

Digital Nameplate® Applications In:

The Oil Industry

Maintenance, Operation, and Repair of Field Equipment.

Effective maintenance, operation, and repair (MRO) processes require that field operatives have access to the equipment and information needed to perform these tasks. A Digital Nameplate® can improve the MRO process by providing instant information to field operatives and providing better integration with equipment management systems.



PART IDENTIFICATION

A Digital Nameplate® can embed information such as machining specifications, torque and tension, pressure tolerances, maintenance requirements, and liquid viscosities requirements on parts such as pipelines and valves. This data can be easily accessed by field operatives using scanner or cell phone applications even in remote locations without data network connectivity.



MAINTENANCE/REPAIR

Part identifiers contained in a Digital Nameplate® can be used to identify and track required maintenance steps, improving the integrity of the inspection and repair processes. Repair and machining activities can be tracked and, at a later time (or in real time with data connectivity) records of these activities can be uploaded to corporate databases for future reference.



PART REPLACEMENT

Using information contained in a Digital Nameplate®, cellphone and scanner based applications can compare specifications of defective parts to potential replacement parts to ensure the use of replacements with equivalent tolerances.

ADVANTAGES OF A DIGITAL NAMEPLATE® FOR PART SERIALIZATION

A Digital Nameplate® offers high data capacities, small foot prints, and resistance to weather and wear and tear. A Digital Nameplate® can contain both printed and multiple types of digital data, offering more options for integration into corporate information systems.

A Digital Nameplate® is a superior solution to these traditional alternatives:

Standard Labeling “pen and paper” labels are error prone and potentially suffer from legibility issues. Integration into information systems is difficult and they are not as resistant to wear and tear.

Etching Techniques (inscribing serial numbers directly on parts) have limited capacity to store data, and require larger foot prints. They also lack the potential for integration into information systems.

Color Coding systems have limited capacity for identifying types of parts and offer no ability to track information specific to a part, such as repair history.

1D Barcodes offer limited data capacity and require larger foot prints, requiring more surface area on the part to be tracked.

