

Advanced Expansion Joint Design and Application Training Course

26 – 30 September 2027
Nairobi

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1964_245389 **Date:** 26 – 30 September 2027 **Location:** Nairobi **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

Advanced Expansion Joint Design and Application Training Course is a one-week advanced course for piping, mechanical, stress-analysis, fixed-equipment, reliability, inspection, project, and technical-authority functions who leave with an Expansion Joint Design and Application Assurance File. Participants connect expansion joint selection, metallic bellows engineering, piping flexibility, pressure thrust, anchors and guides, vendor design review, installation control, inspection, and lifecycle decisions. The course separates component capability from piping-system responsibility. Agile Leaders Training Center presents expansion joint engineering and application assurance.

Who Should Attend

- Piping functions responsible for flexibility, routing, loads, supports, and connected-equipment interfaces
- Mechanical and fixed-equipment functions responsible for ducts, vessels, exchangers, turbines, and nozzles
- Stress-analysis functions responsible for movement cases, restraint loads, anchors, guides, and spring effects
- Reliability and maintenance functions responsible for inspection plans, shutdown scope, repairs, and replacement
- Project and procurement functions responsible for specifications, datasheets, vendor documents, and acceptance
- Technical assurance functions responsible for code alignment, design review, risk challenge, and handover

The course assumes participants already work with industrial piping or mechanical equipment, and it leaves out basic piping drafting, detailed finite-element software operation, welding qualification, rubber formulation, and manufacturer-only bellows fabrication procedures.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries responsible for safe movement accommodation in piping, ducts, and process equipment.

- Refining, petrochemicals, and gas processing
- Power generation and heat-recovery systems
- Water treatment and desalination
- Industrial manufacturing and high-temperature processes
- Engineering, procurement, construction, and commissioning
- Maintenance, inspection, reliability, and asset integrity

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Evaluate thermal movement and select a suitable joint arrangement
- Analyze pressure thrust, spring forces, anchor loads, and guide reactions
- Apply EJMA terminology and ASME B31.3 system responsibilities
- Build an expansion joint specification and vendor review checklist
- Diagnose installation defects, damage mechanisms, and service failures
- Prioritize inspection, maintenance, repair, and replacement actions

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame Movement and Joint Selection

- Thermal Growth, Equipment Movement, and Vibration Case Register
- Axial, Lateral, Angular, and Combined Movement Classification
- Metallic Bellows, Rubber, Fabric, and Slip Joint Comparison
- Single, Universal, Hinged, Gimbal, and Pressure-Balanced Selection Matrix
- Expansion Joint Location and System Boundary Decision Sheet

Day 2: Analyze Bellows and System Forces

- EJMA Version 11 Terminology and Design Responsibility Map
- Effective Area, Pressure Thrust, and Spring Force Calculation Sheet
- Movement Cycle, Fatigue Life, and Convolution Stress Review
- Column Squirm, In-Plane Instability, and Torsion Screening
- Internal Liner, External Cover, Purge, and Corrosion Barrier Checklist

Day 3: Integrate Piping Flexibility and Restraints

- ASME B31.3 Flexibility and Connected-Equipment Interface Review
- Main Anchor, Intermediate Anchor, Guide, and Support Load Path
- Unrestrained versus Restrained Expansion Joint Force Balance
- Hinged and Gimbal System Movement Accommodation Diagram
- Nozzle Load, Vibration, Flow-Induced Excitation, and Stability Check

Day 4: Specify, Review, and Install

- Expansion Joint Design Condition and Movement Datasheet
- Material, Corrosion Allowance, Liner, Cover, and End-Fitting Specification
- Vendor Calculation, Drawing, Weld, Examination, and Test Review
- Shipping Bar, Pre-Set, Cold-Spring, Orientation, and Alignment Control
- Installation Inspection and Commissioning Acceptance Checklist

Day 5: Assure Service Life and Failure Response

- Suggested Exercise: Select a Joint Configuration for a Movement Case
- Suggested Exercise: Calculate Pressure Thrust and Anchor Demand
- Suggested Exercise: Review a Vendor Datasheet and Calculation Package
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose Bellows Distortion, Cracking, and Leakage
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Expansion Joint Design and Application Assurance File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect movement requirements, component behavior, piping-system forces, installation evidence, and lifecycle risk.

- Suggested activity: compare joint configurations and document the movement, pressure, temperature, media, and access basis.
- Suggested activity: calculate effective-area thrust, spring load, anchor reactions, and the consequence of a missing restraint.
- Suggested activity: challenge vendor drawings and calculations against the owner datasheet, EJMA assumptions, and piping-system model.
- Suggested activity: assemble an assurance file with design basis, reviews, installation hold points, inspection findings, and disposition actions.

FAQs

Who suits advanced expansion joint design and application training?

Advanced expansion joint design and application training suits piping and mechanical engineers, stress analysts, equipment specialists, inspectors, reliability functions, project engineers, and technical authorities who already work with industrial piping or process equipment.

When is an expansion joint appropriate in a piping system?

An expansion joint may be appropriate when routing flexibility cannot accommodate required movement within acceptable equipment, support, and stress limits. Selection also requires a defined load path, suitable anchors and guides, service compatibility, inspection access, and failure-consequence review.

Why is pressure thrust important for metallic bellows?

Internal pressure acting over the bellows effective area creates pressure thrust. Unless a restrained configuration carries that force internally, the piping anchors and connected structure must resist it together with spring, friction, weight, and occasional loads.

What is the difference between EJMA and ASME B31.3 responsibilities?

EJMA provides recognized methods and terminology for metallic bellows expansion-joint selection and design. ASME B31.3 governs the process-piping system context. The owner, system designer, manufacturer, installer, and inspector therefore retain distinct but connected responsibilities.

What installation errors commonly damage expansion joints?

Common risks include wrong orientation, unapproved movement, misalignment, premature removal of shipping restraints, incorrect pre-set, welding damage, missing anchors or guides, liner reversal, torsion, contamination, and failure to protect the bellows during nearby work.

Conclusion

Participants take back an Expansion Joint Design and Application Assurance File linking movement cases, joint selection, pressure thrust, bellows checks, anchors and guides, system analysis, specification, vendor review, installation hold points, inspection evidence, and lifecycle actions. It supports clearer accountability and more defensible decisions from design through service.