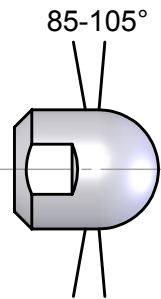


Banshee® Tube Spinner (BN9.5, BN13, BN15, BN18, BN24, BN33)

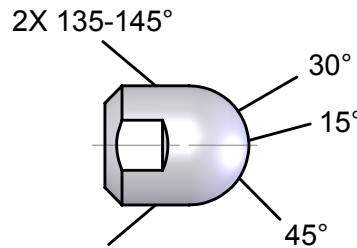
The **Banshees** are self-rotating swivels designed for tube cleaning. The diameter of the tool and inlet nut connection determine the model and part number. The tool can be used at operating pressures from 1000 psi to 22,000 psi, depending on the inlet connection and head jetting.

Nozzle Heads:

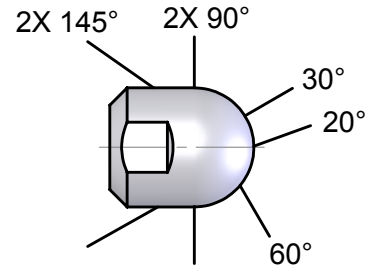
Three standard head designs are available for most sizes. Refer to Table 2 for Head Pressure and Flow Specifications.



POLISHER 042



UNPLUGGER 043



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Each head is capable of a range of pressures and flows. The pull of the standard heads ranges from 3 to 5 pounds. The nozzle heads are wear items that will need to be replaced after 20 to 60 hours, depending on water filtration and operating pressure. The wrench flats provided on the Shaft, Head, Body & Nut should always be used when maintaining these tools. Table 3 details the wrench size required for each tool part. These wrenches are available from StoneAge.

Table 1- Tool Specifications

Part Number	Inlet Connection	Max Pressure
BN9.5-P1	1/16 NPT	15kpsi / 1035 bar
BN9.5-M7	M7-1.0	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN9.5-MP4L	1/4-28 Left Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN9.5-MP4R	1/4-28 Right Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN13-P2	1/8 NPT	15kpsi / 1035 bar
BN13-BSPP2	1/8 BSPP	18kpsi / 1250 bar
BN13-MP4L	1/4-28 Left Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN13-MP4R	1/4-28 Right Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN13-MP6L	3/8-24 Left Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN13-MP6R	3/8-24 Right Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN15-P2	1/8 NPT	15kpsi / 1035 bar
BN15-BSPP2	1/8 BSPP	18kpsi / 1250 bar
BN15-MP6L	3/8-24 Left Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN15-MP6R	3/8-24 Right Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN18-P4	1/4 NPT	15kpsi / 1035 bar
BN18-BSPP4	1/4 BSPP	20kpsi / 1400 bar
BN18-MP9L	9/16-18 Left Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN18-MP9R	9/16-18 Right Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN24-P6	3/8 NPT	15kpsi / 1035 bar
BN24-BSPP6	3/8 BSPP	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN24-MP9L	9/16-18 Left Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN24-MP9R	9/16-18 Right Hand	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN33-P8	1/2 NPT	15kpsi / 1035 bar
BN33-BSPP8	1/2 BSPP	22kpsi / 1500 bar
BN33-MP9	9/16 Medium Pressure	22kpsi / 1500 bar

Table 2- Head Options

Part	Pressure Range (psi)	Flow
BN9.5-A	10,000 -15,000 psi	5-6 gpm
-B	15,000 -22,000 psi	5-6 gpm
BN13 - A	8,000 -15,000 psi	7-9 gpm
- C	12,000 -22,000 psi	7-9 gpm
BN15 - A	8,000 -15,000 psi	8-10 gpm
- C	12,000 -22,000 psi	8-10 gpm
BN18 - A	8,000 -15,000 psi	11-14 gpm
- B	8,000 -15,000 psi	8-10 gpm
- C	12,000 -22,000 psi	11-14 gpm
- D	12,000 -22,000 psi	8-10 gpm
BN24 - A	8,000 -15,000 psi	19-24 gpm
- B	8,000 -15,000 psi	14-18 gpm
- C	8,000 -15,000 psi	11-13 gpm
- D	12,000 -22,000 psi	17-20 gpm
- E	12,000 -22,000 psi	14-16 gpm
- F	12,000 -22,000 psi	11-13 gpm
BN33 - A	8,000 - 15,000 psi	39-48 gpm
- B	8,000 - 15,000 psi	32-38 gpm
- C	8,000 - 15,000 psi	25-31 gpm
- D	8,000 - 15,000 psi	19-24 gpm
- E	8,000 - 15,000 psi	14-18 gpm
- F	12,000 - 22,000 psi	21-25 gpm
-G	12,000 - 22,000 psi	17-20 gpm
- H	12,000 - 22,000 psi	14-16 gpm
- I	12,000 - 22,000 psi	11-13 gpm

Caution! Never use Pipe Wrenches or Pliers to install or maintain the Banshee. After each use, always blow water out of the tool and fill with light oil such as WD-40.



Safe Practices for Operation and Maintenance of Banshee® Tools

This information is critical to ensure safe operation of the tool and to achieve maximum tool operational life. Tool life can vary based on the type and frequency of cleaning operations, but improper maintenance can significantly degrade the usable life of a tool. Most Banshee tool issues occurring within the expected reliable lifetime of the Banshee result from users not adhering to the following recommended procedures.

Attention! Use the Right Tool for the Job

Use a correctly sized open end wrench to fit flats provided on the Inlet Nut when attaching tool to lance. Do not use Pipe Wrench or Pliers with teeth as this can crush and/or crack the hardened steel body, leading to tool breakage in operation. Recommended torque ranges and proper wrench sizes for tightening the heads to Banshee shafts are shown in Table 3. All standard open end wrenches are available from StoneAge. Preset torque wrenches for Head installation are also available from StoneAge.

Pressure Dump

The pressure dump mechanism is the most important safety device when flex lancing. The operator nearest the nozzle should have control of the dump valve. If using multiple operators, each must have his own dump valve.

Hose

The high pressure hose should be as large as possible to minimize the pressure loss through the hose. Hose should be inspected for excessive wear or damage prior to use. The high pressure hose and end fitting should be no larger than the tool to be used on the end of it. There is an increased risk of hydraulic-ing when cleaning plugged tubes, when using larger ends.

Stinger

A stinger is a rigid piece of pipe or tubing used between the end of the hose and the nozzle. It is typically 2 feet in length and is primarily a safety device for hand flex lancing. When using stingers, the operator should be trained not to use it as a pry-bar or to bang on the deposit, particularly with rotating tube nozzles. They may break or stop rotating while being forced against the deposit. The coupling connecting the hose to the stinger should be of the slim-line type and no larger in diameter than the nozzle body; a larger coupling diameter increases the chances of material catching on the coupling and causing hydraulic-ing to occur.

Anti-Withdrawal Device

An anti-withdrawal device should be used when flex lancing. These devices provide a mechanical stop to prevent the waterjet tool from exiting the tube and injuring the operator during cleaning operations.

Operation

We recommend that the entire system be flushed out before installing the Banshee on the end of the hose or stinger. The swivels require a clean water supply for reliable operation; filtration to 25 micron particulates or smaller is recommended. Once the system is flushed, attach the Banshee and place it in an open tube while the operating pressure is being set. When the tool is at operating pressure, the water exiting the tool through the leak paths will keep external debris from entering the tool. If the tool is not under pressure, it should not be left inside a plugged tube. Doing so could allow debris to enter and prevent rotation or cause damage to the tool. If the tool does not rotate when the dump valve is closed, the operator should try closing the dump valve slowly a few times to build up pressure slowly until normal operation is achieved. This also flushes debris out of the tool.

The drilled nozzle head will last between 20 and 60 hours. Worn jets decrease the cutting rate. The tool may begin to hydraulic when cleaning plugged tubes. This occurs if the jets are not effectively cutting the material into smaller pieces. When using rotating nozzles in plugged tubes, do not jam the head into the deposit because this will stop the rotation of the tool and impede the cutting ability. When the tool contacts the deposit, allow it to cut away the material and advance at its own rate. If it stops advancing, pull back slightly on the hose to move the head away from the deposit. This action also allows the jets to cut the deposit at different angles. The hose should be gradually fed into and out of the tube, allowing time for the jets to do their work. Repeat this process until the tube is unplugged.

When polishing tubes with scale, the tool has been observed passing through a 50 foot long scaled tube in 10 seconds. While this is sufficient when cleaning easy-to-remove deposits, we recommend feeding the tool through the tube at a slower rate. This will ensure adequate cleaning. Unless the deposit is very easy to remove, this will not completely remove the scale.

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Attention! Clean and Store the Tool Properly

Between jobs, the swivel should be blown out and filled with light oil. StoneAge recommends WD-40 to prevent corrosion pitting. Pitting can cause premature tool failure due to cracking. Corrosion pitting is one of the most common failures for the Banshee. Proper storage in WD-40 can significantly lengthen tool life.

Maintenance

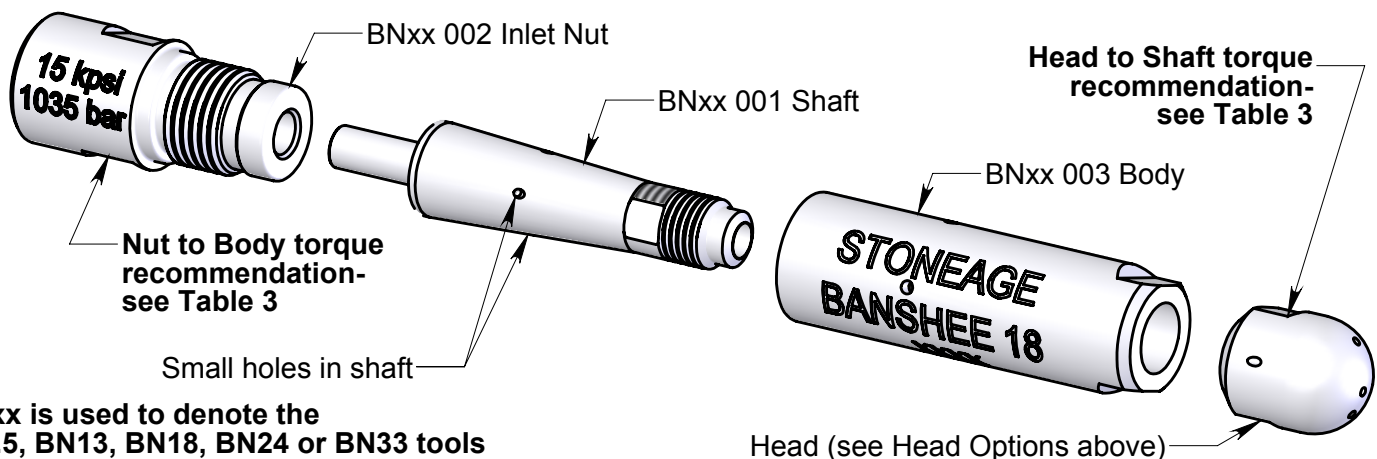
All sizes of the Banshee tool line have a tapered shaft that fits into a tapered body. Under operating conditions these surfaces do not touch. Do not pull out on the head/shaft in order to rotate the tool, it will lock up. If this happens, tap the head/shaft on a surface to knock it free. The operators should be cautioned not to pry sideways on the tool. This may break the shaft just behind the head, particularly if a rigid stinger is being used in the inlet.

Check the nozzle orifices in the head for plugging; if one becomes plugged the swivel will likely not rotate. If this does not solve the problem, the swivel should be disassembled and inspected. There are four small holes exiting the tapered portion of the shaft; these should be checked for debris and cleaned out. Blow out the body and wipe off the shaft to remove any debris.

Refer to Table 3 for recommended assembly torque ranges and proper wrench sizes.

Table 3- Recommended Torque Ranges and Required Wrench Sizes

	PART	WRENCH SIZE (in)	RECOMMENDED TORQUE RANGES (with anti-seize)					
			in-lbs		ft-lbs		N-m	
BN9.5	Shaft	3/16	36	40	3	3.3	4.1	4.5
	Head	5/16						
	Body	11/32	194	216	16	18	22	24.4
	Nut	5/16						
BN13	Shaft	13/64	63	70	5	5.8	7.1	7.9
	Head	3/8						
	Body	7/16	270	300	23	25	30.5	33.9
	Nut	7/16						
BN15	Shaft	1/4	108	120	9	10	12.2	13.6
	Head	1/2						
	Body	1/2	315	350	26	29	35.6	39.5
	Nut	1/2						
BN18	Shaft	5/16	180	200	15	16.7	20.3	22.6
	Head	9/16						
	Body	9/16	540	600	45	50	61	67.8
	Nut	5/8						
BN24	Shaft	1/2	432	480	36	40	48.8	54.2
	Head	13/16						
	Body	13/16	756	840	63	70	85.4	94.9
	Nut	13/16						
BN33	Shaft	9/16	486	540	41	45	54.9	61
	Head	1-1/8						
	Body	1-1/8	1080	1200	90	100	122	135.6
	Nut	1-1/8						



*BNxx is used to denote the BN9.5, BN13, BN18, BN24 or BN33 tools

Warning! Use a correctly sized open end wrench to fit flats provided on the Inlet Nut when attaching tool to lance. Do not use Pipe Wrench or Pliers with teeth as this can crush and/or crack the hardened steel body, leading to tool breakage in operation.