





# Mechanical Reverse Engineering Curtiss-Wright Nuclear Division - Nova











#### **OVERVIEW**

- Levels of Complexity
- Overview of Process
- Considerations



#### WHAT IS REVERSE ENGINEERING?

"The process of developing technical information sufficient to duplicate an item accomplished by physically examining, measuring or testing existing items; reviewing technical data; or performing engineering analysis."

EPRI TR-107372 – Guideline for Reverse Engineering at Nuclear Power Plants

#### LEVELS OF COMPLEXITY

### Piece Parts (Simple)

- Specialty Fasteners
  - Nut, Bolt, Screw, Stud, Washer...etc.
- Valve Applications
  - Stem, Bushing, Disc, Guide, Retainer, Spindle, Gland, Pin, Cage,
    Spacer, Follower....etc.
- Pump Applications
  - Shaft, Sleeve, Ring, Coupling....etc.

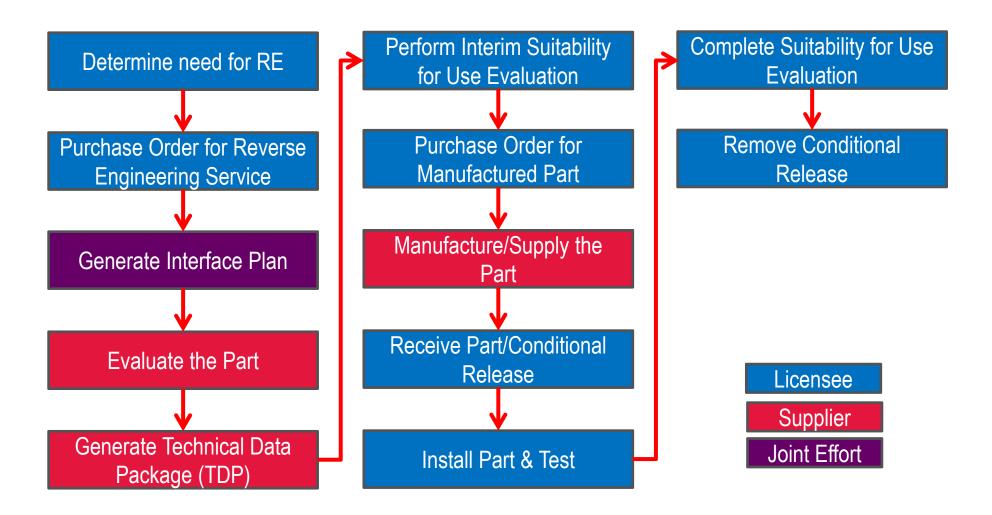
### **Components (Complex)**

- Pumps
- Valves/Actuators
- Snubbers/Accumulators/Hydraulic Cylinders



## **Reverse Engineering – Typical Process**

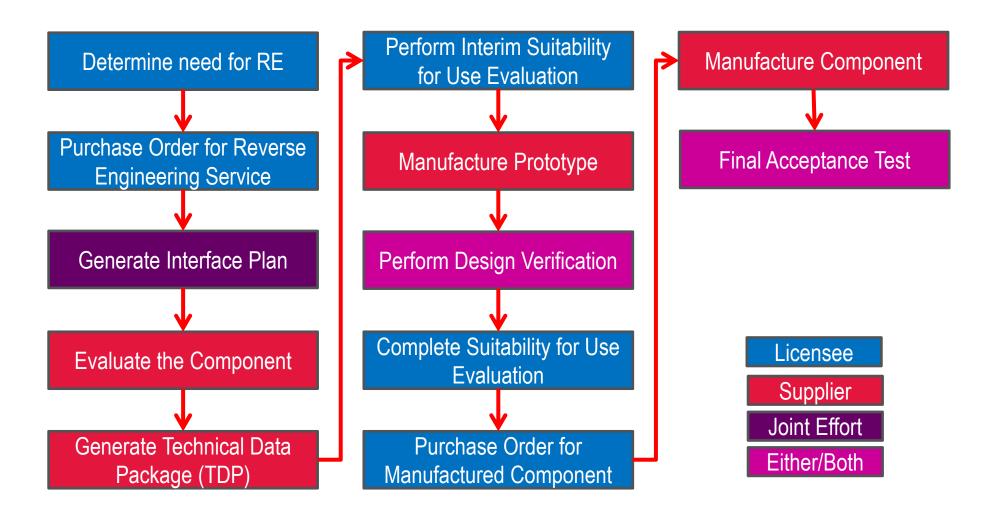
#### **GENERIC REVERSE ENGINEERING PROCESS – PIECE PARTS (SIMPLE)**





## **Reverse Engineering – Typical Process**

#### GENERIC REVERSE ENGINEERING PROCESS – COMPONENTS (COMPLEX)





#### **Considerations**

#### **COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP**

# Multi-disciplined team

- Procurement Engineering
- Component Engineering
- Design Engineering
- Supply Chain
- Quality Assurance
- Systems Engineering
- QC/Inspections
- Supplier



### **Considerations**

#### **DESIGN CONTROL**

# Responsibility must be clearly defined

- Piece parts typically lies with the Licensee
- Components
  - Supplier Responsible component supplied safety related
    - Supplier performs design verification through analysis, testing or qualification
  - Licensee Responsible component supplied non-safety related
    - Licensee performs design verification



## **Considerations**

#### **INTERFACE PLAN**

Creates the roadmap for a successful project

Defines roles and responsibilities

**Defines quality requirements** 

#### **SUMMARY**

- Understand the complexity of the item being reverse engineered and how suitability of use will be determined.
- Licensee and Supplier must work in concert to ensure success.
- Evaluation of effectiveness may require review of the entire process including activities performed by both the Licensee and the Supplier.

## **Questions**

