

## Alignment Training Planning

For planning purposes, the following guidelines should be used.

| Course length (days) | Basic plus ____ from list A. |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1                    | 1                            |
| 2                    | 2                            |
| 3                    | 4                            |
| 4                    | 6                            |
| 5                    | 8                            |

The basic modules include Objectives 1 thru 4 on the next page plus one of rim & face, reverse dial or laser methods. Prerequisites for the basic module include basic industrial math including solving formulas, ratio problems and graphing. A module covering these can be included. To cover the math will take an added \_ day.

### List A

|   | Module   | Prerequisites |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1 | Rim & Face including graphing                            | Basic         |
| 2 | Reverse dial including graphing                          | Basic         |
| 3 | Laser including graphing (Instrument provided by client) | Basic         |
| 4 | Vertical machines  | 1, 2 or 3     |
| 5 | Spacer shaft   | 1, 2 or 3     |
| 6 | Machine trains   | 1, 2 or 3     |
| 7 | Right angle drives                                       | 1, 2 or 3     |
| 8 | Thermal growth   | 1, 2 or 3     |

# Alignment Objectives

At the completion of this course, the student who actively participates will:

- 1. Understand the importance of correct shaft alignment, including the answers to the following questions:**
  - 1.1. What is misalignment?
  - 1.2. How is misalignment measured?
  - 1.3. What are the effects of misalignment?
  
- 2. Discussed the proper installation of machinery, including the following questions:**
  - 2.1. How should a machine be mounted for best performance?
  - 2.2. What are the major coupling types?
  - 2.3. What is the effect of magnetic center on of a motor?
  
- 3. Have performed the necessary preliminary checks and answered the following questions:**
  - 3.1. What is coupling runout and what is its effect on alignment?
  - 3.2. How is coupling runout measured?
  - 3.3. What is soft foot and what is its effect on alignment?
  - 3.4. How can soft foot be detected?
  - 3.5. What is the effect of piping stress on alignment?
  - 3.6. How can piping stress be detected?
  
- 4. Have performed a basic straight edge, feeler gage alignment, including answering the following:**
  - 4.1. How can we measure misalignment with a straight edge and feeler gage?
  - 4.2. How do we determine what the proper corrections are?
  - 4.3. How do we move the machine?
  - 4.4. What is the proper method for shimming the machine?
  
- 5. Have performed a dial indicator or laser alignment, including answering the following:**
  - 5.1. What is the rim and face method?
  - 5.2. What is the reverse indicator method?
  - 5.3. How does laser alignment differ from other methods?
  - 5.4. What is bar sag?

- 5.5. What is the validity rule?**
- 5.6. How do we use graphing to solve the alignment problem?**
- 5.7. How do we use the graph to solve bolt-bound problems?**

**6. Have discussed thermal growth, including answers to the following questions:**

- 6.1. What is thermal growth and how does it effect alignment?**
- 6.2. How can we estimate thermal growth?**

**7. Optional modules requiring extra time:**

- 7.1. How do we align multiple machine trains?**
- 7.2. How do we align machines with jack or spacer shafts?**
- 7.3. How do we align vertical machines?**
- 7.4. How do we align c-face machines?**