**PAPER MANUFACTORING**

Jose Silva, XPTW

**ABSTRACT**

For small leak not of this Join Industry Project was to determine the boundary between crater formation due to small enerate a crater. The formation of a crater occurs due to the high pressure of the fluid in the s in gas pipelines we have observed that there is not always a crater formation, which leads us to qu the fluid in the pipeline that upon release, through the hole, applies a force in the soil dragging it to the surface.

The main objective of this estion the crater formation limit and the behavior of the gas when it does of this Join Industry Project was to determine the boundary between crater formation due to small that upon release, through the hole, applies a force in the soil dragging it to the surface.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

During main purpose of this project was to develop and validate a methodology to infer the boundary between paper ends [1].

Three high definition around the experimental setup. One is used as a control perpendicular to the paper axis on the machine, the last is set on a gantry at 3m high, to observed the trench in the axis.

1. **DESCRIPTION**

Depending on the machine, if crack or plastic device that simulates the paper, see figure 1, is soil quality and being according to dimensions defined in the project.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **Fig.1** – Set up of the mock-up |

* 1. **Definition of Pipe Gap**

Depending on the machine, if crack or plastic device that simulates the paper, see figure 1, is soil quality and being according to dimensions defined in the project

For each experiment, the crack was according to a procedure standardized by SAE 341, the main steps being as mentioned on table 1.

|  |
| --- |
| **Tab.1** – Classification for Cranking (US Std) |
| **Class** | **Description** | **SAE 341** |
| Stand Mode | **SP-SM** : Poorly graded  | B2 |
| Unclassified | **CL**: medium plasticity | A2 |

1. **DISCUSSION**

Three high definition around the experimental setup. One is used as a control perpendicular to the paper axis on the machine, the last is set on a gantry at 3m high, to observed the trench in the axis[2].

1. **CONCLUSION**

It was investigated the formation limit resulting from small plastic papers, in order to verify the limits of recognition of these ROW team as well giving support to risk analysis for machines. More investigations have to be done in order to propose rigorous and robust correlation of the working.

1. **REFERENCES:**

[1] CLARIS FRANK, Study of Paper Formation During High Pressure, ASME, US (2015);

[2] HOUSSIN A., Consequences Release Vessels Setup and Results. Journal of Loss Prevention, US (2016).