SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

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Report- Summer Internship

TATA STEEL LTD.

JAMSHEDPUR , JHARKHAND

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA (RANCHI)

JHARKHAND – 835215

NAME – RISHI RAJ

ROLL NO – BTECH/10371/21

BRANCH – MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

PERIOD – 06/05/24 TO 03/06/24

DEPARTMENT COVERED – MILLS MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE

OFFICE – NEW BAR MILL, TSL

TOPIC – INCREASE IN THE RELIABILITY OF BRAKING PINCH ROLL ASSEMBLY IN NEW BAR MILL.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is a matter of great pleasure and privilege for me formally acknowledge the successful completion of my summer training program at New Bar Mill, Tata Steel Limited. This experience has been immensely valuable, providing me with a deep understanding of working and production inside New Bar Mill to and enriching my professional skills.

Throughout the training period, I had the opportunity to work on the topic "Increase in the reliability of the braking pinch roll assembly in New Bar Mill", which not only enhanced my technical expertise but also improved my problem-solving abilities and teamwork skills. The exposure to real-world challenges and the chance to contribute to meaningful projects have been particularly rewarding.

My sincere thanks to Tata Steel Plant for providing me an opportunity to get acquainted with various activities of the plant. In regards to the training, I bear immense pleasure in expressing my special gratitude to Mr. Sanjay Kumar Verma, Area Manager (New Bar Mill) as our project guide & Mr. S.K. Sinha, Tata Steel Employee and all the employees of respective zones and complexes for their honest teaching, Practical Demonstration, guidance And suggestions. I was privileged to experience a wonderful, sustained, enthusiastic and involved interest from their side.

ABOUT NEW BAR MILL

Overview Of New Bar Mill Manufacturing Plant:-

- New Bar Mill was a part of the 3-million-ton expansion plan of Tata Steel Jamshedpur.
- The raw material for NBM is steel billets of 150mm × 150 mm cross-section from LD#1 CC#2.
- Billets are reheated in the walking beam furnace and are rolled in single strand through 1V to 16H and are slit 2 ways and rolled through two groups of No Twist mill strands 17 through 22.
- The final product of the NBM are rebars of 10mm, 12mm and 16mm cross-section.

Fig 1: Inside Manufacturing Plant Of New Bar Mill, TSL

Fig 2: New Bar Mill Office, TSL

PROCESS OVERVIEW INSIDE THE NEW BAR MILL

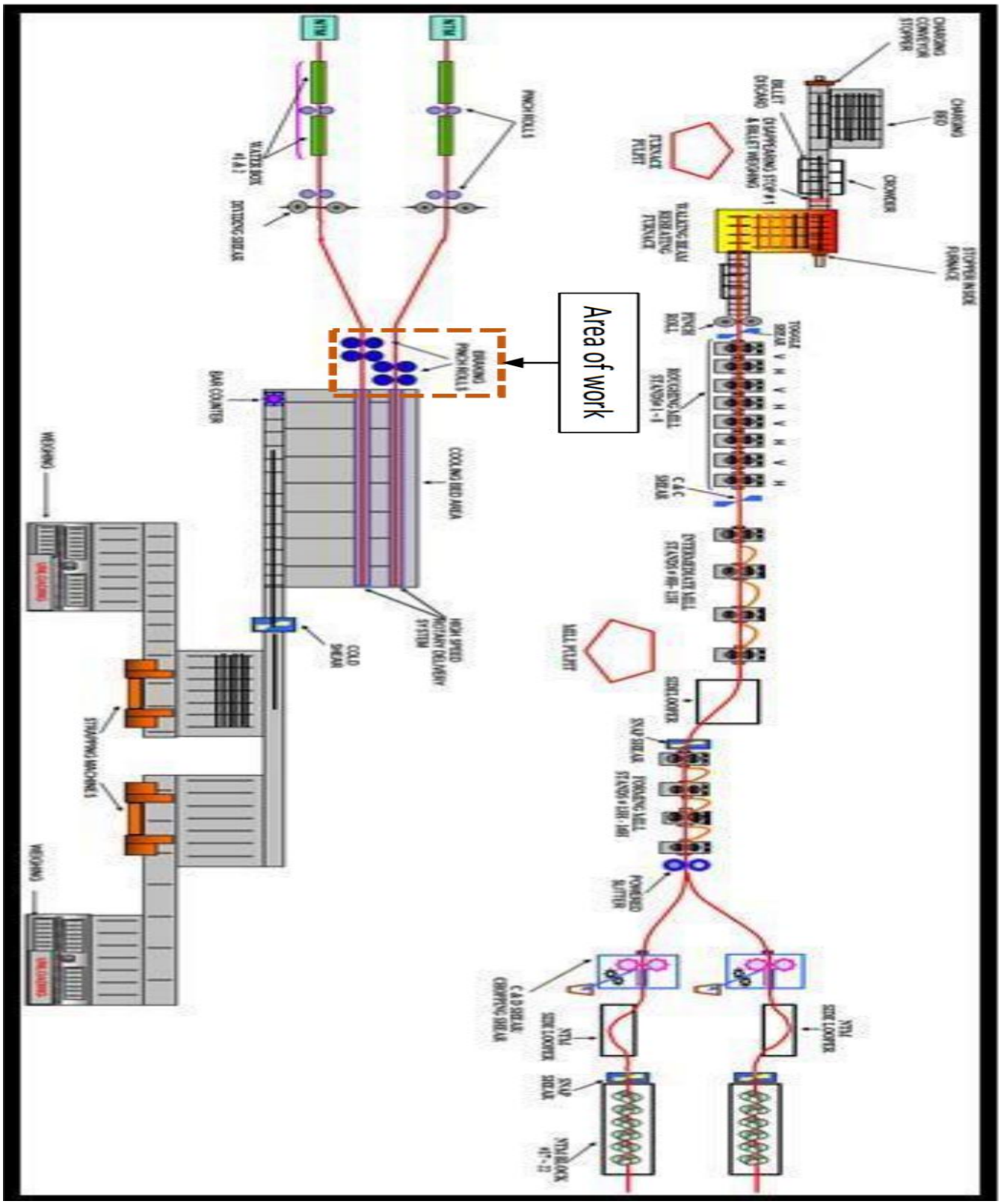


Fig 3: New Bar Mill Process Overview

Braking Pinch Roll

A braking pinch roll is a mechanical device used to control and slow down moving material.

Principle:

- It consists of two counter-rotating rollers positioned close together.
- By applying pressure, these rollers can grip the material passing between them.
- The friction between the rollers and the material creates a braking force that opposes the material's movement.

Function:

Their primary function is to decelerate or stop moving material, such as sheets of metal or bars. This can be done for various reasons:

- **Controlled feeding:** Pinch rolls can maintain a steady tension on the material as it moves through processing stages.
- **Stopping:** They can bring the material to a complete halt at specific points in the line.
- **Tail braking:** In high-speed processes, they can prevent the tail end of the material from accelerating after leaving a processing stage.

Fig 4: Braking Pinch Roll Assembly

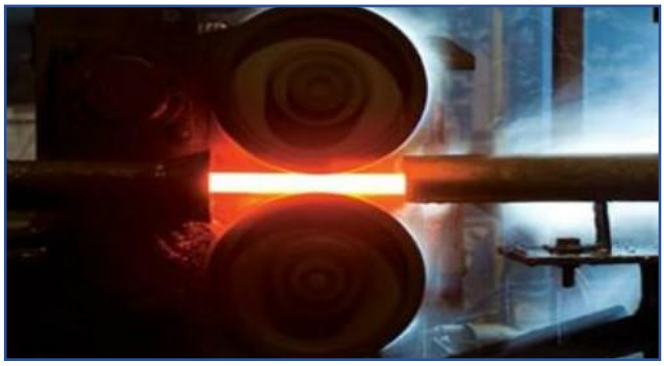
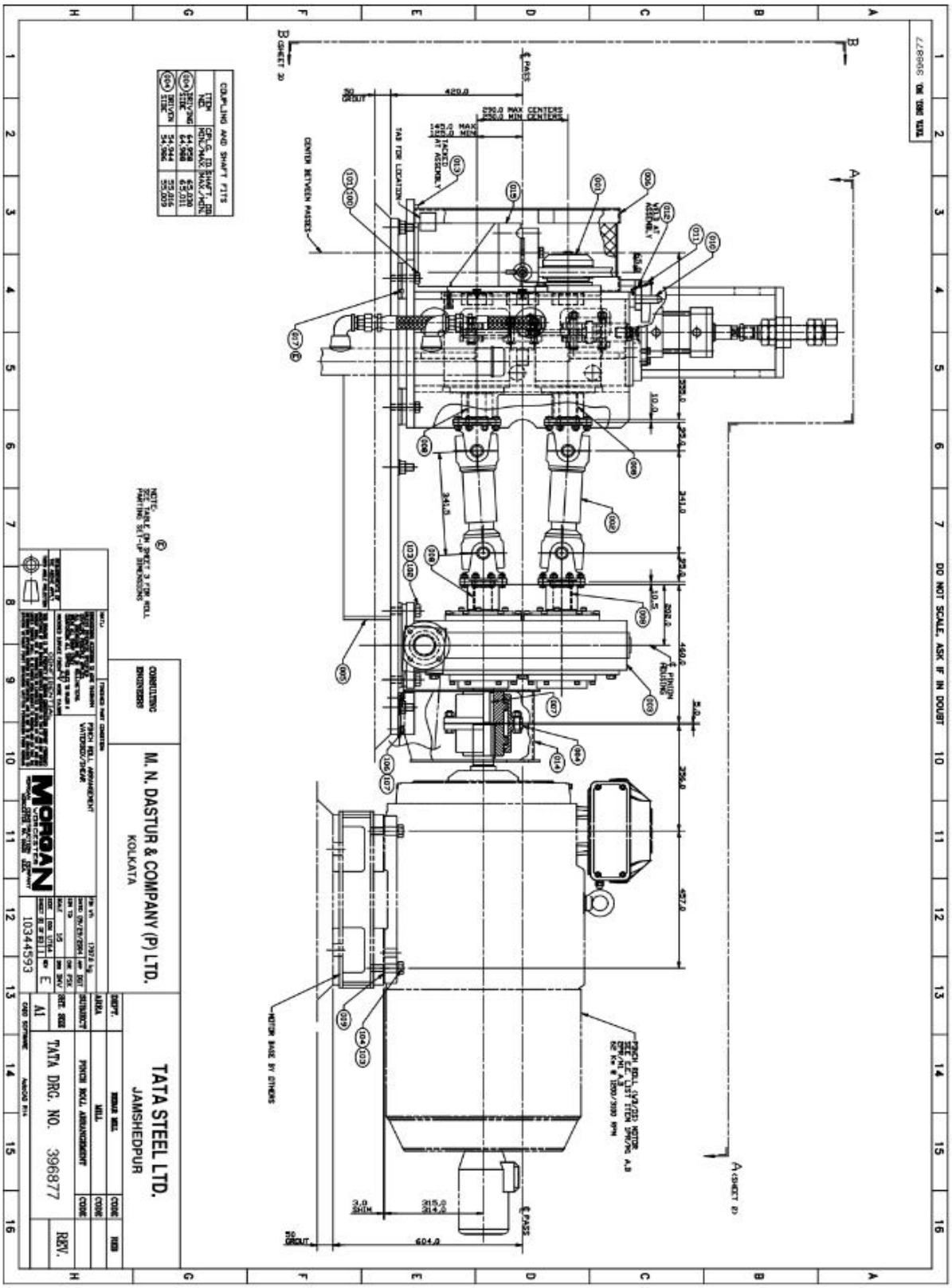


Fig 5: Braking Pinch Roll

Overview Drawing of A Braking Pinch Roll Arrangement Drawn on AutoCAD



Pinch Roll And Braking Pinch Roll

Features	Pinch Roll	Braking Pinch Roll
Primary Function	Used for gripping and feeding material.	Designed to slow down or stop moving material.
Applications	In various scenarios where material needs to be guided, positioned, or fed through a process.	Particularly in metal processing lines (rolling mills) and conveyor systems.
Braking Force	May or may not have a braking mechanism. If have, this will produce low braking force.	High Braking Force as this is the core function.
Design and Actuation	Generally simpler design with less robust construction.	More robust design and construction to handle the higher braking forces.

Bar Braking Pinch Rolls

- The four-bar braking pinch rolls are located after the dividing shear and before the high-speed entry equipment to the cooling bed. Each strand has two identical braking pinch rolls.
- The pinch roll consists of upper and lower rolls that are driven by a speed regulated motor having a gear ratio of 1:1.
- Rolls are closed using a pneumatic cylinder with force controlled by a pressure regulator.
- Linkage within the pinch roll unit causes each roll to move an equal distance in opposite directions.

Purpose of Braking Pinch Rolls:

Braking pinch rolls are used to both stabilize the stock during rolling and to control the rod slow down and stopping position of the bar entering the rotary drums.

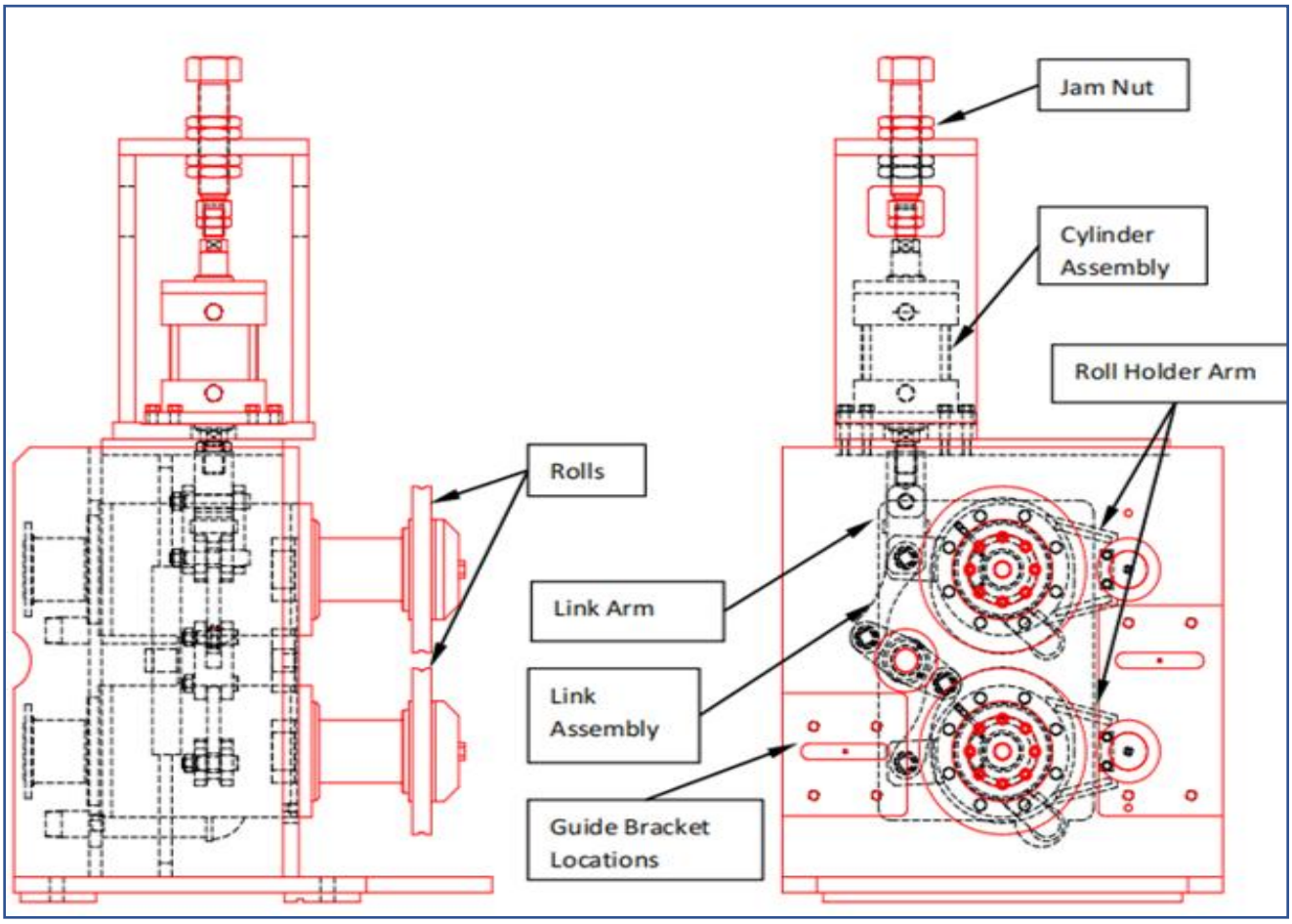
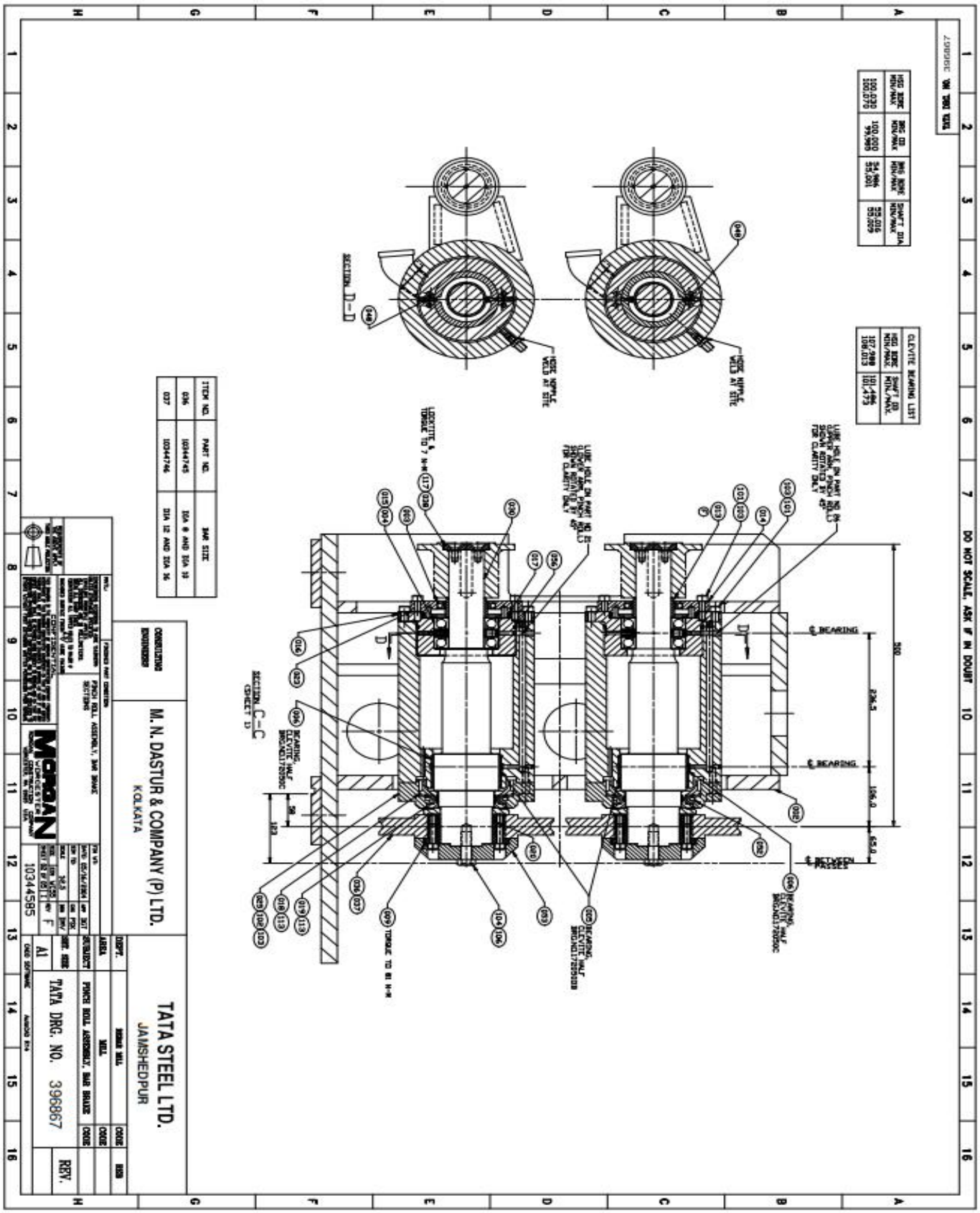
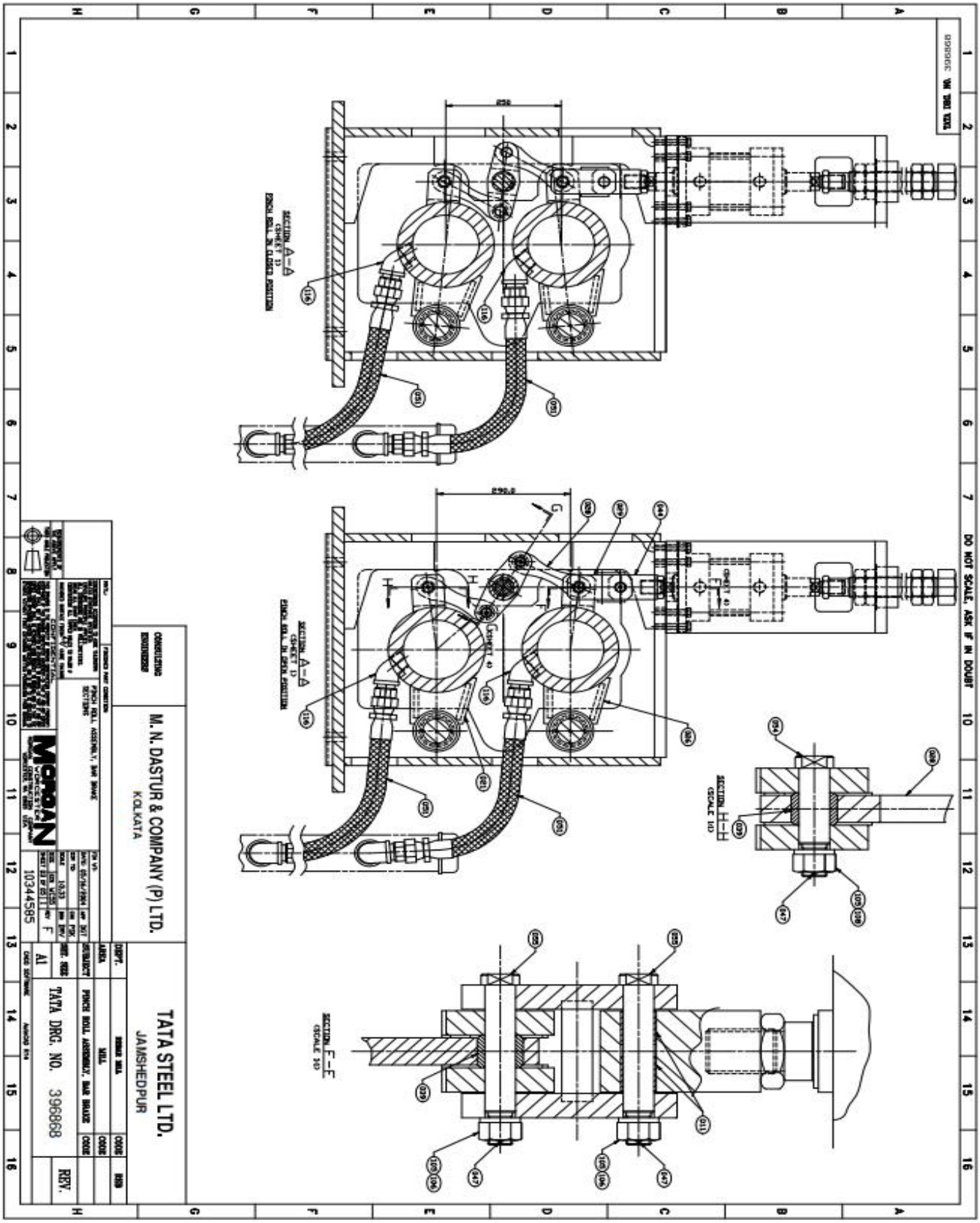


Fig 6: Braking Pinch Roll Assembly

Top View Drawing of Bar Braking Pinch Rolls Assembly drawn in AutoCAD



Overview Drawing also shown the how Bar Braking Pinch Rolls Assembly works, drawn in AutoCAD



Problem Definition

The issues of the pinch roll assembly reliability at New Bar Mill, TSJ which have been analyzed during the tenure of this internship are:-

- Piston Rod Failure – Piston rod of the pneumatic cylinder is failing prematurely from the neck of the threading.
- Wearing of Pinch Rolls – Due to continuous operations at a high temperature, the pinch rolls wear out and the groove on the outer surface of the pinch rolls enlarges overtime.
- Play between Top & Bottom Cartridge – The pin about which the eccentric cartridges pivots is wearing out which causes play between the pinch rolls.

Fig 7: Failed Piston Rod

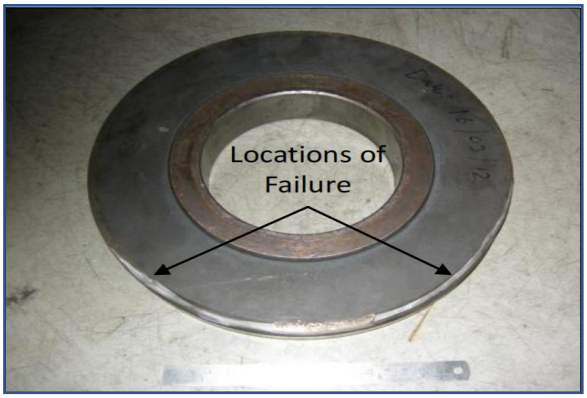
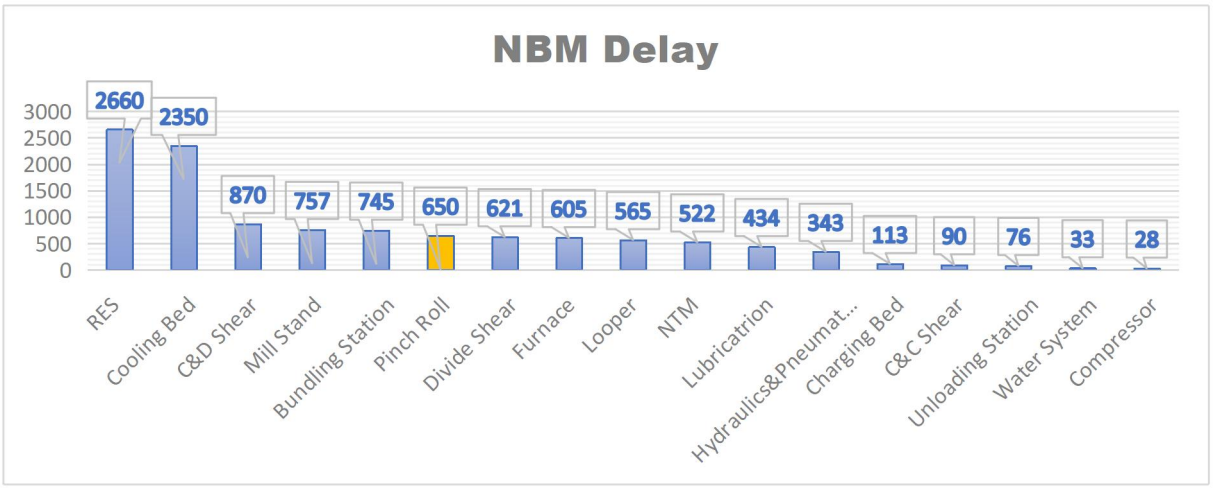


Fig 8: Worn Out Pinch Roll

Fig 9: Worn Out Pin

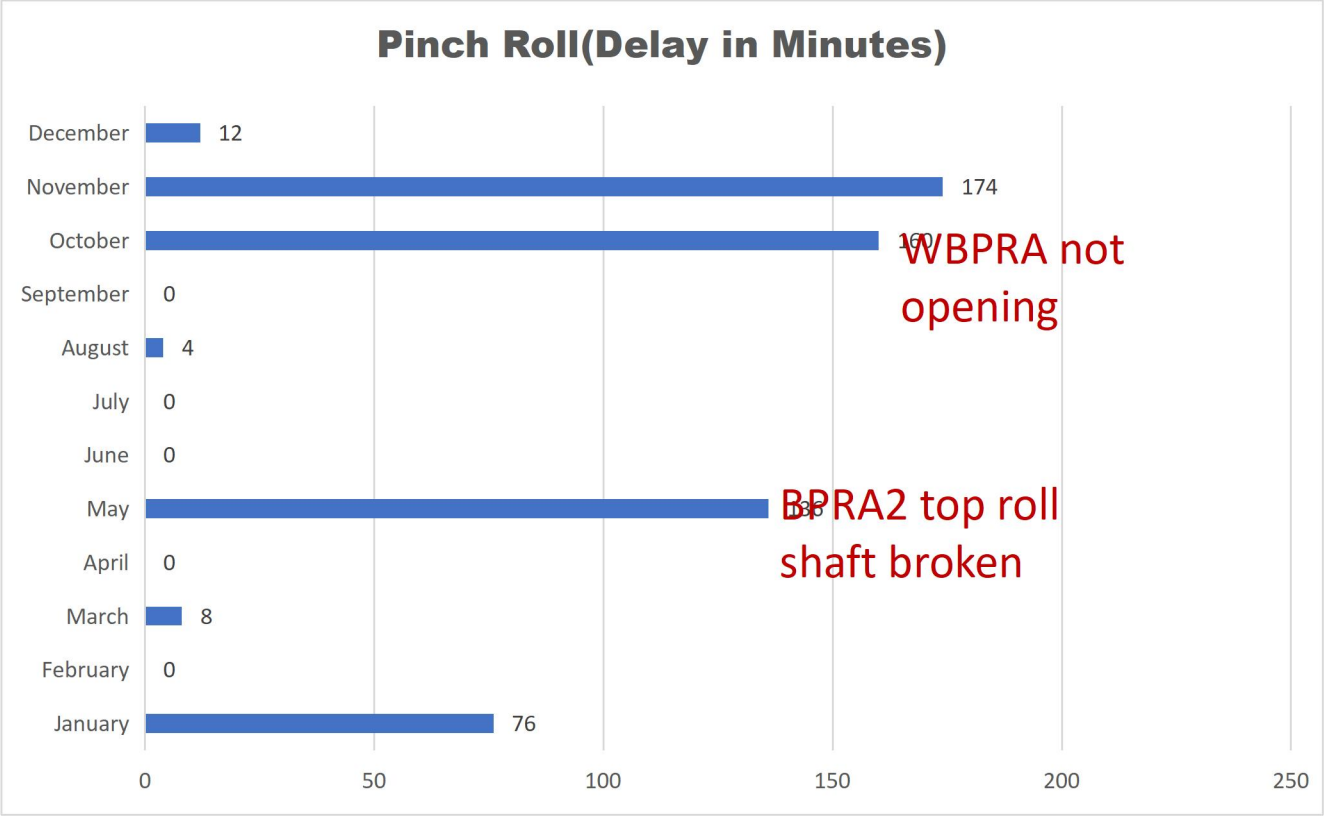
Problem Measurement



Pinch Roll has been a major cause of delay at the NBM.

Piston rod failure accounted for maximum delay throughout last year.

- Source of data – NBM RYMS
- Period of data – 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024



Piston Rod

Problem Analysis:

- On analysis of the fractured surface of piston rod it was revealed that the mode of failure was fatigue mode.
- According to design calculations the piston rod should not fail for the theoretical loading condition and have a life of more than 106 cycles.
- However, due to the presence of bending load on the piston rod, it failed prematurely.

DESIGN CALCULATIONS	
Pressure	6 bar
Bore Diameter	152.4 mm
Rod Diameter	44.6mm
Dia. Of Min. Section	28.5mm
Force	10011.7mm
Stress Generated	61.2MPa
Endurance Limit	104.3MPa

Fig 4: Location of Failure of Piston Rod

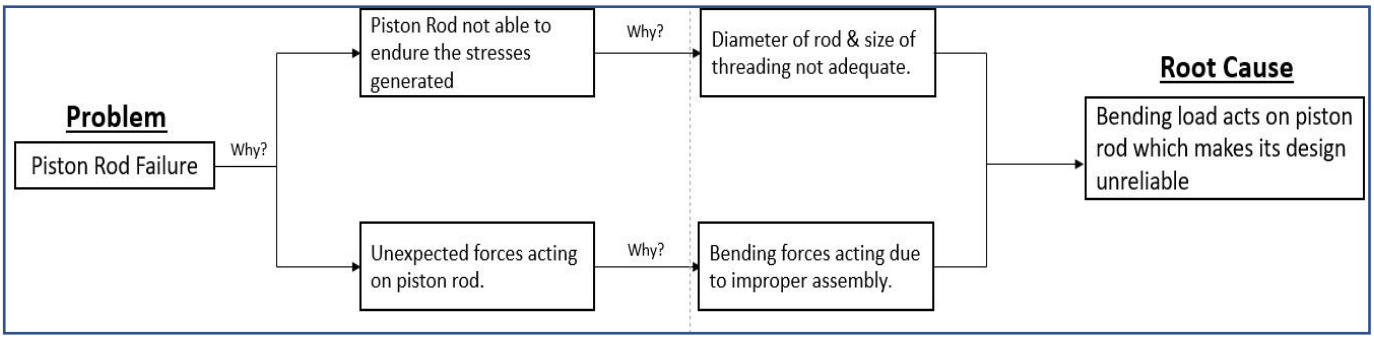


Fig 10: Root Cause Analysis for Piston Road

Recommended Solutions:

From the root cause analysis, we can infer that the reason for failure of piston rod is the presence of unexpected bending load acting on the piston rod. Therefore, the life of the piston rod can be increased in the following ways:-

- **Improve Assembly Procedure** – One of the possible reasons for increased bending load can be improper alignment of cylinder. Hence the assembly process needs to be checked to minimize the bending load acting on the piston rod.
- **Increase Piston Rod Diameter** – If the diameter of the rod is increased size of the threading at the ends also increases. This reduces the stress generated at the minor diameter of the thread thereby increasing the life of piston rod.
- **New Piston Rod Inspection –** Dye penetrant inspection and ultrasonic inspection of new piston rods should be done to identify any surface or internal cracks which can lead to sudden failure of piston rod.

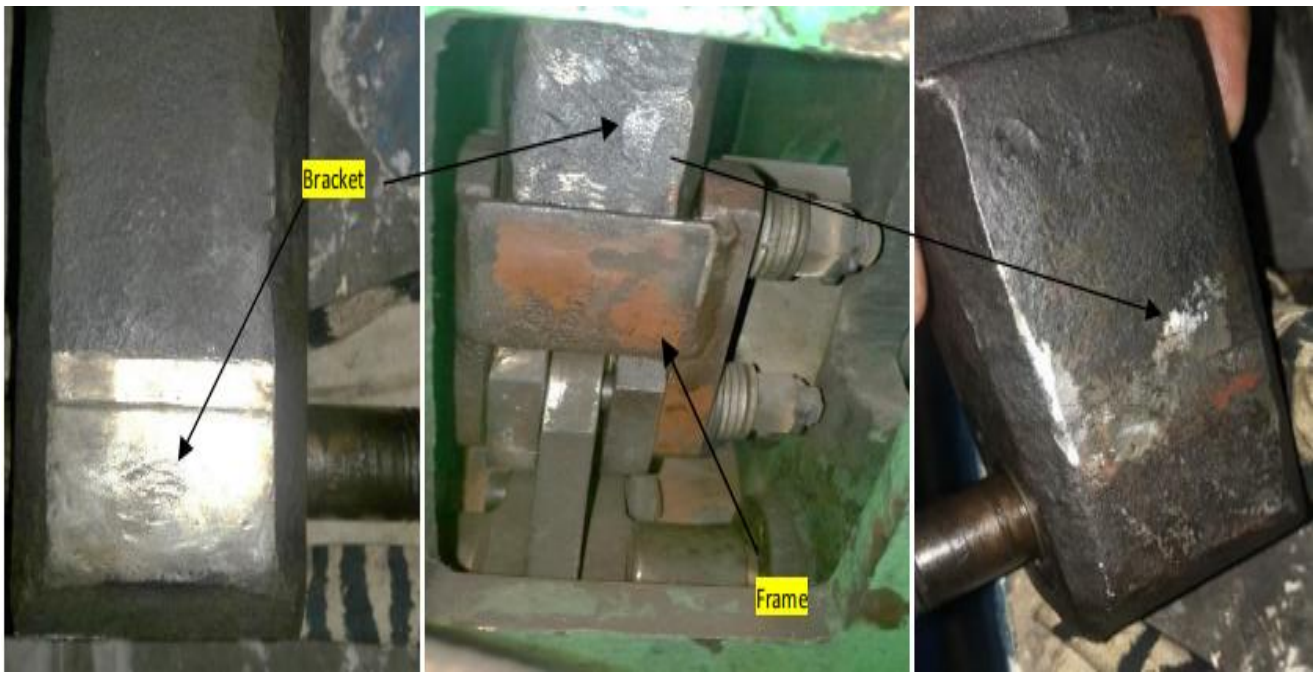


Fig 11: Marking on cylinder bracket indicating

New Pneumatic Cylinder

The Parker Series 2A pneumatic cylinder is a heavy-duty, industrial-grade cylinder designed for use in demanding environments. Here's a breakdown of its key features to help you study it effectively:-

1.**Design:-**

- **Tie-Rod Construction**: This design uses high-strength tie rods to hold the cylinder body and end caps together.
- **Steel body and end caps**: Makes it resistant to high temperatures, impacts, and harsh environments.
- Hard Chrome Plated Piston Rod: Hard, wear-resistant surface protects from scratches and corrosion.
- "**Jewel" Rod Glands**: Unique Parker design that minimizes friction and leakage.
- **Adjustable floating cushions**: These cushions absorb shock at the end of the stroke, reduced noises.

2.Operations:-

- Double Acting: The Series 2A cylinder can be extended and retracted using compressed air supplied to either port.
- Lubricated Air: Designed to operate with lubricated air to ensure proper lubrication of the seals and internal components.
- **Wide range of bore sizes and stroke lengths:** The Series 2A comes in various bore diameters and stroke lengths to accommodate a wide range of applications

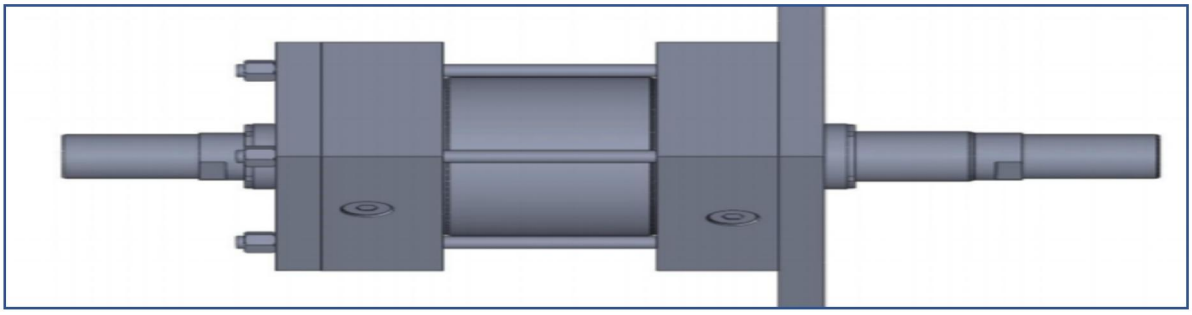


Fig 12: New Pneumatic Cylinder (Parker

Based on above study that has been discussed, cylinder of Parker series 2A can be considered for replacement of the existing cylinder.

Cylinder Model No.: **152.4CKJB2AR148M48MC50.80D11**

Given below is a brief comparison of the existing cylinder with the recommended one:

- Piston Rod diameter is being increased from 44.5 mm to 50.8 mm.
- Rod end threading is being increased from M33 to M45.
- Bore and stroke are same.
- Mounting style is same

Fig 13: Parker Series 2A Pneumatic Cylinder

NEW CYLINDER SPECIFICATIONS	
Mounting Style	Square Flange(JB)
Bore Diameter	152.4mm
Stroke Length	50.8mm
Rod Diameter	50.8mm
Rod End Style	Style 8 (M45 x 2)
Port	¾ BSPP
Port Position	1
Cushion	Head & Cap End

CYLINDER COMPARISION		
Parameters	Old Cylinder	New Cylinder
Rod Diameter	44.5mm	50.8mm
Effective Area	16886.5mm	16214.66mm
Dia. Of Min Sec	28.5mm	38.7mm
Hydraulic Force	10011.7mm	9728.7mm
Stress Generat.	61.2MPa	29.8MPa

Pinch Rolls

Problem Analysis:

- Bar braking pinch roll are used to slow down the rebars before entering the RES. These rebars are at a high temperature of about 400 °C.
- Due to continuous operations at such a high temperature the pinch rolls start to wear out and the groove on the outer surface of the pinch rolls begins to enlarge overtime.
- Worn out pinch rolls won't grip the rebars properly which can cause bar overshoot.

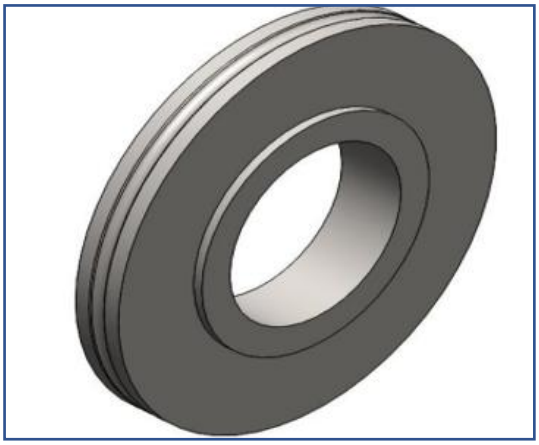


Fig 14: Pinch Roll Design in SolidWorks

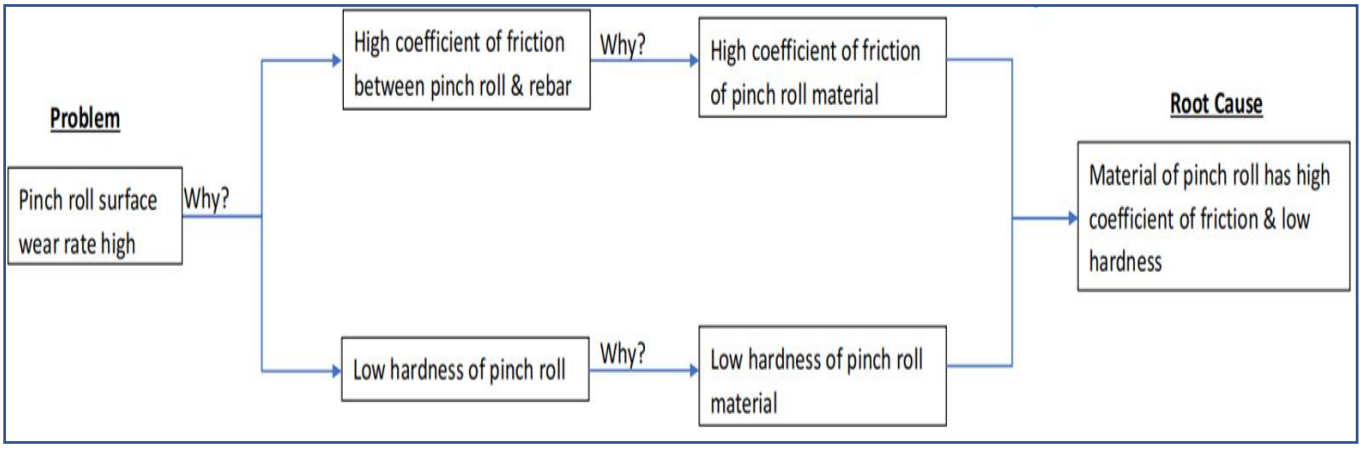


Fig 15: Root Cause Analysis for Pinch Rolls

Recommended Solutions:

From the root cause analysis, we can infer that the major reasons for high wear rate of the pinch rolls is low

surface hardness and high coefficient of friction of pinch roll material. Therefore, the wear rate of pinch rolls can be reduced by:

Surface Hardening of the Pinch Rolls:

- Surface Hardening increases the hardness of surface and also produces a smooth surface finish which slightly reduces the coefficient of friction.
- Gas Nitriding can be selected as the preferred surface hardening process because of its superior wear resistance at high temperature and precise temperature control which leads to consistent and predictable
- case depth and dimensional accuracy.
- Gas Nitriding increases the hardness of the outer surface of pinch rolls from 55 HRC to approximately 68 HRC while keeping the core hardness constant.
- It is expected to elongate the lifespan of pinch rolls by 20% - 30 %

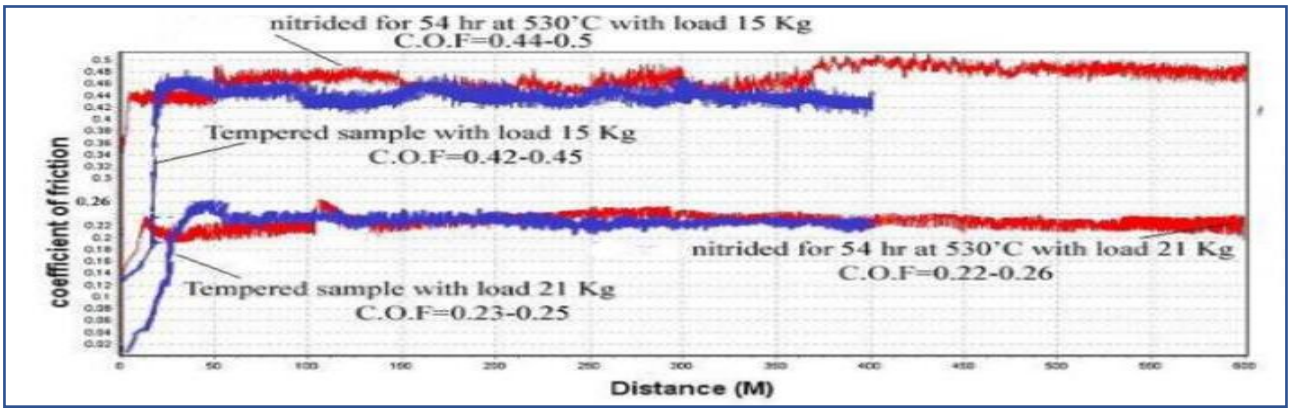


Fig 16: Hardness profile of D2 steel for various

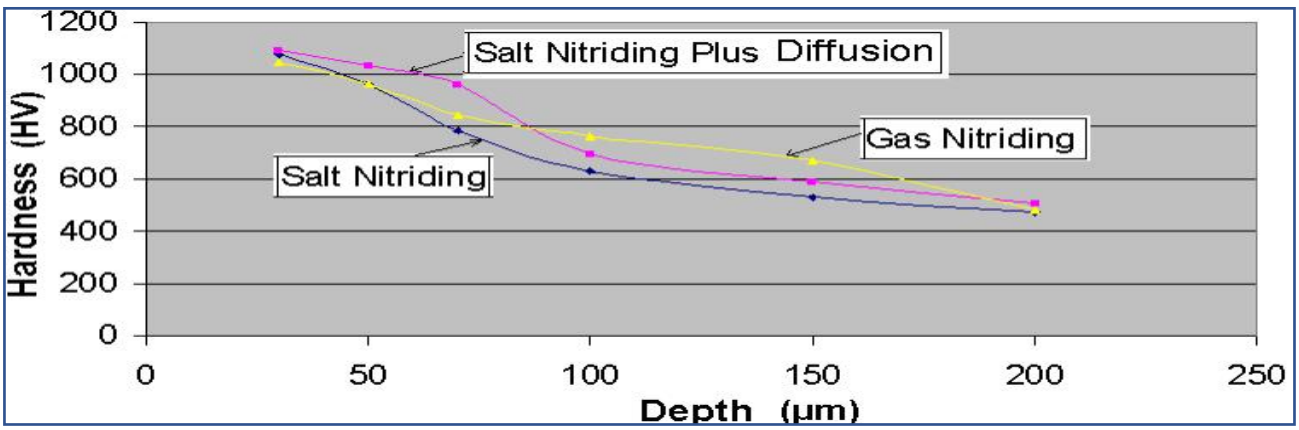


Fig 17: Comparison of coefficient of friction of nitride D2

Eccentric Cartridges

Problem Analysis:

- If play exists between the eccentric cartridges of the pinch roll assembly then the gap between the pinch rolls will not be uniform which will result in inefficient braking of rebars.
- On close examination of the pinch roll assembly it was observed that the reason for this play is the wear and tear of the pin about which the eccentric cartridges pivot.
- Wearing of pin reduces the MTBM cycle of the pinch roll unit.

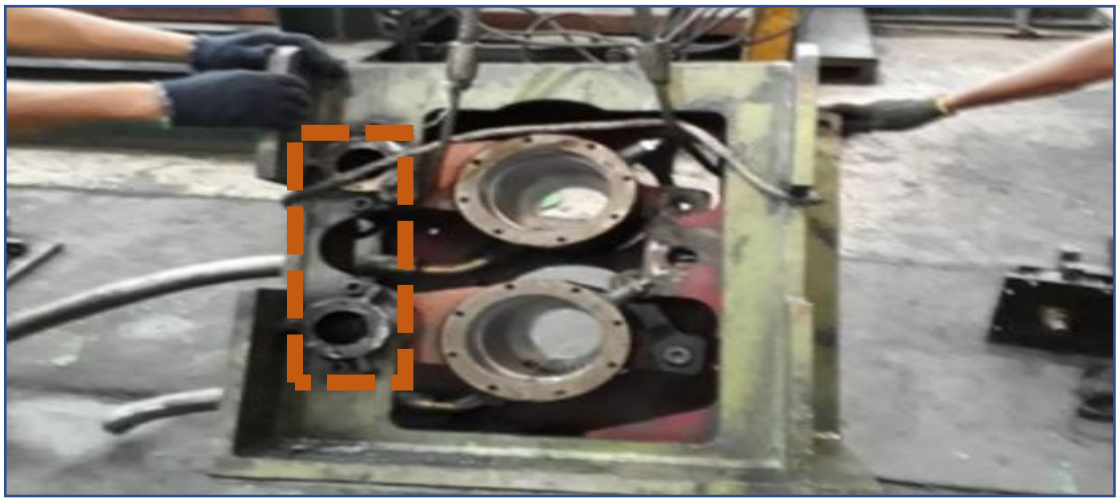


Fig 18: Location for provision of Bush

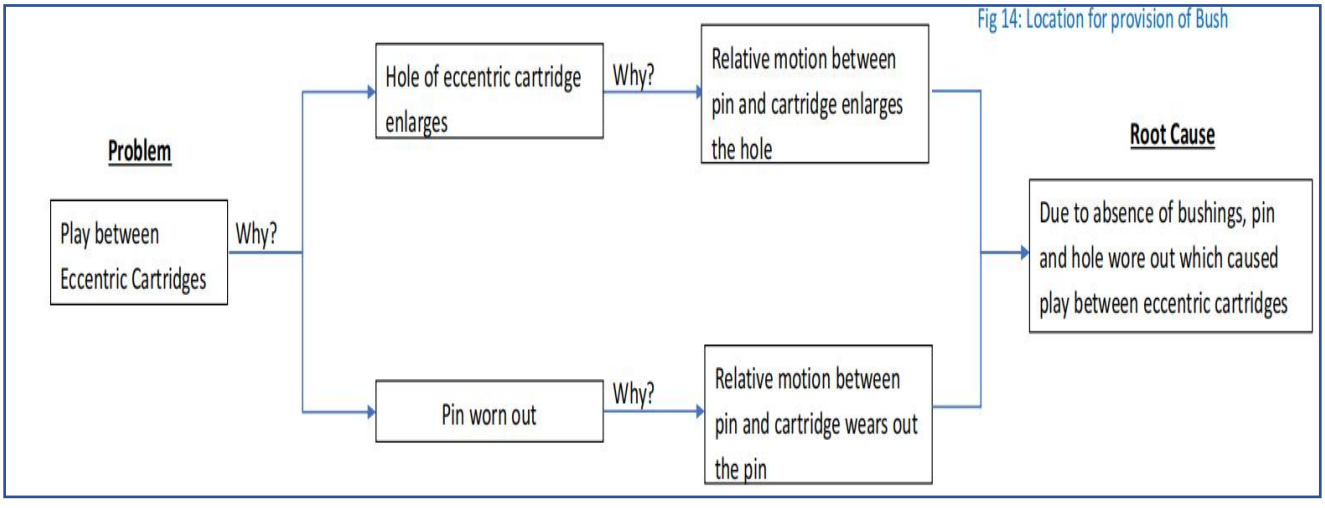


Fig 19: Root Cause Analysis for Eccentric

Recommended Solutions:

From the root cause analysis, we can infer that bushings are required to be installed between the pin and eccentric cartridge. Therefore, the play between the cartridges can be eliminated by the:

Use of Bush between Pin and Cartridge:

• By using a bush we can ensure that the pin won't wear and hole of the eccentric cartridge won't enlarge.

• Replacement of the bush would also be more convenient and cost efficient as compared to replacement of pin.

• Therefore, overall downtime of the mill will be reduced and the monetary losses incurred would also be minimised.

• The material of the bushings is: UNS F13101 (ASTM A48)

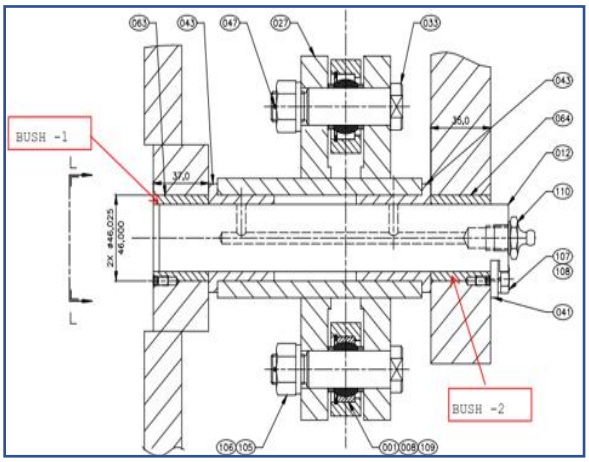


Fig 20: Cut Section of Pin with bushes added

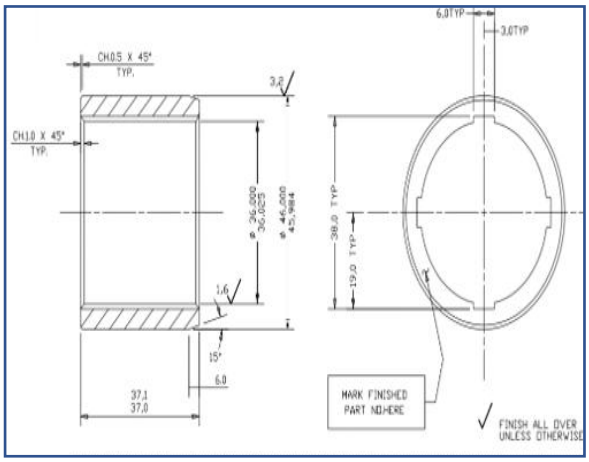


Fig 21: Drawing Bush 1

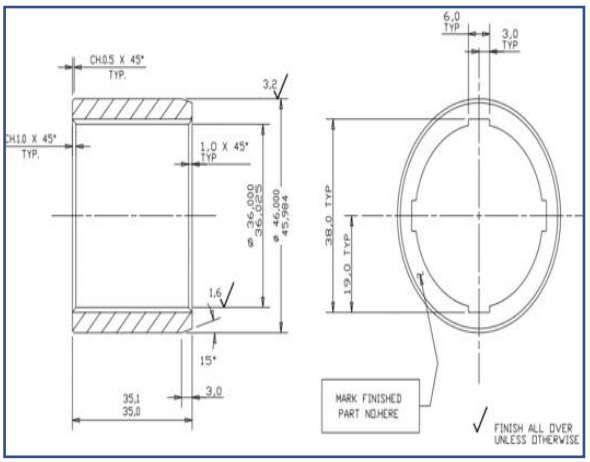
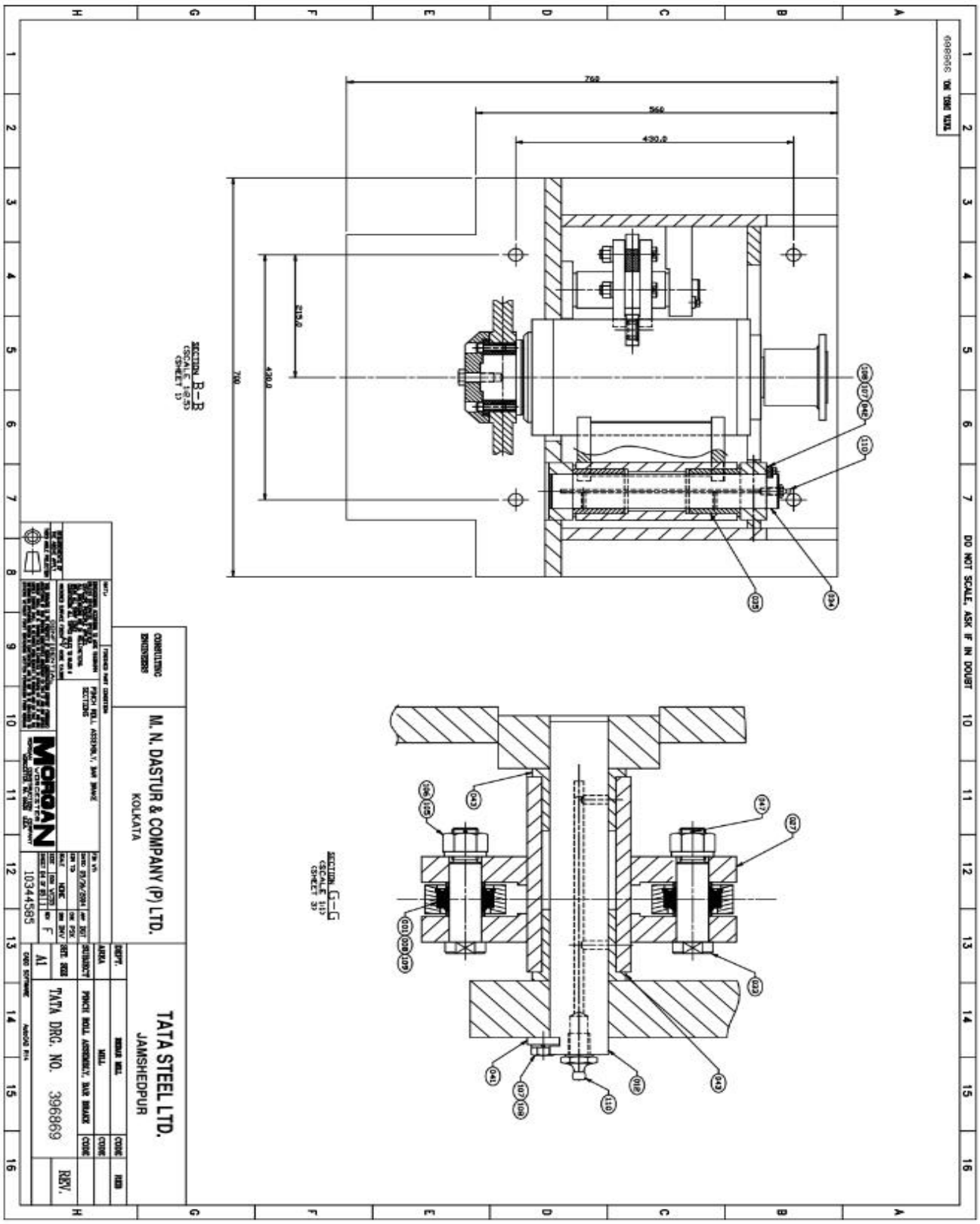
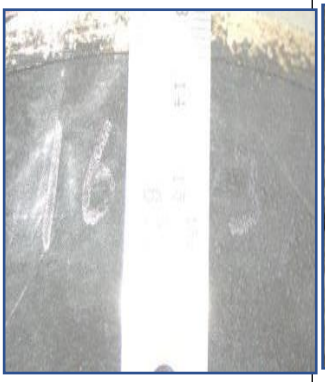


Fig 22: Drawing Bush

Overview Drawing of Cut Section of Bushes Added, Drawn in AutoCAD



Summary

Component	Piston Rolls	Pinch Rolls	Eccentric Cartridges
Problem Definition			
Root Cause	Bending forces acting on the piston rod due to improper assembly of the cylinder causing it to fail prematurely from the neck of the threading.	Material of pinch roll has low surface hardness.	Due to absence of bushings, pin and hole wore out which caused play between eccentric cartridges.
Recommended Solution	1. Increase Piston Rod Diameter 2. Improve Assembly Procedure 3. New Piston Rod Inspection	Surface Hardening of Pinch Rolls (Gas Nitriding)	Use bushings between pin and cartridge (Material: UNS F13101)

THANK YOU