



PTS GENERAL CATALOGUE



Petro Tajhiz Sina (PTS)
Flange & Fitting Manufacturer
Pipe & Valve Supplier

About Us

Since 2017, this company has started its activity in the field of producing all kinds of flanges and forged fittings and supplying all kinds of pipes and valves needed by the oil, gas and petrochemical industries. This company has been established with the collective efforts of experts and sympathizers of the oil, gas, petrochemical and power plant industries with scientific support and experience of over 20 years in order to serve the related industries. The main strategy of the company is to provide products with the highest quality, the shortest delivery time and the lowest price. Our commitment is to meet the complete satisfaction of our customers.



FLANGE

A flange is a method of connecting pipes, valves, pumps and other equipment to form a piping system. It also provides easy access for cleaning, inspection or modification. Flanges are usually welded or screwed. Flanged joints are made by bolting together two flanges with a gasket between them to provide a seal.



Welding Neck Flange

These pipe flanges attach by welding the pipe to the neck of the flange. This transfers stress from the flange to the pipe instead. It also reduces the stress concentration from the base of the hub. Weld neck flanges are often used for applications where high pressure is a factor. The inside diameter of the flange is designed to match the pipe's inside diameter. Weld Neck Pipe flanges with a hub have published specifications that range from 1/2" thru 96". Our company provides these in all material grades, specifications and sizes.



Blind Flange

These pipe flanges are used to seal the end of piping systems or pressure vessel openings. They are commonly used for testing the flow of gas or liquid through a pipe or vessel. Blind pipe flanges also allow for easy access to the pipe in case work must be done inside the line. They are oftentimes used for high pressure applications. Slip on Pipe flanges with a hub have published specifications that range from 1/2" thru 96". We provide these types of flanges in all material grades, specifications and sizes.





Slip-On Flange

Slip on flanges are a popular type of pipe flange designed to accept pipe into the bore/center of the flange for welding around both the Outer Diameter (OD) of the pipe and on the interior side of the connection



Socket Weld Flanges

Socket weld flanges are a less common but equally effective connection for flanges which require less overall available space than a traditional weld neck flange, with a counterbore in the center to allow for a clean weld of pipe into the socket



Lap Joint Flange

Lap Joint Flanges are a less requested type of flange with an extended hub and a machined radius at the base of the flat face



Threaded Flange

Threaded flanges, also sometimes referred to as companion flanges / screw flanges / NPT flanges, contain a female NPT thread in the center for connection to male NPT threaded piping



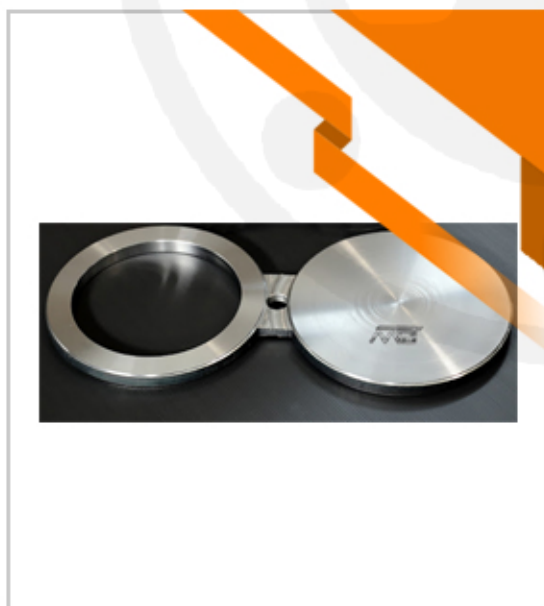
Long Weld Neck Flange

A long weld neck flange (LWN) is a self-reinforcing flange connection that is used in high pressure and high temperature industrial applications. They are often used in the oil and gas or petrochemical industries.



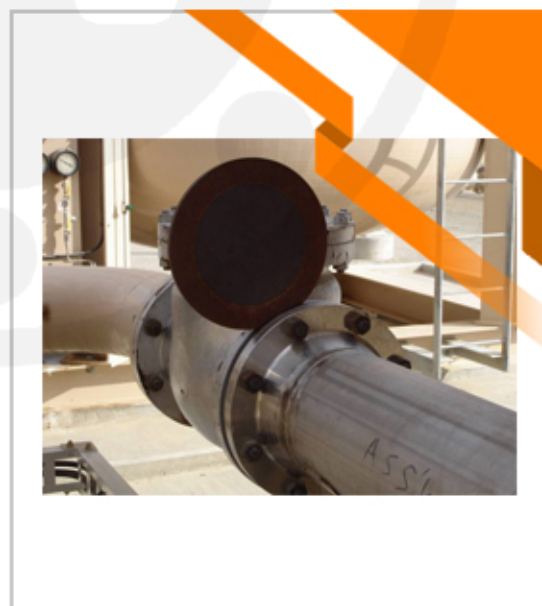
Orifice Flange

Orifice Flanges are used with orifice meters for the purpose of measuring the flow rate of either liquids or gases in the respective pipeline



Spade and Spacer

Spades and Ring Spacers are basically the same as Spectacle Blinds, except that both are not attached to each other



Spectacle blind

Spectacle Blinds are generally applied to permanently separating pipe systems, or just to connect with each other.

Forged Fitting

Forged fittings are used to connect, branch, blind or route small diameter piping systems (generally, below 2 inches). Contrary to butt weld fittings, which are manufactured from pipes and plates, forged fittings are produced by forging and machining steel. Forged fittings are available in multiple shapes, sizes (bore sizes and pressure ratings) and forged material grades (the most common are ASTM A105, ASTM A350 LF1/2/3/6 for low-temperatures, ASTM 182 for corrosive, high-temperature applications). Forged fittings are connected to pipes by socket weld or threaded connections. ASME B16.11 is the reference specification. Forged fittings are manufactured according to the ASME B16.11, MSS SP 75, MSS SP 83, MSS SP 95 specifications to fit ASME B36.10 carbon and alloy steel pipes and ASME B36.19 stainless steel and nickel alloy pipes.



Forged Elbow

Forged elbows are used to change the direction of the piping system by 45 or 90 degrees. Forged elbows are manufactured according to ASME B16.11 in various material grades, either with socket weld or threaded pipe connections.



Forged Tee

Forged Tees are used to branch a pipe at 90 degrees. A forged equal tee features identical bore size for the header and the branched pipe; a reducing tee has two different bore sizes (larger for the run pipe and smaller for the branch pipe)

FORGED FITTING



Forged Caps

Cap is mainly used for the heat treatment and welding process. Our caps can survive in the high heat temperatures without any deformation to the cap



Forged Pipe Plug

Forged plugs are available with round, squared or hexagonal head and are used to blind pipes. Pipe plug can withstand high pressure, it is connected with the main parts of the pipe



Pipe Nipple

In plumbing and piping, a nipple is a fitting, consisting of a short piece of pipe, usually provided with a male pipe thread at each end, for connecting two other fittings.



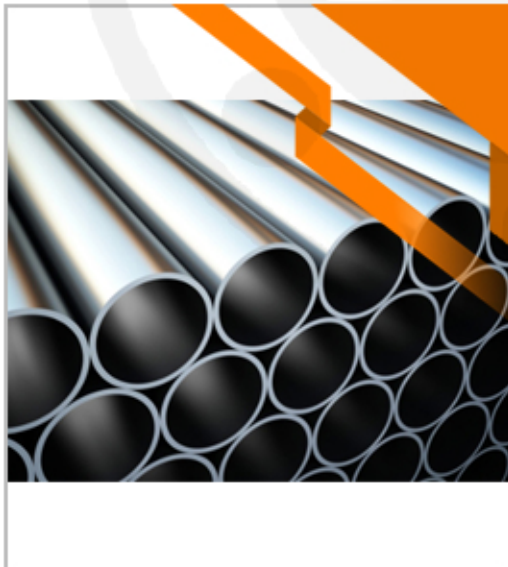
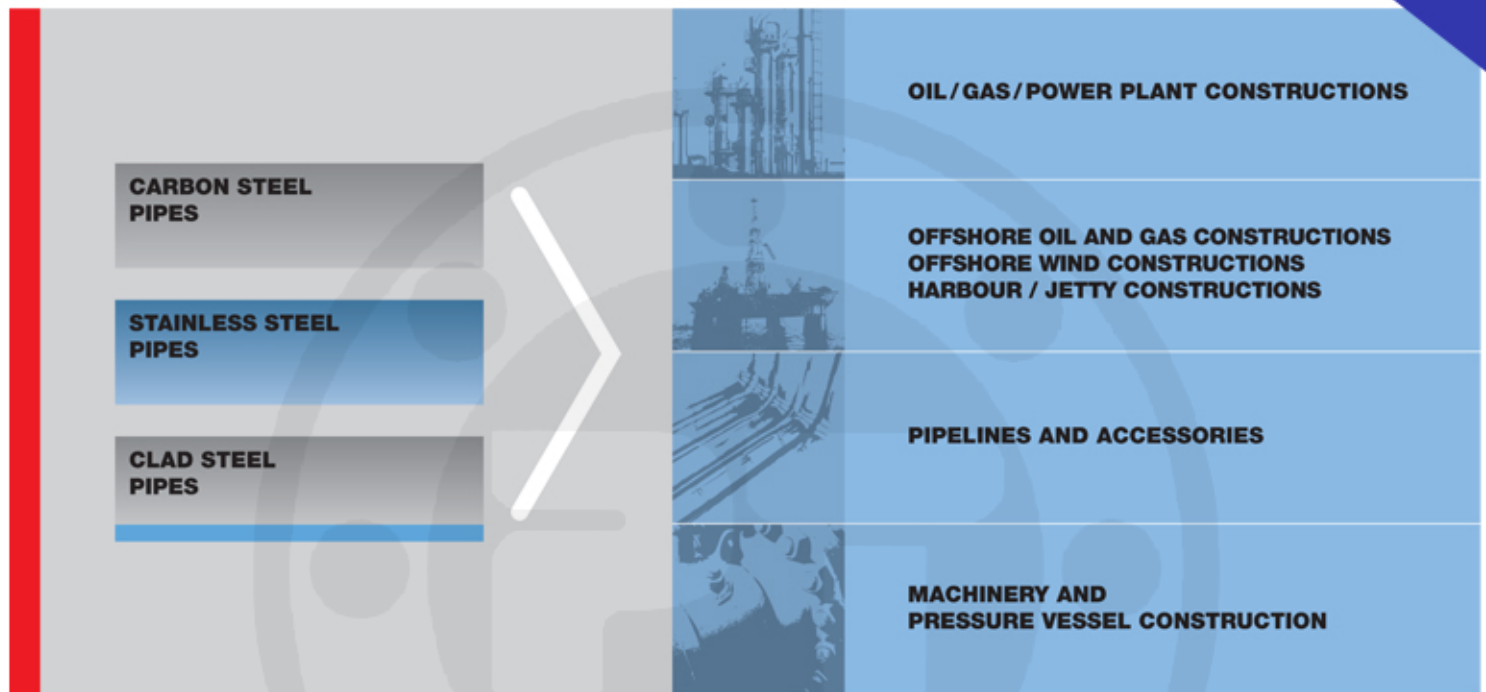
OLETS

Forged Olets (Weldolet, Threadolet, Sockolet, etc) are used to create an outlet from a run pipe (the "header size") to a branch pipe (the "outlet size"). Branch fittings are manufactured by forging steel and may have welded or threaded connections



Pipe Supplier

There are mainly three types of steel pipes as seamless, lost-string-in and electric resistance welding that are used in the petrochemical industry. Our Company supplier include seamless pipe, galvanized pipe, petroleum pipe, pipe, nickel base alloy pipe, stainless steel pipe. According to the table below:



Welded Stainless Steel Pipe

The welded stainless steel pipe manufacturing process begins with the rolling of a steel coil to the desired scale density. A rolling application is made use of to build the welded seam, as well as a warmth treating process is used to complete the welded tube.



ASTM A333 Carbon Seamless Steel Pipe

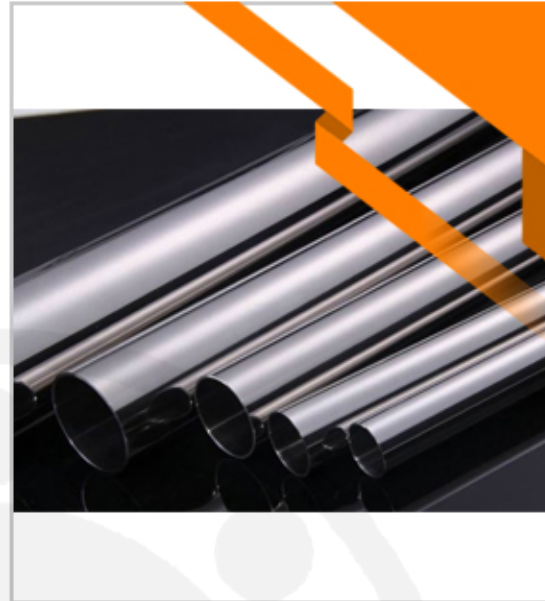
Carbon steel seamless steel tube is a kind of long steel. Steel tube and round steel and other solid steel, in the same flexural and torsional strength at the same time, the weight is relatively light, is a kind of economic section steel





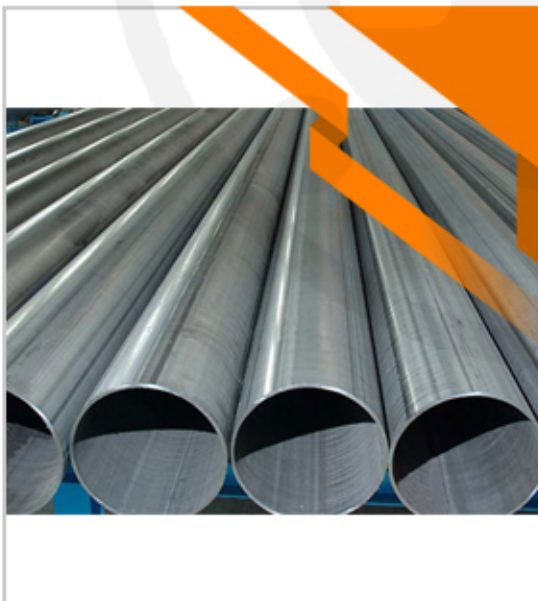
ASTM A106 Carbon Seamless Steel Pipe

Carbon steel seamless steel tube is a kind of long steel. Steel tube and round steel and other solid steel, in the same flexural and torsional strength at the same time, the weight is relatively light, is a kind of economic section steel



Seamless Stainless Steel Pipe

Seamless pipes are derived from solid steel that is in sheet or bar form and is formed into a solid round shape known as "billets" which are then heated and cast over a form such as a piercing rod to create a hollow tube or shell.



ERW Pipe

The ERW steel pipe is also known as straight joint pipe. According to the wall density, the bonded tube is categorized into typical types and thick-walled types. We can offer items with personalized wall thickness



SSAW Steel Pipe

It is made by rolling low-carbon carbon structural steel or low-alloy structural steel strip according to a certain spiral angle (called forming angle) into a tube blank, and then welding the tube seam together.

Quality Control instruments

Hardware equipments used in the company's laboratory to check the quality of manufactured goods or out source services:

- Optical Emission Spectrometer
- Impact test
- Hardness test
- Tensile test
- Roughness test
- MT test machine
- PT test equipment
- UT test equipment
- RT test equipment
- Electronic microscope



Optical Emission Spectrometer

Optical emission spectroscopy, or OES, is a well trusted and widely used analytical technique used to determine the elemental composition of a broad range of metals



Impact Test

An impact test is used to observe the mechanics that a material will exhibit when it experiences a shock loading that causes the specimen to immediately deform, fracture or rupture completely

Quality Control instruments



Hardness Test

Material Hardness Testing determines a material's strength by measuring its resistance to penetration



Tensile Test

Universal Hydraulic tensile test machines are produced to test the ferrous materials for structural values such as yield strength and tensile strength.



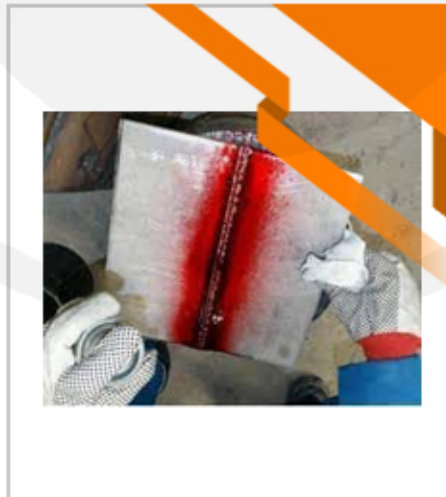
Roughness Test

Surface roughness is an important parameter used to determine the suitability of a surface for a particular purpose



MPT Test

Magnetic Particle Testing (MPT), also referred to as Magnetic Particle Inspection, is a nondestructive examination (NDE) technique used to detect surface and slightly subsurface flaws in most ferromagnetic materials such as iron, nickel, and cobalt, and some of their alloys



PT Test

The basic principle of liquid penetrant testing (PT) is capillary action, which allows the penetrant to enter in the opening of the defect, remain there when the liquid is removed from the material surface, and then re-emerge on the surface on application of a developer



UT Test Equipment

Ultrasonic testing (UT) is a family of non-destructive testing techniques based on the propagation of ultrasonic waves in the object or material tested





QUALITY POLICY

PTS Management set as a primary target the **customer's satisfaction** along with **continuous improvements**.

The management also emphasizes the strategic importance about needs and expectations of the parties that must be defined in order to become requirements; the requirements also include those coming from legal obligations or regulations to apply to the finished goods; that those requirements are matched through a prompt application of Quality Management system.

The management ensures the continuous improvement of the effectiveness of its Quality Management System.

The management, in reference to the Quality Policy of the company, has also identified the following **Qualifying Points** that constitute the **General Targets** of the Quality Management System:

- Sustain a Market Leader position in its sector along with achieve and rise profitability of the company's products;
- Achieve and sustain, through appropriate training activities, a proper competences and skills of the staff, as ability to manage technical and managerial issues following procedures and as per customer's expectation;
- Meet and satisfy the customer needs in compliance with Contract requirement and deliveries terms and conditions. Prompt and professional technical service support through availability of information, test, controls along customer visit at their own premise in order to clear any doubt, needs, information requirements of products and its applications;
- Reach and maintain an adequate on-time deliveries service, through professional commitments and proper production planning process in order to satisfy the commitments undertook with the customers by keeping the defined quality level;
- Pursue continuous process improvement, though effectiveness monitoring activities of the same, reduce the product defect and seeking improvement of the performances;
- To obtain a continuous improvement of the purchased goods, though a strong cooperation with the suppliers along with a sharp evaluation of the same by checking all parameters and not only the purchase prices, especially focused to the suppliers that are part integrated of the production processes;
- Ensure the professional satisfaction of all staff, through keep them as integrated part of the company success and let them fully understand the Quality Policy in order to cooperate for the implementation of the Quality Management System;
- Ensure that the manufacturing process of the products is matching the safety and environmental requirements, as important part of the human being safeguard and for achievement of the expected results.

In order to reach those general targets, for each department specific goals are identified and however it's possible with Iranian standards that are checked and controlled; those figures are systematically updated during the Management Quality System Reviews.

In order to ensure that the Quality Policy is fully understood, implemented and sustained at all company level, the Management display the figures at workplaces and spread by the Head of each and every dept supported by the QA Manager that is also and anytime available for any clarification required.

Managing Director





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