

US Patent & Trademark Office

Patent Public Search | Text View

United States Patent Application Publication

20250264172

Kind Code

A1

Publication Date

August 21, 2025

Inventor(s)

Pizano; Francis Robert

BUSHING SEAL FOR CRUDE OIL DESALTERS

Abstract

A method and assembly for improving and maintaining a seal between an insulating rod and a flange in a desalter entrance bushing assembly. The assembly includes an insulating rod with a shoulder for a biasing component, a hub nut with a spring seat for a biasing component, a biasing component, and a flange to which the insulating rod can create a fluid tight seal. The shoulder and spring seat can form approximately 90-degree platforms on which the biasing component can apply force when the hub nut is appropriately secured to the flange. The method includes threading the hub nut containing the biasing component into the flange. The nut is secured to a predetermined torque and the biasing component ensures that the seal is maintained during temperature and pressure fluctuations.

Inventors: Pizano; Francis Robert (Magnolia, TX)

Applicant: Desalters-LLC (Magnolia, TX)

Family ID: 1000007953142

Appl. No.: 18/754318

Filed: June 26, 2024

Related U.S. Application Data

parent US continuation 18581064 20240219 parent-grant-document US 12025248 child US 18754318

Publication Classification

Int. Cl.: F16L23/18 (20060101)

U.S. Cl.:

Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This nonprovisional application is a continuation of and claims priority to nonprovisional application Ser. No. 18/581,064, entitled “Bushing Seal for Crude Oil Desalters,” filed Feb. 19, 2024 by the same inventor.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0002] This invention relates, generally, to desalters. More specifically, it relates to seals for desalters.

2. Brief Description of the Prior Art

[0003] Oil refineries around the world rely on crude oil desalters. Desalters include entrance bushings to help regulate the flow of crude oil and other feedstock into the desalting unit, ensuring a consistent and controlled process. These bushings facilitate the mixing of crude oil with desalting chemicals, such as water, to remove impurities, salts, and contaminants effectively. Importantly, entrance bushings must be configured to allow for the transmission of roughly 23,000 Volts while also simultaneously maintaining a tight internal and external seal.

[0004] Current desalter entrance bushings **10**, such as those exemplified in FIGS. **1**, include a mechanical seal to keep crude oil from contaminating the mineral oil in high voltage transformers. To do so, entrance bushings **10** include conductor rod **11** passing through insulating rod **12**. Insulating rod **12** passes through aperture **14** in flange **16**, which is secured to an entrance in the desalter. Aperture **14** in flange **16** is threaded and hub nut **18** includes thread **30**, which is configured to threadedly engage flange aperture **14**. As hub nut **18** is threaded towards flange **16**, arcuate interface **24** on hub nut **18** contacts a corresponding arcuate shoulder **26** on insulating rod **12**. Through this contact, hub nut **18** forces tapered sealing surface **20** of insulating rod **12** into an interference fit with a tapered sealing surface **22** of flange **16**. Hub nut **18** is threaded into flange aperture **14** to a specified torque in accordance with industry standards.

[0005] Unfortunately, desalter entrance bushings will eventually fail and need to be replaced. The failure stems from the use of the mechanical seal between insulator rod **12** and flange **16**. Typically, entrance bushings are exposed to oil under high pressure and high temperature. When there is an upset in production, the oil pressure and temperature drop. The seal fails because the respective sealing surfaces **20**, **22** of insulating rod **12** and flange **16** eventually loosen as a result of the fluctuation in pressure and temperature.

[0006] The seal of these bushings can also fail if insulating rod **12** is installed when rod **12** is relatively cold compared to its operational temperature. Typical insulating rods **12** are comprised of PTFE Teflon or similar material. If these materials are not sufficiently heated, the sealing surfaces **20** will not sufficiently compress as hub nut **18** is torqued into flange aperture **14**. The failure to sufficiently compress the sealing surfaces also contributes to the seal eventually failing during temperature and pressure fluctuations.

[0007] Accordingly, what is needed is an improved method and system for sealing a desalter entrance bushing. However, in view of the art considered as a whole at the time the present invention was made, it was not obvious to those of ordinary skill in the field of this invention how the shortcomings of the prior art could be overcome.

[0008] All referenced publications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Furthermore, where a definition or use of a term in a reference, which is incorporated by reference herein, is inconsistent or contrary to the definition of that term provided herein, the definition of that term provided herein applies and the definition of that term in the reference does not apply.

[0009] While certain aspects of conventional technologies have been discussed to facilitate disclosure of the invention, Applicants in no way disclaim these technical aspects, and it is contemplated that the claimed invention may encompass one or more of the conventional technical aspects discussed herein.

[0010] The present invention may address one or more of the problems and deficiencies of the prior art discussed above. However, it is contemplated that the invention may prove useful in addressing other problems and deficiencies in a number of technical areas. Therefore, the claimed invention should not necessarily be construed as limited to addressing any of the particular problems or deficiencies discussed herein.

[0011] In this specification, where a document, act or item of knowledge is referred to or discussed, this reference or discussion is not an admission that the document, act or item of knowledge or any combination thereof was at the priority date, publicly available, known to the public, part of common general knowledge, or otherwise constitutes prior art under the applicable statutory provisions; or is known to be relevant to an attempt to solve any problem with which this specification is concerned.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] The long-standing but heretofore unfulfilled need for an improved method and system for sealing a desalter entrance bushing is now met by a new, useful, and nonobvious invention.

[0013] The novel structure includes a desalter entrance bushing assembly, comprising an insulating rod, a biasing component, a hub nut, and a flange. The insulating rod has a tapered sealing surface residing between a proximal end and a distal end and a shoulder proximally located relative to the tapered sealing surface. The shoulder has a diameter greater than the diameter of an adjacent proximal section of the insulating rod. In some embodiments an angle is established by the shoulder of the insulating rod and the adjacent proximal section of the insulating rod that is approximately 90 degrees.

[0014] The biasing component has a through hole with an inner diameter smaller than the shoulder of the insulating rod and larger than the diameter of the proximal section of the insulating rod adjacent to the shoulder. In some embodiments, the biasing component is configured to provide a force of at least 350 PSI to the shoulder of the insulating rod when the hub nut is tightened to the flange under a predetermined torque of at least 50 ft/lb.

[0015] The hub nut includes a thread disposed on an external surface of the hub nut, a through hole configured to receive at least a portion of the insulating rod, a spring receiving area within the through hole, and a spring seat extending inwardly within the through hole. The spring seat provides a platform for engaging the biasing component. In some embodiments, an angle is established by spring seat and an internal surface of the hub nut that is approximately 90 degrees. In some embodiments, the distance between the spring seat and the distal starting position of the thread on the hub nut is greater than the longitudinal extent of the biasing component when the biasing component is in a fully compressed configuration.

[0016] The flange has a central aperture. The central aperture includes a threaded proximal portion configured to threadedly receive the thread on the hub nut and a tapered sealing surface complementary to the sealing surface of the insulating rod.

[0017] When the hub nut is threaded into the flange, the biasing component applies an additional force to maintain a seal between the sealing surface of the insulating rod and the sealing surface of the flange. The force is at least approximately 350 PSI when the hub nut is tightened to the flange under a predetermined torque of at least approximately 50 ft/lb.

[0018] The method of the present invention comprises creating and maintaining a seal between an insulating rod and a flange in a desalter entrance bushing assembly. The method includes providing the insulating rod, hub nut, biasing component, and flange. The insulating rod includes a tapered sealing surface residing between a proximal end and a distal end and a shoulder proximally located relative to the tapered sealing surface. In some embodiments, the angle established by the shoulder

of the insulating rod and the adjacent proximal section of the insulating rod is approximately 90 degrees.

[0019] The hub nut includes a thread disposed on an external surface of the hub nut, a through hole configured to receive at least a portion of the insulating rod, and a spring seat extending inwardly within the through hole. In some embodiments, the angle established by the spring seat and an internal surface of the hub nut is approximately 90 degrees.

[0020] The biasing component is configured to reside at least partially within the hub nut. In some embodiments, the distance between the spring seat and the distal starting position of the thread on the hub nut is greater than the longitudinal extent of the biasing component when the biasing component is in a fully compressed configuration.

[0021] The method further includes inserting the insulating rod into a central aperture in the flange until the sealing surface of the insulating rod contacts a complementary sealing surface of the flange. The hub nut, with the biasing component residing within the through hole in the hub nut, is then threaded into the central aperture in the flange. As a result, the biasing component contacts both the spring seat in the hub nut and the shoulder on the insulating rod when the hub nut. The hub nut is secured into the central aperture in the flange to a predetermined torque

[0022] In some embodiments, the biasing component is configured to provide a force of at least 350 PSI to the shoulder of the insulating rod when the hub nut is tightened to the predetermined torque. In some embodiments, the predetermined torque is at least 50 ft/lb.

[0023] These and other important objects, advantages, and features of the invention will become clear as this disclosure proceeds.

[0024] The invention accordingly comprises the features of construction, combination of elements, and arrangement of parts that will be exemplified in the disclosure set forth hereinafter and the scope of the invention will be indicated in the claims.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] For a fuller understanding of the invention, reference should be made to the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0026] FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a prior art desalter entrance bushing.

[0027] FIG. 1B is a cross-sectional view of a prior art desalter entrance bushing.

[0028] FIG. 1C is a close-up cross-sectional view of a prior art insulating rod.

[0029] FIG. 1D is cross-sectional view of a prior art hub nut used to secure the insulating rod to the flange.

[0030] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the present invention.

[0031] FIG. 3 is an exploded view of an embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] FIG. 5 is a close-up cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the insulating rod.

[0034] FIG. 6 is a close-up perspective view of an embodiment of the biasing component.

[0035] FIG. 7 is a close-up cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the hub nut.

[0036] FIG. 8 is a close-up cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the flange. It should be noted that the internal thread in the central aperture is not depicted to improve clarity of the figure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0037] In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof, and within which are shown by way of illustration specific embodiments by which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized, and structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

[0038] As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. As used in this specification and the appended claims, the term “or” is generally employed in its sense including “and/or” unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

[0039] The phrases “in some embodiments,” “according to some embodiments,” “in the embodiments shown,” “in other embodiments,” and the like generally mean the particular feature, structure, or characteristic following the phrase is included in at least one implementation. In addition, such phrases do not necessarily refer to the same embodiments or different embodiments.

[0040] It is to be understood, even if it is not always explicitly stated that all numerical designations are preceded by the term “about” or “approximately.” As used herein, “about” or “approximately” refers to being within an acceptable error range for the particular value as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, which will depend in part on how the value is measured or determined. For example, the term “about” or “approximately” may refer to $\pm 10\%$ of the numerical or within a range that is generally deemed equivalent within the field of the invention.

[0041] The present invention includes a system and method for improving and maintaining the seal between an insulating rod and a flange of a desalter entrance bushing. Referring now to FIGS. 2-4, the system of the present invention includes desalter entrance bushing assembly **110**. Bushing assembly **110** includes insulating rod **112**, flange **116**, hub nut **118**, and biasing component **124**. In some embodiments, bushing assembly **110** further includes conducting rod **111**, which is secured within an internal channel **113** of insulating rod **112**.

[0042] The inclusion of biasing component **125** is configured to apply a spring force onto insulating rod **112** to further compress tapered sealing surface **120** of insulating rod **112** into an interference fit with a tapered sealing surface **122** of flange **116**. Thus, biasing component **125** prevents the failure of the seal between sealing surfaces **120** and **122** that would typically occur.

[0043] In some embodiments, the sealing surfaces **120** and **122** of insulating rod **112** and flange **116**, respectively, remain generally unchanged in comparison to prior art assemblies **10**. However, the degree of taper of each sealing surface **120** and **122** can be modified so long as the degree of taper are complementary to create a seal through an interference fit. Moreover, sealing surfaces **120** and **122** can have alternatively shaped surfaces so long as they are complementary to create a seal through an interference fit.

[0044] To ensure a sufficient interference fit, insulating rod, or at least sealing surface **120** is comprised of a material sufficient to create an interference fit with flange **116**. In some embodiments, the material is sufficiently compressible to create an interference fit with flange **116**. A non-limiting example is PTFE Teflon. In addition, or alternatively, flange **116**, or at least sealing surface **122**, is comprised of a material sufficient to create an interference fit with insulating rod **112**. In some embodiments, the material is sufficiently compressible to create an interference fit with insulating rod **112**.

[0045] As best depicted in FIGS. 3-5, insulating rod **112** includes tapered sealing surface **120** transitioning to annular extension **123** and to shoulder **126** moving in a proximal direction. Shoulder **126** could be separated from sealing surface **120** rather than being integrated through annular extension **123**. In addition, shoulder **126** can extend fully around the circumference of insulating rod **112** or partially around the circumference of insulating rod **112**, thereby establishing a series of discontinuous semi-circular arcs extending about the circumference of insulating rod **112**.

[0046] As best depicted in FIG. 5, shoulder **126** establishes a generally 90-degree angle with the outer surface of insulating rod **112**. In some embodiments, shoulder **126** establishes an angle with the outer surface of insulating rod **112** that is less than 90 degrees, but sufficient to retain biasing component **125** on shoulder **126** when biasing component **125** is compressed. In some embodiments, shoulder **126** establishes an angle with the outer surface of insulating rod **112** that is

sufficient to retain biasing component **125** on shoulder **126** when biasing component **125** is compressed.

[0047] Shoulder **126** has a lateral expanse sufficient to function as a platform for biasing component **125** as depicted in FIG. **4**. In some embodiments, the lateral expanse, i.e., the outer diameter of shoulder **126** is equal to or greater than the outer diameter of biasing component **125**.

[0048] As shown in FIG. **6**, biasing component **125** has a generally annular cross-sectional shape with an inner diameter large enough to accommodate insulating rod **112**. However, biasing components with alternative cross-sectional shapes can be used so long as the biasing component can fit between the outer surface of insulating rod **112** and the inner surface of hub nut **118**.

[0049] In some embodiments, biasing component **125** is a flat coil spring. However, alternative spring designs can be used. Biasing component **125** is configured to apply a force of at least approximately 350 PSI to shoulder **126** when hub nut **118** is tightened to flange **116** under a predetermined torque of approximately 50 ft/lb.

[0050] Referring now to FIGS. **4** and **7**, hub nut **118** has distal section **131** and proximal section **134**. Distal section **131** has an internal diameter greater than or equal to the outer diameter of biasing component **125** thereby establishing a spring receiving area **132** within hub nut **118**.

[0051] Distal section **131** further includes a length extending from spring seat **124** towards distal end **119** of hub nut **118**. The length of spring receiving area **132** is sufficiently long to accommodate biasing component **125** in a fully compressed configuration and allow thread **130** of hub nut **118** to engage threaded aperture **114** in flange **116**. Put another way, the distance between spring seat **124** and the distal starting position of thread **130** is greater than the longitudinal extent of biasing component **125** when in a fully compressed configuration.

[0052] Seat **124** effectively separates distal section **131** from proximal section **134**. As depicted, seat **124** extends fully around the internal circumference of spring receiving area **132**. However, seat **124** can extend partially around the internal circumference of spring receiving area **132**, thereby establishing a series of discontinuous semi-circular arcs extending about the internal circumference of spring receiving area **132**.

[0053] Seat **124** establishes an angle of approximately 90 degrees with the inner surface of distal section **131** of hub nut **118**. In some embodiments, seat **124** establishes an angle with the inner surface of distal section **131** of hub nut **118** that is less than 90 degrees, but sufficient to retain biasing component **125** on seat **124** when biasing component **125** is compressed. In some embodiments, the angle is sufficient to retain biasing component **125** on seat **124** when biasing component **125** is compressed.

[0054] Seat **124** has an inward lateral expanse sufficient to function as a platform for biasing component **125** as depicted in FIG. **4**. In some embodiments, the inward lateral expanse is equal to or greater than the difference between the inner radius and outer radius of biasing component **125**.

[0055] Moving proximally from seat **124**, proximal section **134** of hub nut **118** has an inner diameter approximately equal to or slightly larger than the outer diameter of insulating rod **112**. The clearance between the inner diameter of hub nut **118** at proximal section **134** is less than the difference between the inner radius and outer radius of biasing component **125**. The minimal clearance ensures that biasing component **125** does not pass between insulating rod **112** and hub nut **118**.

[0056] As previously noted, hub nut **118** further includes thread **130** on the external surface of hub nut **118**. In some embodiments, thread **130** is proximate distal end **119** and extends towards proximal section **134**. In some embodiments, thread **130** extends generally along the majority or the entire length of distal section **131**. Thread **130** is configured to engage the threaded receipt **114** in flange **116**.

[0057] Hub nut **118** further includes tool engageable surfaces **138** proximate proximal end. The tool engageable surfaces may include one or more planar surfaces to allow a user to grasp hub nut **118** with a tool such as a pair of pliers, a wrench, socket, etc. Tool engageable surfaces **138** can be

planar surfaces arranged about the circumference of the outer surface of hub nut **118**.

[0058] Flange **116** includes central aperture **114** for receiving insulating rod **112** and at least a portion of hub nut **118**. Aperture **114** includes proximal portion **140** sized to receive hub nut **118** and distal portion **142** configured to create a seal with insulating rod **112**. Distal portion **142** includes sealing surface **122**. Sealing surface **122** tapers inwardly moving in a distal direction and has a size and shape complementary to sealing surface **120** on insulating rod **112** to create a fluid tight seal. While sealing surface **122** is depicted as a tapered annular shape, alternative shapes can be used so long as the shape is complementary to sealing surface **120** such that a fluid tight seal can be created.

[0059] Proximal portion **140** has an inner diameter that is sized to accommodate hub nut **118** with biasing component **125** residing within hub nut **118**. Thus, the inner diameter of proximal portion **140** is equal to or slightly larger than the outer diameter of hub nut **118**. In addition, proximal portion **140** of aperture **114** is threaded such that thread **130** on hub nut **118** can threadedly engage aperture **114**. In some embodiments, threaded proximal portion **140** has a length that is equal to or greater than the longitudinal expanse of thread **130** along the longitudinal axis of hub nut **118**.

[0060] Flange **116** further includes a sealing surface **122** located distally from thread receipt. As previously noted, the sealing surface **122** has a shape complementary to sealing surface **120** of insulating rod **112** and a material sufficient to create the seal, such as a compressible material.

[0061] As best depicted in FIGS. 2-3, flange **116** further includes a series of apertures **144** for receiving bolts (not shown) that secure flange **116** to the desalter. Apertures **144** may be equidistantly spaced around aperture **114**.

[0062] The method of the present invention comprises creating and maintaining a seal between an insulating rod and a flange in a desalter entrance bushing assembly. The method includes providing the insulating rod, hub nut, biasing component, and flange. Said provided components are in accordance with any of the embodiments described above.

[0063] The method further includes inserting the insulating rod into the central aperture in the flange until the sealing surface of the insulating rod contacts the complementary sealing surface of the flange. The hub nut, with the biasing component residing within the through hole in the hub nut, is then threaded into the central aperture in the flange. As a result, the biasing component contacts both the spring seat in the hub nut and the shoulder on the insulating rod when the hub nut. The hub nut is secured into the central aperture in the flange to a predetermined torque

[0064] In some embodiments, the biasing component is configured to provide a force of at least 350 PSI to the shoulder of the insulating rod when the hub nut is tightened to the predetermined torque. In some embodiments, the predetermined torque is at least 50 ft/lb.

[0065] The advantages set forth above, and those made apparent from the foregoing description, are efficiently attained. Since certain changes may be made in the above construction without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matters contained in the foregoing description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

[0066] It is also to be understood that the following claims are intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described, and all statements of the scope of the invention that, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

Claims

1. A desalter entrance bushing assembly, comprising: an insulating rod; a hub nut, wherein the hub nut is in communication with the insulating rod and further includes a thread disposed on a surface of the hub nut; a biasing component in communication with the insulating rod and the hub nut; a flange with an aperture, wherein the aperture includes: a threaded portion configured to threadedly receive the thread on the hub nut; a sealing surface configured to create a seal with the insulating

- rod; wherein the biasing component applies an additional force to maintain the seal between the insulating rod and the sealing surface of the flange when the hub nut is threaded to the flange.
2. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the insulating rod further includes a shoulder creating an angle with an adjacent proximal section of the insulating rod that is approximately 90 degrees.
 3. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the hub nut further includes a spring seat creating an angle with an internal surface of the hub nut that is approximately 90 degrees.
 4. The assembly of claim 3, wherein a distance between the spring seat in the hub nut and a distal starting position of the thread on the hub nut is greater than a longitudinal extent of the biasing component when the biasing component is in a fully compressed configuration.
 5. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the biasing component is configured to provide a force of at least 350 PSI onto the insulating rod when the hub nut is tightened to the flange under a predetermined torque of at least 50 ft/lb.
 6. A desalter entrance bushing assembly, comprising: an insulating rod having a sealing surface residing between a proximal end and a distal end; a flange with an aperture for receiving the insulating rod, wherein the aperture includes a sealing surface complementary to the sealing surface of the insulating rod; a hub nut configured to engage the flange; and a biasing component configured to reside at least partially within the hub nut, wherein the biasing component applies a force to maintain a seal between the sealing surface of the insulating rod and the sealing surface of the flange when the hub nut engages the flange.
 7. The assembly of claim 6, wherein the insulating rod further includes a shoulder creating an angle with an adjacent proximal section of the insulating rod that is approximately 90 degrees.
 8. The assembly of claim 6, wherein the hub nut is configured to threadedly engage the flange and includes a spring seat.
 9. The assembly of claim 8, wherein an angle established by the spring seat and an internal surface of the hub nut is approximately 90 degrees.
 10. The assembly of claim 8, wherein a distance between the spring seat and a distal starting position of a thread on the hub nut is greater than a longitudinal extent of the biasing component when the biasing component is in a fully compressed configuration.
 11. The assembly of claim 6, the biasing component is configured to provide a force of at least 350 PSI onto the insulating rod when the hub nut is secured to the flange.
 12. A method of maintaining a seal between an insulating rod and a flange in a desalter entrance bushing assembly, comprising: acquiring the insulating rod, wherein the insulating rod includes a sealing surface residing between a proximal end and a distal end; acquiring a hub nut, wherein the hub nut is configured to engage the flange; acquiring a biasing component, wherein the biasing component is configured to apply a force to maintain a seal between the sealing surface of the insulating rod and the sealing surface of the flange when the hub nut is secured to the flange; inserting the insulating rod into an aperture in the flange until the sealing surface of the insulating rod contacts a complementary sealing surface of the flange; and securing the hub nut to the flange, thereby causing the biasing component to apply the force to maintain the seal between the sealing surface of the insulating rod and the sealing surface of the flange.
 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the insulating rod further includes a shoulder creating an angle with an adjacent proximal section of the insulating rod that is approximately 90 degrees.
 14. The method of claim 12, wherein the hub nut further includes a spring seat creating an angle with an internal surface of the hub nut that is approximately 90 degrees.
 15. The method of claim 12, wherein the biasing component is configured to provide a force of at least 350 PSI to the shoulder of the insulating rod when the hub nut is secured to the flange.
 16. The method of claim 12, wherein securing the hub nut to the flange includes threading the hub nut to the flange.
 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the biasing component is configured to provide a force of at least 350 PSI onto the insulating rod when the hub nut is tightened to the flange under a

predetermined torque of at least 50 ft/lb.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the hub nut further includes a spring seat and a distance between the spring seat and a distal starting position of a thread on the hub nut is greater than a longitudinal extent of the biasing component when the biasing component is in a fully compressed configuration.
