

文章编号: 1000-8241(2019)03-0345-04

油气管道穿孔封堵用软质捆绑卡具的设计

姜修才 贾志方 曹文明 苏彦杰 史左辉

中国石油管道局工程有限公司维抢修分公司

摘要: 在油气管道的长久运行过程中,受自然、人为等不可预见因素影响,不可避免地会发生管道突发性穿孔泄漏事故。为了最大限度降低事故引起的损失,利用软性绑带能够快速勒紧束扎的特性,结合橡胶件压缩密封的原理,开发出一种能够在管道存在微正压、微泄漏的情况下临时堵漏的软质捆绑卡具。相比刚性卡具,软质捆绑卡具有轻质、可变形、不剥防腐层、成本低、安装快速等优点。对完成临时封堵的管道辅以钢制凸形套袖管件,更能实现快速、低成本的永久修复。在试验台进行了软质捆绑卡具的动态堵漏测试试验,结果表明:软质捆绑卡具安装方便、承压能力强、安全可靠,为油气管道泄漏的安全、快速、低成本维抢修提供了有力支撑。(图3,表1,参21)

关键词: 油气管道; 管道穿孔; 带压封堵; 软质捆绑卡具; 临时修复; 永久修复

中图分类号: TE973

文献标识码: A

DOI: 10.6047/j.issn.1000-8241.2019.03.017

Design of flexible fixture used for plugging the perforations in oil and gas pipelines

JIANG Xiucui, JIA Zhifang, CAO Wenming, SU Yanjie, SHI Zuohui

Maintenance and Emergency Repair Company, China Petroleum Pipeline Engineering Co. Ltd.

Abstract: In the long running process of oil and gas pipelines, the accidents of sudden perforation leakage inevitably happen to the pipelines due to the influence of unpredictable factors, such as natural and artificial factors. In order to minimize the loss caused by the accidents, a flexible fixture used for temporarily plugging the pipeline micro-leakage under slightly positive pressure was developed in this paper based on the fast tightening and binding characteristics of soft straps, combined with the compression sealing principle of the rubber pieces. Compared with rigid clamps, flexible fixtures are more advantageous with light weight, deformable property, non-stripping anti corrosion coating, low cost and quick installation. If the pipeline which has been temporarily plugged is equipped with the protruding sleeve steel pipe fittings, its permanent repair will be realized rapidly at low cost. In addition, dynamic plugging tests were carried out on the flexible fixture at the test bench. It is shown that the flexible fixture is characterized by convenient installation, high bearing capacity, safety and reliability. The research results provide the powerful support for the low-cost, safe and rapid maintenance and emergency repair of oil and gas pipeline leakage. (3 Figures, 1 Table, 21 References)

Key words: oil and gas pipelines, pipeline perforations, pressure plugging, flexible fixture, temporary repair, permanent repair

在油气管道的全生命周期运行过程中,不可避免地会发生突发性穿孔泄漏事故^[1-2]。随着经济的发展,管道建设向着大口径、高压力的方向迈进^[3],例如西气东输二线、三线最大口径达到1 219 mm,最大压力达到12 MPa,给管道穿孔泄漏抢修带来了更大的挑战。通常情况下,穿孔管道的堵漏工艺是:先及时关阀断源并稀释驱散气体,再置换清空管道内的介质^[4-5],继而

实施补焊或换管作业^[6-8]。整个抢险准备过程实施周期长,无论是对下游用户还是运营单位都难免造成较大的经济损失^[9-10]。

采用非焊接的软质捆绑卡具^[11-13]在管道不完全降压停输、不清空介质的条件下封堵管道穿孔,既能实现临时堵漏、避免油气过大范围扩散,又可与异形管件(凸形套袖)配合使用,实现对管道的永久修复。基于

此,展开了油气管道穿孔封堵用软质捆绑卡具的设计研究和试验验证工作。

1 软质捆绑卡具设计

1.1 结构组成

软质捆绑卡具(图1)主要由压紧钢块、软胶密封垫、软性纤维束缚带及机械收紧卡子组成。在软质捆绑卡具中,压紧钢块与软胶密封垫直接粘连成一体,共同构成堵漏胶块结构。压紧钢块材质选用钢制金属,其与软胶密封垫的粘接面呈弧形,弧度与所需堵漏的管道外径相匹配。在压紧钢块与软性纤维束缚带接触面上开具多排有益于下弧面压缩变形的横槽,并在两侧开具可对软性束缚带限位的凸肩结构,以利于钢块对软胶密封垫压紧。软胶密封垫的形状以圆形或矩形为宜,尺寸需大于管道穿孔,材质选用有利于弥合密封的硅胶或丁腈橡胶。软性纤维束缚带与机械收紧卡子通过改造大型货车或货船用的快速拉紧器^[14]实现,其操作方便、价格低廉,而且能够为堵漏时软胶密封垫变形提供足够压紧力。

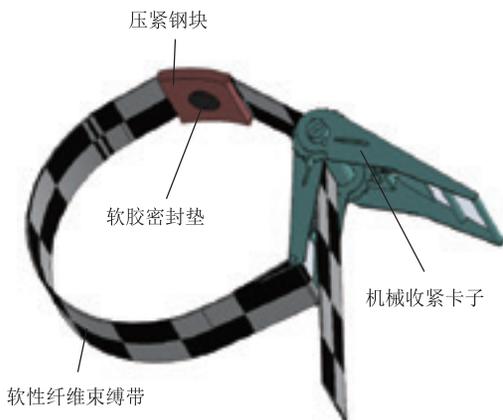


图1 软质捆绑卡具结构示意图

1.2 工作原理

软质捆绑卡具的总质量小于10 kg,适用于石油、天然气、成品油、水等介质输送管道的封堵,可以封堵管径为159~1 524 mm、穿孔孔径小于20 mm的管道,堵漏耐压不超过10 MPa,整体安装操作时间小于1 h。在此,以10 MPa 满压管道发生孔径20 mm 泄漏穿孔^[15-18]为例,计算管道无降压泄漏时穿孔的对外冲击力为3 140 N。而现场会在停输或微正压的状态下应用软质捆绑卡具进行堵漏处置,在泄漏穿孔处施加大于3 200 N的压紧力,堵漏完成后,当管道再恢复至满

压或部分压力状态时,不会再发生泄漏。

使用软质捆绑卡具时,使软性纤维束缚带与压紧钢块上部预留的凸肩槽相匹配,并绕过穿孔泄漏的管道形成闭环整体,通过拉压两个方向对机械收紧卡子施力,继而收紧软带,在自锁机构的配合下不断地将更大的力传递至软胶密封垫上,实现堵漏(图2)。同时,只要保证软性纤维束缚带足够长,便可以实现一件软质捆绑卡具在不同管径管道上的应用,实用性、方便性大大增强。

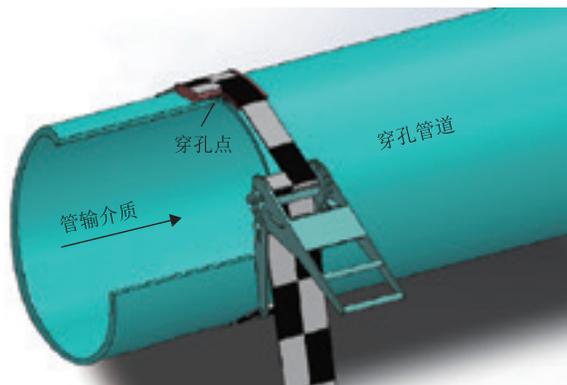


图2 软质捆绑卡具工作原理示意图

1.3 技术特点与优势

(1)具有快速的临时堵漏能力。管道泄漏后临时停输降压,待管道降至微正压,抢险作业人员即可安装软质捆绑卡具,在1 h内完成临时堵漏,堵漏后管道即可快速恢复运营压力至5 MPa以上。该技术可以最短时间恢复管道运行,最大限度减少管道停输造成的损失,同时为下一步管道抢修(换管或包焊)争取时间、创造条件。

(2)适用于多种规格口径以及发生部分变形的管道。泄漏的原正圆形管道发生椭圆或一定程度的非圆变形时,软质捆绑卡具因其质软所具有的拟形特性,使其仍能完成临时泄漏点的绑卡;当堵漏不同口径的穿孔管道时,亦可通过变换软性纤维束缚带的长短来实现;当应用软性捆绑卡具临时堵漏时,不需要剥除穿孔管道外的防腐层。这些特点是很多刚性卡具所不具备的^[19]。

(3)易于拓展实现永久修复应用。借鉴PRCI《新版管道修复手册》^[20]中焊道或法兰泄漏维修用环形焊缝典型套袖和接头维修用典型套袖的凸形结构,并将其拓展成可包焊软质捆绑卡具的凸形套袖(图3),在完成临时堵漏的情况下,依据管道运营单位需求选择是否包焊凸形套袖进行泄漏点永久修复^[21]。

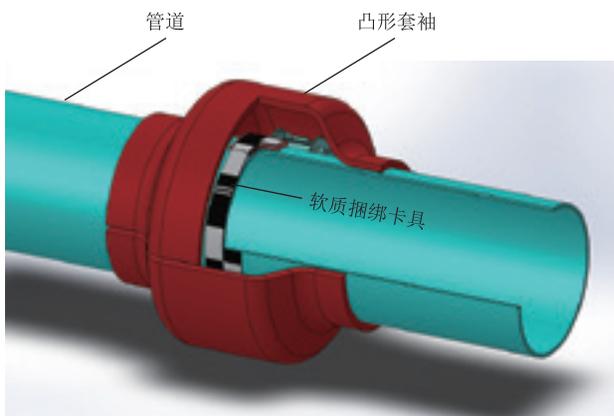


图3 软质捆绑卡具与凸形套袖配合应用实现永久修复模拟图

2 试验验证

开展软质捆绑卡具的动态堵漏测试试验,并记录相关测试数据(表1)。以水为管输介质,试验管道管径为355 mm,管道穿孔孔径为20 mm,微正压动态喷射泄漏,动态注压水泵最高可升压16 MPa,安装操作人员两人。经试验验证,软质捆绑卡具指标达到了预期目标,最大承压、单体质量、单次安装时间比预期要好,具有很高的操作便捷性。

表1 软质捆绑卡具的动态堵漏测试试验数据

最大承压/ MPa	单体质量/ kg	单次安装时间/ s	现场工作温度/ ℃
8.0~12.0	5.4	260~510	26

3 结束语

软质捆绑卡具提供了一种快速封堵油气管道穿孔泄漏的工艺方法,该方法基于橡胶压缩密封原理,进行了创新设计开发,以最简单、最直接、最有效的方式实现了穿孔油气管道堵漏,其作业时间短、恢复承压高,极大地降低了管道运营损失。若再与凸形套袖拓展结合,则可以较低的成本实现管道永久修复。软质捆绑卡具作为一种封堵管道穿孔的典型装备,易于在各类油气管道穿孔泄漏事故中推广应用。

参考文献:

[1] 宋成立,付安庆,林冠发,等.某油田地面管线腐蚀穿孔分析与治理[J].焊管,2016,39(2):56-59.
SONG C L, FU A Q, LIN G F, et al. Surface pipeline corrosion perforation analysis of an oil field and its protective measures[J].

Weld Pipe and Tube, 2016, 39(2):56-59.

- [2] 朱圣平,李方圆,江涛.天然气管道腐蚀穿孔成因分析[J].管道技术与设备,2014(1):39-41.
ZHU S P, LI F Y, JIANG T. Analysis of natural gas pipeline perforation by corrosion[J]. Pipeline Technique and Equipment, 2014(1):39-41.
- [3] 向波.西气东输二线管道设计的主要特点[J].天然气与石油,2008,26(3):1-5.
XIANG B. Design characteristics of "West-to-East" Gas Pipeline II[J]. Natural Gas and Oil, 2008, 26(3):1-5.
- [4] 肖子云.天然气管道泄漏原因分析及防范处置对策[J].河北公安警察职业学院报,2016,16(1):45-47.
XIAO Z Y. Natural gas pipeline leakage reason analysis and disposal measures to prevent[J]. Journal of Hebei Vocational College of Public Security Police, 2016, 16(1):45-47.
- [5] 彭趣,廖柯熹,刘奎荣,等.元托帽沟输油管道泄漏事故后果分析[J].油气田地面工程,2016,35(1):27-29.
PENG Q, LIAO K X, LIU K R, et al. Analysis on leakage consequence of Yuantuomao River Oil Pipelines[J]. Oil-Gas Field Surface Engineering, 2016, 35(1):27-29.
- [6] 李旦,杜旭峰.输油管道漏油带压焊接技术探讨[J].中国石油和化工标准与质量,2012,32(6):74.
LI D, DU X F. Oil pipeline leak with pressure welding technique[J]. China Petroleum and Chemical Standard and Quality, 2012, 32(6):74.
- [7] 王友义,魏立新,吴迪,等.输油管道补板焊接修复结构有限元分析[J].化工机械,2016,43(4):522-525.
WANG Y Y, WEI L X, WU D, et al. Finite element analysis of plate's welding repair structure in oil pipeline[J]. Chemical Engineering & Machinery, 2016, 43(4):522-525.
- [8] 陈建平,赵新峰,常洪春,等.油气管道施工焊接质量管理措施[J].电焊机,2014,44(11):21-24.
CHEN J P, ZHAO X F, CHANG H C, et al. Research on welding quality management measures for oil and gas pipeline construction[J]. Electric Welding Machine, 2014, 44(11):21-24.
- [9] 刘国华,赵立奇.输油管道泄漏损失量的评估方法[J].油气储运,2013,32(6):672-674.
LIU G H, ZHAO L Q. Assessment of leakage volume in oil pipeline[J]. Oil & Gas Storage and Transportation, 2013, 32(6):672-674.

- [10] 柳长森,郭建华,金浩,等.基于WSR方法论的企业安全风险管控模式研究——“11·22”中石化管道泄漏爆炸事故案例分析[J].管理评论,2017,29(1):265-272.
LIU C S, GUO J H, JIN H, et al. Research on the safety risk management and control model for enterprise based on WSR methodology—case analysis of “11·22” Sinopec oil pipeline leakage and explosion accident[J]. Management Review, 2017, 29(1):265-272.
- [11] 吕百龄,刘登祥,李和平.实用橡胶手册[M].北京:化学工业出版社,2010:686.
LYU B L, LIU D X, LI H P. Practical manual of rubber[M]. Beijing: Chemical Industry Press, 2010: 686.
- [12] 姜修才,赵东辉,陶伟莉,等.夹具:ZL201530265485.2[P].2016-01-06.
JIANG X C, ZHAO D H, TAO W L, et al. Fixture: ZL201530265485.2[P]. 2016-01-06.
- [13] 高李,梁政.高压管道抢修卡具的优化设计[J].油气储运,2013,32(7):740-744.
GAO L, LIANG Z. Optimized design of clamps for rush-repair of high-pressure pipeline[J]. Oil & Gas Storage and Transportation, 2013, 32(7):740-744.
- [14] 阮卜琴.一种自动收带拉紧器:ZL200910262602.3[P].2012-11-21.
RUAN B Q. An automatic belt tensioning device: ZL200910262602.3[P]. 2012-11-21.
- [15] 付建民,赵振洋,陈国明,等.液相管道流量与压力对小孔泄漏速率的影响[J].石油学报,2016,37(2):257-265.
FU J M, ZHAO Z Y, CHEN G M, et al. Influences of liquid pipeline flow and pressure on small-hole leakage rate[J]. Acta Petrolei Sinica, 2016, 37(2):257-265.
- [16] 黄有波,吕淑然.FDS模拟小孔径喷射火特性的有效性研究[J].消防科学与技术,2016,35(2):162-165.
HUANG Y B, LYU S R. Effectiveness study of FDS software simulated gas pipeline small leak hole jet fire[J]. Fire Science & Technology, 2016, 35(2):162-165.
- [17] HOU Q, JIAO W. Improved FDS analysis for the atmospheric impact of natural gas leakage and diffusion[J]. Journal of Computational Information Systems, 2011, 7(13):4702-4709.
- [18] 冯文兴,王兆芹,程五一.高压输气管道小孔与大孔泄漏模型的分析比较[J].安全与环境工程,2009,16(4):108-110.
FENG W X, WANG Z Q, CHENG W Y. Analysis of the nozzle model and hole model associated with high-pressure natural gas pipeline leakage[J]. Safety and Environmental Engineering, 2009, 16(4):108-110.
- [19] 罗强,廖如超,张海涛,等.燃气管道导流焊接式带压堵漏装置的研究[J].煤气与热力,2015,35(10):26-31.
LUO Q, LIAO R C, ZHANG H T, et al. Study on diversion welded hot plugging device for gas pipeline[J]. Gas & Heat, 2015, 35(10):26-31.
- [20] Pipeline Research Council International. Updated pipeline repair manual: R2269-01R[R/OL].(2006-08-28)[2017-02-13]. <http://www.doc88.com/p-7438992611932.html>.
- [21] 王长罡,姜征锋,卢启春,等.油气管道在役焊接研究进展[J].油气储运,2015,34(6):586-589.
WANG C G, JIANG Z F, LU Q C, et al. Research progress on in-service welding of oil and gas pipeline[J]. Oil & Gas Storage and Transportation, 2015, 34(6):586-589.

(收稿日期:2017-02-15;修回日期:2019-03-14;编辑:李华)

基金项目:国家重点研发计划项目“临海油气管道和陆上终端设施检验评价与安全保障技术”课题“应急处置与安全保障技术研究”,2016YFC0802304。

作者简介:姜修才,男,1983年生,高级工程师,2005年毕业于吉林大学机械工程及自动化专业,现主要从事油气管道维抢修新技术的研究开发工作。地址:河北省廊坊市开发区四海路18号管道维抢修实验室,065001。电话:0316-2076159。Email:jiang_xiucan@163.com