BABCOCK & WILCOX

a McDermott company

ENGINEERING INFORMATION RECORD

DOCUMENT IDENTFIER 511146739-04	Safety Related: YES NO X
TITLE DESIGN DESCRIPTION OF THE EQUIPMENT FOR THE FINAL LIFT A TMI-2 PLENUM ASSEMBLY PREPARED BY Walter 24. Chilatt DATE 3/2	
REVIEWED BY Steve K. Brown DATE 3/2	2/85
This document describes the design of the lift and transfer final lift and transfer of the TMI-2 plenum assembly to its servision 04 reflects the as-built form of the equipment. Revenue denoted by (04) in the right hand margin.	storage location.

8505010518 850416 PDR ADDCK 05000320 PDR

Page ____ of ____11

BABCOCK & WILCOX

RECORD OF REVISION

-

51-1146739-04

CHANGE SECT/PARA.	DESCRIPTION/CHANGE AUTH IRIZATION		
1.0 3.6.1 3.6.2 4.1.12 6.2.3	Corrected lift height; 7 1/4" was 9" Revised stress values Revised stress values Revised source; GPUN was B&W Changed wording; removed information concerning		
6.2.4, 2nd para.	spacer plates Changed wording, changed length of cable section; 57" was 13"		
6.2.4, 3rd para. 6.2.4, 5th para. 8.0	Changed wording Changed wording in the 3rd sub-paragraph Corrected revision levels		
	1.0 3.6.1 3.6.2 4.1.12 6.2.3 6.2.4, 2nd para. 6.2.4, 3rd para. 6.2.4, 5th para.		

PREPARED	BY_	Walte	in H.	allott	Sr.	Engr.	DATE	3/21/85
			(NAME)		(TITL	.E) \		
REVIEWED	BY	Stew	e K. I	Burn	PRIN.	ENGR	DATE	3/22/85
		0	(NAME)		. (TITL	.E)		
APPROVED	BY_	Larry	alf.		Suferi	Mary ENG 12	DATE	3/22/25
		0	(NAME)		(TITL			

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Inspections of the TMI-2 reactor internals, which were performed through the control rod drive mechanisms, have revealed physical conditions ranging from no apparent damage to the upper portions of the plenum assembly to sever damage to the reactor's core. Based on both known and expected physical conditions, special methods and tools are being developed to remove the plenum assembly (PA). The initial 7 1/4" of plenum assembly lifting will be accomplished using hydraulic jacks positioned at the component axes. Subsequent plenum lifts into the refueling canal for transfer to storage will be accomplished using the TMI-2 polar crane, selected components of the internals lifting equipment, and special purpose equipment either purchased or manufactured for this task.

(04)

2.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to identify existing and describe the design of new lift and transfer equipment for the final lift and transfer of the TMI-2 PA to its storage location in the flooded deep end of the refueling canal. In addition, design basis information is provided for the equipment.

3.0 BASIC DESIGN INFORMATION

- 3.1 The design of the final lifting equipment is governed by the Bechtel and B&W documents listed in the references.
- 3.2 The final lift equipment has been designed to meet the NUREG 0612, Reference 13, and ANSI N14.6, Reference 14, stress criteria. The minimum load safety factors are 3 on yield and 5 on ultimate. A dynamic load factor will be applied to the static design load. The components must be load tested to 1.5 times the design load. The methods of analysis will be those given by the AISC Manual, Eighth Edition, Reference 15. In using these methods to meet NUREG/ANSI stress criteria, the allowable AISC stresses will be modified as follows:

Tension: Ft ≤ .33 Sy ≤ .20 Su

Ft ≤ .25 Sy ≤ .15 Su; for pin connected member

Shear: Fv ≤ .22 Sy ≤ .13 Su

Bearing: $Fp \leq .50 \text{ Sy} \leq .30 \text{ Su}$

Compression: Use .56 Fa

Bending: Fb ≤ .37 Sy ≤ .22 Su

Non-load bearing members will be designed to meet allowable AISC stresses.

3.3 Based on the characteristics of the TMI-2 polar crane defined in Reference 1, a dynamic load factor of 1.15 is to be used. The resultant design rated load including the dynamic load factor is 25 tons for each of the three lift points for a total design rated load of 75 tons. Equipment tests are discussed in Section 7.0 below. 3.4 The minimum allowable force in a lifting pendant to prevent damage to the lifting equipment should the plenum assembly hang-up and then break-away while making lowering adjustments with the load positioners or the polar crane is 2W-50,000. "W" is the largest load in a pendant at the start of the final lift operation.

The minimum load at the polar crane load cell to prevent the weight of the tripod from creating excessive compression load in the pendant rod is X-1800. "X" is the load at the polar crane load cell with only the tripod and pendants attached.

Therefore, to provide procedural controls to prevent damage to the lifting equipment use the X-1800 criteria when installing or removing the lifting arms and the value of 2W-50,000 when making adjustments during plenum assembly removal operations.

- 3.5 Based on the clearance between the keyway on the plenum assembly and the keys on the reactor vessel and the lif, the plenum assembly can be tilted 0° 15' and 0° 45' respectively without causing binding between the keyway and the keys.
- 3.6 A summary of the stress analysis given in Reference 3 is as follows:

3.6.1	Plenum assembly Actua	lift point (rib) (Calculated) (KS	SI) Allowab	le (KSI)			
	Bearing Shear Bending	25.30 2.53 8.02	6	.00 .60	(04)		
3.6.2	Lifting pendant		/C-1				
		ACTUAL	(Calculated)	(KSI)	Allowable		
	Adaptor Plates						
	Tension	4.2	8		6.00		
	Shear	3.0			5.28		
	Bearing	8.4	12		2.00		
	Bending	2.0	8.88				
	5-1/4" Diameter Tripod						
	Pin (Applied For Tension		161-				
	Shear	Neglic 1.2			5.60		
	Bearing	2.5			6.00		
	Bending	5.6			5.40		
	3" Diameter Tripod Pin						
	(Applied Force 3,030#)						
	Tension	Negl Ig	ible				
	Shear	0.2			5.60		
	Bearing	0.2			5.00		
	Bending	1.7		2	6.40		

9.81	9.90	
4.44	10.40	
3.00	6.60	
8.25	24.00	
8.40	11.10	
13.54	20.25	
11.91		
Negligible		
3.63	27.00	(04)
5.56		1
25.20		
15.96	29.70	
	4.44 3.00 8.25 8.40 13.54 11.91 11.95 Negligible	4.44 3.00 6.60 8.25 24.00 8.40 11.10 13.54 11.91 17.55 11.95 Negligible 3.63 5.56 25.20 20.25 17.55 40.50

4.0 EQUIPMENT

The following major items of equipment are required for the plenum assembly final lift and transfer operation:

4.1	LTEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	SOURCE
	4.1.1	Polar Crane	1	GPUN
	4.1.2	Handling Extension	1	GPUN
	4.1.3	Internals Handling Frame (Tripod)	1	GPUN
	4.1.4	Internals Indexing Fixture (IIF)	1	GPUN
	4.1.5	Defueling Work Platform Support Structure with Decking	1	GPUN
	4.1.6	Internals Storage Stand	1	CPUN
	4.1.7	Video Inspection/ Monitoring Equipment	1	GPUN
	4.1.8	Load Positioner	2	GPUN
	4.1.9	Elevation Monitor	1	GPUN
	4.1.10	Fixed Length Pendant/ Lifting Arm Assembly	-1-	B&W

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	SOURCE	
4.1.11	Load Positioner Pendant/ Lifting Arm Assembly	2	B&W	
4.1.12	Shepherds Hook on a Long Pole	1	GPUN	(04)

Equipment indicated to be provided by GPUN is assumed to meet the design criteria and to be available without further changes to support and/or perform the handling operations described in Reference 4.

5.0 MATERIALS DESCRIPTION

Components of the plenum lifting equipment that will be used in water are stainless steel. Components that will not be used in water are either alloy and/or stainless steel as shown on References 6 through 10.

6.0 EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

6.1 General

All existing PA handling equipment designs were reviewed for use in the removal of the TMI-2 plenum assembly. Due to the transients experienced during the accident, the structural integrity of the plenum lifting lug bolts is questionable. Therefore, different attachment points on the plenum assembly are required and as such, new pendant and lifting arm assemblies will be provided.

Pendant rods, adaptor plates, lifting arms and, in the case of the positioner pendant, Hydra-Sets are assembled to comprise new lifting pendant assemblies. The lifting arms are held in such a position by the latching and unlatching system (LUS) that they can be placed under 3 ribs in the PA cover. After the lifting arms are in position and the pull rod in the LUS for each of the pendants is pulled to a new position, the lifting arms automatically lock under the PA ribs. After the pendant is slightly raised, the lock plate will clear the rib and the lock plate and pull rod will be positioned to prevent disengagement of the lifting arm assembly. After transfer operations, the pull rod is then positioned to permit movement of the lifting arm and it will then automatically disengage when unloaded and pushed downward. As a contingency, the lifting arms when not under load can be manually disengaged by lifting with a long handled tool through the 2 inch diameter hole provided on the lifting arm.

Final lifting of the PA will be performed using the equipment listed in Section 4.0 and the plenum assembly will be moved to the internals storage stand located in the flooded deep end of the refueling canal.

6.2 Lifting Equipment

The B&W supplied lifting equipment consists of one fixed length pendant assembly and two load positioner pendant assemblies. The pendant assemblies are attached to the existing handling fixture (tripod) at a radius of 71-1/2 inches from the crane hook swivel centerline. The fixed length pendant is positioned 15° from the PA Y axis towards the Z axis. The load positioner pendants are separated by 120° from the fixed pendant and each other.

The pendant assemblies are approximately 17 feet long from the tripod pin to the bottom of the lifting arms with the load positioners extended 6 inches. The pendant assemblies are illustrated on Reference 8.

The pendant assemblies consist of the following components:

6.2.1 Adapter plates and spacers

Three adapter plates and twelve spacers as shown on Reference 6 will be needed to attach the pendant assemblies to the tripod. The adapter plate is attached to the tripod by means of the tripod's 5-1/4 inch and 3 inch diameter pins.

The spacers center the adapter plate on the connecting pins. The Jaw end connector at the upper end of the pendant or load positioner is attached to the adapter plate by means of 2 inch diameter high strength pin. The 2 inch pin will be centered 71-1/2 inches from the centerline of the polar crane hook. Although the adapter plate is attached to the tripod independently of the actual pendants, the adapter plate is considered part of the pendant assembly.

6.2.2 Pendants

Three pendants rods made of 2-3/4 inch diameter stainless steel bars as shown on Reference 6 will be required. One of the pendant rods is 14 ft 5 3/4 inches long and is for the fixed length pendant assembly. The other two pendant rods are 10 ft 7 1/4 inches long and will be used with load positioners to provide length adjustment. The fixed length pendant has a jaw end connection at both ends. The adjustable length pendants have a jaw end connection for connecting to the transfer blocks and an eye end connection for connecting to the load positioners. Each pendant is connected to a transfer block by means of a 2-1/8 inch diameter pin and the transfer block is connected to the lifting arm by another 2-1/8 inch diameter pin at right angles to the first. This system prevents the transfer of any bending moments to the pendant rods.

6.2.3 Lifting arm assemblies

Three lifting arm assemblies as shown on Reference 8 will be required. Each assembly consists of a transfer block, a lifting arm, a spacer plate, a lock plate assembly and a cable pin assembly. The pendant loads are carried through the transfer blocks and the lifting arms into the bottom side of three of the ribs on the cover of the PA. Also, the lifting arm, when in the loaded position, rests on the top of the adjacent rib which eliminates the rotational twist on the rib being lifted. The lock plate assemblies provide a positive means to prevent the lifting arms from becoming disengaged during subsequent lifting operations. The operation of the lock plate assemblies is described in Section 6.2.4 below.

(04)

6.2.4 Latching and unlatching system (LUS)

The LUS equipment is shown on Reference 9 and 10. The components are the cable and pull rod assembly and the cable block assembly for each of the pendants and the termination plate.

The cable and pull rod assembly consists of a cable connected to the pull rod by a connecting pin at the cable block assembly. The other end of the pull rod is attached to the lock plate attached to the lifting arm. The other end of the cable is free to permit pulling the cable and pull rod assembly by using a shepherds hook on a long pole. The length of the pull rod is determined by the distance from the lock plate pin in its locked position to the cable block assembly pin connection with the pin connection in the slot marked "Lock" on the cable block assembly. The final position of the cable block assembly will be set during equipment checkout to account for any small variations in the length of this pull rod. Each cable is made up from two sections of cable. The first section which is connected to the pull rod by the pin connection in the cable block assembly, is 57 Inches long. The second section, which is connected by a quick connect device to the first section during the final assembly, passes through its designated opening in the termination plate and is terminated with a four inch diameter loop. Its length is determined by the distance from the first section to the four inch loop.

(04)

The cable block assemblies consist of two guide plates, and two spacer plates. There is a cable block assembly for each pendant. The two guide plates are separated by the two spacer plates. As the guide plates and spacer plates are being assembled, the bolt making the pin connection between the pull rod assembly and the first section of the cable assembly is fitted into the slots in the guide plates. The assembly is attached to the pendant by bolts and cable block "C" clamps.

(04)

The termination plate assembly as shown in Reference 7 consists of the termination plate and two bottom plates. The termination plate assembly is attached to the adapter plate for the "A" lifting pendant which is near the "X" axis of the PA.

The operation of the latching and unlatching system is as follows:

- Lifting equipment has been assembled and attached to the tripod in the assembly area inside the reactor building. The pin connection in the cable block assembly is in the slot marked "install".
- The pendants are lowered onto the PA cover ribs with the pin connections in the install slot in the guide plates. In this position, the lifting arms are held in place by the pull rod.

- Once the lifting arms are in position, each of the cables are pulled to the first stop and released. This operation may be performed by lifting on the pull rod assemblies. The lifting arm will automatically lock under the PA rib and the pull rod will then drop into the slot position marked "Lock" after a slight upward movement of the pendant. The lock plates will then be positioned to prevent the lifting arm from becoming disengaged.
- o After the PA has been transferred to the internals storage stand, but while the lifting arms are still loaded, each of the cables are pulled to the second stop and released. The pin connection will then drop into the slot position marked "Unlock" and the lock plate will be positioned to permit the lifting arm to rotate and disengage.
- The pendants are lowered slightly with the polar crane to disengage the lifting arms. After the lifting arms are disengaged, each of the cables are pulled to the third stop and released. The pin connection will drop into the slot position marked "Remove" and the lifting arm will be held in a position to permit its removal from the PA.

6.3 Load positioners

An integral part of the lifting pendants is the load positioners to be provided by GPUN. Since these are to be provided by GPUN, the description of the positioners may vary from that given below.

The load positioners will indicate the load, load direction (up or down) and distance traveled. Each positioner will have 12 inches travel and be capable of re-positioning (raising or lowering) 6 inches. The positioners are capable of remote operation with remote load/movement indication. Two positioners are required, one for each positioner pendant assembly.

6.4 Accessory equipment

In addition to the major equipment items, as described in 6.1 through 6.3 above, support or accessory equipment items such as monitoring, viewing, and lighting equipment may be needed for the pienum final lift and transfer to storage. In many instances, equipment used in previous operations should be adequate to be used for the final lift and transfer operation. The equipment required will depend upon the results of the inspections performed during the initial lift.

6.4.1 Level and load monitoring equipment

During the plenum final lift, component levelness, and load, will be monitored to minimize the possibility of component binding and to aid in its correction if necessary. Plenum levelness will be monitored by the device described in Section 4.4.4 of Reference 11.

(04)

6.4.2 Cable Pulling Equipment

A shepherds hook attached to a long handled pole will be needed to pull the cables in the LUS described in 6.2.4 above and to manually disengage the lifting arm, if required.

6.4.3 Viewing equipment

Based on the results of the initial inspections, observations may be accomplished visually or by CCTV cameras. The cameras are described in Reference 12.

7.0 EQUIPMENT TESTS

Each pendant assembly will be load tested to at least 37.5 tons. This value represents 1.5 times the design rated load of 25 tons, see 3.3 above.

8.0 REFERENCES

Becthel

Dec	inei		
1.	Specification 15737-2-R-200A(Q)	Technical Specification for Plenum Assembly Removal System for GPU Nuclear Corporation Three Mile Island - Unit 2 Nuclear Power Plant	
B&W			
2.	51-1145018-05	Engineering Requirements for Plenum Assembly Removal Handling Equipment	(04)
3.	32-1153534-03	Structural Analysis of Plenum Assembly Removal Handling Equipment	(04)
4.	51-1146737-03	Final Lift and Transfer, In - Containment Installation/Operation Sequence	
5.	1143519E-02	General Arrangement Plenum Assembly Removal Final Lift Equipment	(04)
6.	1154112E-05	Lifting Pendant Details	(04)
7.	1154164E-02	Lifting Pendant Termination Plate Assembly and Details	(04)
8.	1154180E-04	Lifting Pendant Assembly and Sub-assemblies	(04)
9.	1154152E-02	Lifting Pendant Locking Device Details	(04)

51-1146739-04 Page 11 of 11

Cable Block Assembly

(04)

11. 51-1142474-02

10. 1154184D-03

12. 1143214A-1

Industry Standards

13. NUREG 0612

14. ANSI N14.6

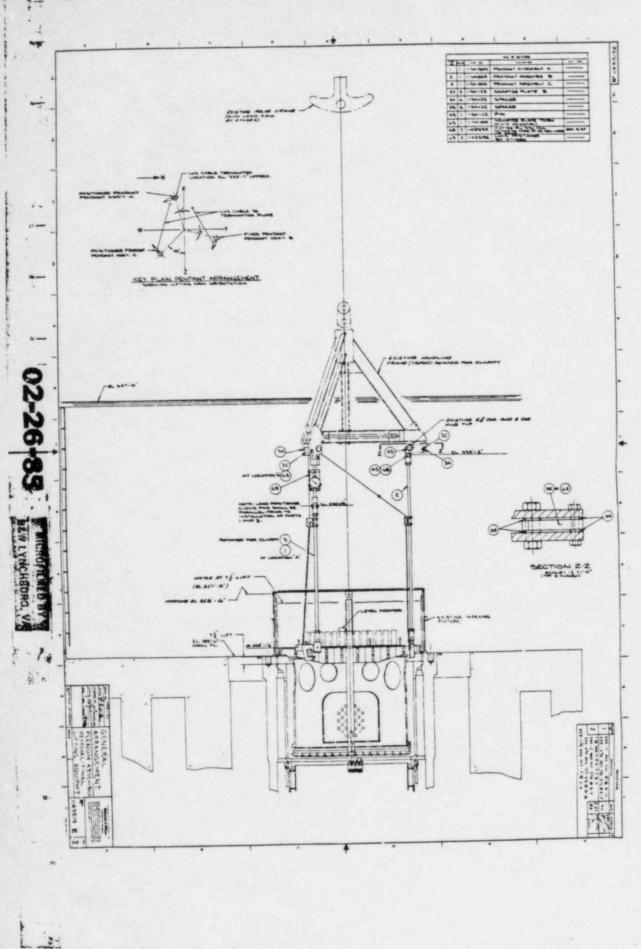
15. American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC) Eight Edition Engineering Requirements for Initial Lifting Jacking System and Monitoring

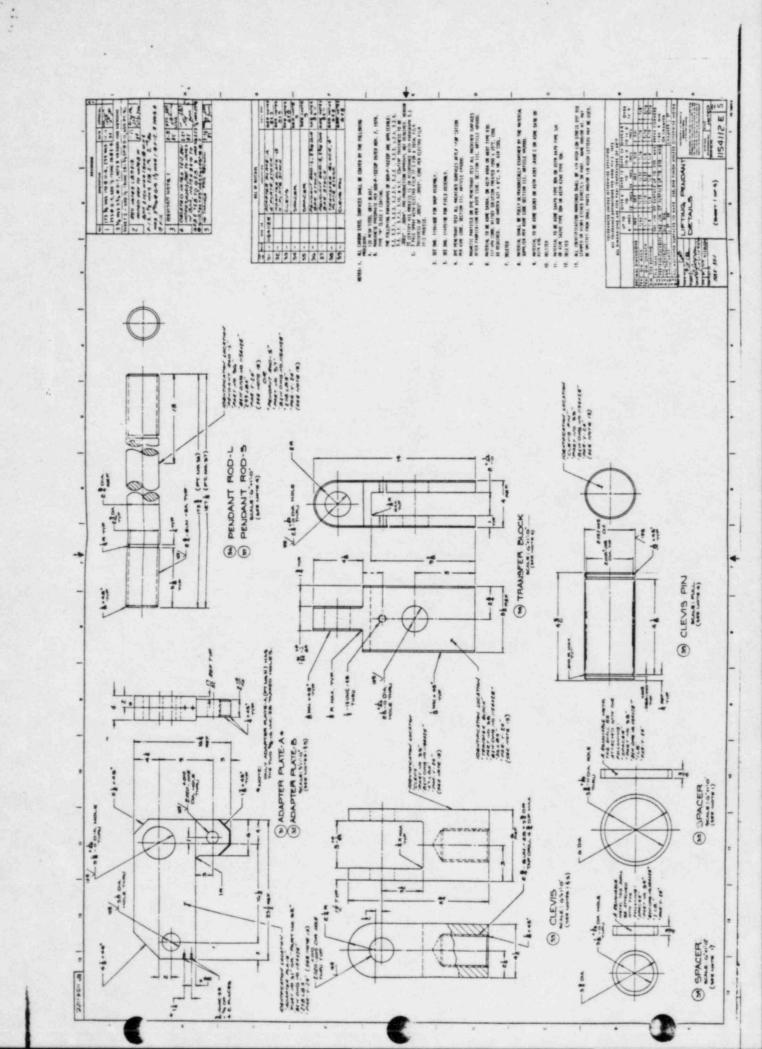
TMI-2 Final Design Description for Video Inspection System

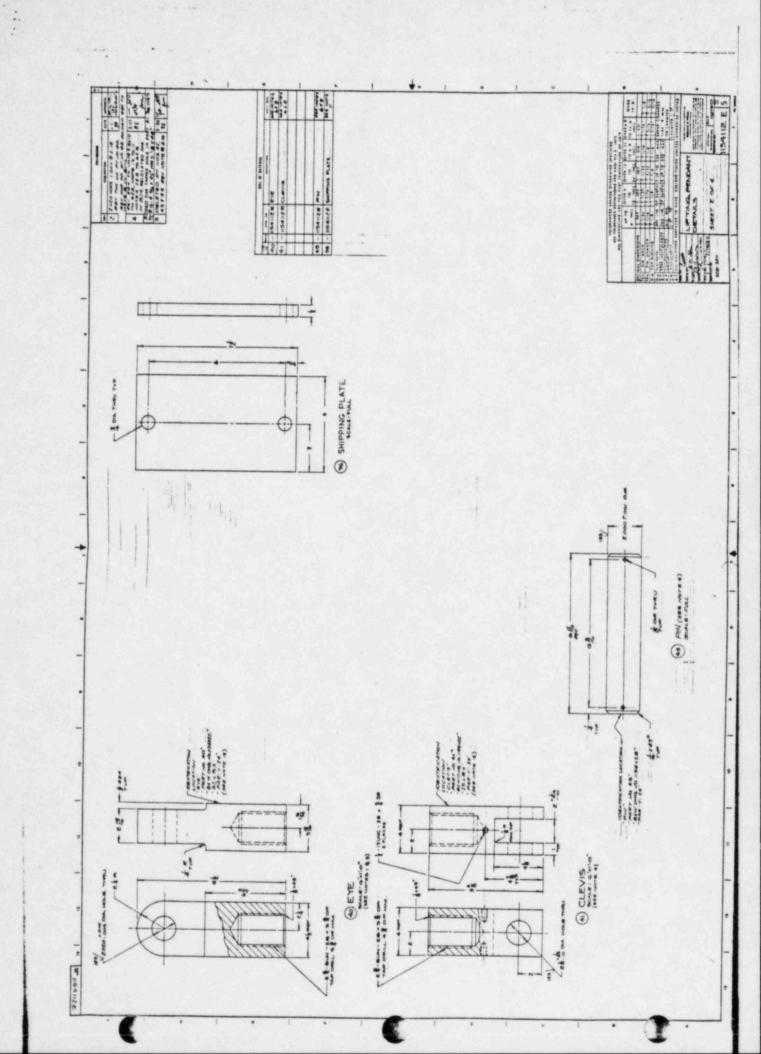
Control of Heavy Loads at Nuclear Power Plants

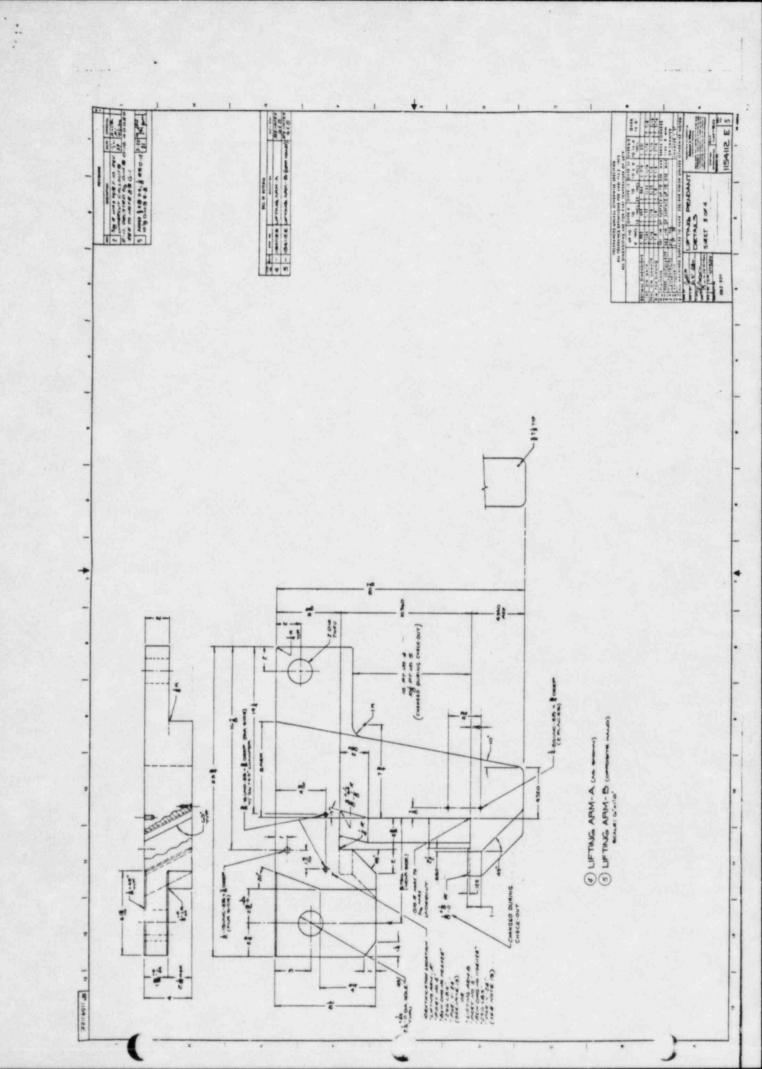
American National Standard for Special Lifting Devices for Shipping Containers Weighing 10,000 Pounds (4500 kg) or More for Nuclear Materials

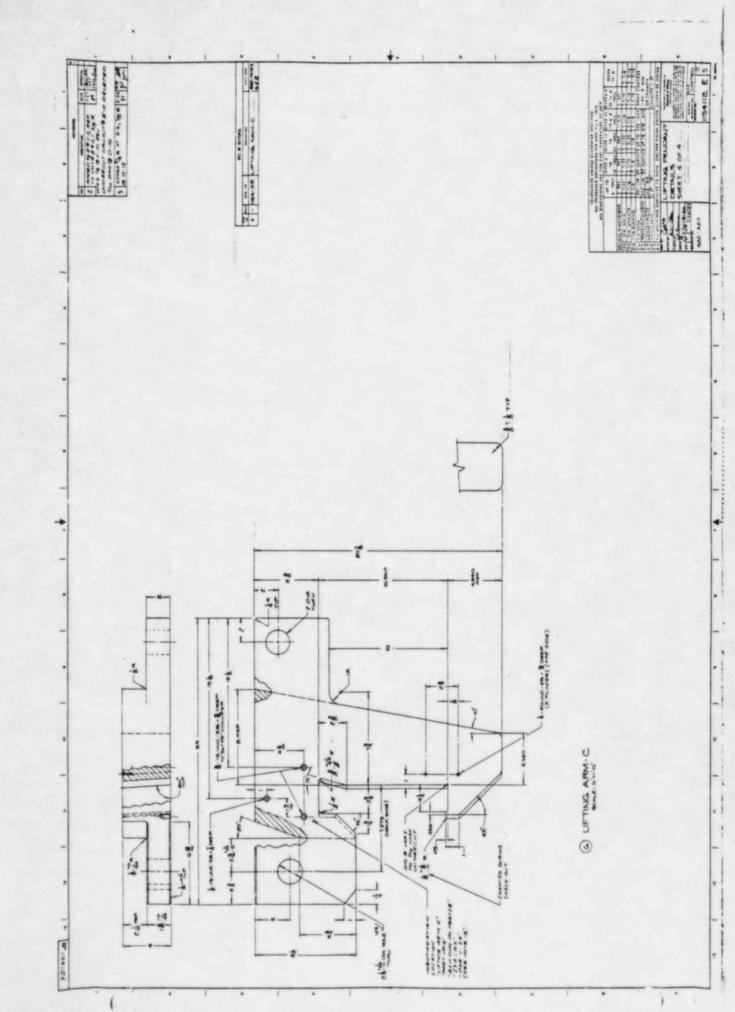
Manual of Steel Construction



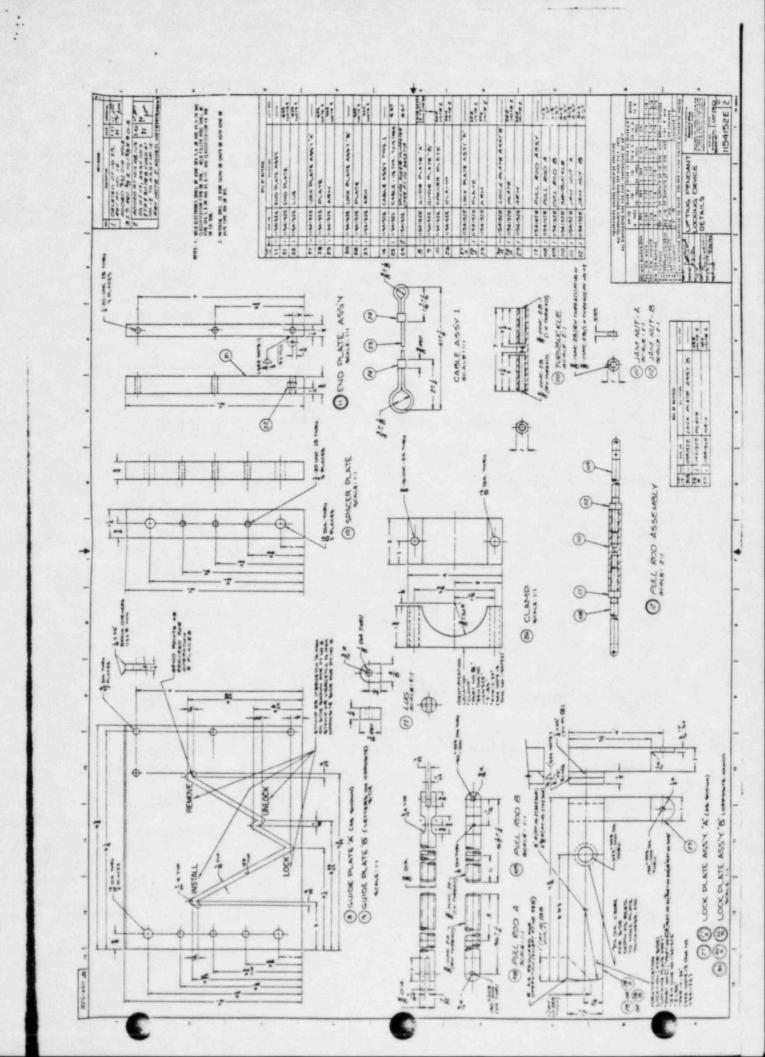


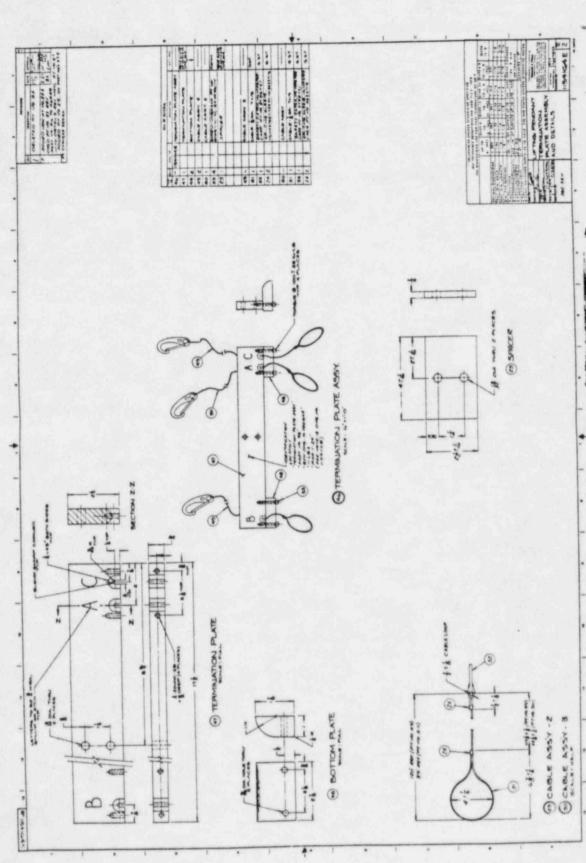


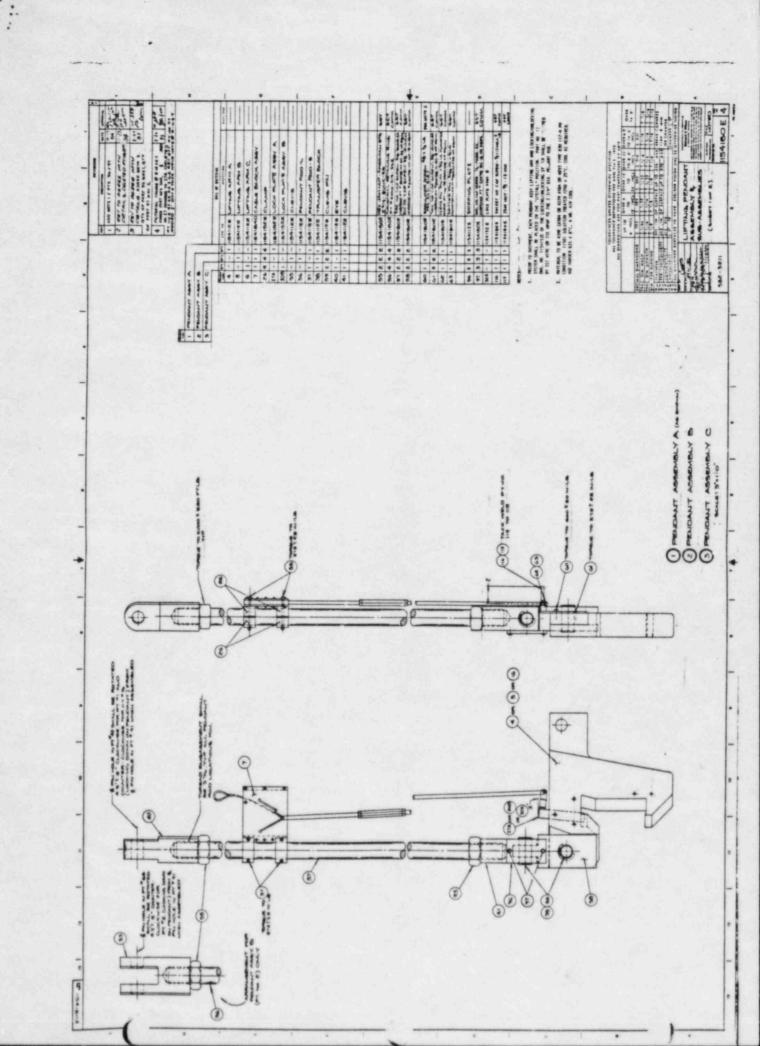


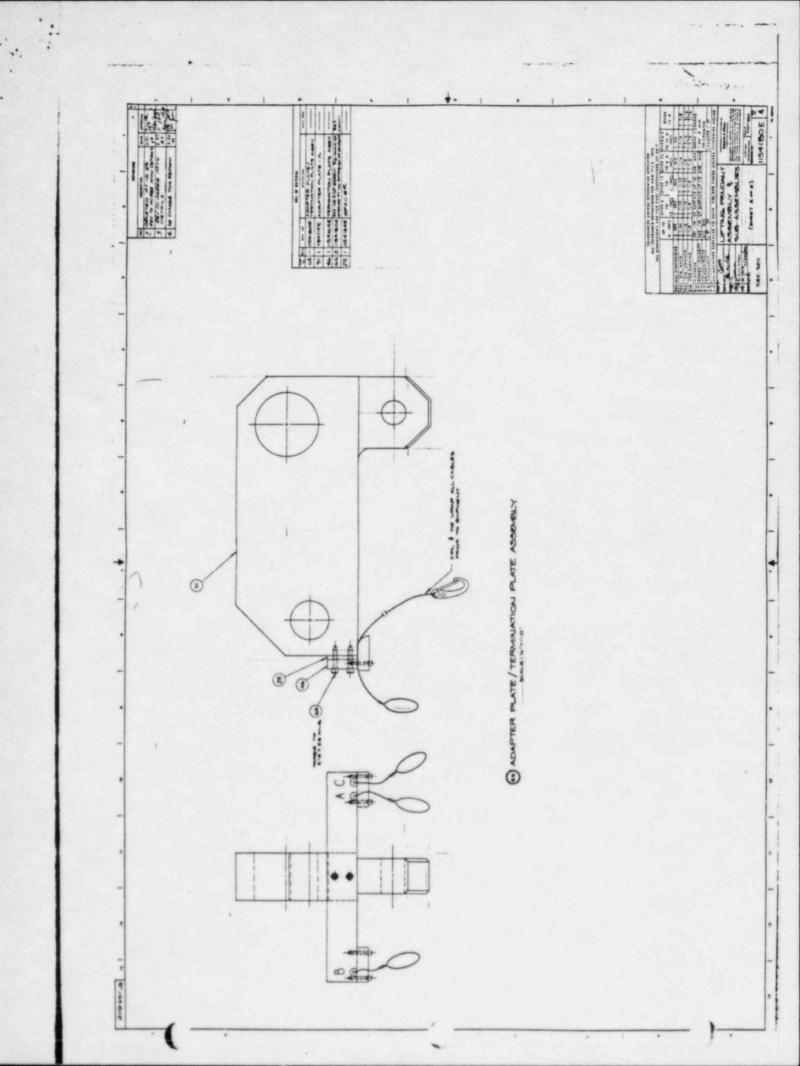


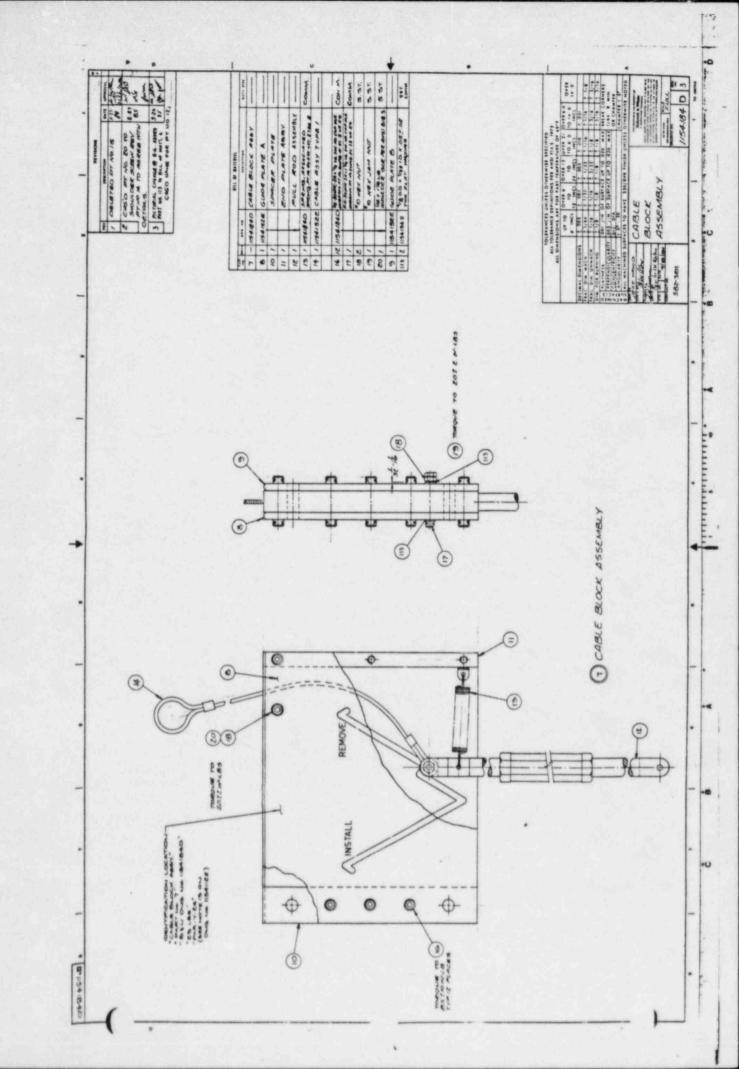
..



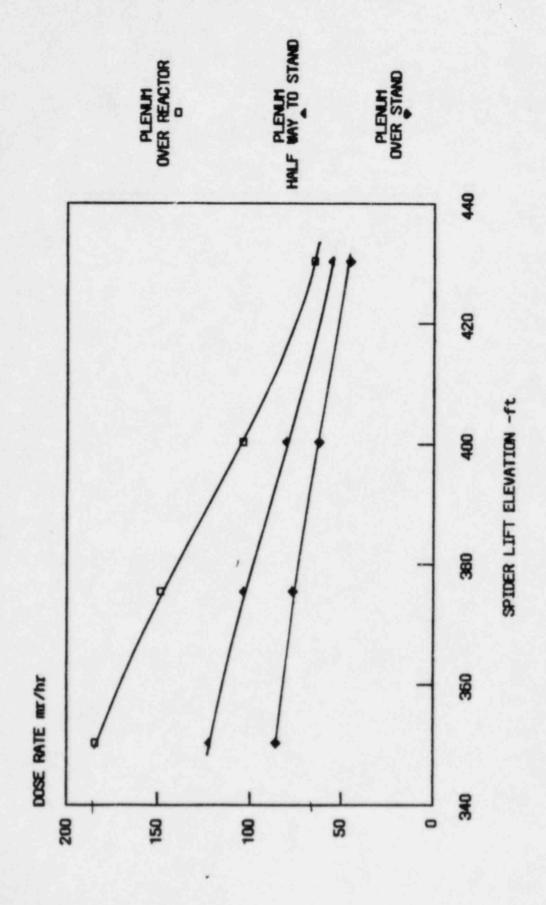












Dose rate from plenum calculated when the bottom of the plenum is at the maximum transfer elevation 333°11-3/4".