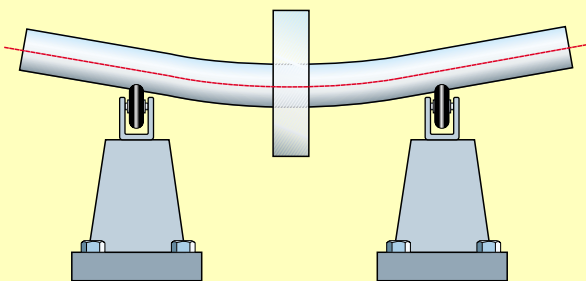
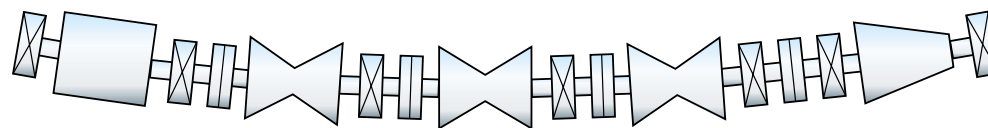


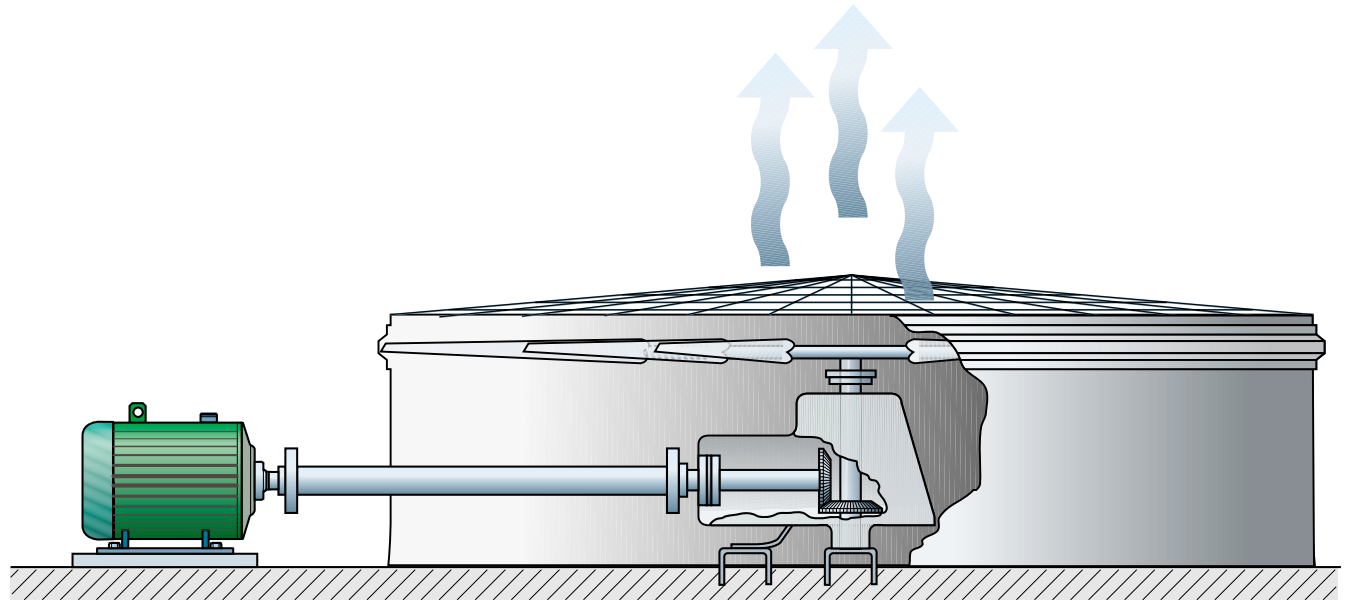
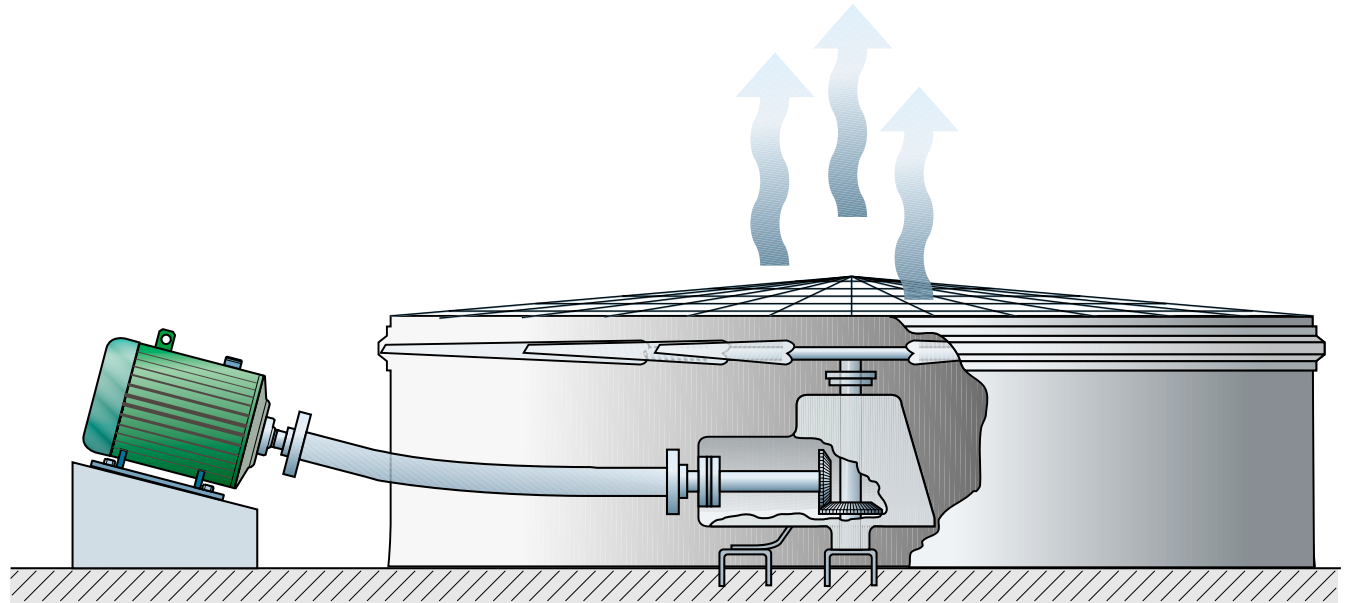
Overhang

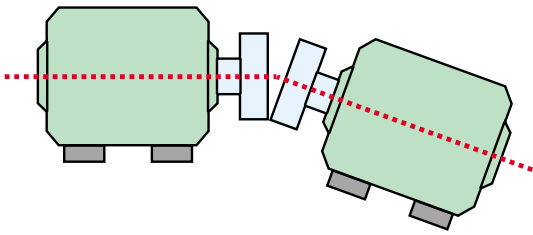


Sag

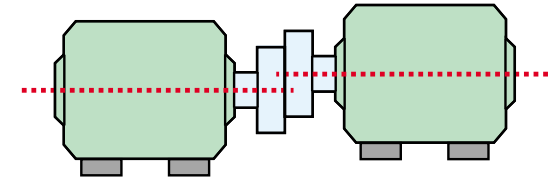


Machine catenary

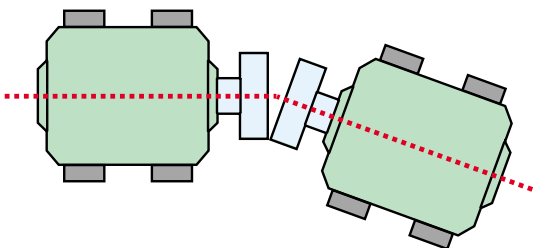
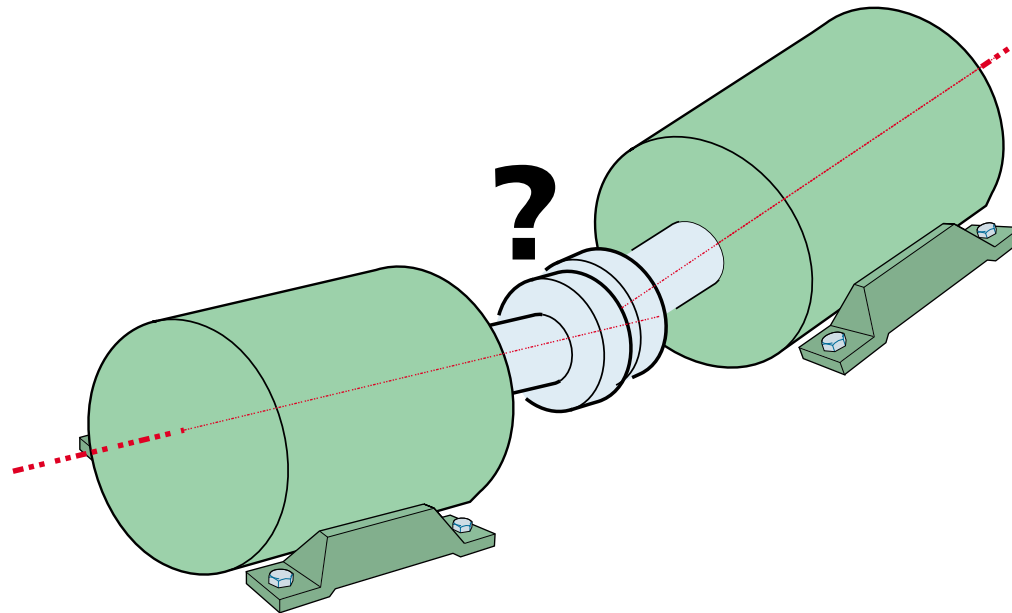




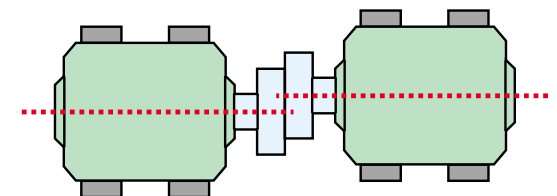
Vertical angularity



Vertical offset

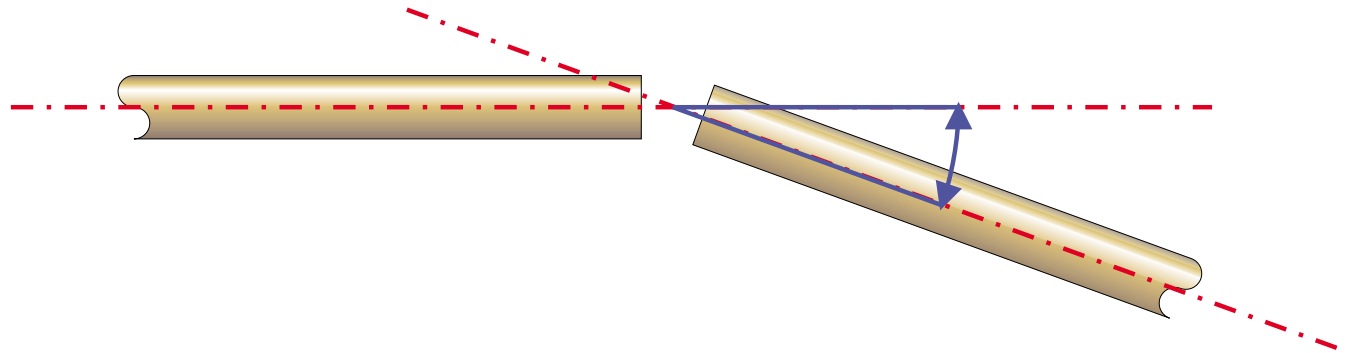


Horizontal angularity



Horizontal offset

Angularity means the angle between two rotation axes



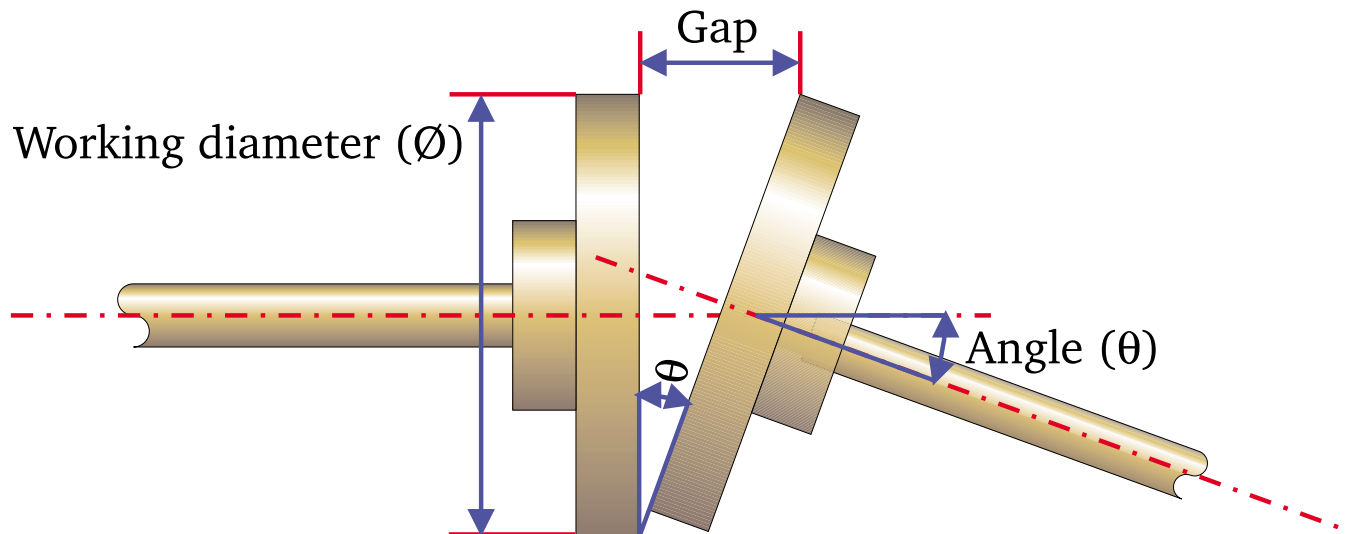
The angle is usually given as a **gap per working diameter**.

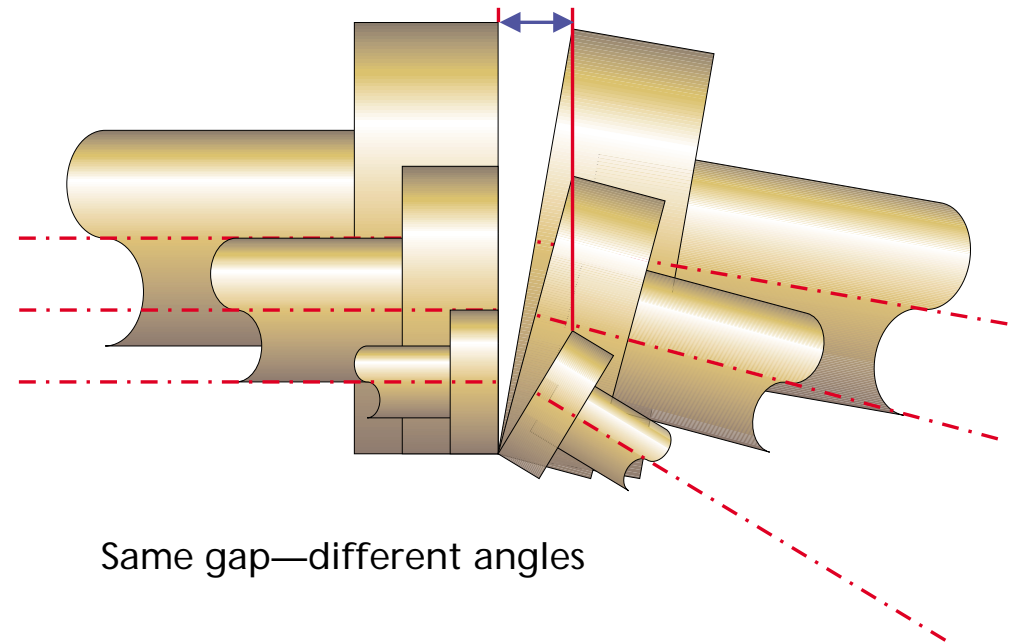
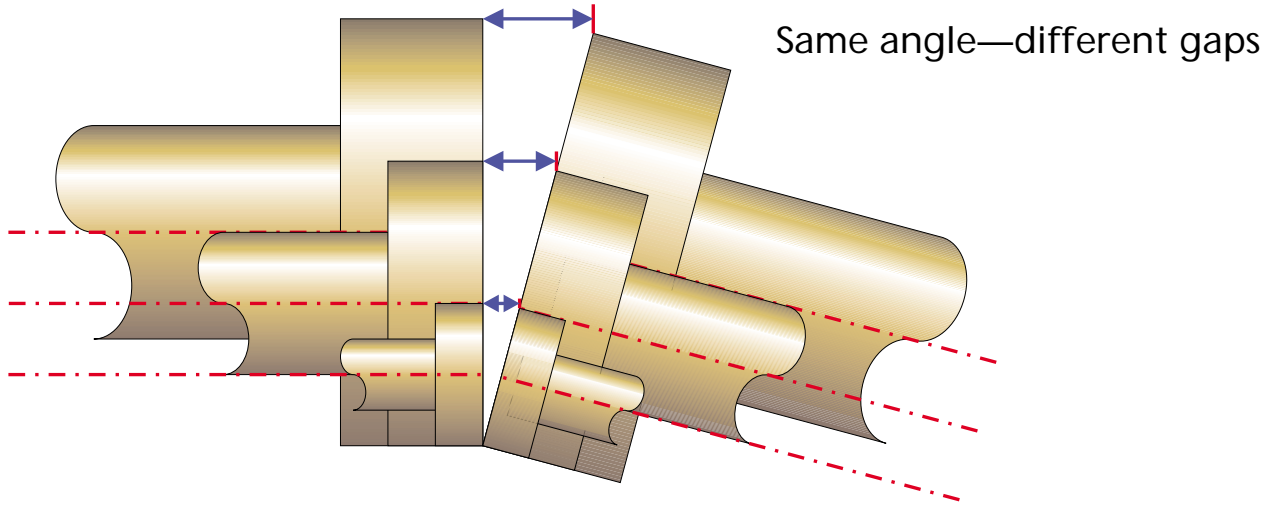
A 6" (152.4 mm) coupling open at the top by 0.005" (0.127 mm) gives an angle between shaft axes of 0.83 mrad.

For a 10" working diameter this corresponds to a gap of 0.0083".

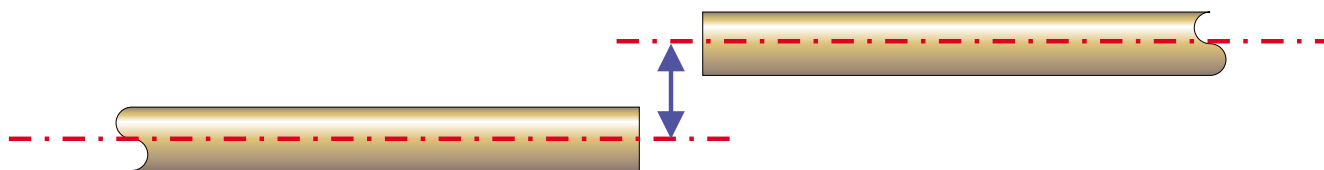
For a 100 mm working diameter this corresponds to a gap of 0.083 mm

Note:
 1 mrad = 1 thousandth of an inch per inch
 1 mrad = 1 mm / m

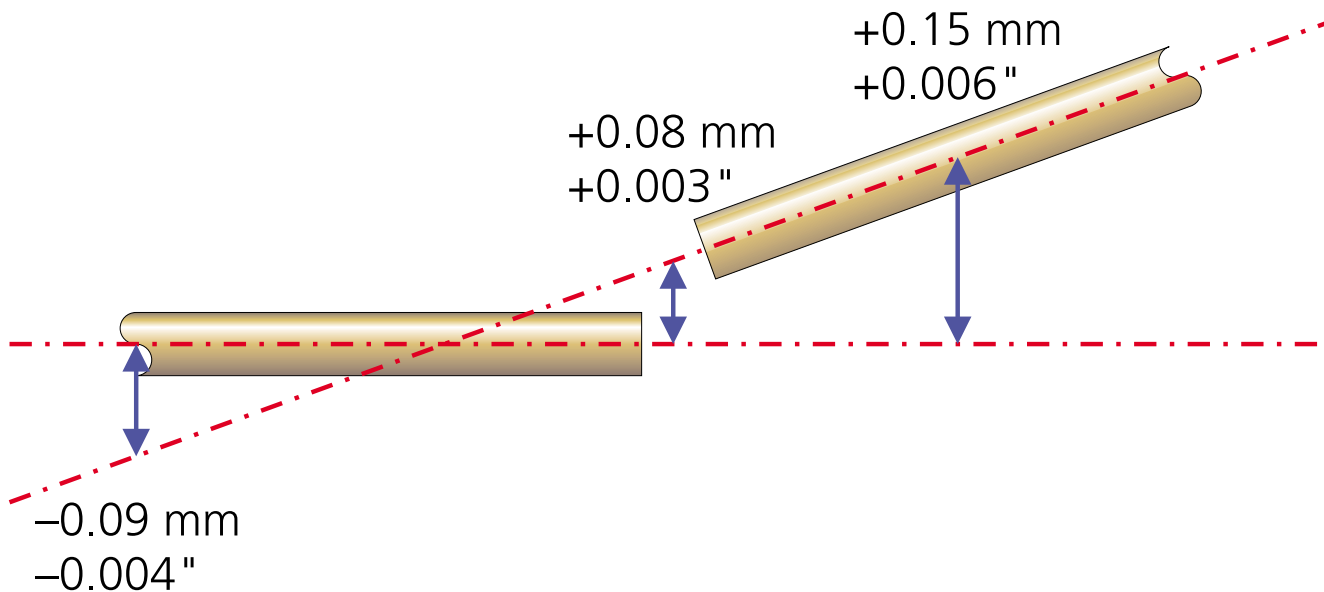


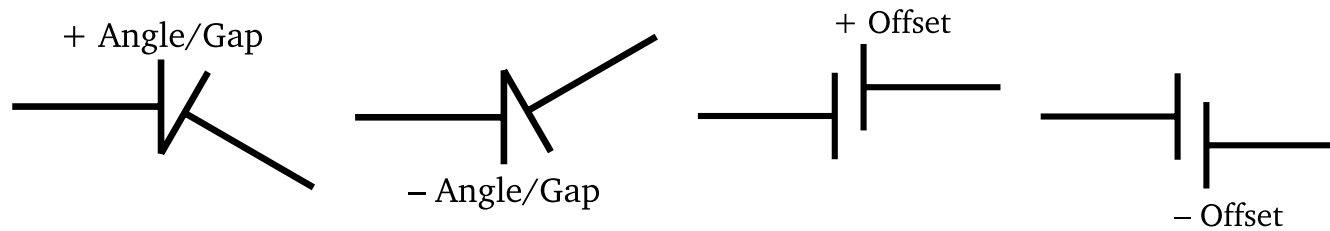
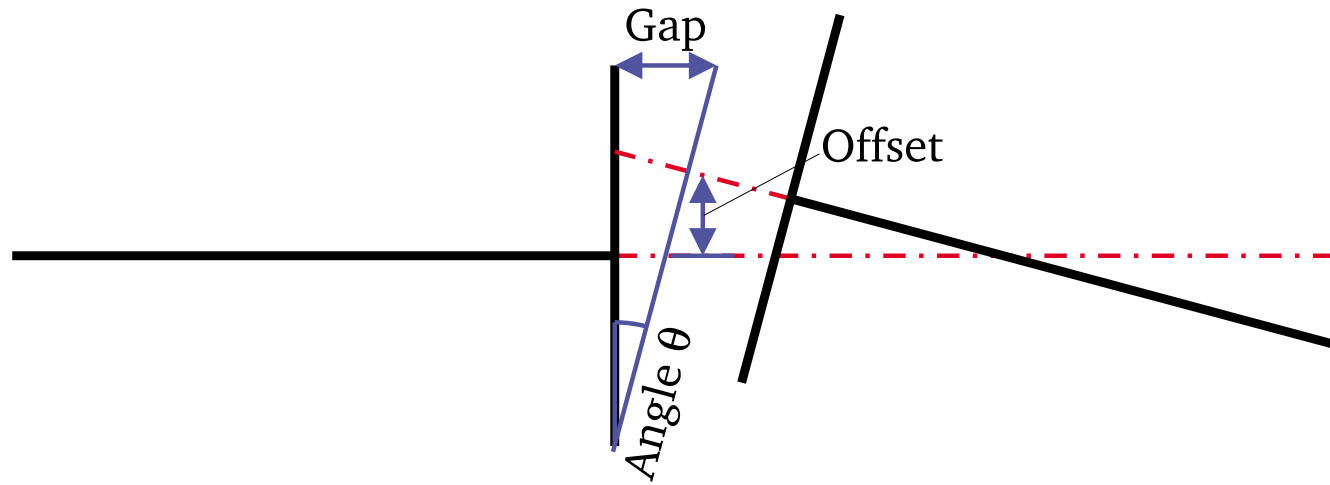


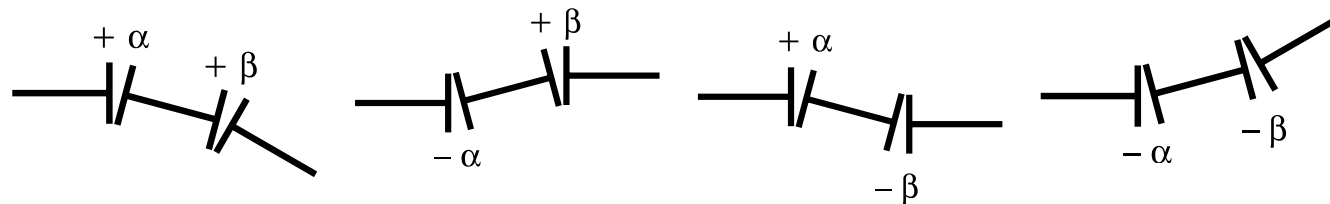
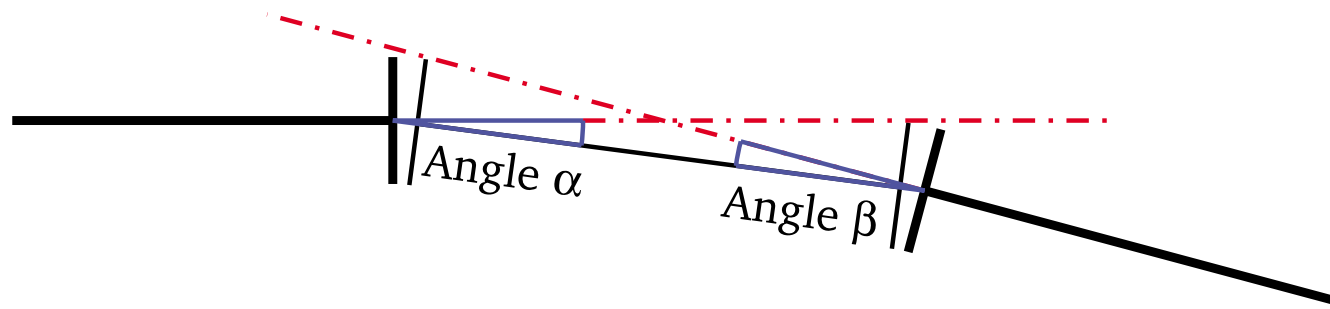
Offset means distance between rotation axes at a given point.

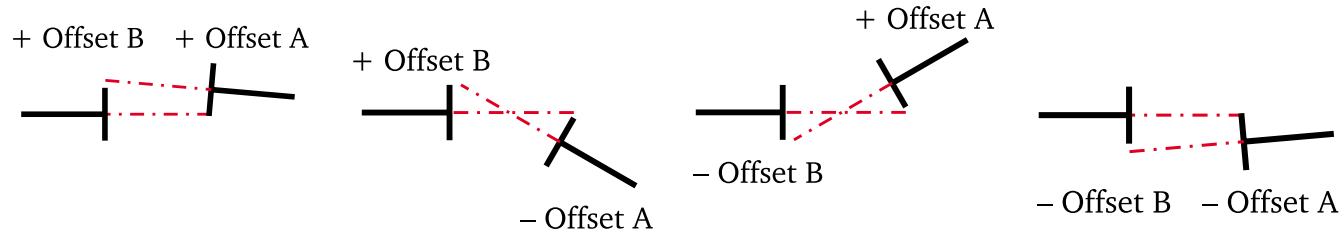
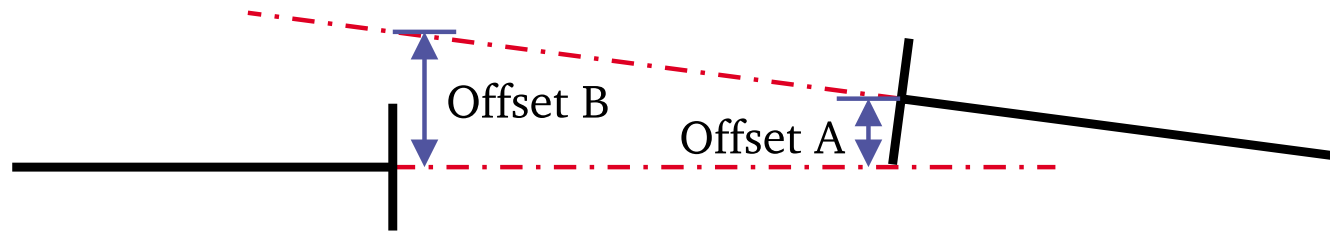


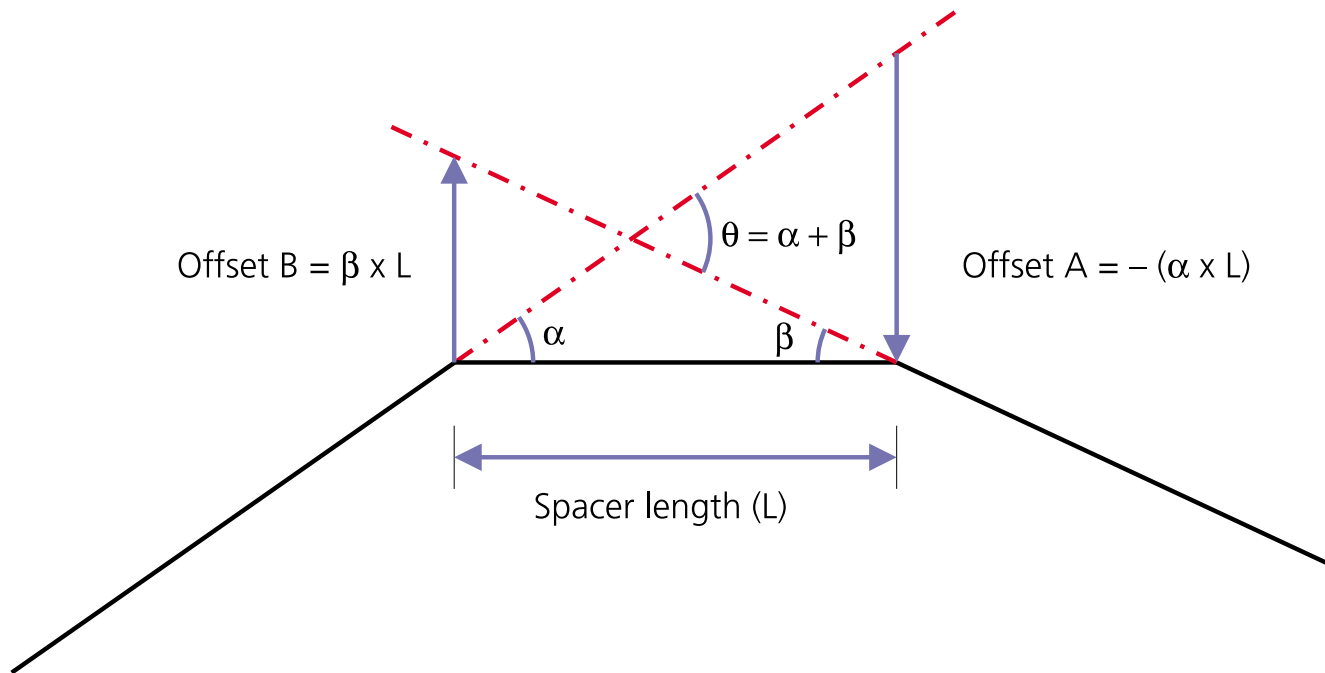
Offset value varies depending upon the location where the distance between two shaft rotation axes is measured.

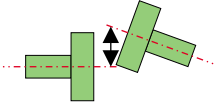
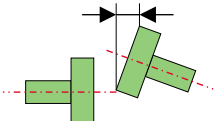
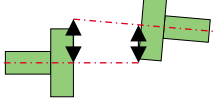








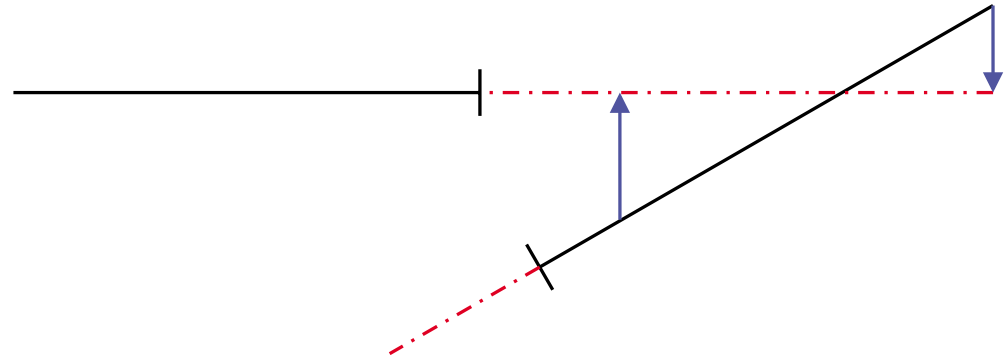


	RPM	metric (mm)		Inch (mils)	
		Acceptable	Excellent	Acceptable	Excellent
Short "flexible" couplings Offset: 	600			9.0	5.0
	750	0.19	0.09		
	900			6.0	3.0
	1200			4.0	2.5
	1500	0.09	0.06		
	1800			3.0	2.0
	3000	0.06	0.03		
	3600			1.5	1.0
	6000	0.03	0.02		
	7200			1.0	0.5
Angularity Metric values—Gap difference per 100 mm coupling diameter Inch values—Gap difference per 10 inch coupling diameter 	600			15.0	10.0
	750	0.13	0.09		
	900			10.0	7.0
	1200			8.0	5.0
	1500	0.07	0.05		
	1800			5.0	3.0
	3000	0.04	0.03		
	3600			3.0	2.0
	6000	0.03	0.02		
	7200			2.0	1.0
Spacer shafts and membrane (disc) couplings Metrics values—Offset per 100 mm spacer shaft Inch values—Offset per inch spacer length 	600			3.0	1.8
	750	0.25	0.15		
	900			2.0	1.2
	1200			1.5	0.9
	1500	0.12	0.07		
	1800			1.0	0.6
	3000	0.07	0.04		
	3600			0.5	0.3
	6000	0.03	0.02		
	7200			0.3	0.2

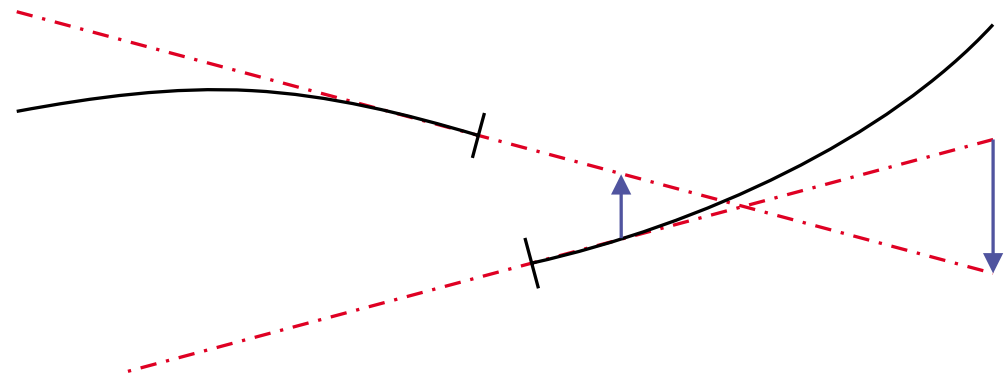
The suggested tolerances shown opposite are general values, based upon over 15 years of shaft alignment experience at PRÜFTECHNIK and should not be exceeded. They are to be used only if no other values are prescribed by existing in-house standards or the machine manufacturer.

Rigid couplings have no tolerance for misalignment, they should be aligned as accurately as possible.

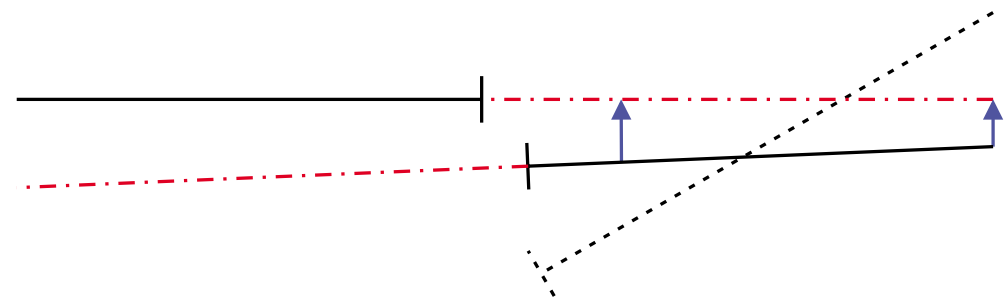
The alignment condition with the shafts uncoupled. Severe misalignment is present.

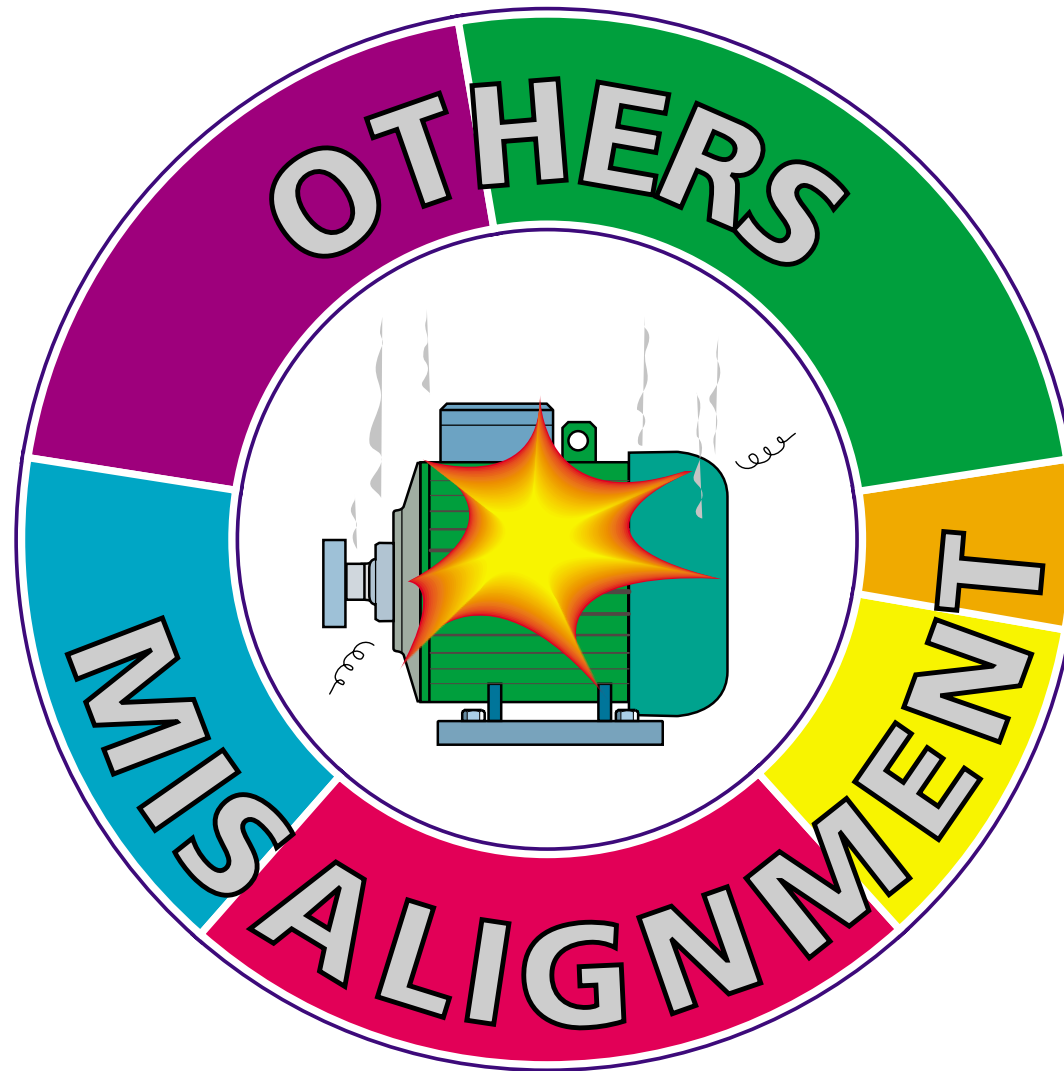


The projected centrelines of rotation are shown as measured with the shafts coupled.

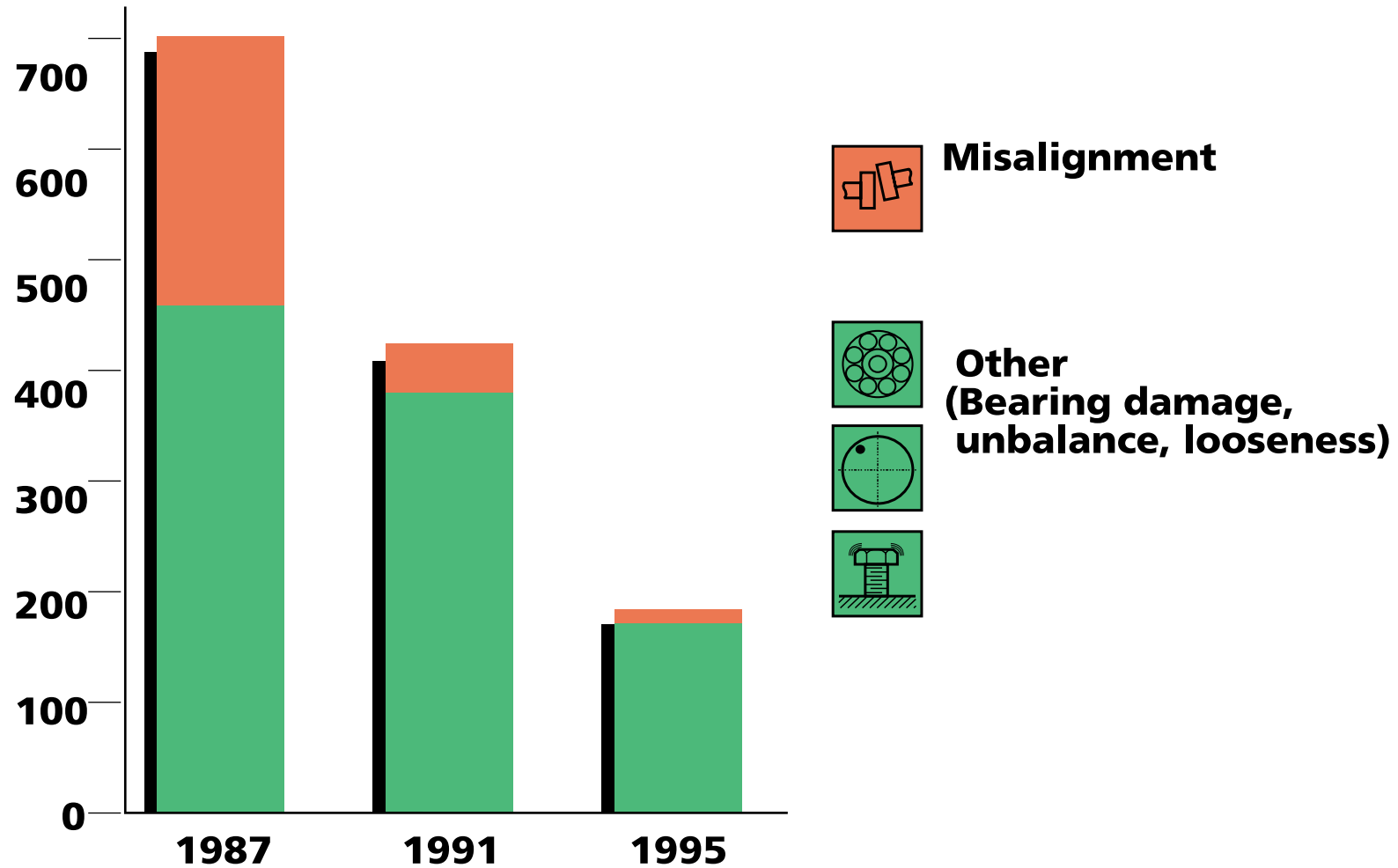


The right shaft is moved according to the measured values. The alignment situation has improved but the shafts are still not aligned.



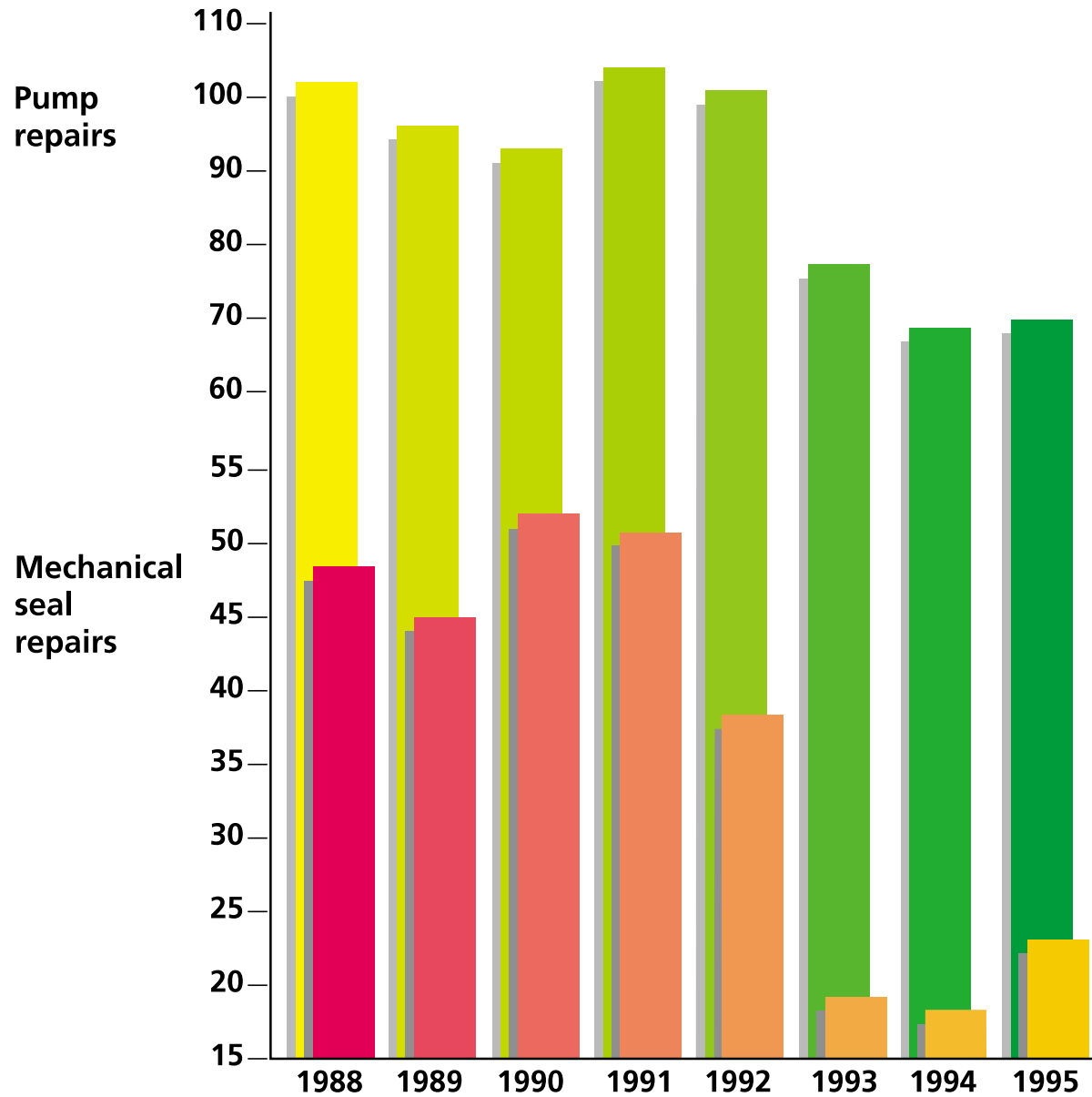


Vibration alarms/year



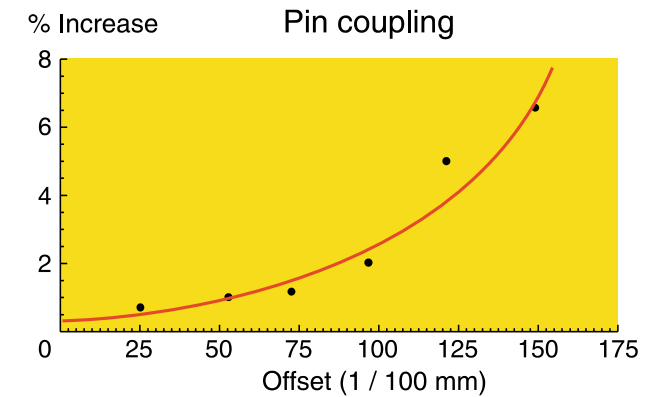
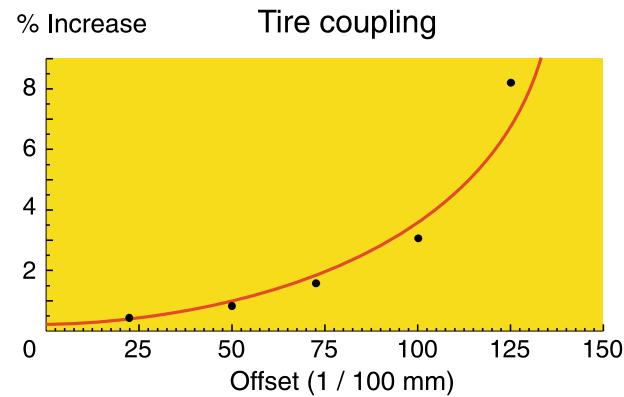
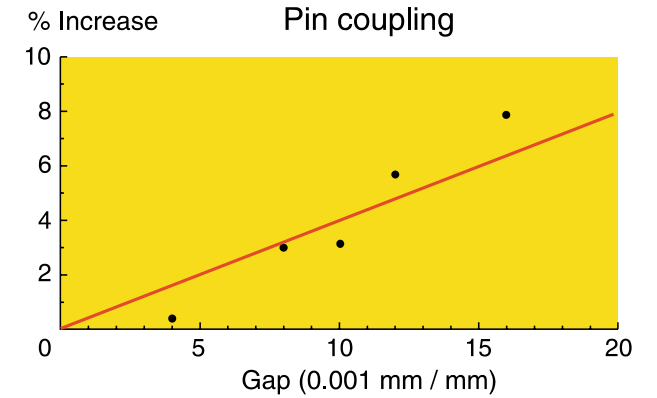
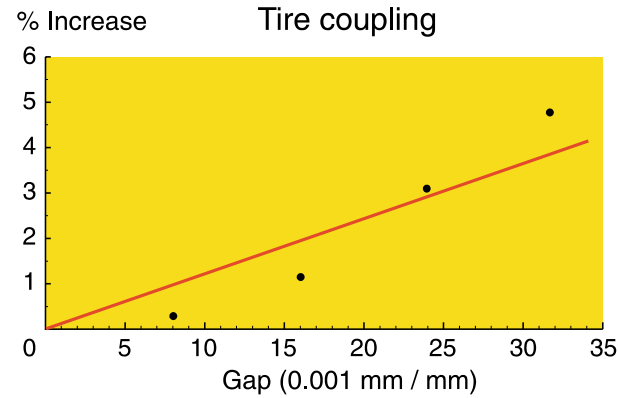
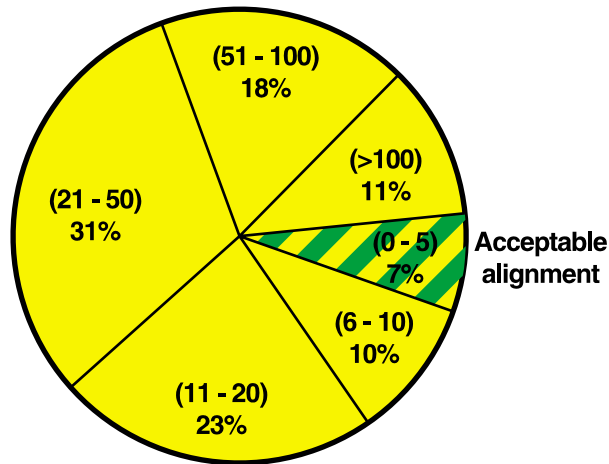
Source: Shell Petroleum, Stanlow, UK

Laser shaft alignment reduces repair incidence



Source: Hoechst AG, Gendorf/Germany

Misalignment versus power consumption, 3000 rpm



Source: ICI Rocksavage Site, Runcorn, UK

A comprehensive pump alignment and monitoring programme at Acordis Acetate Chemicals' Plant in Derbyshire, UK increases MTBF from 10 months to 46 months.

Key factors in achieving the improved reliability included:

- Engineers commitment to the programme

- Patience!

- Laser Alignment

- Condition based maintenance

- Training

- Root cause analysis

- mechanical seal selection

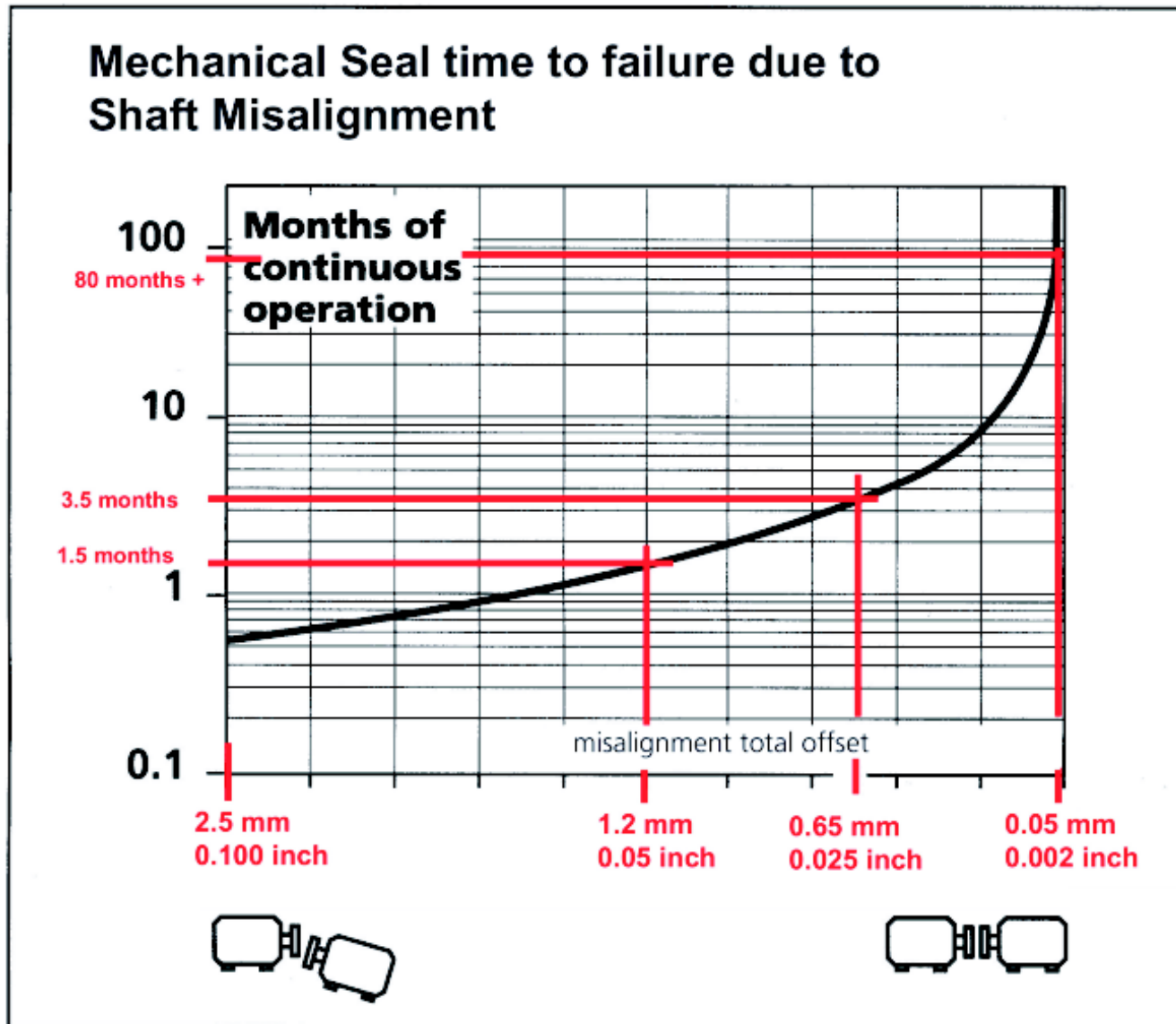
- Bearing selection

- Partnership with suppliers

- Improved piping arrangements

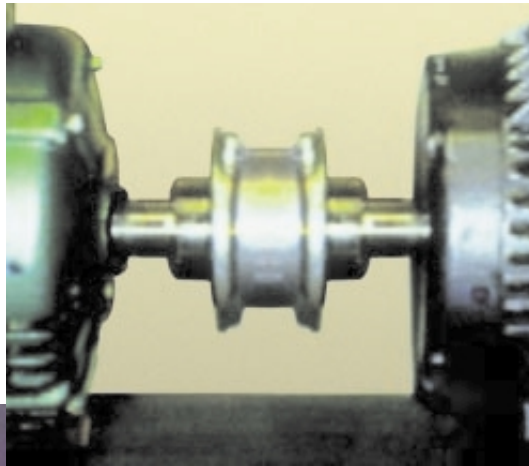
- Pump selection

- Advanced lubrication systems selection

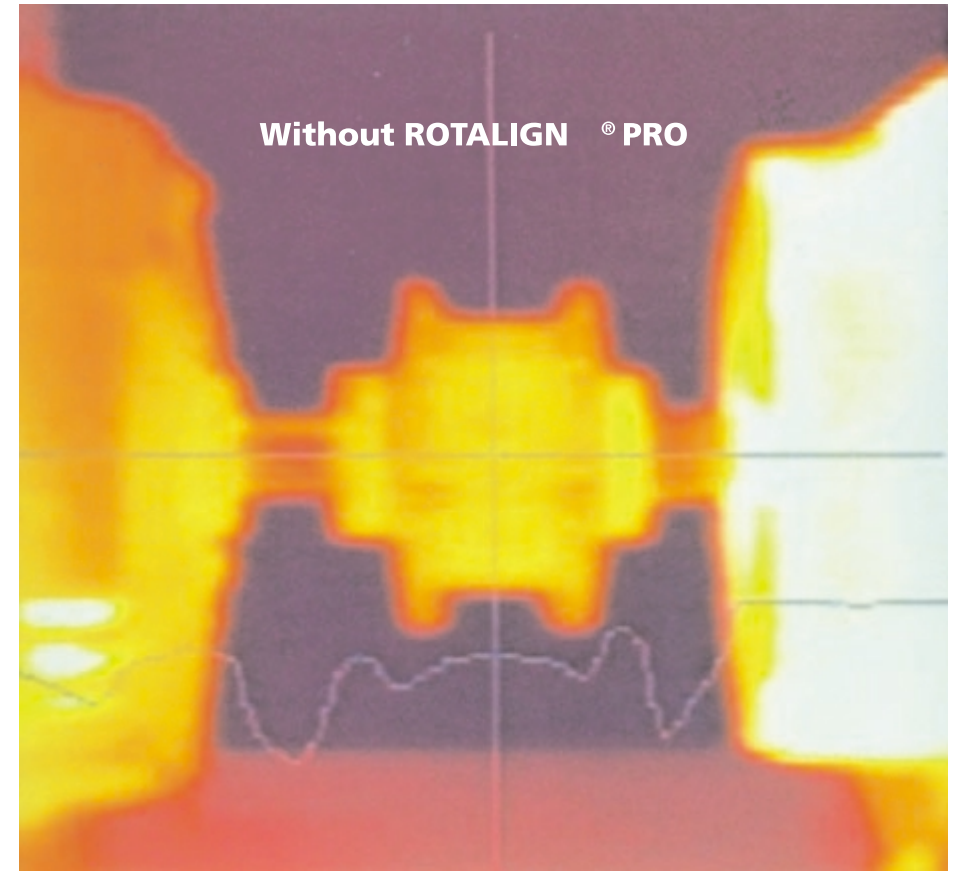
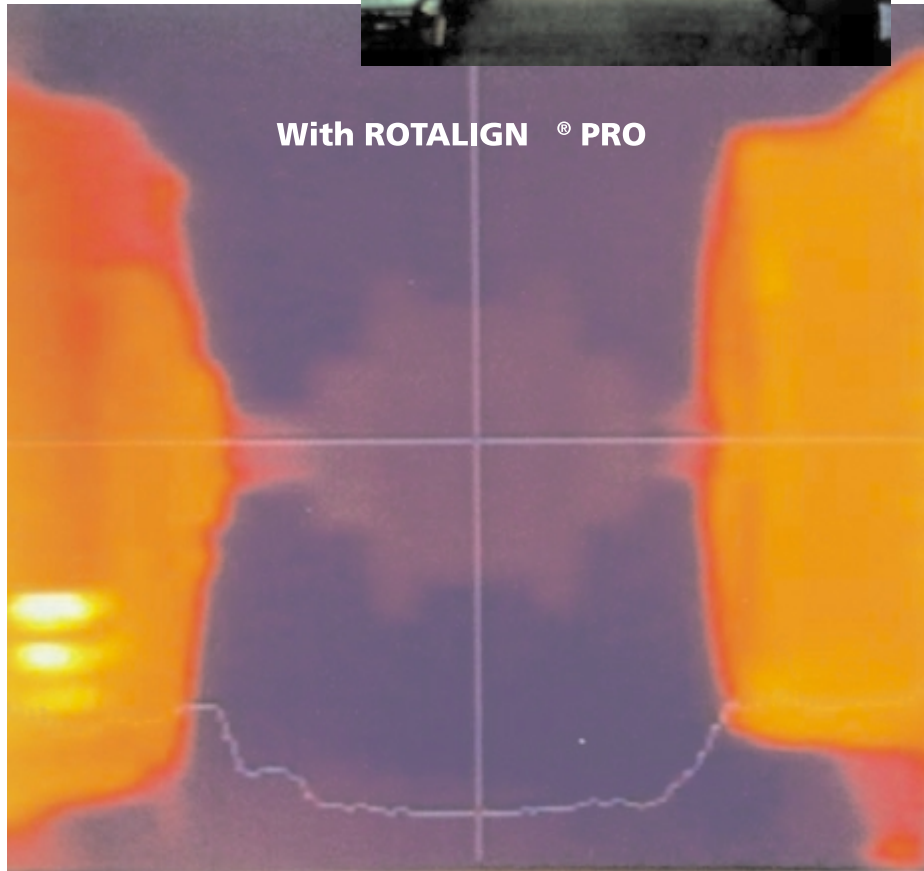


Source: INTECH Training Department of DURAMETALLIC Sealing Systems Worldwide handbook, "Shaft Alignment Techniques"

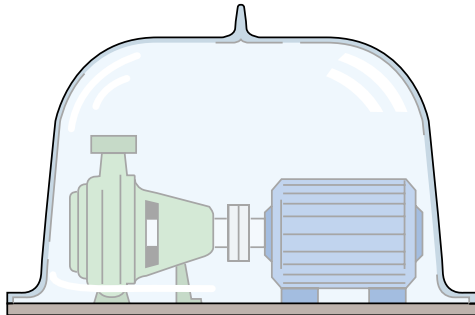
Normal view of coupling as installed



Infrared photos of thermal radiation

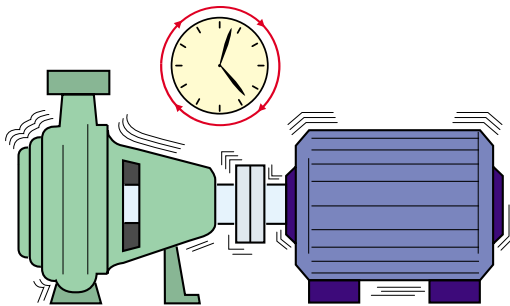
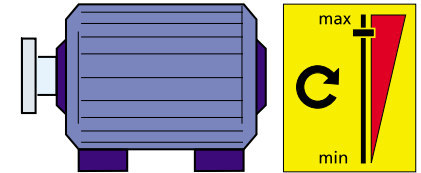


Infrared thermograms courtesy of Infrascopion Institute®



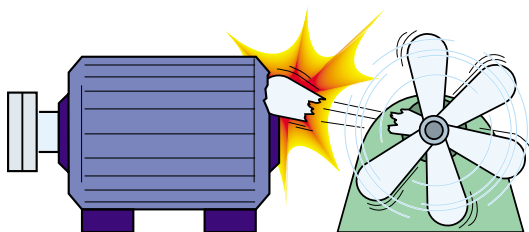
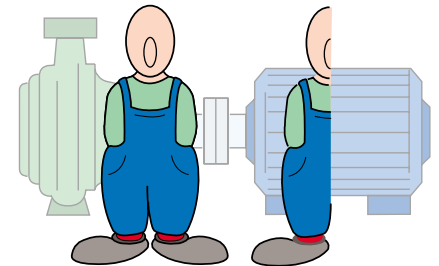
- **Prevention of catastrophic failures, better maintenance planning**

- **Higher productivity: higher operating speed, greater power**



- **Extended MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures) = avoidance of downtime, reduced production loss**

- **Lower labor costs, reduced dependence on specialists, greater manpower reserves**



- **Avoidance of consequential damage to equipment = reduced spare parts costs**

- **Reduced spare parts inventory requirements**

