

Trepanning Solves Holemaking Problems For Exotic Metals

by Debbie Dalton

Although newer, exotic metals such as Inconel, Monel, Titanium and Hastalloy offer many important advantages for metalworking industries, manufacturers often waste valuable time, money and materials by not using them efficiently.

Industries that use tube products are particularly at risk. A high proportion of metal is wasted when machining tube from solid bar stock because conventional gun- and spade-drilling methods remove the center section as chips. Many steel mills require minimum processed steel mills require more per pound to high as \$-10,000 more per pound than even tubes, and then may take 6-10 weeks to fill an order. Some mills will not even process certain alloys into tubes because it is not cost-efficient, while tubes in stock often will not meet the dimensions required for a particular job.

Realizing that an inco alloy can cost up to 4000% more per pound than basic carbon steel and that stainless steel can cost up to 750% more, conserving material becomes a necessity.

A solution is trepanning, the method of boring a hole through a solid bar by cutting an annular groove and removing the core and cutting path made by a trepanner.



A close-up of a partially drilled cylinder with an ID above the core and cutting path made by a trepanner.

than conventional drilling, a trepanner can complete a job in less than half the time.

Trepanning is particularly useful with exotic metals. The high cost of these materials makes the process of trepanning more desirable because less of the exotic metal is lost.

Although exotic metals have many attributes, machining can be more difficult. Most industry sources agree that the only method to produce a hole in these materials effectively and efficiently is to trepan. Additionally, it can be more cost-efficient to trepan than to purchase a tube product.

Kathy Rutledge, spokesperson for Boring Specialties, Inc., in Houston, TX, service company in Houston, TX, agrees. "I've heard customers comment with surprise, that it is actually cheaper for them to buy a bar and have us trepan than it is to buy processed tubing. "The primary advantage of trepanning is retrieving the solid core," Ms. Rutledge continues. "One time when we were working with a customer, we utilized the same bar three different times. We started with an 8" OD bar and trepanned a 6 1/2" ID. From the remaining 5" OD core, we trepanned a 3 1/2" ID. Finally, with the remaining 2" OD core, we trepanned a 1 1/2" ID. There was very little waste material."

This solid core can be useful in many ways. Scott Swoverland of Stainless & Alloys in Dallas is one of the beneficiaries of trepanning. He has received a quality-added bonus of a quarter of a cent for each pound of scrap metal. By recycling some of the scrap metal, he has been able to cut lead time and tackle much-needed alternative, but also a distributor can maintain an unlimited and less costly inventory.

By stockpiling a variety of sizes of processed tubing, trepanning can provide a ready-made alternative to the high cost of exotic metals. Trepanning is a cost-effective method of producing holes in exotic metals. It is a process that has been used for many years and is still one of the most efficient ways to produce holes in exotic metals. It is a process that has been used for many years and is still one of the most efficient ways to produce holes in exotic metals.

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Manufacturing

The TREPANNING TECHNIQUE

by Debbie Dalton

Several factors, including the downturn of the oil industry, the closing of several large U.S. tubing manufacturers and competition from foreign manufacturers, have resulted in an increased need for oil industry services to be consolidated into specialized service companies. Companies specializing in trepanning, the method of boring a hole in a solid bar and removing a solid core, are becoming more of a necessity as tool manufacturers cut back on this particular machining technique.

"It is more economical for us to go to a trepanner than to keep staff on the payroll to run our machines," says Rickey Burch, sales manager for Hug Products, Inc., a manufacturer of oil field drilling equipment in Houston which distributes to North and South America.

Many oil tool manufacturing companies have been forced to cut back due to the downturn of the industry. An individual company providing trepanning services only for its own customers cannot trepan cost-efficient because the machinery is never working at a productive capacity.

Hughes Drilling Equipment, also in Houston, sold their trepanning machinery in 1986 because the volume of work did not warrant the additional staff needed to run the machinery, according to E.A. Prochaska, manager of business development for Hughes Tool Company, Tool Joints and Associated Products.

"There's a real need for services such as trepanning to be concentrated in one area," Prochaska said. "By using a service company for trepanning, we can get quality products at a competitive price; therefore, we are able to pass this savings along to our customers."

Service companies which focus on selected services, such as trepanning or spiraling for a broad customer base benefit not only their own customers they benefit the entire industry.

Boring Specialties, Inc., based Houston, is one such company. They have one facility which only does trepanning. By drawing customers to the entire marketplace, as well as other industries, they are working at efficient production. This allows them to provide a turnaround of quality products at a competitive price.

"I first realized this specialized service company early eighties," says president of Boring Specialties, Inc., "Manufacturers that department at full-capacity to succumb to the downturn of the industry suffer. By concentrating on trepanning, we are able to serve our customers better than we could if we were a generalist."

In the past, many companies have been forced to cut back on their trepanning services. By concentrating on trepanning, we are able to serve our customers better than we could if we were a generalist. This allows them to provide a turnaround of quality products at a competitive price.

Trepanning is a unique boring method used by a variety of industries including aerospace, petrochemical, oil and gas, and steel.

Because high-price, non-magnetic metals must be used in drilling to ensure accurate readings from the instrument, trepanning takes a toll on the customer's budget.

Trepanning is a cost-effective method of producing holes in exotic metals. It is a process that has been used for many years and is still one of the most efficient ways to produce holes in exotic metals.

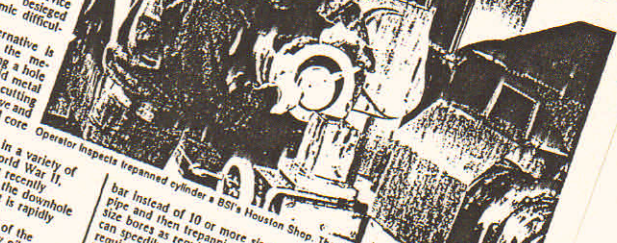
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Trepanning eases contractors' pipe 'pains'



THE RECENT "discovery" of a cost-effective, high quality alternative to produce goods (OCTG) on an offshore oil rig has led to a new breed of contractors and other oilfield service companies beset by economic difficulties. The alternative is trepanning, the method of boring a hole through a solid bar by cutting an annular groove and removing a solid core (see sidebar).

Although used in a variety of industries since World War II, trepanning has only recently become available to the downhole drilling market and it is rapidly gaining in popularity. The current downturn of the oil industry has led to a new breed of contractors and other oilfield service companies beset by economic difficulties. The alternative is trepanning, the method of boring a hole through a solid bar by cutting an annular groove and removing a solid core (see sidebar).

Getting to the core of alloy trepanning

Tubular products in certain stainless and specialty alloys are difficult to find, but trepanned bar is more readily available.

BY DEBBIE DALTON

Since the early 1980s, exotic metals such as Inconel, Monel, titanium, and non-magnetic alloys have proved a necessity in various industries, particularly those that use tubular products. Their usage should continue to grow as more industries discover their benefits, which include strength, durability, and resistance to high temperatures and corrosion.

On the negative side, specialty alloys are very expensive (Inconel, for instance, costs substantially more than basic carbon steel), are difficult to work with, and, in some cases, difficult to find. In certain alloys, including Inconel, titanium, and non-magnetic alloys, trepanning is a cost-effective method of producing holes in exotic metals.

Further, trepanning is cost efficient from an inventory standpoint because solid bars are more readily available than tubing. A service center can stock one size solid bar instead of 10 different tubing sizes, having a hole trepanned in the bar to meet different customers' needs. Both the service center and the customer benefit from this arrangement because the center can supply an unlimited inventory geared to each customer's specific requirements.



At Boring Specialties Inc. shows various sized bars and completed cylinders.

Additionally, exotic metals' high cost makes trepanning desirable because less of the metal is lost. For example, a hole in a solid bar can be trepanned to produce a hole in a solid bar. This allows the customer to get a hole in a solid bar without the cost of a full length of tubing.

One tubing service niche: trepanning

By CHARLIE ELDER, Boring Specialties Co. The economic downturn of the oil industry in the mid-1980s led to a new breed of contractors and other oilfield service companies beset by economic difficulties. The alternative is trepanning, the method of boring a hole through a solid bar by cutting an annular groove and removing a solid core (see sidebar).