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COURSE BROCHURE

Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance Training Course

8 – 12 February 2027
Madrid

Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance Training Course

Ref: 1770_64968 **Date:** 8 – 12 February 2027 **Location:** Madrid **Fees:** 6200 GBP

Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance is a 1-week training course for reliability engineers and rotating equipment maintenance staff who build a compressor condition watch plan covering valves, piston rods, packing and lube oil. Process gas, hydrogen and instrument air machines now run longer between overhauls, so early warning of valve and rider band wear decides whether a stop is planned or forced. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this compressor-focused course.

Why Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance Matters Now

Three forces shape reciprocating compressor care today. Operators extend run lengths to cut turnaround scope, online monitoring systems put cylinder pressure and crosshead vibration on the control room screen, and fewer experienced machinists remain to read a valve by ear. A site that trends valve cover temperature, rod drop and oil condition can replace a leaking valve during a planned swap; a site that waits meets cracked plates, scored liners and lost throughput. The course rests on condition monitoring practice described in general engineering terms and on failure mode and effects analysis FMEA for ranking machine faults.

Who Gains Most from Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance

- Engineers responsible for the reliability of process gas and hydrogen compressor trains
- Technicians who collect vibration, temperature and oil samples on compressor routes
- Supervisors who schedule valve, packing and rider band replacement
- Specialists who configure online monitoring alarms for cylinder and frame parameters
- Planners who turn compressor findings into work orders and spares requests

Compressor house crews gain most when an engineer, a route technician and a planner attend together and agree one set of alarm limits.

Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance Capabilities

Participants leave able to connect each cylinder symptom to a mechanism and to a timed intervention.

- Assess suction and discharge valve health from cover temperature differentials — valve change scheduling
- Calculate rider band wear from rod drop trends — piston overhaul timing
- Apply oil analysis results to cylinder and frame lubrication faults — lube oil change decisions
- Design alarm and trip limits for crosshead and frame vibration — machine protection settings
- Interpret pressure–volume cards to locate leaking valves and rings — maintenance priority ranking
- Build an intervention calendar linked to compressor duty and spares — plant planners

Key Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance Terms

- Rod drop — vertical movement of the piston rod measured at the packing, used to estimate rider band wear on horizontal cylinders.
- Valve cover temperature — surface temperature of each valve cap; a rise against its neighbours often points to a leaking valve.
- Pressure–volume card — plot of cylinder pressure against swept volume revealing valve losses, ring leakage and capacity.
- Rider band — non-metallic ring that carries piston weight and prevents metal contact with the liner.
- Crosshead vibration — impact and acceleration signal at the crosshead guide revealing looseness, pin wear and liquid carry-over.
- Ferrography — oil analysis method that separates wear particles by size and shape to identify the wearing component.

Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance Day by Day

Day 1: Compressor Failure Patterns and Monitoring Strategy

- Reciprocating and Screw Compressor Failure Statistics — Where Monitoring Effort Pays
- FMEA of Cylinder, Frame and Packing — Ranking Fault Consequences
- P–F Interval Concept for Valves — Setting Inspection Frequency
- Online Versus Route-Based Monitoring — Choosing Coverage per Machine
- Baseline Data Sheets — Recording Healthy Reference Values

Day 2: Valves, Thermography and Pressure Signals

- Valve Cover Temperature Differentials — Spotting Leaking Suction Valves
- Infrared Survey of Cylinders and Coolers — Locating Heat Anomalies
- Pressure–Volume Card Interpretation — Separating Valve and Ring Losses
- Discharge Temperature Trending — Detecting Ratio and Recycle Problems
- Screw Compressor Rotor Clearance Signs — Judging Element Overhaul Need

Day 3: Rod Drop, Vibration and Mechanical Wear

- Rod Drop and Rod Runout Measurement — Forecasting Rider Band Replacement
- Crosshead Impact Monitoring — Identifying Pin and Shoe Looseness
- Frame Velocity Vibration Limits — Setting Alarm and Trip Values
- Screw Compressor Bearing Spectra — Planning Thrust Bearing Changes
- Packing Leak Rate and Vent Temperature — Timing Packing Overhaul

Day 4: Oil Analysis and Lubrication Decisions

- Cylinder Lubrication Feed Rate Checks — Balancing Wear and Carry-Over
- Frame Oil Sampling Points and Tests — Choosing Laboratory Scope
- Ferrography and Elemental Wear Metals — Naming the Wearing Component
- Oil Condition Limits for Screw Machines — Deciding Oil and Filter Change
- Liquid Carry-Over and Condensate Signs — Adjusting Separator Practice

Day 5: Practising the Compressor Condition Watch Plan

- Combined Valve, Rod Drop and Oil Case Study — Confirming Root Mechanism
- Alarm Limit Review Using Day 3 Values — Agreeing Protection Settings
- Intervention Calendar Linked to P–F Intervals — Sequencing Planned Stops
- Spares and Work Order Packs — Matching Findings to Parts
- Compressor Condition Watch Plan — Presenting Limits, Routes and Actions

Applying Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance After the Course

- Record valve cover temperature and rod drop baselines on one critical compressor and set first alarm limits.
- Add ferrography and wear metal checks to the frame oil sampling route and trend results monthly.

Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance Questions FAQ

What is reciprocating compressor predictive maintenance and why does it matter now?

It is the use of temperature, rod drop, vibration, pressure and oil signals to forecast compressor faults before they stop the machine. Longer run lengths and fewer experienced machinists raise the value of early warning on valves.

Which roles gain most from reciprocating compressor predictive maintenance?

Reliability engineers, route technicians, compressor supervisors and maintenance planners gain most. Each collects signals, sets limits or schedules the follow-up work.

How does reciprocating compressor predictive maintenance differ from a pump condition monitoring course?

It centres on valves, piston rods, packing, rider bands and cylinder lubrication, which pumps do not have. Pump courses focus on impellers, seals and cavitation, while this one reads pressure–volume cards and rod drop trends.

What do you bring back from reciprocating compressor predictive maintenance?

You bring back a watch plan for your own machines: baseline values, alarm limits, sampling routes and an intervention calendar that a planner can turn straight into work orders.

Reciprocating Compressor Predictive Maintenance: The Way Forward

The compressor condition watch plan first informs which valve or rider band change belongs in the next planned stop. Reliability engineers own its limits, technicians follow its routes and planners use its calendar. After its first use, revisit the alarm values against real trends from refinery and gas processing machines and tighten any that warned late.