

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory Procedure

Procedure Title: **Modular Coil Fabrication-Winding Station Activities**

Number:
D-NCSX-MCF-002

Revision:
03

Effective Date:
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(2 yrs. unless otherwise stipulated)

Procedure Approvals

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Procedure Requirements Designated by RLM

LABWIDE:

X	Work Planning Form # WP-1188 & 1138 (ENG-032)		Lockout/Tagout (ESH-016)
	Confined Space Permit (5008,SEC.8 Chap 5)	X	Lift Procedure (ENG-021)
	Master Equip. List Mod (GEN-005)	X	ES&H Review (NEPA, IH, etc.) NEPA 1283
	RWP (HP-OP-20)		Independent Review
	ATI Walkdown	X	Pre-Job Brief
X	Post-job Brief *		

D-SITE SPECIFIC:

X	D-Site Work Permit (OP-AD-09)		Door Permit (OP-G-93)
	Tritium Work Permit (OP-AD-49)		USQD (OP-AD-63)
X	Pre-Job Brief (OP-AD-79)		T-Mod (OP-AD-03)
	** DCA/DCN (OP-AD-104) # _____		

- * Required for installations involving internal vacuum installations, critical lifts, and for the initial installation of repetitive work.
- ** OP-AD-104 was voided by procedure ENG-032. However, DCA's that were open at the time of adoption of ENG-032 are still considered valid for work approval purposes.

**Modular Coil Fabrication- Winding Station Activities
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RECORD OF CHANGE

Revision	Date	Description of Change
00	11/19/04	Initial release
01	8/1/05	General description of changes: Includes new concept for chill plates and epoxy shell for bag mold. Additional changes as result of winding the Twisted Racetrack Coil and new lead block design [changes identified with side bar]
02	5/24/06	-Revamped entire procedure to reflect changes in manufacturing sequence -Added new figures throughout procedure -Modified braze procedure steps -Changed location of diagnostic flux loops -Added joint resistance test section of connectors -Modified table and clarified description of assemblies for cooling tube tests -Added additional notes for positioning coil leads -Modified text for setting side bars of winding clamps -Text changes are noted with side bars -Added soldering of coil joints
03	8/7/06	- Added safety notes throughout procedure identifying PPE's - Revised pneumatic testing description & added schematic 6.34 - Deleted duplicated pressure test 6.31 - Modified upper chill plate description & figure 6.43 - Added reference to use of pneumatic impact wrenches throughout procedure - Added figure for insulation of filler strips fig 46 - Added figure of RTV painted bag mold fig 55

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1 Scope

1.1 Introduction

The Modular Coil Manufacturing Facility is divided into 5 workstations. Each workstation has a specific set of tasks that will be performed as part of the overall fabrication process. This procedure addresses the manufacturing, inspection, test and QC inspection points for a specific workstation.

- Station No. 1... Winding Form Preparation & Post VPI Activities
- **Station No. 2...** **Winding/Bag Mold Station**
- **Station No. 3...** **Winding/Bag Mold Station- *Future upgrade***
- **Station No. 4...** **Winding/Bag Mold Station**
- Station No. 5... VPI and Autoclave Activities

1.2 Scope

This procedure is used to wind the compacted copper rope conductor onto the modular coil winding forms. It includes:

- Installing the WF in the turning fixture
- Installation of Groundwrap insulation
- Winding of coils
- Lacing of turns
- Termination of coil leads
- Metrology measurements
- Installation of Diagnostic co-wound loops
- Application of outer chill plates and cooling tubes
- Pressure test procedure
- Application of Bag Mold

1.3 Identification of Coil being manufactured:

Station Number: _____

Winding Form Type: _____ (A, B, C or Twisted Racetrack Coil [TRC])

Modular ID Coil Number: _____

2 Applicable Documents

2.1 NCSX-MIT/QA-142-01:

All applicable documents associated with this procedure, are identified in the MIT/QA Plan, document number **NCSX-MIT/QA-142-01**.

2.2 NCSX-PLAN-MFOP-00:

All Modular Coil work processes are governed by the “Manufacturing Facility Operations Plan”, document number **NCSX-PLAN-MFOP-01**.

2.3 **D-L-NCSX-983** Lifting Modular Coil Winding Forms

2.4 **D-L-NCSX-984** Lifting Modular Coil/ Ring Assemblies

2.5 **D-NCSX-MCF-005** Dimensional Control & Metrology for the NCSX MC

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	with Teflon heat shrink tubing	[0.032 dia. w/ 0.006 in. thk. sleeve]
Solvent	Chlor-Free Degreaser	CRC Product No. 03185 [MSDS #05032]
Solvent	Acetone	MSDS# 00561
Lead winding and enclosure fillers	G-11CR	Drawing list to be added as addendum for each coil type as approved
Chill Plates	C10100 Copper	Drawing list to be added as addendum for each coil type as approved
Cooling tubes	Copper [122] - pre-tinned	¼ in. OD soft ACR tubing
Lead support structures (winding blocks)	G-11CR	Drawing list to be added as addendum for each coil type as approved
Lead terminal Assembly	Copper and G-11CR	SE142C-050
Cable connector	OFS Copper	SE142C-059
Braze material	Sil-Fos	MSDS # 03437
Turning Fixture	Equipment	Drawing no. SE144-008
Conductor payout spool	Equipment	Drawing no. SE144-120
Winding clamps	Equipment	Drawing SE144-080
Bag sealing agent	2-part RTV 11 (white)	MSDS #02214
Bag mold material	Self-fusing Tape	Product no.7643A24 2 in. wide gray silicone tape
Bag mold shell material	chopped glass tape w/ epoxy*	
Epoxy system for shell mold	*Resin/hardener 3561/2039	MSDS # 03516 & 03515
Bag sealing	RTV 108 (caulking)	MSDS #01525
Braze inhibitor	Nicrobraz Green Stop-Off	MSDS #4748
Adhesive Tape for Lacing	3M High Performance tape	Product no. 3M9485PC
Solder for chill plate tubes	95/5% Tin/ Antimony solder	
Lacing strips	"E"-glass untreated	0.007 inch. Thick x 0.50 inch wide

6 Fabrication Process

This fabrication procedure is to be used as guide to complete the station no. 2 & 4 activities. Deviation from this procedure for processes that DO NOT affect the design of the coil can be made during the winding process with the concurrence of the MC Field Supervisor. All deviations shall be documented in the procedure and initialed by the MC Field Supervisor prior to implementing the deviations. Deviations that may effect the design of the coil requires a Request for Deviation "RFD" approval. The RFD must be approved prior to proceeding. Procedure changes need to be incorporated into the document via "Minor Procedure Changes" or "Revisions".

6.1 Daily Startup Activities:

- 6.1.1 Check all daily supplies needed:
- 6.1.2 Verify operation of all equipment needed that day.
- 6.1.3 Check station for cleanliness
- 6.1.4 Check that safety guards are intact
- 6.1.5 Check that safety equipment needed for day's activities are available
- 6.1.6 Check that the day's travelers and procedures are in their document holder.
- 6.1.7 Once completed, date and initial daily log at the back of the Station Log Book.

6.2 Daily Shutdown Activities:

- 6.2.1 Turn off power to equipment not in use.
- 6.2.2 Clean entire workstation area.
- 6.2.3 Verify that all Traveler and data sheet information is complete.
- 6.2.4 The Lead Technician shall verify that the Station's Log Book has been completed and signed for the day.
- 6.2.5 Once completed, date and initial daily log at the back of the Station Log Book.

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6.3 Loading of Conductor Payout Spool:

Load (4) spools of copper conductor into the conductor payout spool fixture. Position the spools in the fixture with the upper spools (1 and 2) being fed from the bottom side and lower spools (3 & 4) being fed from the topside [See Figure 1- Orientation of Copper spool] [Note: the cable lead connectors may be brazed onto the conductors prior to installing the copper spools per section 6.13]

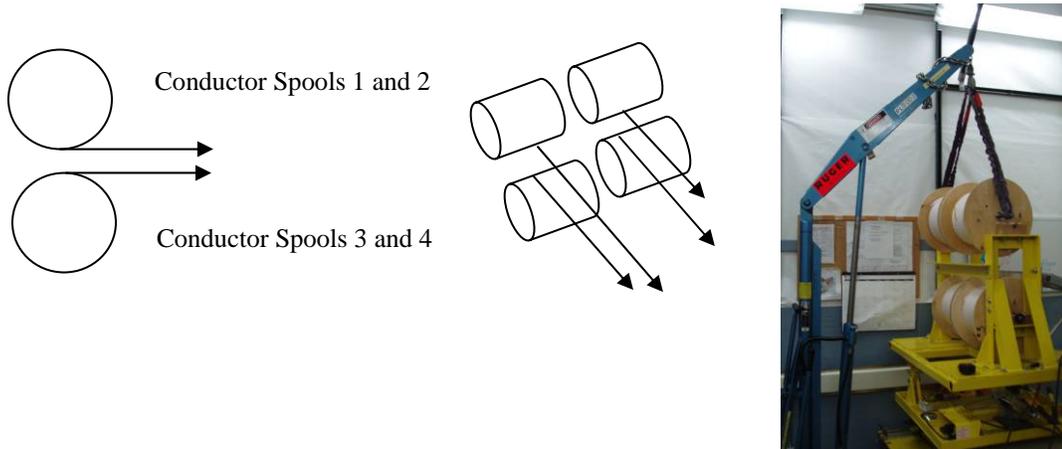


Figure 1- Orientation of Copper spools

- The height, angle and pitch of the conductor payout spool relative to the winding station shall be modified during the winding operation. This will help to minimize any twisting or excessive keystoning of the conductor prior to being laid in position.
- Measure the conductor cross-sectional dimensions with Vernier calipers using light pressure. Record the measured data in space below. [Figure 2- Conductor Identification and Table 1 -Measured conductor cross-section- Side A:]

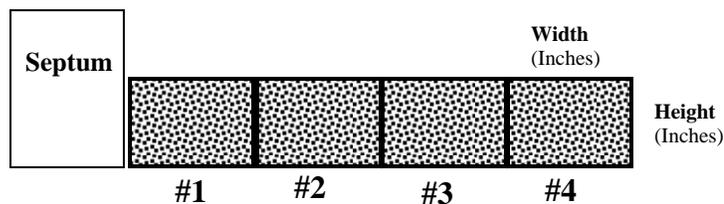


Figure 2- Conductor Identification

Table 1 -Measured conductor cross-section- Side A:

Conductor Number	#1	#2	#3	#4
Width (Inches):				
Height (Inches):				

6.4 Transporting MCWF from Casting Prep Station 1b to Winding Station:

Using lift procedure **D-L-NCSX-984** the modular coil winding form shall be transferred from the turning fixture [Figure 4- Turning Fixture] at station 1b to the turning fixture at either station 2 or 4. **Note:** This move will occur prior to or following the installation of the inner wall copper cladding.

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6.4.1 Station 1b Preparations:

- Install the upper support plates that secure the support ring to the support/lift beam. Using a pneumatic impact wrench secure the hardware to the appropriate torque value. [See section 4.3] This operation must be verified prior to proceeding. See Figure 3- Upper Support Plates

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Lead Technician

- **SAFETY NOTE 1:** Use scaffolding or appropriate ladders while working on upper section of turning fixture. Scaffolding must be inspected prior to use per Section 9 Chapter 5 in PPPL ES&H Manual.
- **SAFETY NOTE 2:** Safety glasses **MUST** be worn when operating the pneumatic impact wrenches
- Using the lift procedure data sheet rig the upper support/lift beam to the overhead crane.

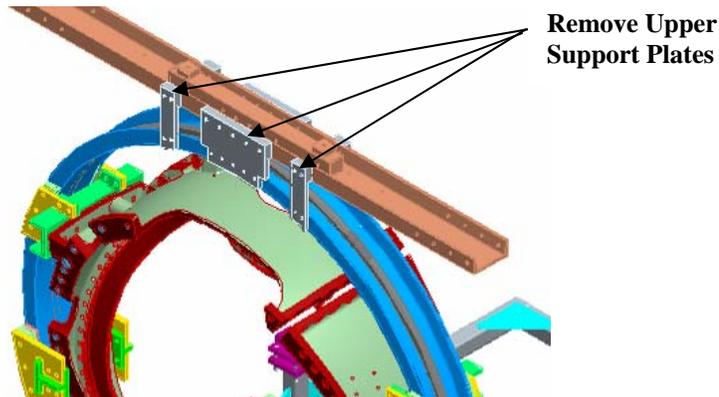


Figure 3- Upper Support Plates

- Once a slight load has been taken, using a pneumatic impact wrench remove the hardware that secures the upper support/lift beam to the turning fixture frame.
- Compress the springs under the gear box (drive system) until they are bottomed.
- Disengage and remove the upper guide rollers. NOTE: Sling the rollers and lower them to the floor with a rope. If the rollers are hinged, they do not have to be lowered, swing them away.
- **SAFETY NOTE: Do not climb up ladder with roller assembly in hand.**
- Carefully raise the winding form/ring assembly from station 1b and transport to a modular coil winding station. Install the MCWF into the turning fixture via the ceiling hatch.

Note: During the installation of the MCWF into the turning fixture, to minimize risk of potential dirt contamination, the rooms must be isolated from each other. This only applies if a coil is already in the adjacent winding station.

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Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Field Supervisor

6.4.2 Winding Station Preparations:

Activities associated with receiving modular coil at winding stations.

- Prior to installing the MCWF compress the springs under the gear box (drive system) until they are bottomed.
- Measure the inside width of the winding form ring (where the roller guide wheels engage) and record the smallest value. _____ [Narrowest dimension].
- Adjust the lower wheels on the winding station so that they are centered in the frame **AND** are set at a width that is one-half inch greater than the value recorded in the previous step.
- Lower the MCWF and ring assembly into the turning fixture using the corner brackets for alignment. Bolt up one end loosely (use spud wrenches to align holes).
- **SAFETY NOTE 1:** Use scaffolding or appropriate ladders while working on upper section of turning fixture. Scaffolding must be inspected prior to use per Section 9 Chapter 5 in PPPL ES&H Manual.
- Install the upper guide rollers and align all of the guide rollers to the support ring. NOTE: Sling the rollers and raise them into position with rope, unless they are hinged. Then swing them into position.
- **SAFETY NOTE 2: Do not climb up ladder with roller assembly in hand.**
- **SAFETY NOTE 3:** Safety glasses **MUST** be worn when operating the pneumatic impact wrenches
- Decompress springs under the gear box (drive unit) until gear is fully engaged with ring gear rack. **The upper set of springs MUST be completely disengaged.** This must be verified prior to proceeding.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

- Verify that the upper support/lift beam is in proper position. Then secure the appropriate hardware using a pneumatic impact wrench. Hardware shall be torqued to the proper value. [See section 4.3]

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

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- Using a pneumatic impact wrench remove the upper support plates between the supporting and lift beam. This operation must be verified prior to operating turning fixture. [See Figure 3- Upper Support Plates]

Verified by: _____	Date: _____
Lead Technician	

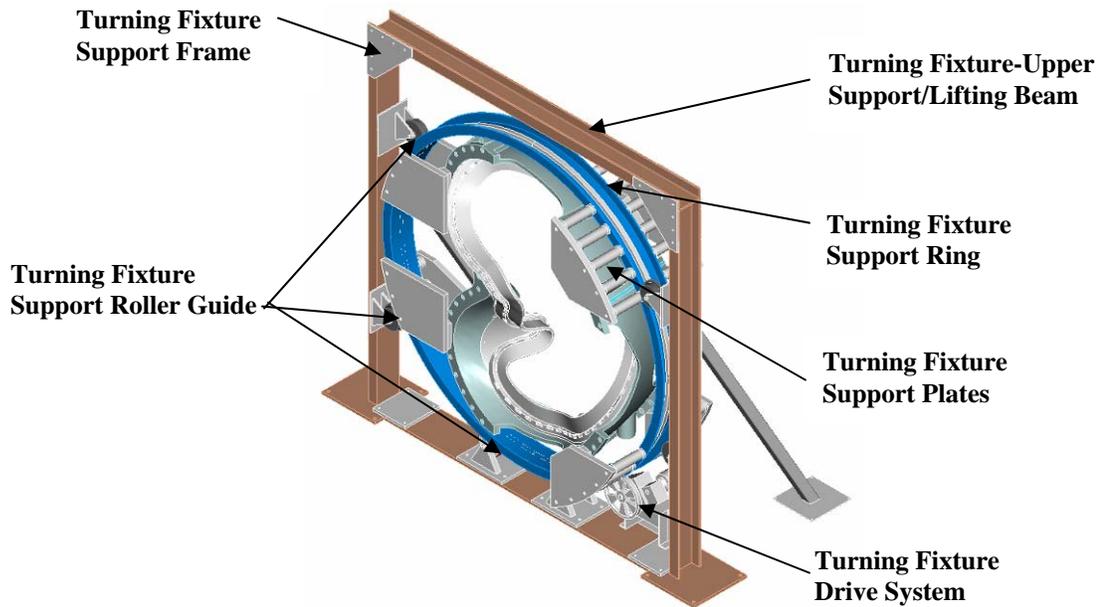


Figure 4- Turning Fixture

- Adjust the upper alignment rollers (both on the vertical and horizontal beams) so that the ring is aligned vertically and is centered within the turning fixture frame. A pry bar can be used to position the upper half of the ring so that these adjustments can be made. The rollers should be set so that there is one-quarter inch clearance to the ring flanges.
- To ensure proper alignment and operation of the turning fixture, rotate the MCWF a full **two** revolutions in either direction, using the foot-pedal control. Re-adjust the alignment rollers as required. Alignment of MCWF to the turning fixture is complete.

Verified by: _____	Date: _____
Lead Technician	

6.5 Cladding Inspection:

If the cladding was installed prior to transport to the winding station, inspect cladding for any damage, movement or contamination that may have occurred during installation of MCWF into the turning fixture. Repair and/or clean as required.

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Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.6 Installation of Winding Clamp Side Bars

Based upon measurements previously taken of the winding surfaces, the metrology engineer shall provide data for shimming each winding clamp side bar for sides A and B. This will set the maximum width of the coil bundle.

6.6.1 The shim dimensions have been provided by the Metrology engineer.

Shim dimensions received and verified by:

Metrology Engineer: _____ **Date:** _____

Dimensional Control Coordinator: _____ **Date:** _____

6.6.2 Using the data provided by the metrology engineer and pre-fabricated gauge blocks set the positions of each side clamp to ensure that they are parallel to the septum.

6.6.3 The winding team shall install the correct shim washers on the weld studs between the casting and the side bar nuts. [See Figure 5-Location of Side bar Shims] Remove the side bars after the shims have been installed.

6.6.4 A record of the shim washer thicknesses used for each side bar shall be kept as part of the documentation in the procedure.

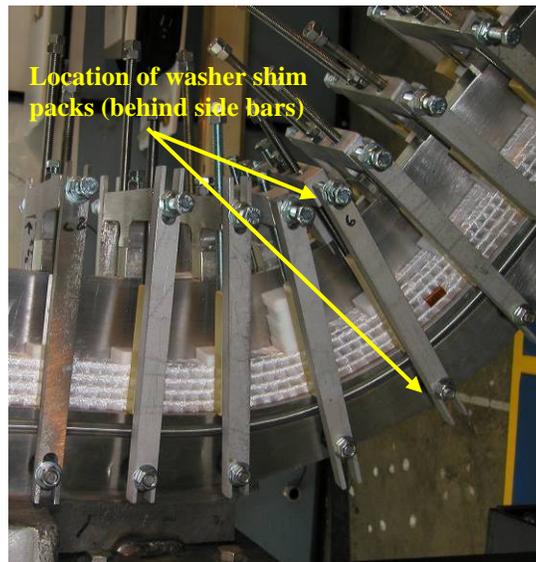


Figure 5-Location of Side bar Shims

Shim installation complete:
Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Metrology Engineer

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6.7 Installation of Inner Groundwrap Insulation

Position the inner layers of ground wrap insulation onto the MCWF [Sides “A” and “B”] winding surfaces directly over the copper cladding. Since the Ground wrap insulation is being installed as individual lengths, it is necessary to roll the excess insulation on the top side of the winding form and store in place until the final GW operations begin. Ensure that the position of the rolled groundwrap insulation is high enough above the coil tee so that it does not get trapped by the upper layers of the coil during winding. Hold in position with non-conductive fasteners. On the lower side, a minimum of 4 inches should extend beyond the winding surface. This end cannot be rolled, but should remain loose. (See Figure 7- Winding Clamp-Groundwrap Storage)

Cleanliness Note: Ensure that personnel handling the insulation are wearing either cotton and/or Nitrile gloves

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Additional ventilation should be used to minimize glass fibers in the air during the ground wrapping operations. In addition it is recommended that long sleeves and Nitrile and/or cotton gloves be used to reduce skin irritation.
- Apply pre-cut layers (approximately 18 inches long) of ground wrap insulation Figure 6- Groundwrap scheme
- **Start date/Shift:** _____

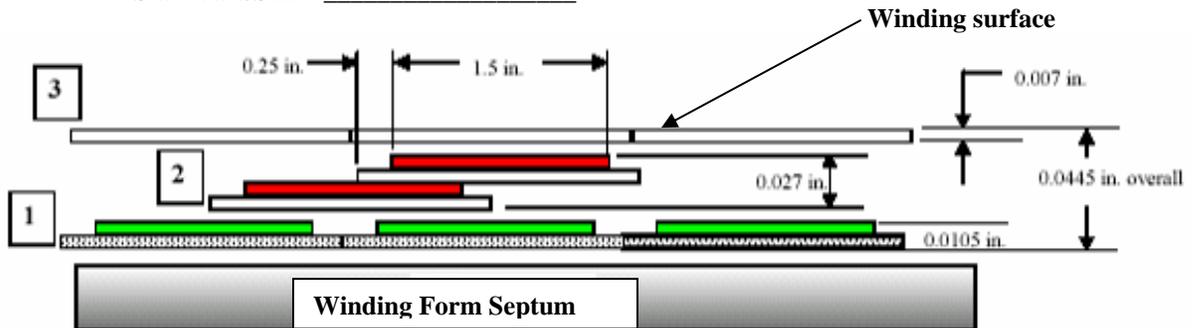


Figure 6- Groundwrap scheme

Layer 1 (Inner): [Against winding form]

Apply (1) Butt lapped layer of composite insulation

- 0.007 inch thick S-2 glass [nominal 2 inch wide]
- 0.0035 (HN) Kapton tape [nominal 1.5 inch wide] with adhesive back

Layer 2 (Mid):

Apply (1) half-lapped layer of composite insulation:

- 0.007 in. thick glass [2 inch nom. wide]
- 0.0065(HN) Kapton [1.5 nom. wide] with adhesive

Layer 3 (Outer): [Winding surface]

Apply (1) Butt lapped layer of S-2 glass tape

- 0.007 in. thick S-2 glass [2 inch nom. wide]

- Application of the inner ground wrap has been satisfactorily completed.

Verified Sides “A” and “B” complete:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____

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Notes:

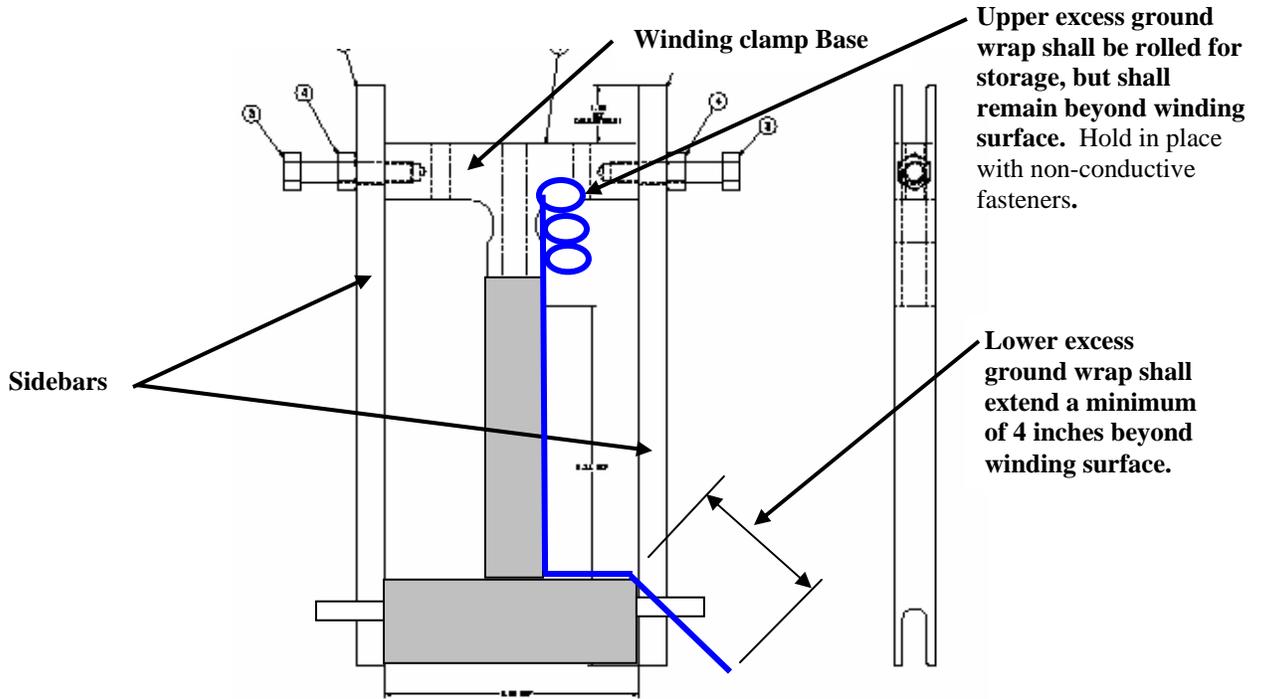


Figure 7- Winding Clamp-Groundwrap Storage

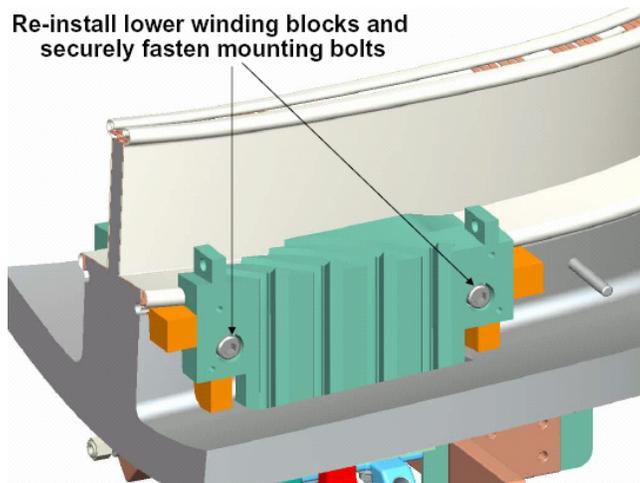


Figure 8- Re-installation of Lower Winding Blocks

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6.8 Install Lower G-11CR Winding Blocks

Using the guide blocks previously installed on the winding form, mount the lower G-11CR winding blocks on both sides "A" and "B". Secure hardware. Note: Customizing of the ground wrap is required in the lead area. [Figure 8- Re-installation of Lower Winding Blocks] Once installed, remove guide blocks from winding form.

6.9 Dimensional Inspection

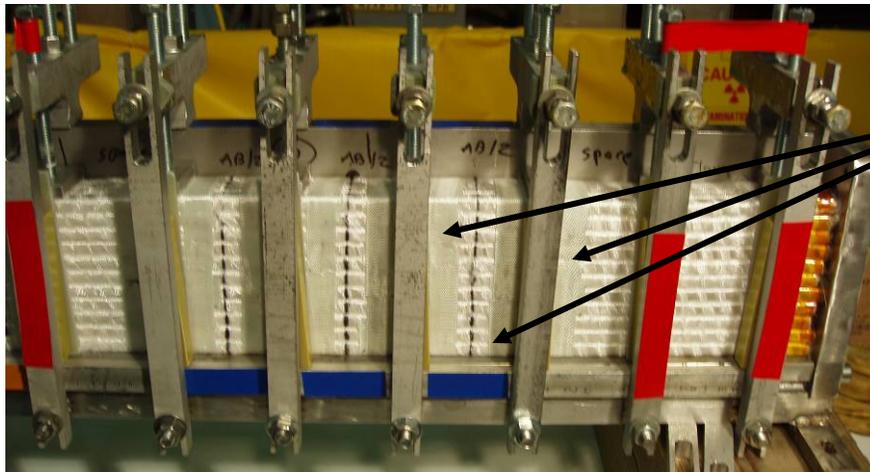
DELETE

6.10 Positioning Lacing bands onto Winding Form

6.10.1 Place single bands of 0.004 inch thick x 0.5 inch wide x 18 inch long glass tape onto the groundwrap (sides "A" and "B") in positions located either side of the winding clamps. [See Figure 9- Position of Lacing Straps and Figure 10-Cross-section of Lacing straps position]

6.10.2 The bands of lacing can be temporarily held in place with strips of Kapton adhesive back tape on the vertical surface only. **Note:** The Kapton strips must be removed prior to being trapped by layers of conductor during winding operations.

6.10.3 The upper bands of lacing shall be rolled and stored with the Groundwrap insulation. Hold in position with non-conductive fasteners. On the lower side, a minimum of 6 inches should extend beyond the winding surface. This end cannot be rolled, but should remain loose. [See Figure 10-Cross-section of Lacing straps position]



Glass lacing bands will be positioned on either side of winding clamp as shown. View shows bands after winding.

Figure 9- Position of Lacing Straps

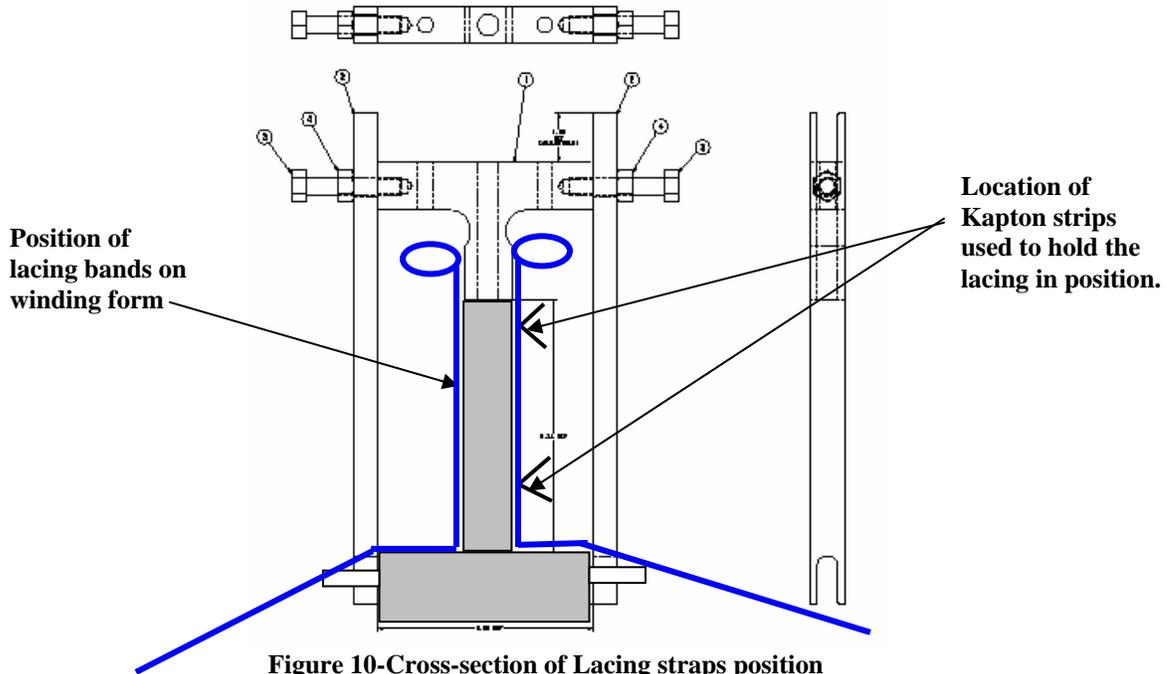
6.10.4 Installation of Lacing Bands Sides "A" and "B" is complete.

Verified:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____

Modular Coil Fabrication- Winding Station Activities D-NCSX-MCF-002-03

6.11 Position Leads for Side “A” Winding

- 6.11.1 Feed sufficient copper from each of the (4) conductor spools located on the payout spool fixture until they reach the MCWF. Note: the conductor shall be fully supported between the payout spool and the winding form.
- 6.11.2 Determine the length of each conductor that is required to reach the terminal connections.



6.12 Brazing Side “A” Lower Lead Connectors:

The cable lead connectors will be brazed to the cable conductor using flameless “Nibco” resistive heating carbon tongs and Sil-Fos braze material. Only braze qualified individuals [per BPS-008] can perform the lead brazes and requirements of ES&HD 5008, Section 9, Chapter 15 for safe brazing must be followed.

- 6.12.1 Notify the ESU and obtain a flame permit prior to starting brazing operation.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Lead Technician

- 6.12.2 Area preparation: Protect the surrounding coil area from any dirt or carbon that may occur as a result of the brazing operation. The area between clean rooms MUST be isolated if a coil is in the adjacent room. The ceiling hatch should be open during the brazing operations.
- 6.12.3 Copper Cable Connector: Clean the copper cable connector [Figure 11- Cable Connector] [drawing no. SE142C-059] using acetone-degreasing agent Scotchbrite and clean lint free wipes. Use a wire bottlebrush on the inner bore along with the acetone. Once cleaned, do not touch the components with bare hands. Coat the threads of the cable connector and 0.25 inch from end of connector with “Microbraz” [Figure 18- Carbon Tong Positioning & Sil-Fos Feed]. This coating will minimize the braze material from adhering to the external

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surfaces. Do not get any of the “Microbraz” inside of the connector since this will effect the quality of the braze joint.

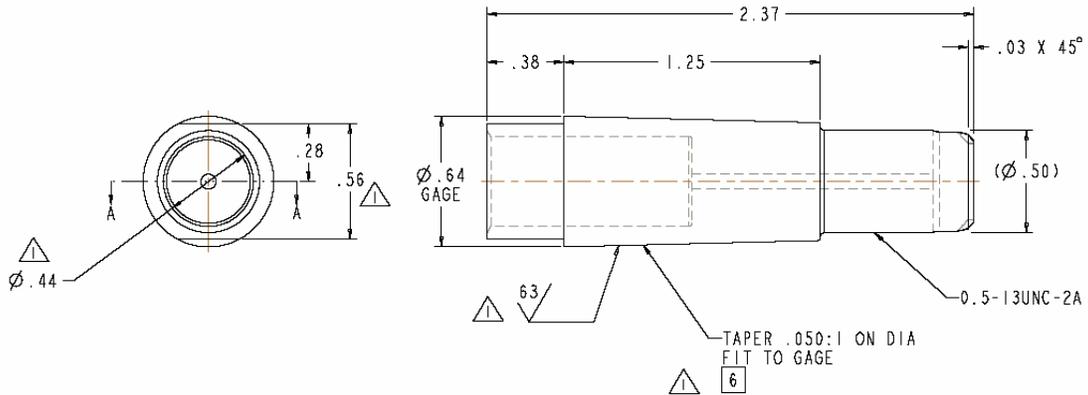


Figure 11- Cable Connector

- 6.12.4 Conductor Preparation Step 1: Reshape the copper rope conductor using phenolic form blocks to provide a proper fit between the cable and cable connector. The nylon “serve” and turn insulation shall remain in place during the rounding operation. See Figure 13- Conductor in Forming Block



Figure 12- Connector w/Phenolic Blocks

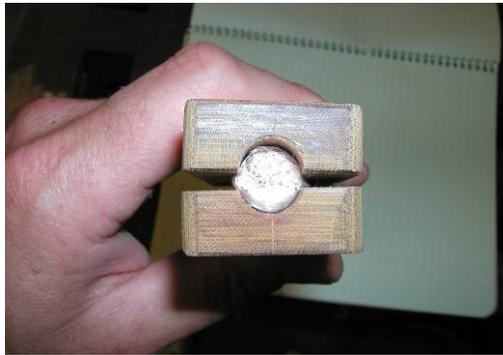


Figure 13-Conductor in Forming Block

- 6.12.5 Conductor Preparation Step 2: Once formed, carefully remove the Nylon serve (covering) from the very end of the (approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) conductor. [Figure 14- Removing Nylon Serve from Conductor] Measure the depth of the cable connector and transfer that measurement to the outside of the conductor serve.



Figure 14- Removing Nylon Serve from Conductor

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- 6.12.6 Conductor Preparation Step 3: Carefully slide the end of the conductor into the connector. Once the conductor is engaged with the connector, carefully remove additional Nylon serve (covering) so that the bare conductor can be fully inserted into the inner connector bore. Use the measurement marking that is on the nylon serve from the step 6.12.5. Continue sliding the conductor into the connector, until it bottoms out. See Figure 15- Conductor in Connector



Figure 15- Conductor in Connector

- 6.12.7 Conductor Preparation Step 4: Strip back approximately 5.5 inches of the nylon serve starting at the copper cable connector.
- 6.12.8 Position the bare copper rope conductor into the water chill blocks and position the Argon gas-head directly over and approximately 4 inches from the copper connector. Chill plates should be positioned on the bare conductor to the edge of the insulation. [Figure 16- Basic Setup for Brazing Lead Connectors]
- **SAFETY NOTE:** Braze operator **MUST** wear safety glasses and flame retardant jacket plus welding or leather gloves.

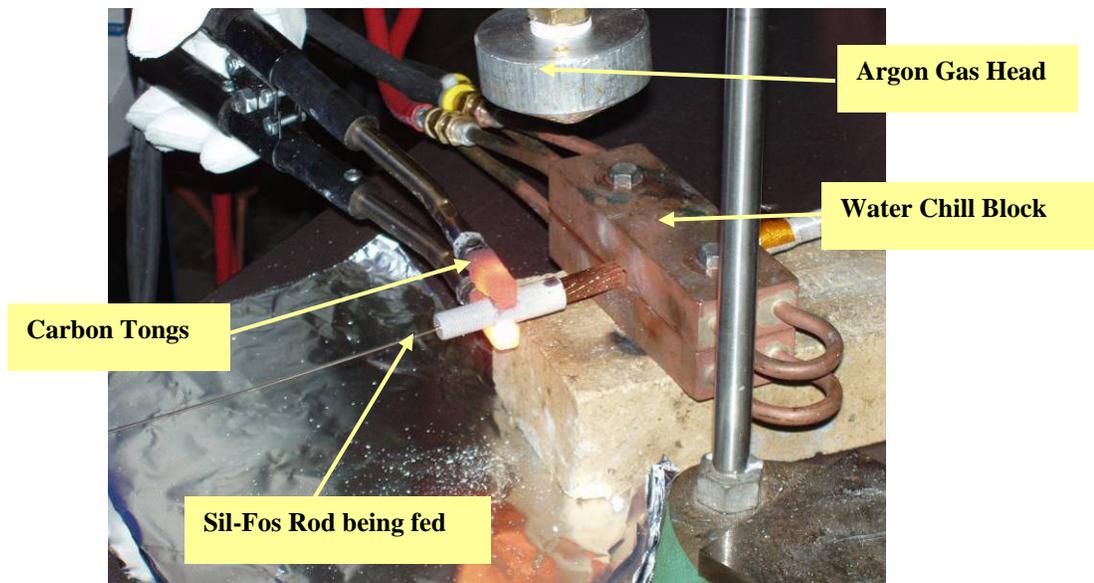


Figure 16- Basic Setup for Brazing Lead Connectors

Modular Coil Fabrication- Winding Station Activities D-NCSX-MCF-002-03

- 6.12.9 Set the toggle switch on the control unit to "B". [Figure 17- Front Face- "Nibco" Braze Unit Control]

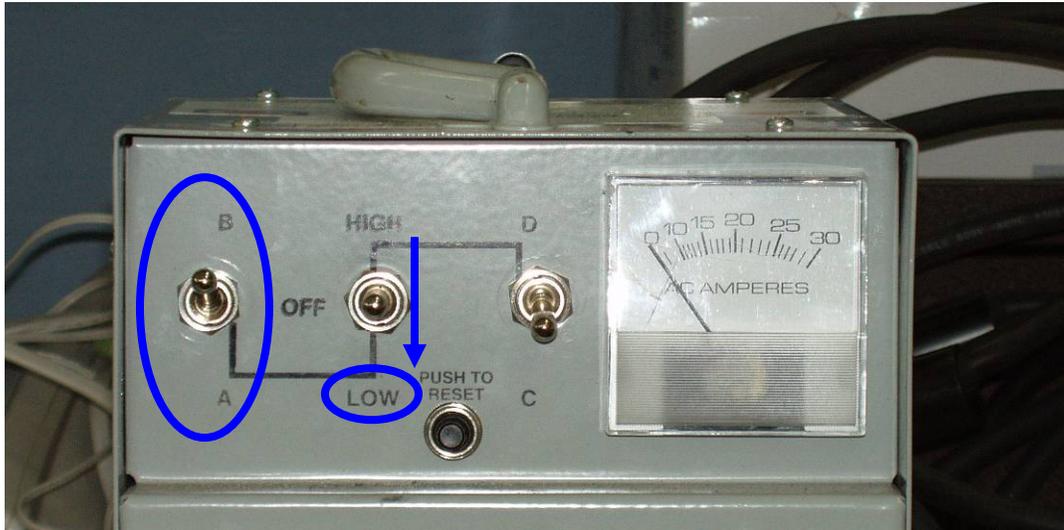


Figure 17- Front Face- "Nibco" Braze Unit Control

- 6.12.10 Position the carbon tongs 1/4 -3/8 inch from the conductor end of the copper connector [A]. [Figure 18- Carbon Tong Positioning & Sil-Fos Feed and Figure 19- Heating Copper Connector]
- 6.12.11 Move the center toggle switch down to LOW, and using the carbon tongs heat the copper connector. The current on the meter should read approximately **15 amps**. Once at temperature, feed the Sil-Fos rod first from the conductor side [B] [Figure 20- Feeding Sil-Fos Position B] using approximately 1/3 to 1/2 of a Sil-Fos rod. Then feed through the feedhole at the threaded end of the connector [C] [Figure 21- Feeding Sil-Fos Position C] using 1/2 to 2/3 of a Sil-Fos rod.

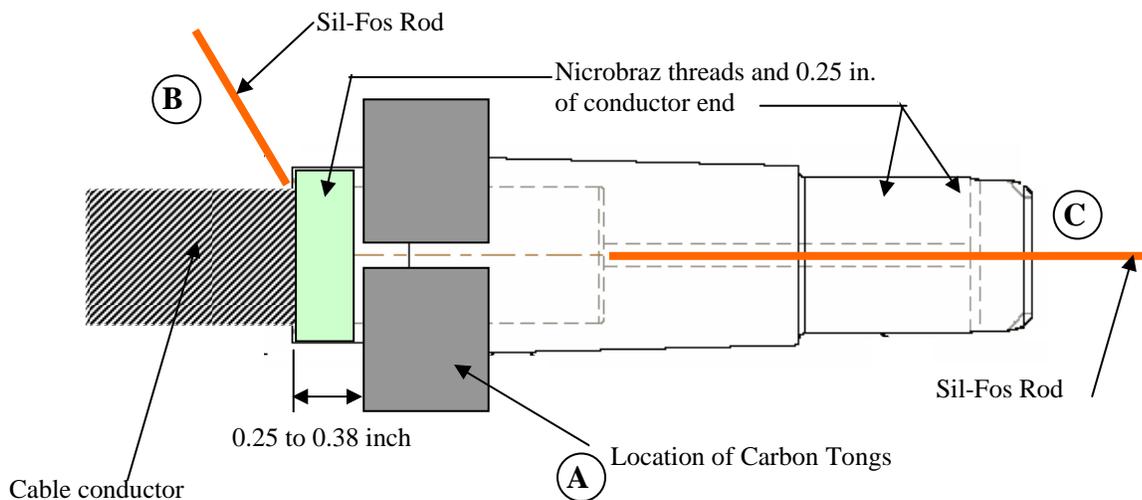


Figure 18- Carbon Tong Positioning & Sil-Fos Feed

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Figure 19- Heating Copper Connector

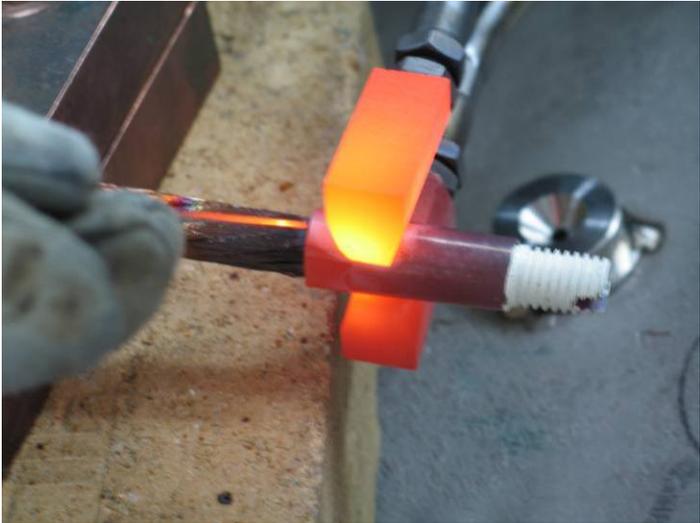


Figure 20- Feeding Sil-Fos Position B

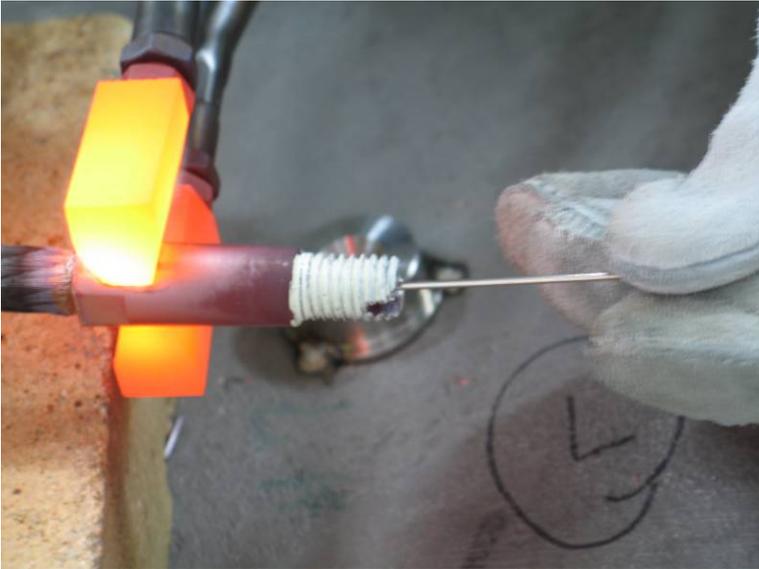


Figure 21- Feeding Sil-Fos Position C

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- 6.12.12 Repeat the process with each of the copper cable connectors.
- 6.12.13 Clean the braze area, removing any excess Sil-Fos. Remove the remaining Microbraz from the surfaces. Do not use wire brush for cleanup. If a file is used, ensure that any file marks are buffed out using fine sandpaper to ensure smooth surface.
- 6.12.14 A QC welding inspector shall inspect each brazed lead connector following cleanup. If a lead connector braze is rejected, the connector must be removed and the connector braze remade.
- 6.12.15 Silver plate the copper lugs following inspection and prior to assembly. Inspect for any high ribs that may become more evident following silver-plating. Dress up connector if needed and re-silver-plate.

LOWER CABLE CONNECTOR #1 PANCAKE "A":

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:

LOWER CABLE CONNECTOR #2 PANCAKE "A":

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:

LOWER CABLE CONNECTOR #3 PANCAKE "A":

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:

**Modular Coil Fabrication- Winding Station Activities
D-NCSX-MCF-002-03**

LOWER CABLE CONNECTOR #4 PANCAKE “A”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:
--

6.13 Fitup of Leads- Side “A”

6.13.1 Carefully route the connector end of the conductors into the lower lead block. Pre-form the conductors during the fitup to conform to the lead block. Remove the formed conductors.

6.14 Insulate Lower Leads- Side “A”

Once the connectors have been brazed and leads prefit, the leads need to be insulated.

6.14.1 Apply by hand (1) half-lapped layer of composite insulation [0.004 in. thick glass tape/ (2) layers of 0.0065(HN) Kapton tape w/ adhesive back] over each of the individual conductors starting from the point that the conductors separate to the conductor connector. [Figure 22- Positioning leads

6.14.2 Position the first layer of (4) conductors into the conductor slots in the lower lead guide block. The conductors shall be placed in alternating slots. Care must be taken during this operation, to minimize any damage to the over wrap insulation. Mate the copper connectors with the female jumpers. Secure connectors in-place but do not torque at this time. [Figure 22- Positioning leads]

Verified: Lead Technician: _____ Date: _____ Field Supervisor: _____ Date: _____

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D-NCSX-MCF-002-03**

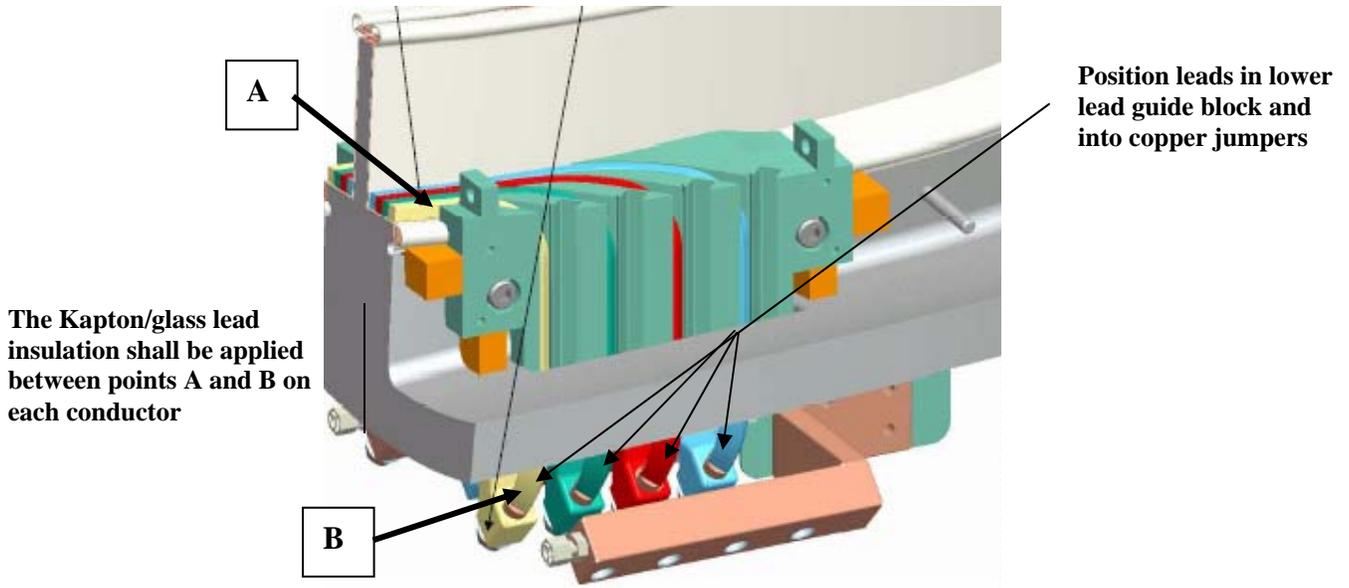


Figure 22- Positioning leads

6.15 General Winding Notes:

Once the first set of coil leads have been positioned and secured, the winding operation can begin.

- 6.15.1 Using the foot control start the rotation of the turning fixture in the direction that the coil is to be wound. [Determined by coil drawings and guidance of field supervisor] The speed of the turning fixture shall be decided by the Field Supervisor and lead technician as required to suit the coil manufacturing operation.
- 6.15.2 During the winding process, the pre-insulated copper rope conductors will be scanned with an electrical short indicator [“Whisker Detector”] that will identify any copper fibers that may protrude from the insulation causing turn to turn or turn to ground shorts. [Figure 23-Schematic of Turn Insulation Tester] If a copper whisker is detected, the whisker will be removed and one strip of adhesive backed Kapton tape will be wrapped around the conductor at the point where the whisker was detected prior to proceeding. After connecting all of the coil leads to the winding form with copper wire, test the unit prior to starting the initial winding operation on either side of the winding form.

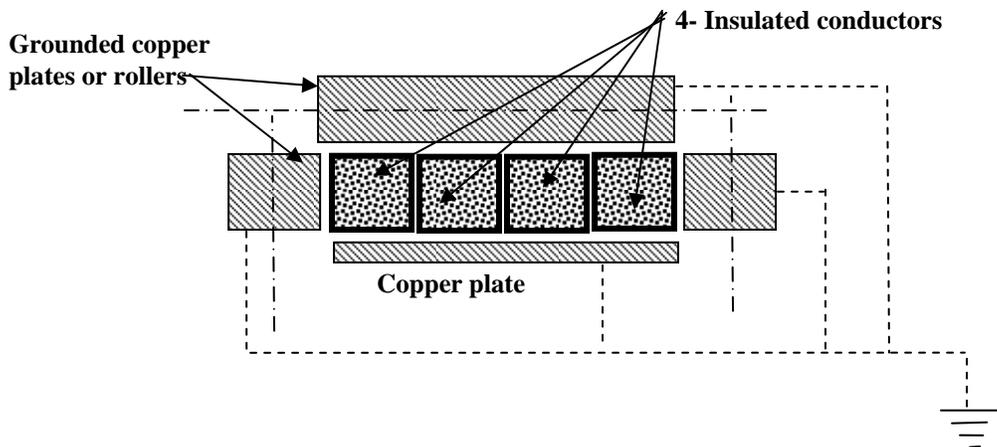


Figure 23-Schematic of Turn Insulation Tester

Modular Coil Fabrication- Winding Station Activities D-NCSX-MCF-002-03

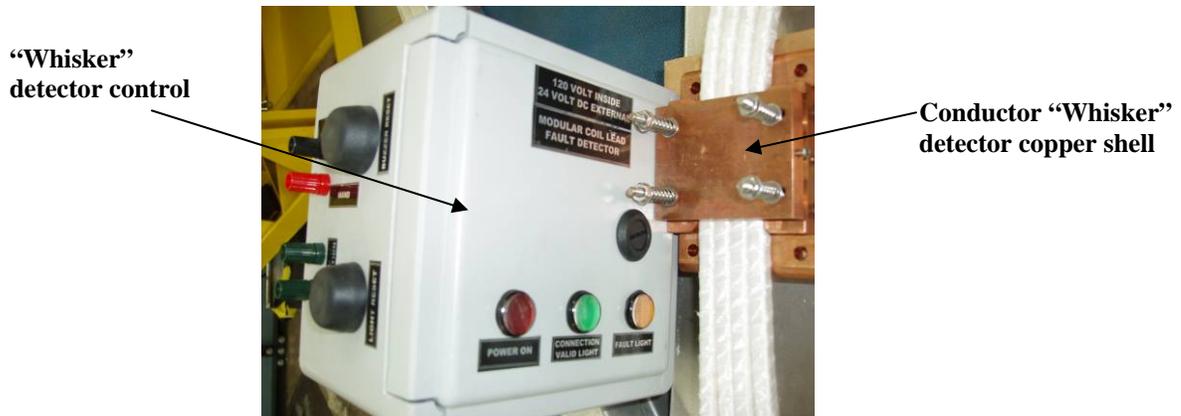


Figure 24- "Whisker detector"

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Additional ventilation should be used to minimize glass fibers in the air during the coil winding operations. In addition it is recommended that long sleeves and gloves be used to reduce skin irritation.

- 6.15.3 Re-install the winding clamp side bars as part of the winding of the first layer of turns.
- 6.15.4 Wind the 4-in-hand conductors onto the MCWF until the first several coil clamps have been cleared. Stop the winder at that point.
- 6.15.5 During the winding process, as a general rule, remove the minimal number of winding clamps necessary to allow sufficient space for the conductors to be wound onto the winding form.
- 6.15.6 Tightening the upper coil clamps to **30 in-lbs** and tightening the side bars until snug against the shim washers shall be repeated whenever clamps are replaced after adding another layer of conductor in a given area.
- 6.15.7 During the winding operations as the turns are laid onto the winding form, gently tap the turns with a G-10 setting tool and soft face hammer. This operation will set the turns in place and help minimize keystoneing of the conductor.
- 6.15.8 Ensure that the Kapton strips that were installed in section 6.10 to hold the lacing strips in position are removed prior to being trapped by layers of conductor during winding.

6.16 Metrology Measurements/Tolerance Control:

- 6.16.1 During the winding operations, additional measurements may be required to verify the precise vertical and radial builds of the turns. The location and frequency of measurements will be determined by the NCSX Metrology Engineering and the Dimensional Control Coordinator.
- 6.16.2 Procedure **D-NCSX-MCF-005** describes the use of the “Romer” measuring arm and the steps required to perform measurements. All data collected [in summary form] will be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled “Metrology Data”).
- 6.16.3 To maintain tolerance control the use of “Lacing” bands and predetermined criteria described in 6.15.6 for tightening the winding clamps will be used.

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6.17 Winding Operation- Side “A”

6.17.1 Wind layer number 1

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled “Metrology Data”.

Notes:

Completion of Layer 1

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.17.2 Wind layer number 2

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled “Metrology Data”.

Notes:

Completion of Layer 2

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.17.3 Wind layer number 3

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled “Metrology Data”.

Notes:

Completion of Layer 3

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

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6.17.4 Wind layer number 4

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 4

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.17.5 Wind layer number 5

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 5

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.17.6 Wind layer number 6

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 6

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

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6.17.7 Wind layer number 7

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 7

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.17.8 Wind layer number 8

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 8

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.17.9 Wind layer number 9

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 9

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

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- 6.17.10 Wind layer number 10 [Note: Maximum turns in Type C and TRC coils]
Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 10

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
 Lead Technician

- 6.17.11 Wind layer number 11 [Note: Maximum turns in Type A and B coils]
Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 11

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
 Lead Technician

6.18 Upper Side "A" Leads

- 6.18.1 The upper side "A" leads cannot be finalized at this time.
- 6.18.2 Measure and determine the length of conductor that is required to complete the final coil leads. Add several additional inches to the required length.
- 6.18.3 Tape the end of the conductor at cut line so that the conductor rope does not unravel. Cut the four conductors.
- 6.18.4 Secure the four conductors to the side "A" bundle. Insert the leads into plastic sleeves to protect the conductor insulation until ready for final positioning and brazing. Suspend and tie leads to coil bundle. These leads will be finalized once the side "B" bundle has been completed.

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6.18.5 Side “A” is now secured, and work can begin on the side “B” bundle.

Verified:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____

6.19 Preparation for Winding Side “B”

6.19.1 Reposition modular coil in turning fixture

Once the turns on side “A” of the Modular Coil have been wound, using **lift procedure D-L-NCSX-984** the coil needs to be repositioned to enable the side “B” turns to be wound.

Note: To minimize potential dirt or contaminant risk, during the MCWF installation operation, if a coil is being wound in the adjacent station, the rooms must be isolated from each other.

- **SAFETY NOTE 1:** Safety glasses **MUST** be worn when operating the pneumatic impact wrenches
- **SAFETY NOTE 2:** Use scaffolding or appropriate ladders while working on upper section of turning fixture. Scaffolding must be inspected prior to use per Section 9 Chapter 5 in PPPL ES&H Manual.
- Install the upper support plates that secure the support ring to the support/lift beam. Using a pneumatic impact wrench secure the hardware to the appropriate torque value. [See section 4.3] This operation must be verified prior to proceeding. See Figure 3- Upper Support Plates

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

- Using the lift procedure data sheet rig the upper support/lift beam to the overhead crane.
- Once a slight load has been taken, remove the hardware that secures the upper support/lift beam to the turning fixture frame.
- Compress the springs under the gear box (drive system) until they are bottomed.
- Disengage and remove the upper guide rollers. NOTE: Sling the rollers and raise them into position with rope. **Do not climb up ladder with roller assembly in hand.**
- Carefully reposition the modular coil in the turning fixture to allow winding of pancake “B” via the ceiling hatch.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Field Supervisor

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- **SAFETY NOTE 1:** Use scaffolding or appropriate ladders while working on upper section of turning fixture. Scaffolding must be inspected prior to use per Section 9 Chapter 5 in PPPL ES&H Manual.
- Lower the MCWF and ring assembly into the turning fixture using the corner brackets for alignment. Bolt up one end loosely (use spud wrenches to align holes).
- Install the upper guide rollers and align all of the guide rollers to the support ring. NOTE: Sling the rollers and raise them into position with rope. If the rollers on that station are hinged, no lifting is then required, just swing them into position..
- **SAFETY NOTE 2: Do not climb up ladder with roller assembly in hand.**
- Decompress springs under the gear box (drive unit) until gear is fully engaged with ring gear rack. This must be verified prior to proceeding.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Lead Technician
--

- Verify that the upper support/lift beam is in proper position. Then secure the appropriate hardware using a pneumatic impact wrench. Hardware shall be torqued to the proper value. [See section 4.3]

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Lead Technician
--

- Remove the upper support plates between the support-ring and lift beam. This operation must be verified prior to operating turning fixture. [See Figure 3- Upper Support Plates]

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Lead Technician
--

- To ensure proper alignment and operation of the turning fixture, rotate the MCWF a full **two** revolutions in either direction, using the foot-pedal control. Re-adjust the alignment rollers as required. Alignment of MCWF to the turning fixture is complete.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Lead Technician
--

6.19.2 DELETE: Inspect Cladding

6.19.3 Conductor Payout Spool:

Load (4) spools of copper conductor into the conductor payout spool fixture. Position the spools in the fixture with the upper spools (1 and 2) being fed from the bottom side and lower spools (3 & 4) being fed from the topside (See Figure 1- Orientation of Copper spool)

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[Note: the cable lead connectors may be brazed onto the conductors prior to installing the copper spools per section 6.3]

6.20 Positioning of lower leads for side “B” winding

- 6.20.1 Feed sufficient copper from each of the (4) conductor spools located on the payout spool fixture until they reach the MCWF. Note: the conductor shall be fully supported between the payout spool and the winding form.
- 6.20.2 Measure the conductor cross-sectional dimensions with Vernier calipers using light pressure. Record the measured data in space below.

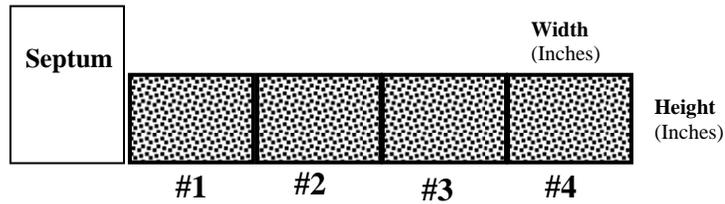


Figure 25- Conduction Identification

Table 2 -Measured conductor cross-section- Side B:

Conductor Number	#1	#2	#3	#4
Width (Inches):				
Height (Inches):				

6.21 Brazing Side “B” Lower Lead Connectors:

The cable lead connectors will be brazed to the cable conductor using flameless “Nibco” resistive heating carbon tongs and Sil-Fos braze material. Only braze qualified individuals [per BPS-008] can perform the lead brazes and requirements of ES&HD 5008, Section 9, Chapter 15 for safe brazing must be followed.

- 6.21.1 Area preparation: Protect the surrounding coil area from any dirt or carbon that may occur as a result of the brazing operation. The area between clean rooms **MUST** be isolated if a coil is in the adjacent room. The ceiling hatch should be open during the brazing operations.
- 6.21.2 Notify the ESU and obtain a flame permit prior to starting brazing operation.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ <div style="text-align: center;">Lead Technician</div>

- 6.21.3 Copper Cable Connector: Clean the copper cable connector [Figure 11- Cable Connector] using acetone-degreasing agent Scotchbrite, and clean lint free wipes. Use a wire bottlebrush on the inner bore along with the acetone. Once cleaned, do not touch the components with bare hands. Coat the threads of the cable connector and 0.25 inch from end of connector with “Nicrobraz” [Figure 18- Carbon Tong Positioning & Sil-Fos Feed. This coating will minimize the braze material from adhering to the external surfaces. Do not get any of the “Nicrobraz” inside of the connector since this will effect the quality of the braze joint.

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- 6.21.4 Conductor Preparation Step 1: Reshape the copper rope conductor using phenolic form blocks to provide a proper fit between the cable and cable connector. The nylon “serve” and turn insulation shall remain in place during the rounding operation. See Figure 12- Connector w/Phenolic Blocks and Figure 13-Conductor in Forming Block.
- 6.21.5 Conductor Preparation Step 2: Once formed, carefully remove the Nylon serve (covering) from the very end of the (approx. ¼ inch) conductor. [Figure 14- Removing Nylon Serve from Conductor] Measure the depth of the cable connector and transfer that measurement to the outside of the conductor serve.
- 6.21.6 Conductor Preparation Step 3: Carefully slide the end of the conductor into the connector. Once the conductor is engaged with the connector, carefully remove additional Nylon serve (covering) so that the bare conductor can be fully inserted into the inner connector bore. Use the measurement marking that is on the nylon serve from the step 6.12.5. Continue sliding the conductor into the connector, until it bottoms out. See Figure 15- Conductor in Connector
- 6.21.7 Conductor Preparation Step 4: Strip back approximately 5.5 inches of the nylon serve starting at the copper cable connector.
- **SAFETY NOTE:** Braze operator **MUST** wear safety glasses and flame retardant jacket plus welding or leather gloves.
- 6.21.8 Position the bare copper rope conductor into the water chill blocks and position the Argon gas-head directly over the copper connector. Chill plates should be positioned on the bare conductor to the edge of the insulation. [Figure 16- Basic Setup for Brazing Lead Connectors]
- 6.21.9 Set the toggle switch on the control unit to “B”. [Figure 17- Front Face- "Nibco" Braze Unit Control]
- 6.21.10 Position the carbon tongs 1/4 -3/8 inch from the conductor end of the copper connector [A]. [Figure 18- Carbon Tong Positioning & Sil-Fos Feed and Figure 19- Heating Copper Connector]
- 6.21.11 Move the center toggle switch down to LOW, and using the carbon tongs heat the copper connector. Once at temperature, feed the Sil-Fos rod first from the conductor side [B] [Figure 20- Feeding Sil-Fos Position B] using approximately 1/3 to 1/2 of a Sil-Fos rod. Then feed through the feedhole at the threaded end of the connector [C] [Figure 21- Feeding Sil-Fos Position C] using 1/2 to 2/3 of a Sil-Fos rod.
- 6.21.12 Repeat the process with each of the copper cable connectors.
- 6.21.13 Clean the braze area, removing any excess Sil-Fos. Remove the remaining Microbraz from the surfaces. Do not use wire brush for cleanup. If a file is used, ensure that any file marks are buffed out using fine sandpaper to ensure smooth surface.
- 6.21.14 A QC welding inspector shall inspect each brazed lead connector following cleanup. If a lead connector braze is rejected, the connector must be removed and the connector braze remade.
- 6.21.15 Silver plate the copper lugs following inspection and prior to assembly. Inspect for any high ribs that may become more evident following silver-plating. Dress up connector if needed and re-silver-plate.

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LOWER CABLE CONNECTOR #1 PANCAKE “B”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:
--

LOWER CABLE CONNECTOR #2 PANCAKE “B”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:
--

LOWER CABLE CONNECTOR #3 PANCAKE “B”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:
--

LOWER CABLE CONNECTOR #4 PANCAKE “B”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:
--

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6.22 Fitup of Leads- Side “B”

6.22.1 Carefully route the connector end of the conductors through the lower side “B” lead block and into the copper jumpers. Pre-form the conductors during the fitup to conform to the lead block. Carefully remove the formed conductors.

6.23 Insulating Side “B” Lower Leads

Once the connectors have been brazed and leads pre-fit, the leads need to be insulated.

6.23.1 Apply by hand (1) half-lapped layer of composite insulation [0.007 in. thick glass tape/ 0.0065(HN) Kapton tape w/ adhesive back] over each of the individual conductors starting from the point that the conductors separate to the conductor connectors. [Figure 22- Positioning leads

6.23.2 Re-position the first layer of (4) conductors into the conductor slots in the lower lead guide block. The conductors shall be placed in alternating slots. Care must be taken during this operation, to minimize any damage to the over wrap insulation. Position the conductors into the copper jumpers. Secure the connectors in-place but do not torque at this time. [Figure 22- Positioning leads]

Verified:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____

6.24 General Winding Notes:

See section 6.15 for “General Winding Notes”.

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Additional ventilation should be used to minimize glass fibers in the air during the winding operations. In addition it is recommended that long sleeves and gloves be used to reduce skin irritation.

6.25 Winding Operation Side “B”

6.25.1 Wind layer number 1

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled “Metrology Data”.

Notes:

Completion of Layer 1	
Verified by: _____	Date: _____
Lead Technician	

**Modular Coil Fabrication- Winding Station Activities
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6.25.2 Wind layer number 2

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 2

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.25.3 Wind layer number 3

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 3

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.25.4 Wind layer number 4

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 4

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

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6.25.5 Wind layer number 5

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 5

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.25.6 Wind layer number 6

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 6

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.25.7 Wind layer number 7

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 7

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

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6.25.8 Wind layer number 8

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 8

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.25.9 Wind layer number 9

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 9

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

6.25.10 Wind layer number 10 [Note: Maximum turns in Type C and TRC coils]

Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 10

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Lead Technician

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- 6.25.11 Wind layer number 11 [Note: Maximum turns in Type A and B coils]
Note all observations, abnormalities or measurements that were taken. All measurement data shall be added to Section 9 of the Coil Field Package titled "Metrology Data".

Notes:

Completion of Layer 11
Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Lead Technician

6.26 Upper Side "B" Leads

- 6.26.1 The upper side "B" leads cannot be finalized at this time.
- 6.26.2 Measure and determine the length of conductor that is required to complete the final coil leads and add several additional inches.
- 6.26.3 Tape the end of the conductor at cut line so that the conductor rope does not unravel. Cut the four conductors.
- 6.26.4 Secure the four conductors to the side "B" bundle. Insert the leads into plastic sleeves to protect the conductor insulation until ready for final positioning and brazing. Suspend and tie leads to coil bundle. These leads will be finalized once the bundles have been dimensionally set, lacing locked in position, groundwrap completed and chill plates installed.
- 6.26.5 Side "B" is now secured, and work can begin on dimensionally positioning bundles.

Verified:
Lead Technician: _____ Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____ Date: _____

6.27 Winding Pack Adjustments

- 6.27.1 Using the Romer measuring arm and procedure **D-NCSX-MCF-005**, measure the top and side walls of the coil bundle on sides A and B. Oversight of these activities is the responsibility of the Metrology Engineer and Dimensional Control Coordinator.

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- 6.27.2 The metrology engineer will provide data to the coil team for making adjustments to the winding packs to adjust coil current centers. Additional measurements may be required as identified by the metrology engineer. Oversight of these activities is the responsibility of the Metrology Engineer and Dimensional Control Coordinator.
- 6.27.3 Final position of the Side “A” and side “B” current centers are approved. Include final data in coil book section 9.0.

Side “A” and side “B” adjustments are complete and verified by:	
Metrology Engineer: _____	Date: _____
Dimensional Control Coordinator: _____	Date: _____

- 6.27.4 Once winding packs have been adjusted [tensioning tool may be used], lock the turns into position by securing lacing bands using 3M High Performance Adhesive Transfer Tape [Product no. 3M9485PC]. Only apply the adhesive tape along upper half of the overlapping bands. **Acceptance Criteria:** Bands shall be snug to the bundle.

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Technician **MUST** wear safety glasses and Nitrile gloves while using the 3M adhesive.

- 6.27.5 **DELETE:** final measurement after lacing

- 6.27.6 Using Hysol 3561/2039, carefully paint the outside lower surface of the overlapping lacing bands in the area that is not secured with the adhesive tape. Special attention shall be made not to get any Hysol epoxy on the adjacent turn insulation.

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Technician **MUST** wear safety goggles and Nitrile gloves while using the Hysol epoxy.

- 6.27.7 All adjustments of the winding packs are complete and ready for Groundwrap insulation.

Side “A” complete and verified by:	
Metrology Engineer: _____	Date: _____

Side “B” complete and verified by:	
Metrology Engineer: _____	Date: _____

6.28 Completion of Groundwrap Installation

- 6.28.1 Complete the outer groundwrap insulation on both coil bundles A & B. Overlap the individual layers of Groundwrap and secure in position with adhesive back Kapton tape. Remove the minimum number of clamps needed to complete a section of the ground wrap. [Figure 26- Groundwrap Overlap Scheme]

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- **SAFETY NOTE:** Additional ventilation should be used to minimize glass fibers in the air during the ground wrapping operations. In addition it is recommended that long sleeves and Nitrile and/or cotton gloves be used to reduce skin irritation.

6.28.2 The ground wrapping of the “A” and “B” pancakes has been satisfactorily completed.

Side “A” Complete and Verified:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____

Side “B” Complete and Verified:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____

Ground Wrap Notes:

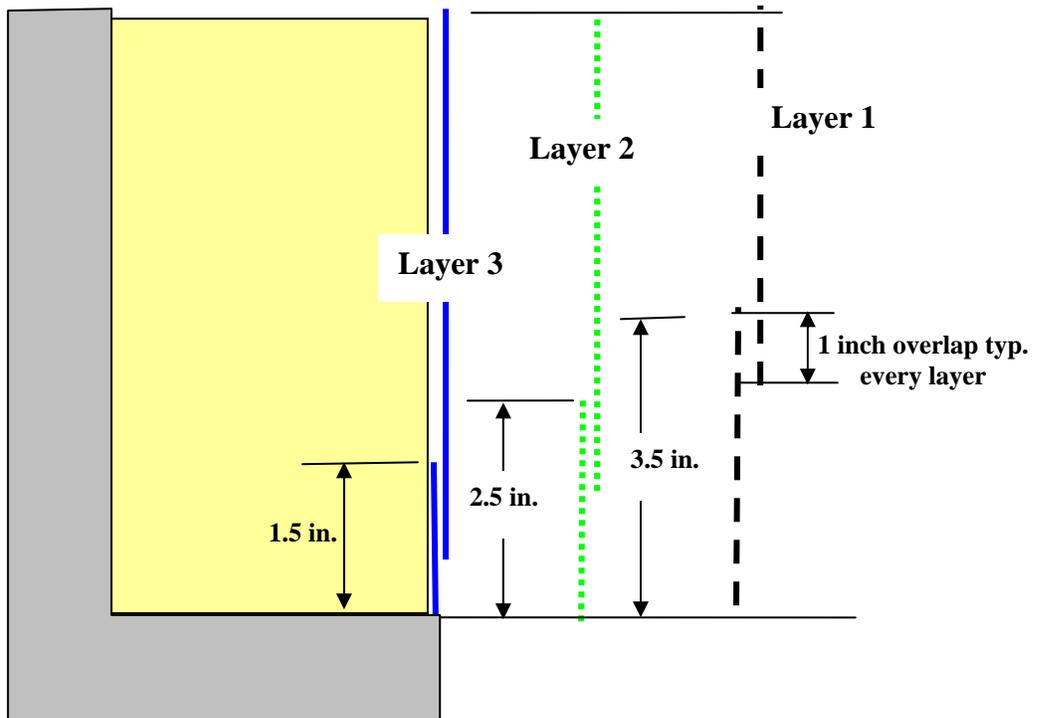


Figure 26- Groundwrap Overlap Scheme

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6.29 General Procedure- Outer Chill Plate/Cooling Tube Assembly:

6.29.1 Chill Plate Preparation:

6.29.1.1 Select the outer chill plates that are being used for the coil type being manufactured. The outer chill plates shall be de-burred prior to use. Clean the copper plates with ethanol and clean lint free cotton cloths.

- **SAFETY NOTE: EXTREME CARE** must be taken during handling of the cladding because of the sharp edges. It is recommended that Kevlar gloves be worn while handling the chill plates during the deburring operations.

6.29.2 General Chill Plate Installation Notes:

6.29.2.1 During the fitup and installation of the chill plates, remove the minimum number of winding clamps to perform the installation activities.

6.29.2.2 Fitup each copper chill plate to the outer ground wrap wall of the modular coil using the chill plate mapping drawings for guidance. Customizing of each copper chill plate will be required. Chill plates must be formed in place for proper fitup. Ensure that there are no sharp edges or burrs as a result of the customizing activities. Reclean if necessary.

6.29.2.3 Identify the location where the epoxy feed sprues will be positioned on the coil bundle. The chill plates in those positions will need to be pre-punched with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter hole prior to installation on the coil bundle.

6.29.2.4 The chill plates typically interface with the inner copper cladding at points A and B identified on **Figure 28- Outer Chill Plates**.

6.29.2.5 Once a chill plate is in position, **CAREFULLY** peen over the cladding tabs at points A and B using a ball peen hammer and G-10 block. If possible position a piece of thin G-10 between the winding form and cladding prior to staking. Then stake the cladding and chill plate together using a staking tool. [This tool controls the depth of the stake, so that it does not break through the insulation on the back side of the cladding.] **Figure 27- Staking Chill Plates**

Note: Extreme care must be taken to ensure that during the staking process occurs over the septum at point A or above the VPI groove at point B. This is necessary to ensure that the coil bundle is not damaged and that the Kapton on the back side of the cladding is not punctured. If punctured, install additional Kapton between the cladding and casting.

6.29.2.6 During the installation of the chill plates, continue to verify that the chill plates are electrically isolated and are not forming a loop using a multi-meter. Ensure that the chill plates are not touching the winding clamps on top of the septum. Correct any electrical loops prior to proceeding to the next area.

Equipment Name & ID Number: _____ **Calibration Date:** _____

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Figure 27- Staking Chill Plates

6.29.3 General Cooling Tube to Chill Plate Assembly Steps:

The pre-tinned copper cooling tubes need to be installed after the chill plates have been secured to the cladding.

6.29.3.1 Using the appropriate cooling tube routing drawing, identify the locations where the cooling tubes will exit the coil bundle.

6.29.3.2 Using acetone-degreasing agent Scotchbrite and clean lint free cotton cloths clean the entire cooling tube. Once cleaned, do not touch the cooling tube with bare hands.

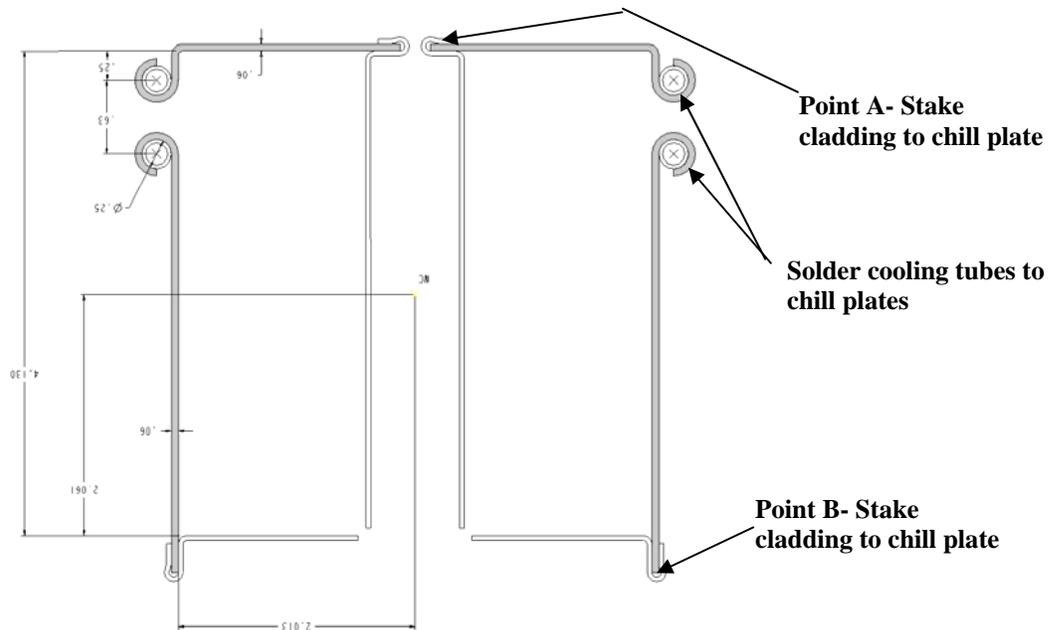


Figure 28- Outer Chill Plates

6.29.3.3 Position the tubing, and carefully begin mating the cooling tube with the chill plates, loosely hand forming the chill plate fingers over the tube.

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6.29.3.4 Once the tube has been positioned, secure the chill plate fingers around the cooling tube with the G-10 tube setting block and light weight hammer. Position the setting tool block over the formed chill plate finger/cooling tube and gently tap until the copper fingers are secure around the cooling tube. [Note: The fingers may be formed manually with duck billed pliers.] Repeat process for every interfacing finger. **Figure 29- Setting Chill Plate and Tubing**

6.29.4 General Cooling Tube to Chill Plate Soldering Steps:

The cooling tubes will be soldered to the chill plates using flameless “Nibco” resistive heating carbon tongs and Rosin core Tin/Antimony solder (95%/5%) material. Requirements of ES&HD 5008, Section 9, Chapter 15 for safe brazing/soldering must be followed.



Figure 29- Setting Chill Plate and Tubing

6.29.4.1 Notify the ESU and obtain a flame permit prior to starting soldering operation.

Date Soldered: _____ Obtain Flame Permit: _____ Solder performed by: _____

Date Soldered: _____ Obtain Flame Permit: _____ Solder performed by: _____

Date Soldered: _____ Obtain Flame Permit: _____ Solder performed by: _____

Date Soldered: _____ Obtain Flame Permit: _____ Solder performed by: _____

Date Soldered: _____ Obtain Flame Permit: _____ Solder performed by: _____

Date Soldered: _____ Obtain Flame Permit: _____ Solder performed by: _____

6.29.4.2 Area preparation: Protect the surrounding coil area from any dirt or carbon that may occur as a result of the soldering operation. The area between clean rooms **MUST** be isolated if a coil is in the adjacent room. The ceiling hatch should be open during the soldering operations.

6.29.4.3 Position a metal sheet protector between the chill plate and ground wall insulation. This will protect the insulation from heat damage during soldering.

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Technician performing solder operations **MUST** wear safety glasses and flame retardant jacket plus welding or leather gloves.

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6.29.4.4 Place the carbon tongs onto the formed chill plate fingers. [**Figure 31- Soldering Cooling Tube (photos a & b)**]

6.29.4.5 Set the toggle switches on the control unit to “A” and “C”. [**Figure 30- Front Face- "Nibco Soldering Unit Control"**]



Figure 30- Front Face- "Nibco Soldering Unit Control"

6.29.4.6 Place the center toggle switch to “LOW”, and using the carbon tongs heat the chill plate/cooling tube assembly. Once at temperature, feed the rosin core solder between the tube and copper fingers. [See **Figure 31- Soldering Cooling Tube (photos a & b)**]

6.29.4.7 Clean the solder area, removing any excess solder and flux. Use a stainless steel wire brush, and vacuum cleaner, then wipe with ethanol dampened lint free clean cloth. [**Figure 32- Cleaning of Soldered Chill Plates**]

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Technician **MUST** wear safety glasses plus Nitrile gloves during the cleaning operations.

6.29.4.8 Repeat the process with each of the chill plate interfaces.



Figure 31- Soldering Cooling Tube (photos a & b)

Figure 32- Cleaning of Soldered Chill Plates

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6.30 Chill Plate Installation:

- 6.30.1 Install the modified upper and lower chill plates and cooling tubes in the lead area on both sides “A” and “B”. Fitup and trimming of components will be required. Use approved NCSX assembly drawings. See Figure 33- Chill Plates in Lead Area
- 6.30.2 Continue installing the balance of the chill plates and cooling tubes per section 6.29.2 and 6.29.3. [Figure 34- Outer Chill Plates]
- 6.30.3 Once all of the chill plates and cooling tubes have been fitup and secured in position. Solder the cooling tubes to the chill plates per section 6.29.4.

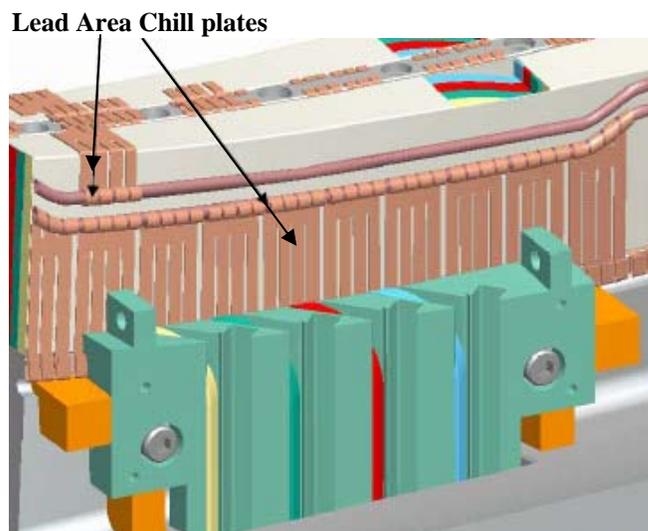


Figure 33- Chill Plates in Lead Area

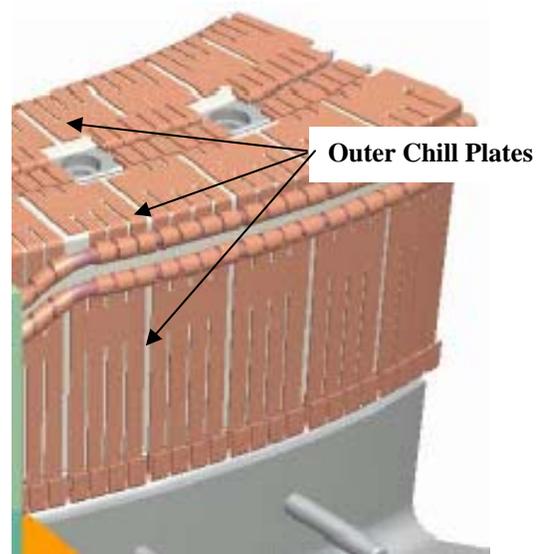


Figure 34- Outer Chill Plates

6.31 Cooling Tube Pressure Tests: DELETE

6.32 Flow Check: DELETE

6.33 Cooling Tube Electrical Test: DELETE

6.34 Cooling Tube Pressure Tests:

The chill plate cooling tubes will be pressure tested to verify the integrity of the cooling tubes.

- 6.34.1 Connect the cooling tubes together using compression fittings to form a series connection so that the entire system can be tested together. If there is a problem, the connections can broke and the system tested in sections. See Figure 36- Pressure Test Schematic
- 6.34.2 Using engineering procedure **ENG-014** (Guidelines for Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Testing) test the individual cooling tubes.

- **SAFETY NOTE 1:** Each member of the test team shall wear goggles and a full face shield whenever pressure is applied to the system being tested.

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- **SAFETY NOTE 2:** The area where the test is being performed shall be roped off to prevent access to the general work force with signs posted on the ropes warning about the test.
- **SAFETY NOTE 3:** The test system **MUST** have a pressure relief valve that is set no more than 25 psig over the test pressure.
- **SAFETY NOTE 4:** All safety precautions including the use of PPE's shall be followed as outlined in the Job Hazard Analysis sheet and recommendations made by the PPPL Industrial Hygienist.

6.34.3 Pressurize the coolant tubes with nitrogen to **200 psi** and isolate from the pressure source.

6.34.4 Gauges shall have a minimum **5-psi** graduation.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____
Quality Control Representative

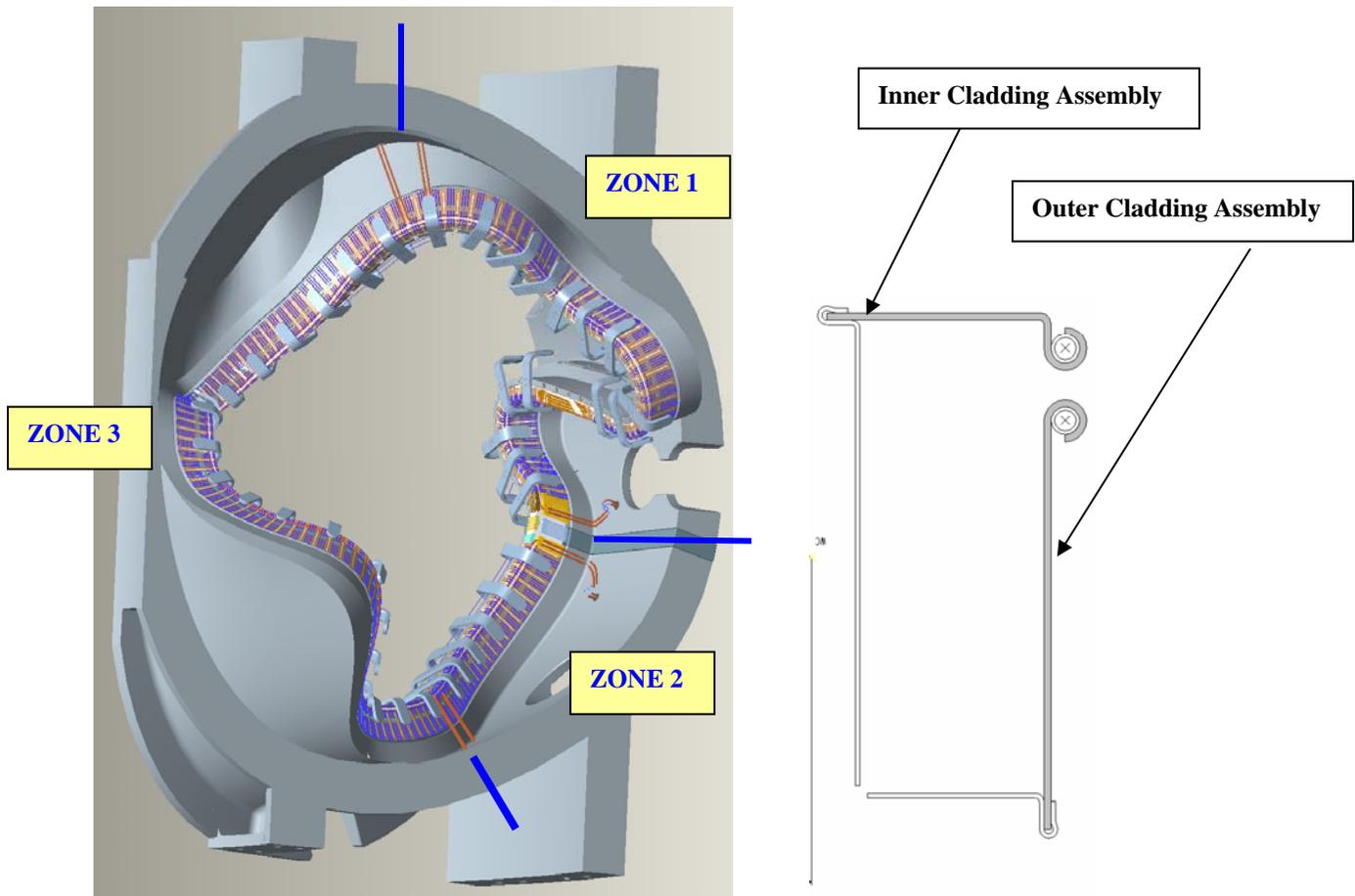


Figure 35- Cooling Tube Zone Identification

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6.34.5 **Acceptance criteria:** The test pressure shall be maintained without any detectable drop in pressure within the resolution of the gauge for at least ten minutes from the time the system was isolated from the pressure source. Any leaks or failure to maintain pressure requires a repair and retesting.

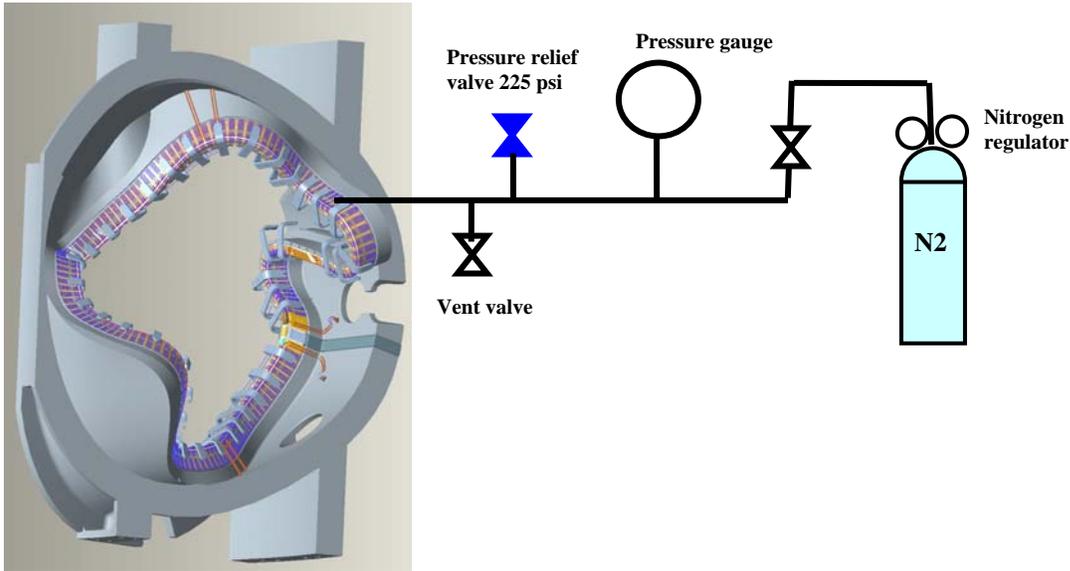


Figure 36- Pressure Test Schematic

6.34.6 Record test data in the table below [Table 3-Cooling Tube Flow Results]. See Figure 35-Cooling Tube Zone Identification for identification of chill plate assemblies.

6.35 Flow Check:

Flow nitrogen or air through each flow passage to verify that there are no blockages.

6.35.1 Record test data in the table below [Table 3-Cooling Tube Flow Results]

Notes: Pressure & flow test:

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6.36 Cooling Tube Electrical Test:

6.36.1 Verify that cooling tubes are electrically isolated from all of the other cooling tubes and from the modular coil winding form using a multi-meter.

Equipment Name & ID Number: _____ **Calibration Date:** _____

6.36.2 Record test data in the table below [Table 3-Cooling Tube Flow Results].

Table 3-Cooling Tube Flow Results

Tube designation	Flow Path Blockage check	Pressure Leak check	Electrical test, tube to ground
Side A Zone 1 Inner			
Side A Zone 1 Outer			
Side A Zone 2 Inner			
Side A Zone 2 Outer			
Side A Zone 3 Inner			
Side A Zone 3 Outer			
Side B Zone 1 Inner			
Side B Zone 1 Outer			
Side B Zone 2 Inner			
Side B Zone 2 Outer			
Side B Zone 3 Inner			
Side B Zone 3 Outer			

Cooling Tube inspections/tests are completed and verified by:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____
Quality Control: _____	Date: _____

6.37 Installation of Diagnostic Co-Wound Loops

6.37.1 Diagnostic co-wound loops are to be positioned on the outside surface of the chill plates, just above the upper cooling tube as identified in Figure 37-Diagnostic Loops. Actual position will be determined by NCSX drawings and the Diagnostic representative.

6.37.2 Notify the Diagnostic representative that the installation of the co-wound loops is ready to begin. Diagnostic group shall provide co-wound loops.

Verified by: _____	Date: _____
Lead Technician	

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6.37.3 Carefully position the co-wound loop per direction of Diagnostic representative and initially secure in place with 3M adhesive cement #CA40H. Then follow-up with a small quantity of RTV108 adhesive located every 2 to 3 inches.

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Technician **MUST** wear safety glasses and Nitrile gloves while using the 3M adhesive.

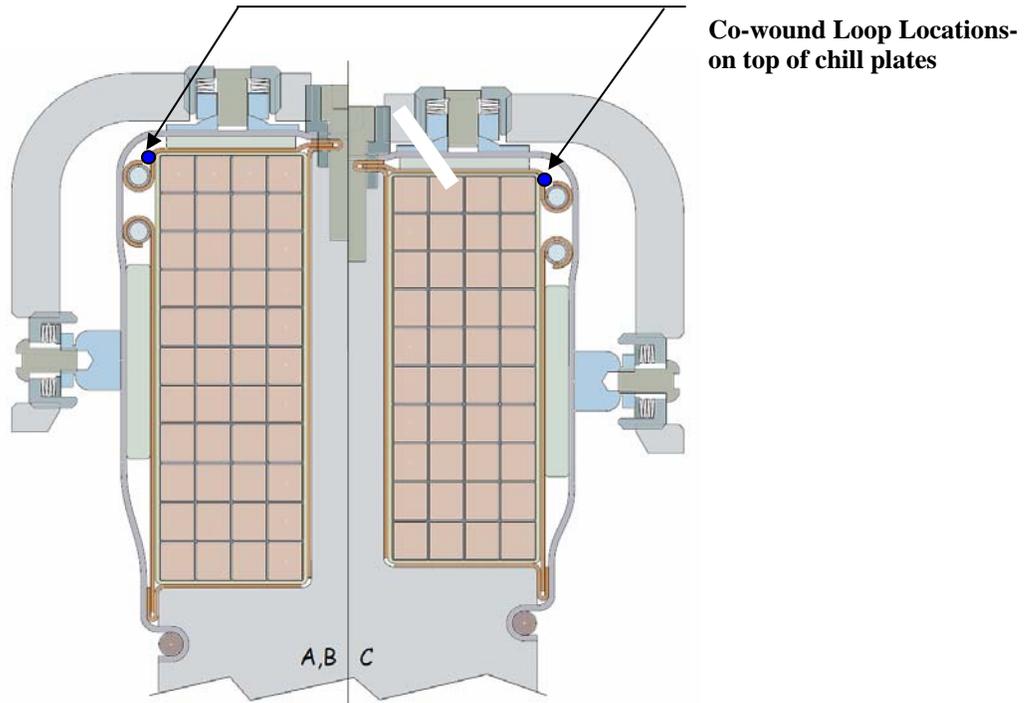


Figure 37-Diagnostic Loops

6.37.4 Route the co-wound loop leads through the lead area and exit the coil in a groove in the upper G-11 lead blocks. The flux loops need to be twisted starting at the point where they join and continue as they run through the lead area (2 inch pitch).

6.37.5 Once the co-wound loops are positioned, measure their position using the “Romer” measuring arm and attach data to procedure. Provide data to the Diagnostic representative.

Notes:

Installation of Flux Loops complete-Verified:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Diagnostic Representative: _____	Date: _____

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6.38 Final Positioning of Upper Leads sides “A” and “B”

- 6.38.1 Mount the upper lead winding blocks to the MCWF for both sides “A” and “B” and secure in position with appropriate hardware. [Figure 38- Upper Lead Winding Block] Install glass cloth between G-11 fillers and fill all voids with glass tape or roving.
- 6.38.2 A field supervisor will inspect the lead areas on both sides “A and “B” and determine whether additional Kapton and/or glass insulation needs to be installed.

Complete: Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Field Supervisor
--

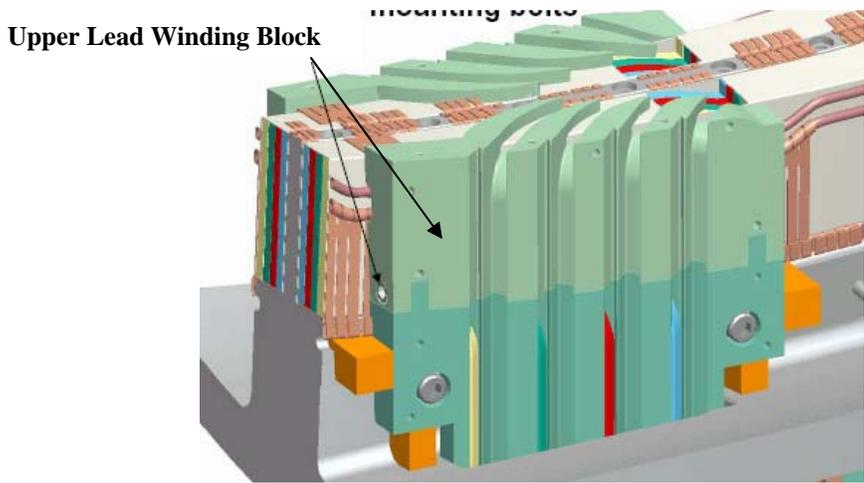


Figure 38- Upper Lead Winding Block

- 6.38.3 Upper Lead Winding Blocks are installed on sides “A” and “B”.

Complete: Verified by: _____ Date: _____ Lead Technician

- 6.38.4 Lay the conductors into the winding block slots to determine the length of each conductor that will become the coil leads for both sides “A” and “B”. Allow an extra 0.5 inch then tape the end of the conductor at cut line so that the conductor rope does not unravel. Cut the four conductors.

6.39 Brazing Side “A” and “B” Upper Leads:

The lead cable connectors will be attached using a flameless “Nibco” resistive heating carbon tongs and Sil-Fos braze material. Only braze qualified individuals [Per BPS-008] can perform the lead brazes and requirements of ES&HD 5008, Section 9, Chapter 15 for safe brazing must be followed.

- 6.39.1 Area preparation: Protect the surrounding coil area from any dirt or carbon that may occur as a result of the brazing operation. The area between clean rooms **MUST** be isolated if a coil is in the adjacent room. The ceiling hatch should be open during the brazing operations.

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6.39.2 Notify the ESU and obtain a flame permit prior to starting brazing operation.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Lead Technician</p>

6.39.3 Copper Cable Connector: Clean the copper cable connector [Figure 11- Cable Connector] using acetone-degreasing agent Scotchbrite, and clean lint free wipes. Use a wire bottlebrush on the inner bore along with the acetone. Once cleaned, do not touch the components with bare hands. Coat the threads of the cable connector and 0.25 inch from end of connector with “Microbraz” [Figure 18- Carbon Tong Positioning & Sil-Fos Feed. This coating will minimize the braze material from adhering to the external surfaces. Do not get any of the “Microbraz” inside of the connector since this will effect the quality of the braze joint.

6.39.4 Conductor Preparation Step 1: Reshape the copper rope conductor using phenolic form blocks to provide a proper fit between the cable and cable connector. The nylon “serve” and turn insulation shall remain in place during the rounding operation. See Figure 12- Connector w/Phenolic Blocks and Figure 13-Conductor in Forming Block

6.39.5 Conductor Preparation Step 2: Once formed, carefully remove the Nylon serve (covering) from the very end of the (approx. ¼ inch) conductor. [Figure 14- Removing Nylon Serve from Conductor] Measure the depth of the cable connector and transfer that measurement to the outside of the conductor serve.

6.39.6 Conductor Preparation Step 3: Carefully slide the end of the conductor into the connector. Once the conductor is engaged with the connector, carefully remove additional Nylon serve (covering) so that the bare conductor can be fully inserted into the inner connector bore. Use the measurement marking that is on the nylon serve from the step 6.36.5. Continue sliding the conductor into the connector, until it bottoms out. See Figure 15- Conductor in Connector

6.39.7 Conductor Preparation Step 4: Strip back approximately 5.5 inches of the nylon serve starting at the copper cable connector.

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Braze operator **MUST** wear safety glasses and flame retardant jacket plus welding or leather gloves.

6.39.8 Position the bare copper rope conductor into the water chill blocks and position the Argon gas-head approximately 4 inches directly over the copper connector. Chill plates should be positioned on the bare conductor to the edge of the insulation. [Figure 16- Basic Setup for Brazing Lead Connectors]

6.39.9 Set the toggle switch on the control unit to “B”. [Figure 17- Front Face- "Nibco" Braze Unit Control]

6.39.10 Position the carbon tongs 1/4 -3/8 inch from the conductor end of the copper connector [A]. [Figure 18- Carbon Tong Positioning & Sil-Fos Feed and Figure 19- Heating Copper Connector]

6.39.11 Move the center toggle switch down to **LOW**, and using the carbon tongs heat the copper connector. Once at temperature, feed the Sil-Fos rod first from the conductor side [B]

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[Figure 20- Feeding Sil-Fos Position B] using approximately 1/3 to 1/2 of a Sil-Fos rod. Then feed through the feedhole at the threaded end of the connector [C] [Figure 21- Feeding Sil-Fos Position C] using 1/2 to 2/3 of a Sil-Fos rod.

- 6.39.12 Repeat the process with each of the four inner copper cable connectors on sides “A” and “B”.
- 6.39.13 Clean the braze area, removing any excess Sil-Fos. Remove the remaining Microbraz from the surfaces. Do not use wire brush for cleanup. If a file is used, ensure that any file marks are buffed out using fine sandpaper to ensure smooth surface.
- 6.39.14 A QC welding inspector shall inspect each brazed lead connector following cleanup. If a lead connector braze is rejected, **DO NOT** cut off the connector. The field supervisor along with the weld engineer shall make a determination as to the corrective action.
- 6.39.15 Silver plate the copper lugs following inspection and prior to assembly. Inspect for any high ribs that may become more evident following silver-plating. Dress up connector if needed and re-silver-plate.
- 6.39.16 Repeat the process with each of the four inner copper cable connectors on sides “A” and “B”.

UPPER CABLE CONNECTOR #1 PANCAKE “A”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:
--

UPPER CABLE CONNECTOR #2 PANCAKE “A”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:
--

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UPPER CABLE CONNECTOR #3 PANCAKE “A”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:

UPPER CABLE CONNECTOR #4 PANCAKE “A”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:

UPPER CABLE CONNECTOR #1 PANCAKE “B”:

Date Brazed: _____ Braze performed by: _____

QC Inspected by: _____ Date: _____

Notes:

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6.40 Fitup of Leads- Sides “A” and “B”

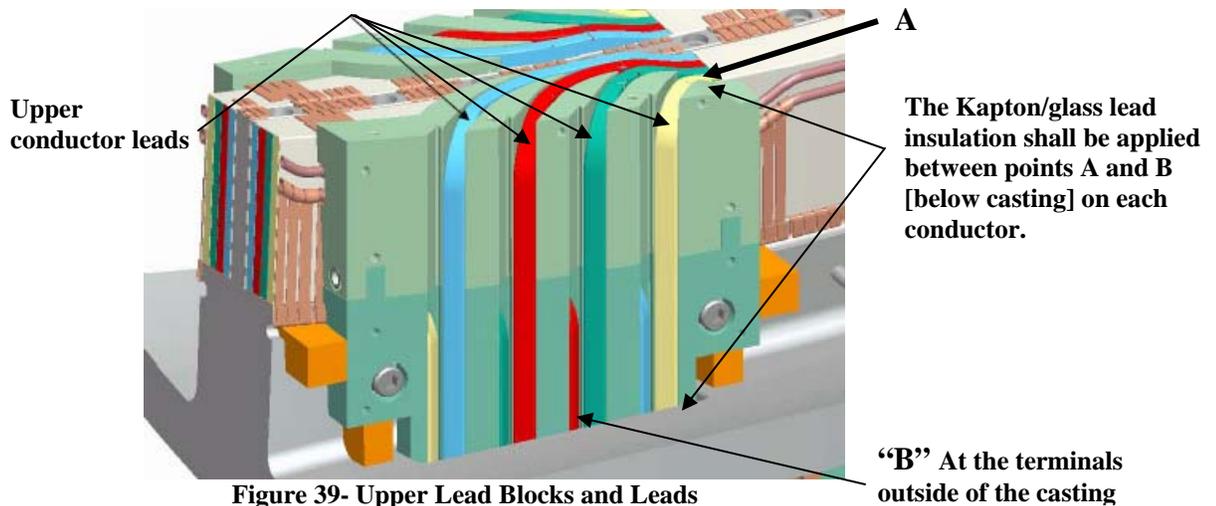
6.40.1 Carefully route the connector end of the conductors through the upper lead blocks. Pre-form the conductors during the fitup to conform to the lead block. Remove the formed conductors.

6.41 Insulate Upper Leads- Side “A” and “B”

Once the connectors have been brazed and leads prefit, the leads need to be insulated.

6.41.1 Apply by hand (1) half-lapped layer of composite insulation [0.004 in. thick glass tape/ (2) layers of 0.0065(HN) Kapton tape w/ adhesive back] over each of the individual conductors starting from the point that the conductors separate to 6 inches from the conductor end. [Figure 39- Upper Lead Blocks and Leads]

6.41.2 Position the last layer of conductors [4 each side] on sides “A” and “B” into the conductor slots in the upper lead guide block. Care must be taken during this operation, to minimize any damage to the over wrap insulation. [Figure 39- Upper Lead Blocks and Leads]



6.42 Coil Joint Assembly

6.42.1 Assemble all of the cable connectors to the terminal blocks per drawing SE142C-049. [Figure 40- Typical Joint and Figure 41- Final Terminal Connections Identification]

- During the initial assembly use a special spacer [provided by Field Supervisor] and nut.
- Torque all of the connectors to **15 ft.-lbs.**
- During the torquing operation hold the stud in position using the slot on the threaded end of the connector and the modified screwdriver that snugly fits the slot.
- **DO NOT** use the wrench flats on the cable side of the connector.
- Remove the nut and spacer and install the permanent hardware.
- If the nose of the connector protrudes beyond the jumper, ensure that the ID of the washers is large enough to accommodate the protruding connector.

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6.42.2 Measure the joint resistance between the connector and the terminal blocks [points A and B]. See Figure 40- Typical Joint [Acceptance criterion is < 1 micro-ohms.]

Note: If the joint resistance measures higher than the acceptance criteria loosen up joint, reseal the connector and re-torque to 15 ft-lbs. Several attempts may be required. Field supervisor shall determine whether the joint resistance measurements are acceptable prior to proceeding with the soldering operation.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Field Supervisor</div>
--

6.42.3 Record the joint resistance and torque verification in Table 4- Joint Data below.

Table 4- Joint Data

Joint ID	Pre-solder Joint Resistance [μ-ohms]	Max. Temp. °C	Post-solder Joint Resistance [μ-ohms]	Torque Verify 15 ft-lb	Joint ID	Pre-solder Joint Resistance [μ-ohms]	Max. Temp. °C	Post-solder Joint Resistance [μ-ohms]	Torque Verify 15 ft-lb
A-1					B-1				
A-2					B-2				
A-3					B-3				
A-4					B-4				
A-5					B-5				
A-6					B-6				
A-7					B-7				
A-8					B-8				

6.42.4 Joint Preparations for soldering

- Peel back the turn insulation and nylon serve a minimum of 1 inch from the connector.
- Insert a thermocouple into the cable approximately 0.5 inch from the connector.
- Re-position the coil so that the conductor side of the lugs is facing up and the 3/32 inch diameter solder feed hole is on the side of the connector. Coil will have to be re-positioned several times to complete soldering of all connections.

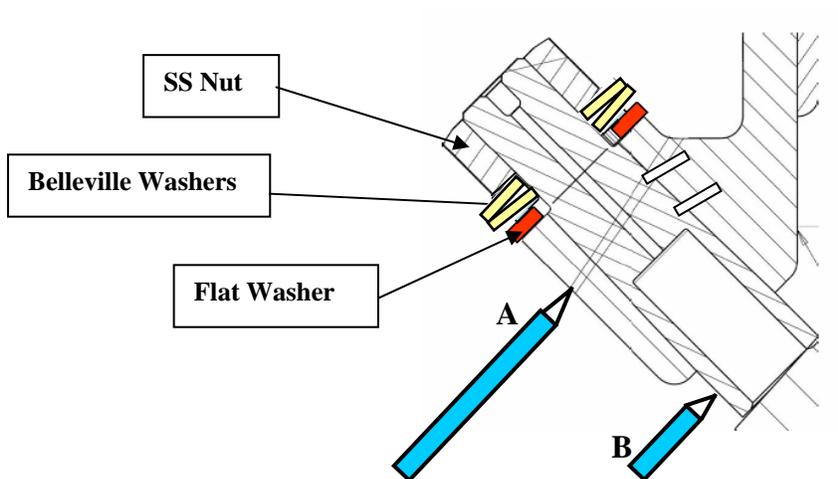


Figure 40- Typical Joint

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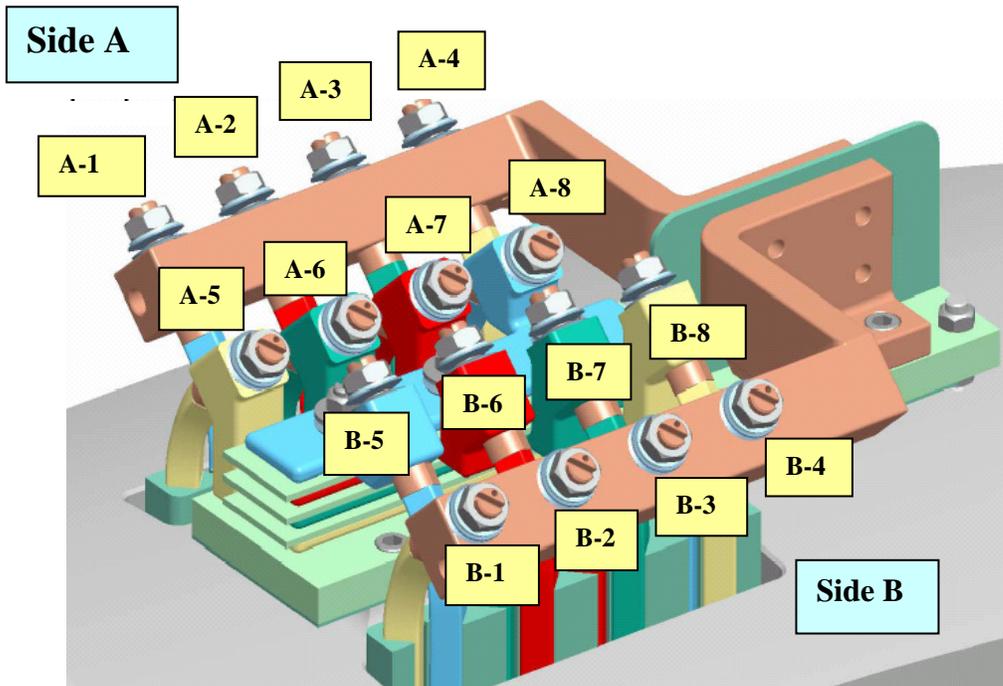


Figure 41- Final Terminal Connections Identification

6.42.5 Area preparation: Protect the surrounding coil area from any dirt or carbon that may occur as a result of the soldering operation. The area between clean rooms **MUST** be isolated if a coil is in the adjacent room. The ceiling hatch should be open during the soldering operations. Pack around each conductor using heat sink paste. This minimizes the heat flow down the conductor.

6.42.6 Notify the ESU and obtain a flame permit prior to starting soldering operation.

Verified by: _____ Date: _____ <p align="center">Lead Technician</p>
--

6.42.7 Solder the joint connections.

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Technician performing solder operations **MUST** wear safety glasses and flame retardant jacket plus welding or leather gloves.
- Set the toggle switch on the “Nibco” Braze Unit Control unit to “**LOW**”. [See Figure 42- Front Face "Nibco" Soldering Unit
- Position the carbon tongs on the copper jumper.
- Insert a thermocouple into the cable approximately ½” from the back of the connector.
- Turn the toggle switch on the “Nibco” Braze Unit to “**B**” to begin heating.
- Monitor the heat on the thermocouple and begin applying flux once the temperature reaches 80 to 100 °C.
- At approximately 200°C the solder will begin melting when touching the conductor connector.

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- Begin feeding the solder from the conductor end of the joint. [Point A] Figure 44- Soldering Figure
- Once solder starts flowing turn the power setting on the “Nibco” Braze Unit Control unit down to the “A” position to keep the temperature on the cable conductor as low as possible. [Goal: temperature should be < 250°C]
- Begin filling the joint from the side feedhole with **95/5% [Tin /Antimony]**. The solder should be centered in the hole so that it melts on the conductor connector and not the female jumper. Continue filling until the solder starts rising out of the fill hole. [Point B]
- Once filled shut down power unit and remove carbon tongs.
- Record maximum reached temperature in Table 5 - Solder Joint Data

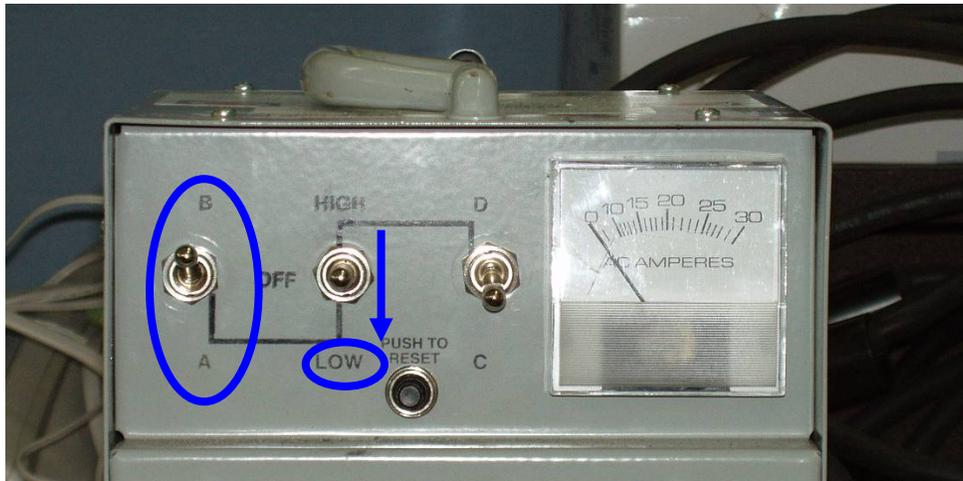


Figure 42- Front Face "Nibco" Soldering Unit



Figure 43- Soldering Connector

- 6.42.8 Repeat the process with each of the sixteen cable connector to terminal jumper connections.
- 6.42.9 Clean the solder area, removing any excess solder in the area of the feed-hole.
- 6.42.10 A QC welding inspector shall inspect each soldered joint following cleanup. If a lead joint is rejected, it will have to be re-soldered in place.

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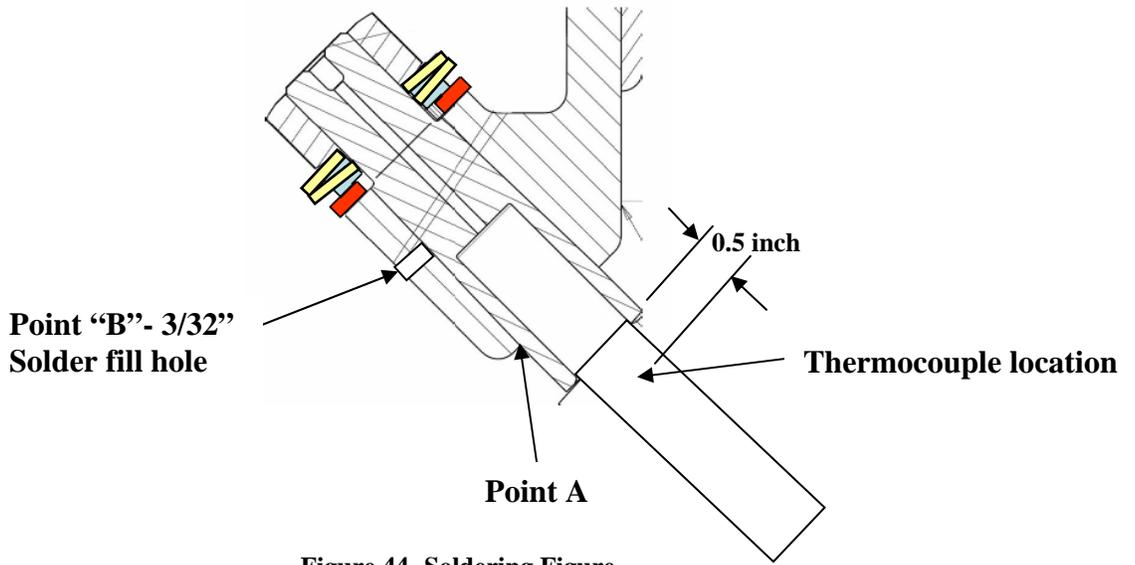


Figure 44- Soldering Figure

Table 5 - Solder Joint Data

Joint ID	Max. Temp. °C	Soldered By:	Date Soldered	QC Inspected By:	Date Inspected:
A-1					
A-2					
A-3					
A-4					
A-5					
A-6					
A-7					
A-8					
B-1					
B-2					
B-3					
B-4					
B-5					
B-6					
B-7					
B-8					

Notes:

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6.42.11 The lead installation activities have been completed.

Verified by:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____
Quality Control: _____	Date: _____

Notes:

6.43 Lead Area-Upper Chill Plates

Install the remaining upper chill plates on the top side of the lead area. Fitup and solder in place per section 6.32.2. Cutoff long fingers on upper chill plates as shown in [Figure 45-Upper Lead Area Chill Plates]. Install (2) layers of Kapton insulation over the edges of the chill plates where they were trimmed

Installation of the Outer Chill Plates is complete and plates are electrically isolated:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____
Quality Control: _____	Date: _____

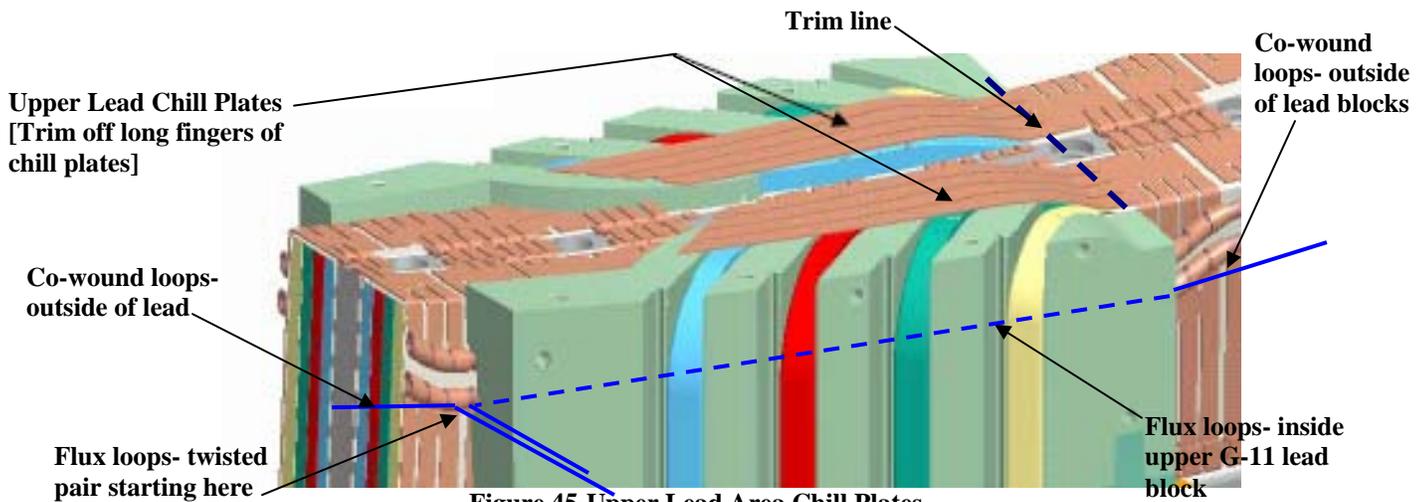


Figure 45-Upper Lead Area Chill Plates

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6.44 Winding Block Filler Strips

- 6.44.1 Install the pre-insulated (w/Kapton tape) copper filler strips into the conductor slots in the upper G-11CR winding block fillers. Complete sides “A” and “B”. [Figure 46- Winding Block Filler Strips]
- 6.44.2 Place adhesive backed Kapton tape over the lower winding block mounting hardware. [Figure 46- Winding Block Filler Strips]

Installations are complete Sides “A” and “B”:
Verified by: _____ **Date:** _____
Lead Technician

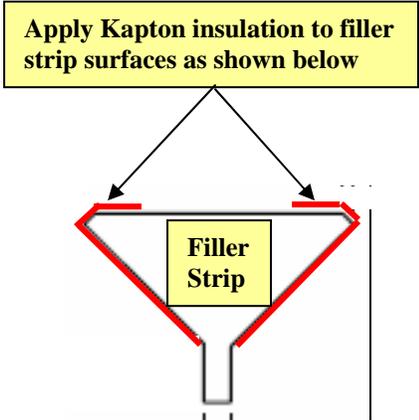
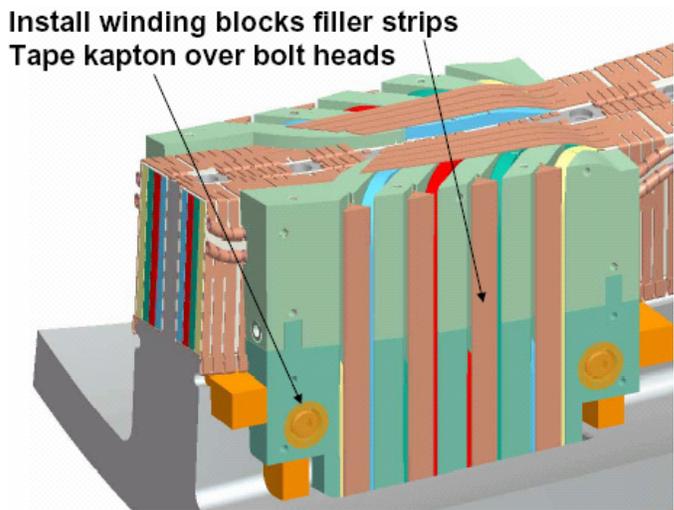


Figure 46- Winding Block Filler Strips

6.45 Outer Lead Chill Plate and Side Plates

- 6.45.1 To ensure that there are no interferences pre-fit the outer lead chill plate to the lead area. [Figure 47- Outer Lead Area Chill Plate]
- 6.45.2 Remove the outer chill plate from the lead area. Assemble the chill plate to the G-11CR side plates. Place (1) layer of 0.010 dry glass tape between the chill plate and G-11CR side plates.
- 6.45.3 Re-install the chill plate/side plate assembly and secure in place with the appropriate hardware. Repeat the assembly process for both sides “A” and “B”. [Figure 48- Lead Area Side Plates] Seal all seams with RTV-108.
- 6.45.4 Assembly of the outer lead area chill plate and side plates is complete.

Installations complete Sides “A” and “B”:
Verified by: _____ **Date:** _____
Lead Technician

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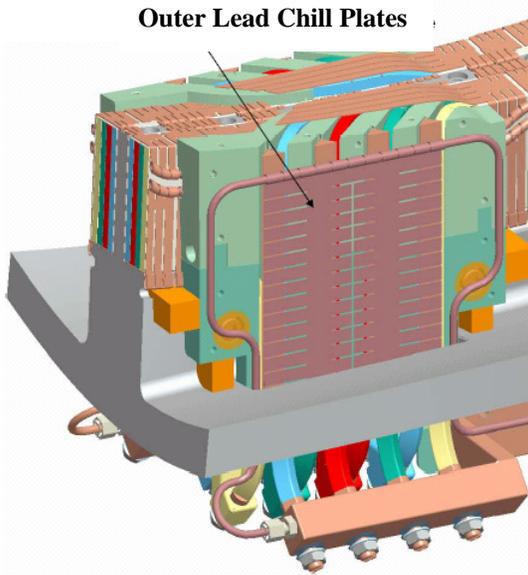


Figure 47- Outer Lead Area Chill Plate

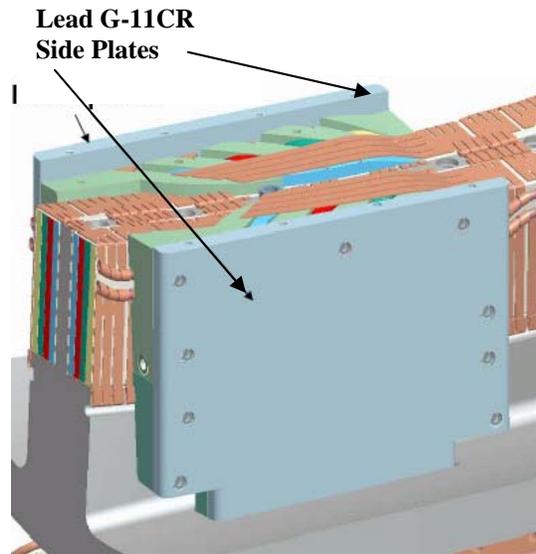


Figure 48- Lead Area Side Plates

6.46 Top Plate Installation:

- 6.46.1 Install the top plate bushing and perform a preliminary fitup of the top plate. The goal is to minimize the compression of the insulation and chill plates between the inside surface of the top plate and the coil. Additional glass may be applied as directed by the Field Supervisor. Slotting of holes may be required to complete assembly.

Note: A Field Supervisor **MUST** inspect the final fitup of the top plate prior to proceeding to step 6.46.2.

Top Plate fitup inspected and approved:

Verified by: _____ **Date:** _____
Field Supervisor

- 6.46.2 Once the fitup has been completed disassemble the components and apply a generous bead of RTV 108 along the edges of the side plates that interface with the lead blocks and secure in place with the appropriate hardware.
- 6.46.3 Apply a generous bead of RTV 108 along the edge of the top plate that interfaces with the side plates.

Mount the G-11CR top plate to the side plates. Secure top plate to side plates and center tee with the appropriate hardware. [Figure 49-Top Plate Bushing &

6.46.4
Top Plate]

Figure 50- Lead Area

Installations complete Top Plate:

Verified by: _____ **Date:** _____
Lead Technician

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6.47 Completion of Sides “A” and “B”:

The “A” and “B” sides are complete and ready for the installation of the bag mold.

Pancakes “A” and “B” have been completed and are ready for bag mold installation.

Lead Technician: _____ **Date:** _____

Field Supervisor: _____ **Date:** _____

QC shall verify completion of documentation:

Quality Control: _____ **Date:** _____

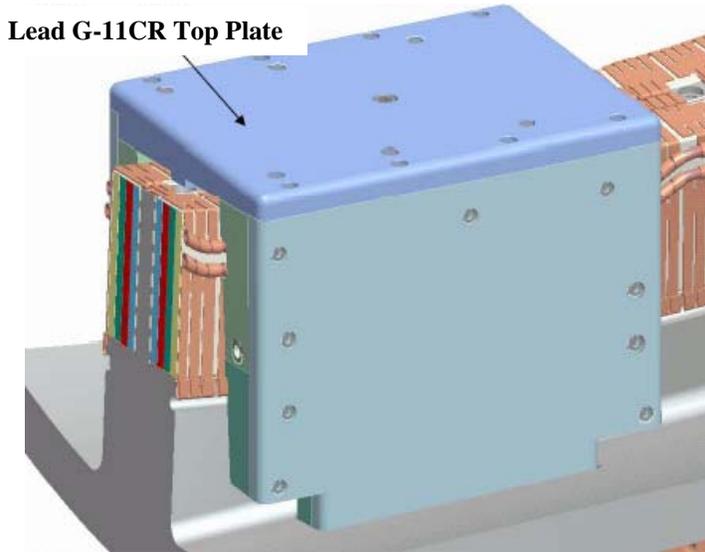


Figure 49-Top Plate Bushing

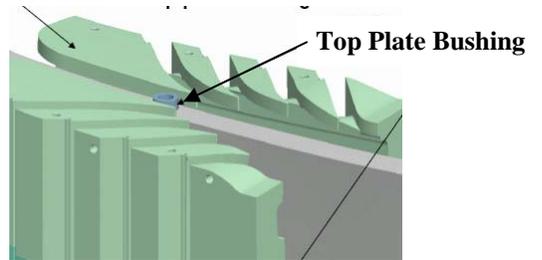


Figure 50- Lead Area Top Plate

6.48 Pre-VPI Electrical Insulation Tests:

Prior to applying the “Bag Mold” perform a low voltage Megger test to verify the integrity of the coil insulation.

6.48.1 Test voltage and acceptance criteria:

Coil Voltage level: 500 volts

Coil Insulation Resistance: 1K Meg ohms

6.48.2 The Test Director for this test is: _____

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6.48.3 Safety Requirements and Conditions:

The following safety and prerequisites shall be used for performing test of the Modular Coil.

6.48.3.1 All personnel involved with these tests shall be familiar with the hazards and work procedure to minimize accidents that may occur.

6.48.3.2 A “**Safety Watch**” shall be appointed by the Test Director. The Test Director shall clearly describe to the Safety Watch his/her responsibilities.

<p>Name of Safety Watch: _____</p> <p>Responsibilities have been clearly discussed with Safety Watch:</p> <p>Verified: _____ Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Test Director</p>
--

6.48.3.3 Responsibilities of a Safety Watch include as a minimum:

- a) Monitoring the operations in an attempt to prevent careless or unsafe activities.
- b) Shutting down the power in case of an accident.
- c) Contacting ESU in case of accident
- d) Additional responsibilities of a Safety Watch can be found in the ES&H Manual Section 2, Chapter 2.2.6.

6.48.3.4 During the test, the “Test Area” shall be roped-off and suitable “danger high voltage” signs and flashing lights displayed.

<p>Test Area has been safed:</p> <p>Verified by: _____ Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Test Director</p>
--

6.48.3.5 The test operator shall stand on an electrical safety mat during the test operation.

6.48.3.6 Approved rubber electrical safety gloves shall be worn by test members during grounding operations which occur once the test has been completed, and the test equipment turned off.

6.48.3.7 Upon completion of test and before the components are declared safe to touch, the coil being tested shall be properly discharged using a “Ground Hook”. After a minimum period of 10 seconds, while the ground hook is still in place, attach a ground cable to the coil. The ground hook may be removed once the ground cable is in place.

6.48.3.8 Electrically ground the winding form, and chill plate cooling tubes.

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6.48.3.9 Measure the insulation resistance of the coil. The test results shall be in compliance with the requirements noted in Section 6.45.1. Pancakes “A” and “B” are connected together at the terminal block.

Table 6- Pre-VPI Bag Mold Megger Test Results

Test Voltage Level Volts	Measured Resistance Ohms	Remarks
500		

Coil Temperature: _____ Degrees C

Equipment ID Number: _____ Calibration Date: _____

Megger Results: *Acceptable*: _____ *Unacceptable*: _____

<p>Test Director Signoff: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Quality Control Verify: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Field Supervisor: _____ Date: _____</p>

6.49 Installation of Bag Mold:

6.49.1 Once the chill plates and cooling tubes have been installed, the installation of the “bag mold” can commence.

6.49.2 During this procedure, to maintain dimensional control the number of adjacent winding clamps that can be removed should be no more than three. [Some areas may require removal of more clamps due to available working space]

6.49.3 Cover the open surfaces of the winding form with tape, plastic film and or paper to minimize the cleaning operation after the installation of the epoxy shell.

6.49.4 Mount the G-11 sprue washers to the chill plates in the areas that were pre-cut to accommodate the epoxy feed sprues. Secure in place using **3M adhesive cement #CA40H**. Pre-apply by brushing, **3M Accelerator “Pronto Surface Activator”** to the chill plate that will mate with the washer. Apply the cement to the sprue washer and place on to the chill plate. Apply a small amount of silicone RTV 108 on the sides of the washers to secure them in place. Repeat for all sprue locations. [Figure 54- Sprue washers and extensions]

- **SAFETY NOTE:** Technician **MUST** wear safety glasses and Nitrile gloves while working with the 3M adhesive cement and accelerator.

6.49.5 Install the final G-10 pressure pads in the areas where the final coil clamps will be placed. These pads shall be held in position with small amount of silicone RTV 108. All void areas

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behind the pads will be filled with glass insulation or roving. Include a listing of the final clamp locations to the back of this procedure.

- 6.49.6 Install glass roving (rope) in the areas between the cooling tubes. [Figure 51- Glass Roving Between Cooling Tubes]
- 6.49.7 Apply (1) layer of dry glass tape (0.010 inch thick) over the chill plates and cooling tubes in all areas not covered by the G-10 push pads. Secure glass in place with adhesive backed Kapton tape.

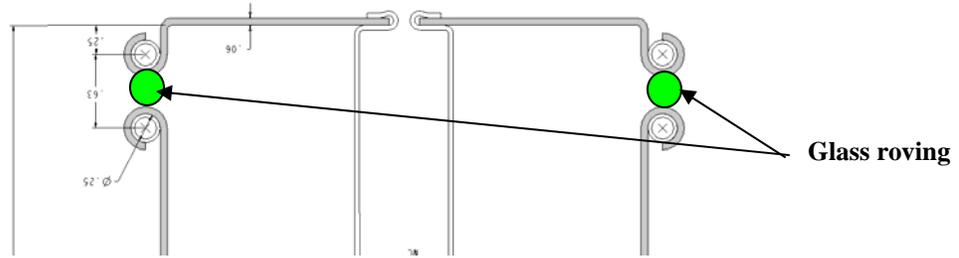


Figure 51- Glass Roving Between Cooling Tubes

- 6.49.8 Apply (2) half-lapped layers of the silicone rubber tape over the modular coil bundle chill plate and cooling tube assembly. The silicone tape extends from the Side “A” seal groove across the top to the Side “B” seal groove. Apply bead of adhesive RTV caulking in the seal groove prior to positioning the silicone tape. (Figure 52- Installation of Bag Mold & Figure 53- Silicone Bag Mold)

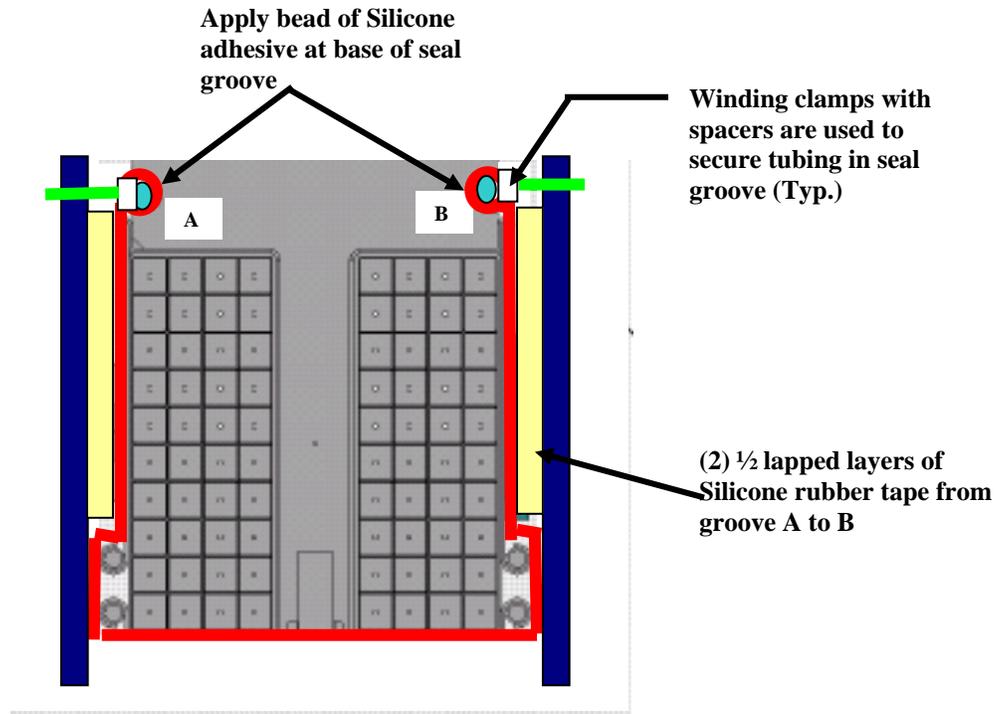


Figure 52- Installation of Bag Mold

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- 6.49.9 Hold the silicone rubber bag mold in the groove using 5/16" (or 3/8 inch) refrigeration tubing. Use the special VPI winding clamps with spacers to hold the tube in place. (Figure 52- Installation of Bag Mold & Figure 53- Silicone Bag Mold)
- 6.49.10 **Extreme care** shall be taken during the securing of the bag mold in the groove, to ensure that the bag does not cut or tear during this process.

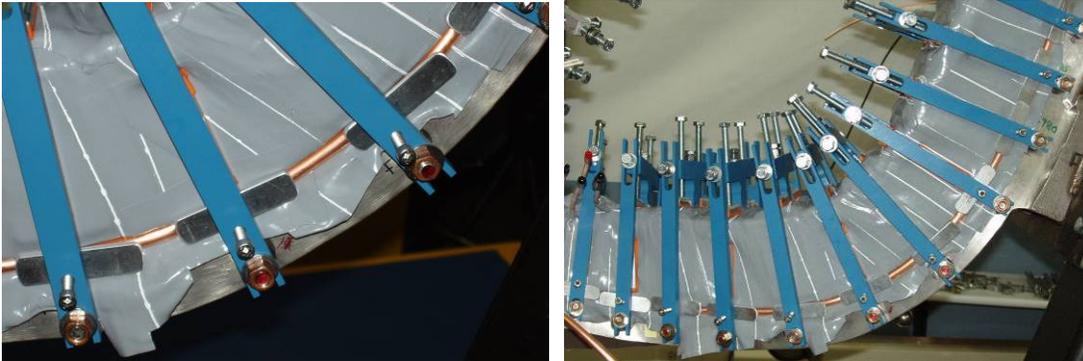


Figure 53- Silicone Bag Mold

- 6.49.11 It is important to note that the bag mold should only be installed in small sections. Removal of too many clamps will result in possible loosening of turns. Do not remove any more than five adjacent clamps at one time if possible. [Some areas may require removal of more clamps due to available working space] Once a section of coil is complete, immediately reinstall the winding clamps to the bundle. **Tighten the upper and side clamps until they are hand snug against the silicone bag.** Modified mold released side bars will be used during VPI cycle. These side bars have additional tapped holes for holding the edges of the epoxy/glass shell in position.
- 6.49.12 Tape the exposed conductors between the winding form and coil terminals with (2) half-lapped layers of the silicone rubber tape. Tape should extend onto the copper connector.
- 6.49.13 During the taping of the lead conductors, install 1/8 inch diameter [Chemflor] exit tubes on each conductor. This will help to draw the epoxy down each of the lead conductors during the VPI operation.
- 6.49.14 Seal all external joints of the G-11 CR lead cover plates with RTV108.
- 6.49.15 Install the long and short sprue extension to the sprue washers. This requires cutting the bag where the washers are located. The lead technician shall decide whether a long or short extension will be used. [Figure 54- Sprue washers and extensions]
- **SAFETY NOTE:** Technician **MUST** wear safety glasses and Nitrile gloves while working with the 3M adhesive cement and accelerator.
- 6.49.16 Cement the sprue extensions to the sprue washers. Secure in place using **3M adhesive cement #CA40H**. Pre-apply by brushing, **3M Accelerator "Pronto Surface Activator"** to the washer that will mate with the sprue extension. Apply the cement to the sprue extension and place on to the washer. Press the silicone skirt that is around the sprue extension directly to the silicone bag. Repeat for all sprue locations.

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All sprues have been installed and bag is ready for RTV coating:	
Verified:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____

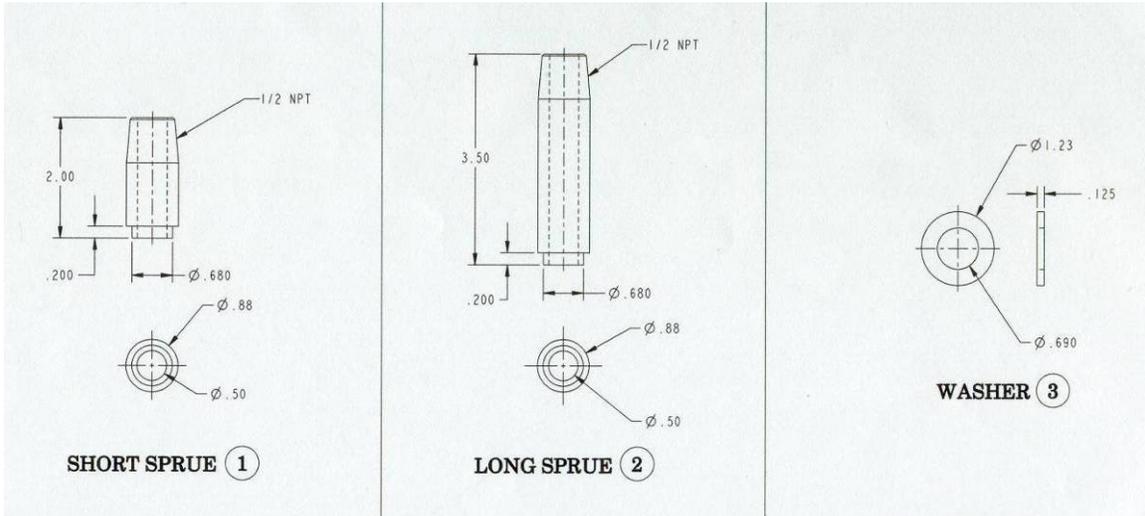


Figure 54- Sprue washers and extensions

- 6.49.17 Once the entire bag and sprues have been installed, cap the sprues and apply a vacuum to the bag mold. This will help the silicone bag to conform to the bundle.
- 6.49.18 Check for any gross vacuum leaks. Repair leaks with adhesive RTV108. Continue to pump on bag to achieve lowest possible vacuum.

Vacuum pressure (achieved):
Notes:

- 6.49.19 Once the vacuum of the bag has reached < **80 Torr vacuum**, Paint the outer surface of the silicone bag with 2- part RTV 11 (white) to seal any small leaks in the bag. Allow the RTV to dry for minimum 12 hours prior to installing the epoxy shell. Figure 55- Bag Mold with Painted RTV 11

Vacuum pressure (achieved):
Notes:

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After 12 hour cure the bag mold has been sealed and is ready for installation of outer shell. Verified:	
Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____

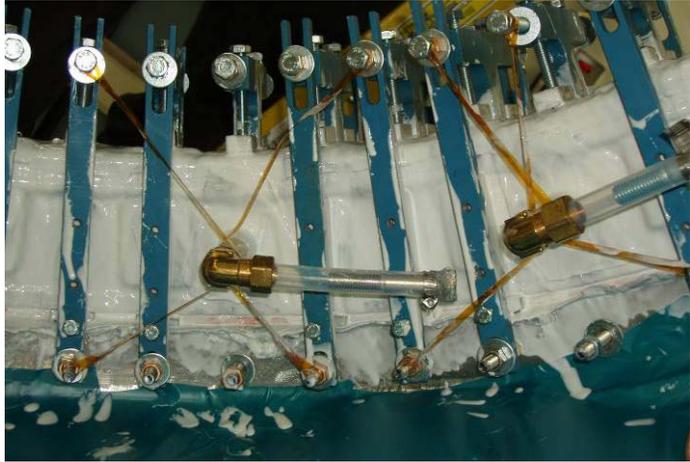


Figure 55- Bag Mold with Painted RTV 11

- 6.49.20 Once the vacuum of the bag has reached < **40 Torr vacuum**, the epoxy shell can be installed.
- 6.49.21 Install epoxy shell:
An epoxy shell will now be installed over the silicone bag to provide structural support during the epoxy filling process.
- 6.49.22 Mix sufficient glass/epoxy using 2-part Hysol -epoxy system with mix ratio recommended by the epoxy supplier. (Resin 3561 /Hardener 2039) Document all epoxy mixing data.

<p>Epoxy mix ratio used: 100 pbw of Resin..... Hysol RE2039 30 pbw of Hardener..... Hysol HD3561</p> <p>Quantity of epoxy mixed: 2 gallon mixture [working batch]</p> <p>“Cotton Candy” mix data: 100 grams of part “A” 30 grams of part “B” 30 grams of chopped glass</p>

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Figure 56-Epoxy/Glass Mixture- "Cotton Candy"

- 6.49.23 Thoroughly mix by hand the epoxy and glass components until it begins to take on the appearance of “Cotton Candy”. [Figure 56-Epoxy/Glass Mixture- "Cotton Candy"]
- 6.49.24 Begin applying the “Cotton Candy” over all areas of the exposed silicone bag mold between side bars to a thickness of at least ¼ inch. Build up the areas around the sprues to provide additional support. [Figure 57-Application Epoxy Glass Shell]
- 6.49.25 Once an area has been completed, install mold released plates over “cotton Candy” and secure in place with stainless steel clips that fasten to the side bars. Continue the application of the “Cotton Candy” until the silicone “Bag Mold” has been fully covered. [Figure 58- Epoxy/Glass shell]

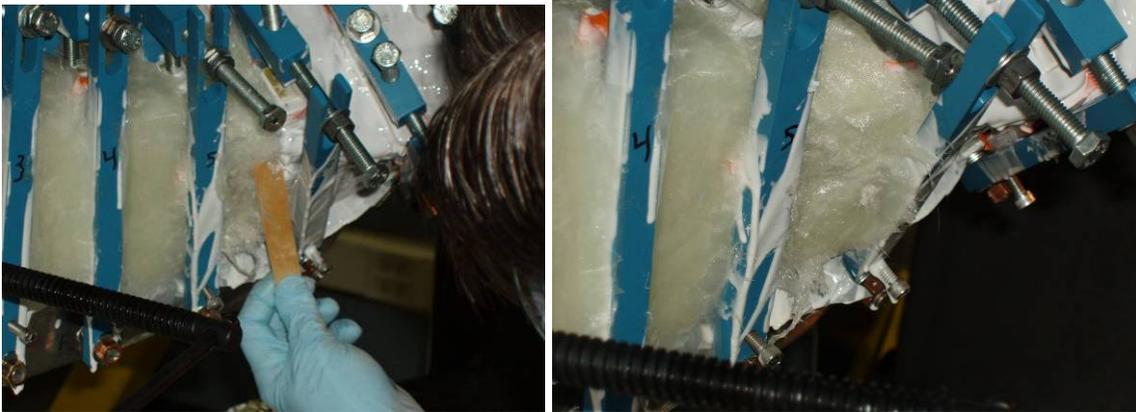


Figure 57-Application Epoxy Glass Shell

- 6.49.26 Once the epoxy shell has been installed additional clamps may be added as required per direction of the field supervisor.
- 6.49.27 Allow 24 hours for the Hysol to totally cure before proceeding with the next activity.

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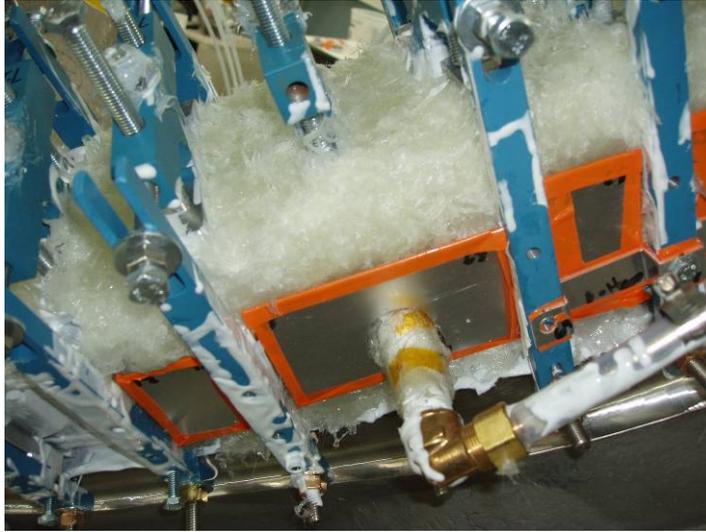


Figure 58- Epoxy/Glass shell

6.49.28 Once the epoxy shell has cured, remove the protective film that was installed during step 6.49.3.

6.49.29 Installation of the “Bag Mold” is complete:

Lead Technician: _____	Date: _____
Field Supervisor: _____	Date: _____
Quality Control: _____	Date: _____

Comments:

7 Completion of Activities at Winding Station:

7.1 Document Verification:

Verify that all pertinent data in the procedure and data sheets have been completed.

7.2 Field Package:

Ensure that all data sheets, photographs, QC inspection sheets, etc are included in the Field Package.

