

Non-Condensing Turbine

INTRODUCTION

The steam turbine, like any other high grade machine, requires, for sustained efficiency and continuity of operation, a reasonable minimum of care and attention on the part of the operator. In order that the unit may receive such care and attention, it is necessary that the operators be come familiar, not only with the mechanical structure of the various parts of the turbine, but also with their purpose, and, in a general way, with the reasons why they are so designed. The following brief instructions have been prepared as an aid to the attainment of this desired information and it is hoped that they may be found to be broad enough in scope for that purpose.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This is a combination impulse and reaction turbine designed for high operating efficiencies. The exact steam conditions with which it is intended to operate, the normal speed, and the maximum load are given on the Title Page of the Instruction Book.

The construction of the entire turbine is shown in the longitudinal section photograph. (It should be noted that this illustration shows a side view below the horizontal centerline and a longitudinal section above the centerline.)

The blade path includes an impulse element (either Curtis or Rateau) followed by reaction blading. The exact blade arrangement and the number of stages or rows are given on the Title Page. The steam is partially expanded in the main nozzles, and after passing through the impulse stage is expanded through the reaction blading and then passes out through the exhaust.

Depending on the size of the machine, one or more openings may be provided in the cylinder through which steam can be extracted, if desired, for feed water heating or process work. The sizes of these openings, when provided, are given on the outline drawing. Extraction at these points is, of course, not controlled automatically. Hence the pressures and quantities of the extracted steam are determined by the load being carried by the turbine.

CYLINDER

The cylinder is split in a horizontal plane through the axis so as to form a base and cover. A complete inspection can, therefore, be made by removing the cover only, and the base need not be disturbed after installation.

This turbine has no bedplate. The cylinder is supported by four arms (or lugs) which are cast integrally at the top of the base, thus locating the point of support as closely as possible to the horizontal centerline. These arms rest on separate pedestals. Transverse keys, one attached to the bottom of each arm by a single sleeve type dowel and free to slide in its keyway cut in the pedestal, maintain the correct axial position of the cylinder with respect to the pedestals but allow free expansion in a transverse direction. Vertical keys between the cylinder and each pedestal definitely locate the cylinder in a transverse direction but allow free expansion axially and vertically. Any tendency of the

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cylinder to rise off the pedestals is limited by a stud bolt through each arm. These bolts are placed inside the sleeve type dowels and are fitted with ample clearance under the nut and around the bolt to allow free movement of the cylinder arms in response to temperature changes.

The exhaust end pedestal is anchored to the foundation and serves to anchor the entire unit. The inlet end pedestal is free to slide axially on its base but is held against transverse movement by an axial key, placed on the longitudinal center line, between it and the base. Any tendency to tilt is limited by side gibs which are fitted with ample clearance to allow free movement axially.

ROTOR

The turbine rotor is made from a solid steel forging. It is connected to the generator field by a rigid coupling, and the complete rotating element is carried in three bearings; that is, the exhaust end (or #2) turbine bearing carries also a portion of the generator field.

CONTROL

The control and oil system diagram shows the various parts of the control system and their relation to one another. The detail operation of each particular part is described in its respective leaflet.

Enough oil should be provided so that when the turbine is running at full speed the oil level in the reservoir, as shown by the gauge, is within the limits given on the indicator plate. Although there is a strainer in the oil system, it is desirable as a precaution to strain the oil through a fine mesh screen or cloth just before putting it into the reservoir.

The amount of water circulated through the oil cooler should be regulated to maintain the temperature of the oil leaving the cooler between 100 and 110°F. The correct criterion of oil cooler water supply is, of course, the temperature of the oil leaving the hottest bearing. This temperature will vary with different units and operating conditions. However, in general, oil return temperatures of 140 to 160°F. are considered good practice. When starting a turbine, the oil cooler water should not be turned on until the oil temperature has increased to the approximate limits given above.