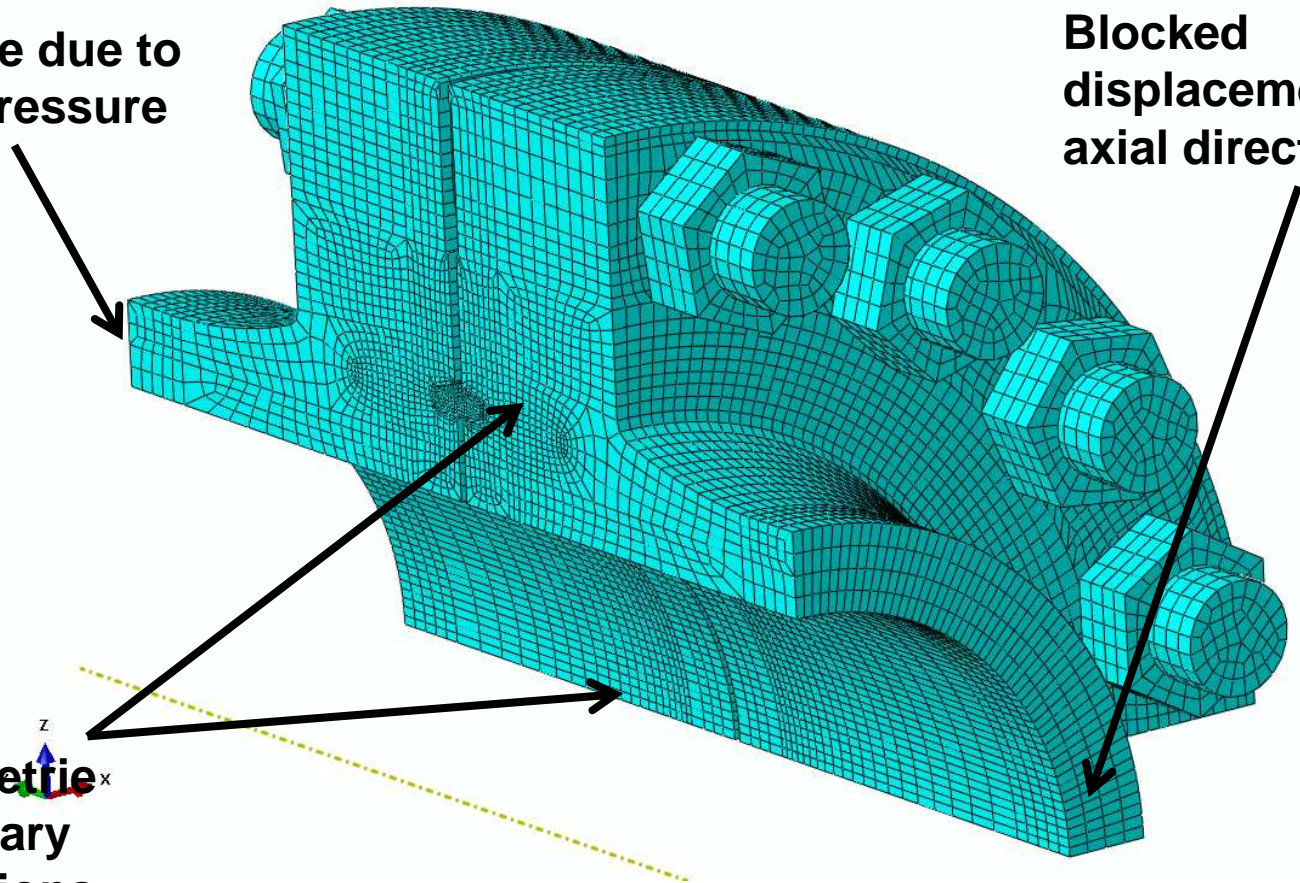


Boundary conditions

Axial force due to internal pressure

Blocked displacements in axial direction

Symmetric boundary conditions



Loadcases (1)

- According EN13445-3 annex B
 - Gross plastic deformation design check
 - Gross plastic deformation testconditions check
 - Progressive plastic deformation (Shakedown)

Loadcases (2)

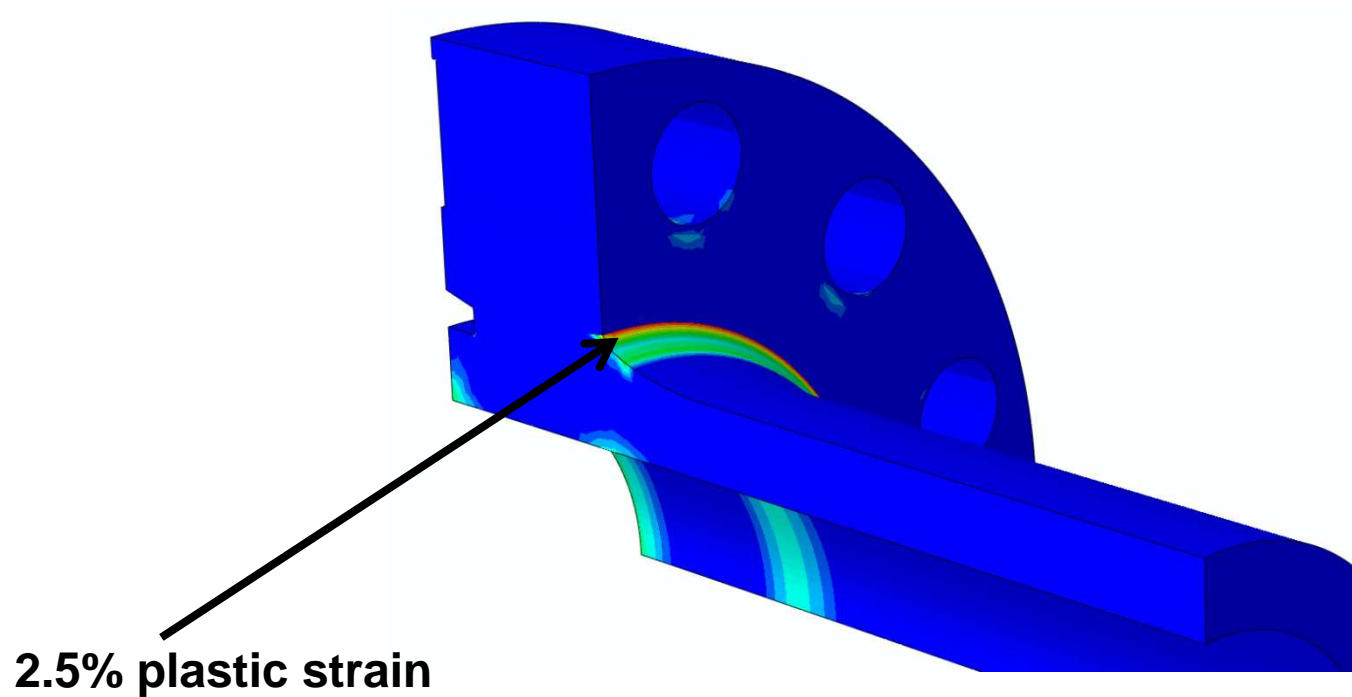
Load case	Load steps	Bolt pretension (per bolt)	Pressure [Barg]	Temp [°C]	External loading from piping system [N]
GPD - DC Design conditions	1	800.000N	-	-	-
	2	Bolt fixed in position	$p_{\text{design}} \times 1,2$	T_{design}	External loading x1,2
GPD - DC Test conditions	1	800.000N	-	-	-
	2	Bolt fixed in position	p_{test}	-	-
PPD-DC Design conditions	1	800.000N	-	-	-
	2	Bolt fixed in position	p_{design}	T_{design}	External loading
	3		0	0	0
	4		p_{design}	T_{design}	External loading

Assessment

Load case	Assessment criteria
<p>GPD - DC Design conditions</p>	<p>Maximum allowable strain <5% For bolts a maximum of 2% is used</p>
<p>GPD - DC Test conditions</p>	<p>Maximum allowable strain <7% For bolts a maximum of 2% is used</p>
<p>PPD-DC Design conditions</p>	<p>Cumulative maximum 5% strain after 500 cycles For bolts a maximum of 2% is used</p>

Gross plastic deformation design/test case

- Maximum plastic deformation is in welding neck area

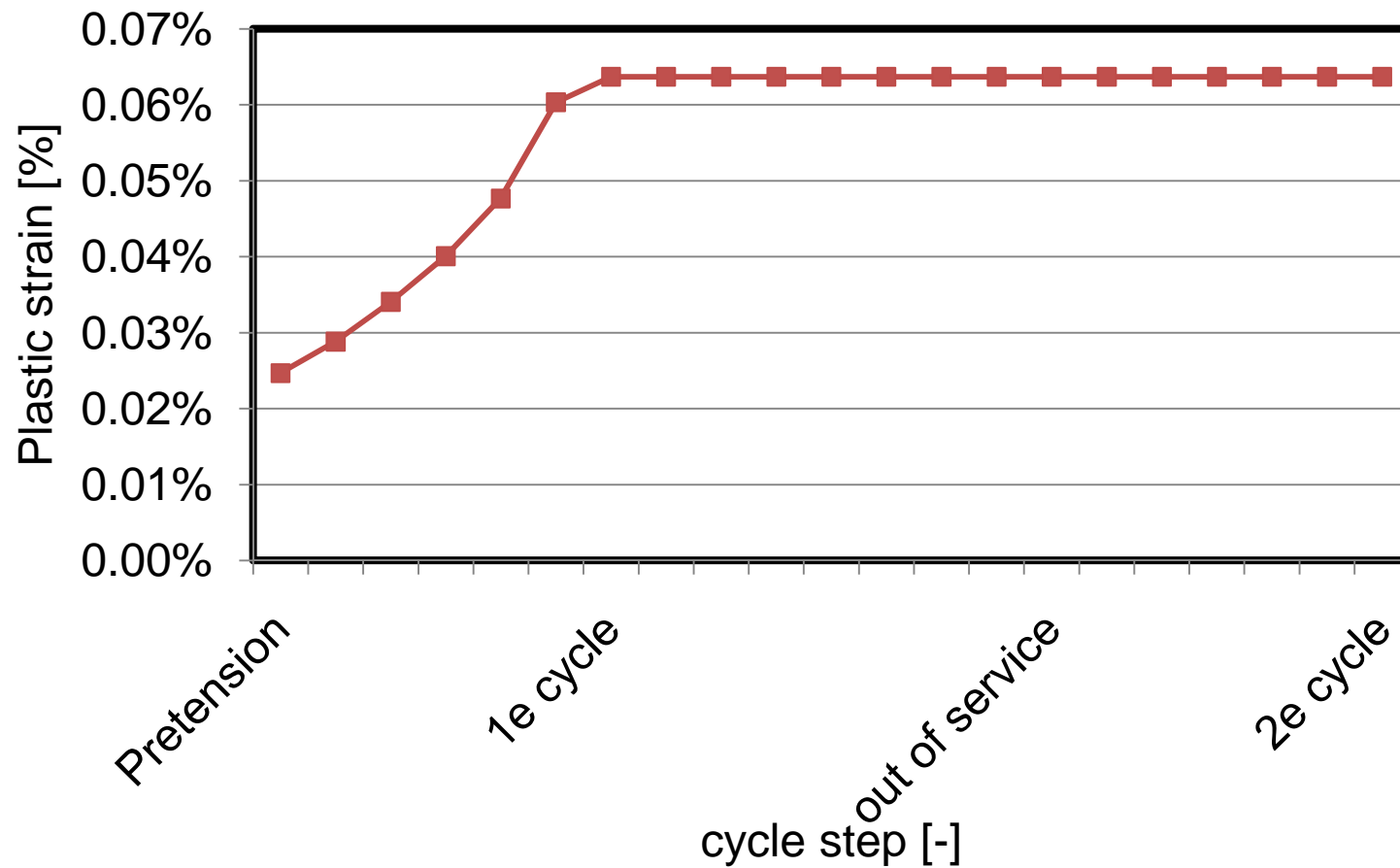


Progressive plastic deformation (1)

- 5 critical locations:
 - Heel
 - Wedge
 - Neck
 - Bolts
 - Seal
- Goal is to prove that construction shakes down to linear elastic behaviour.

Progressive plastic deformation (2)

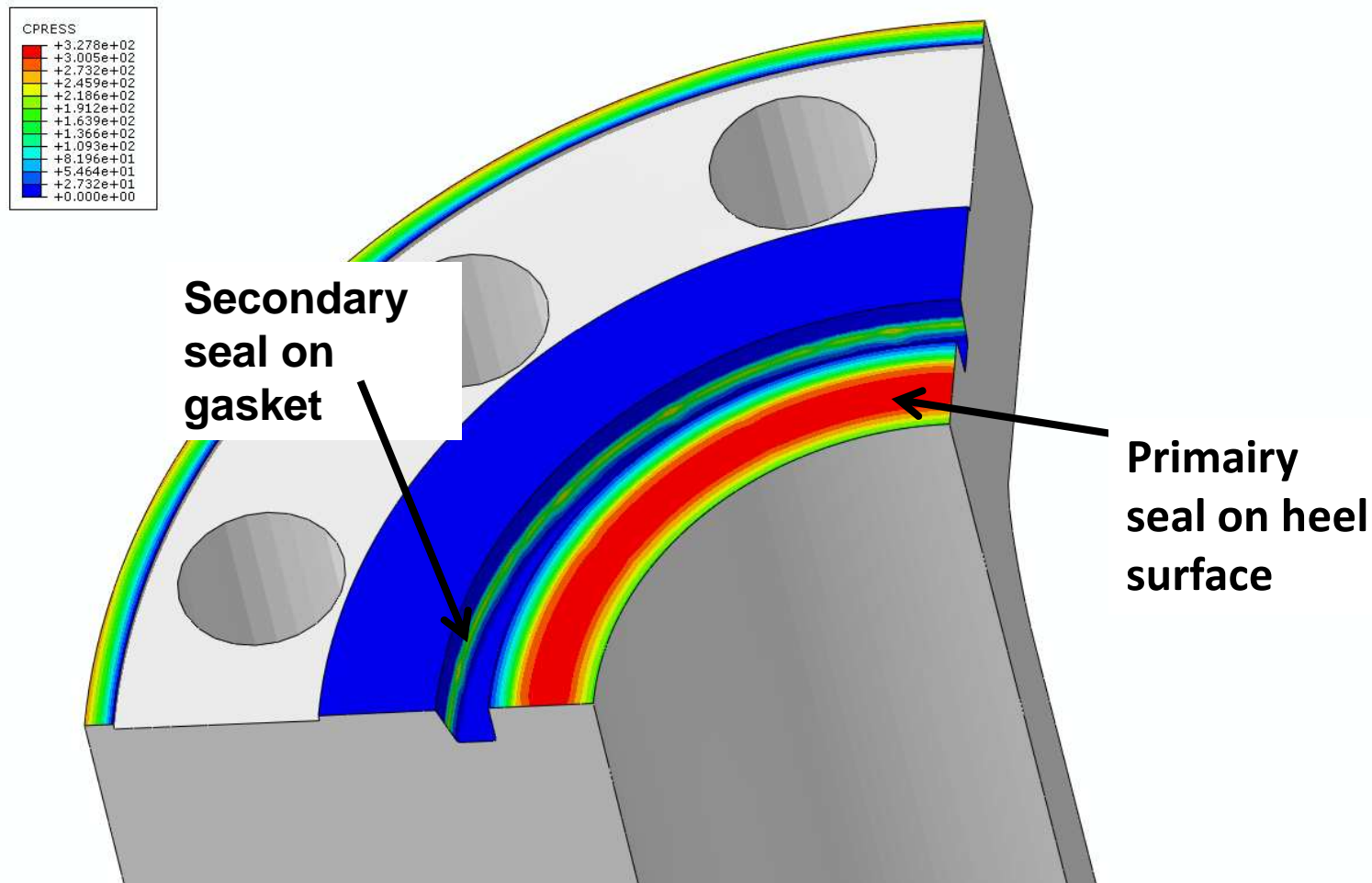
Plastic strain in the compact flange



Progressive plastic deformation (3)

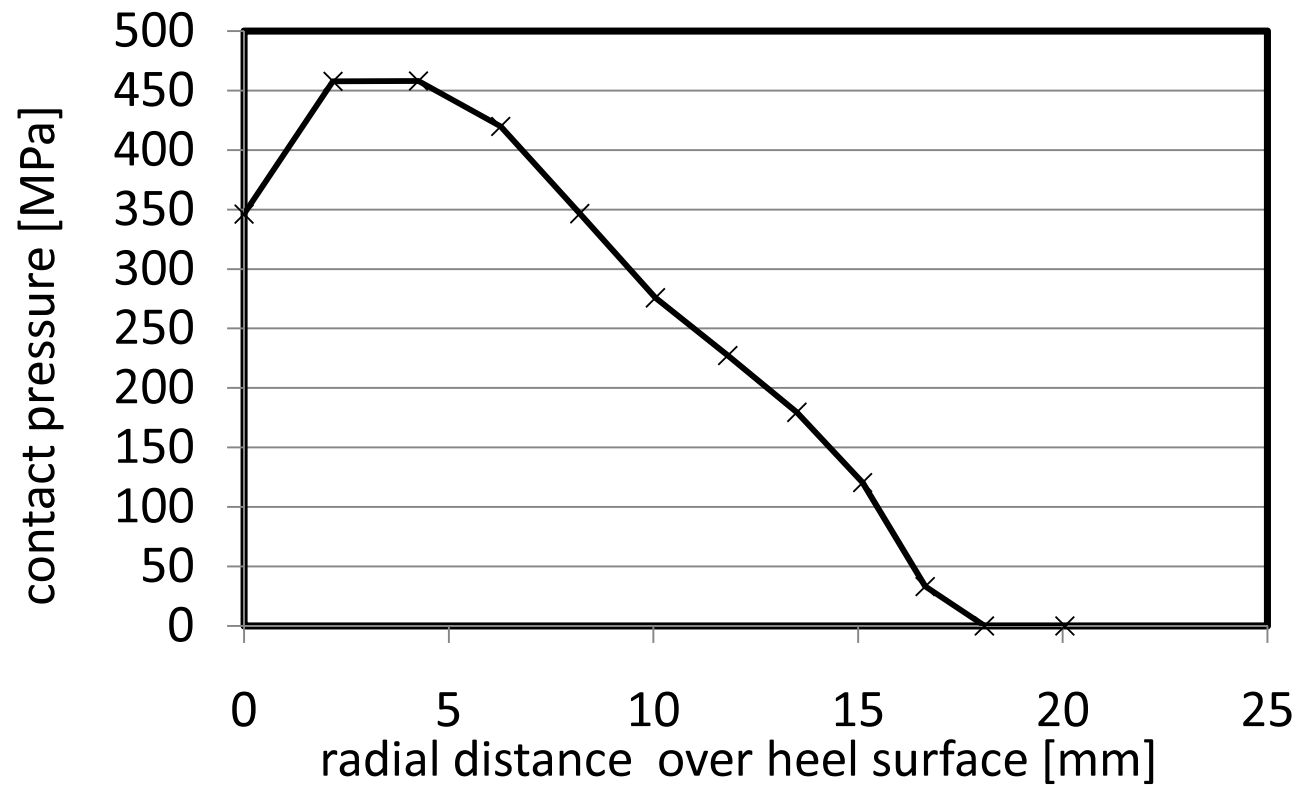
- After 1st cycle no additional plastic deformation occurs
- Flange connection shakes down to linear elastic behaviour after 1 cycle

Location of assesment of contactpressure



Contact pressure between components

contact pressure on heel surface



Conclusion

- Plastic strain in design and test conditions are lower than 5%
- Connection shakes down to linear elastic behaviour
- Contact pressure is always higher than 2x internal pressure, thus sealing is established.