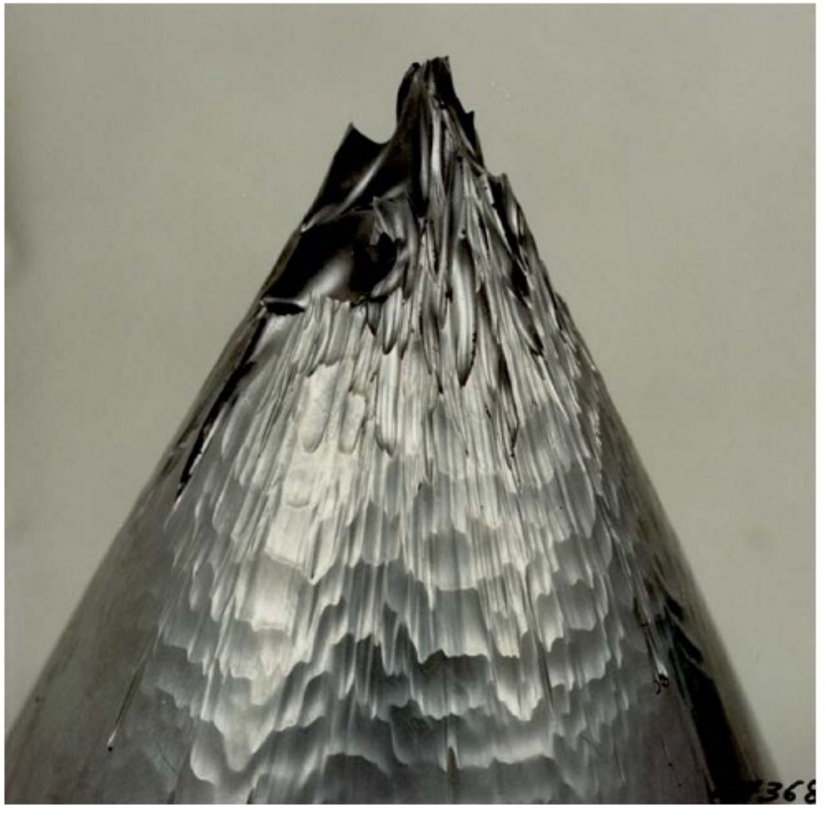
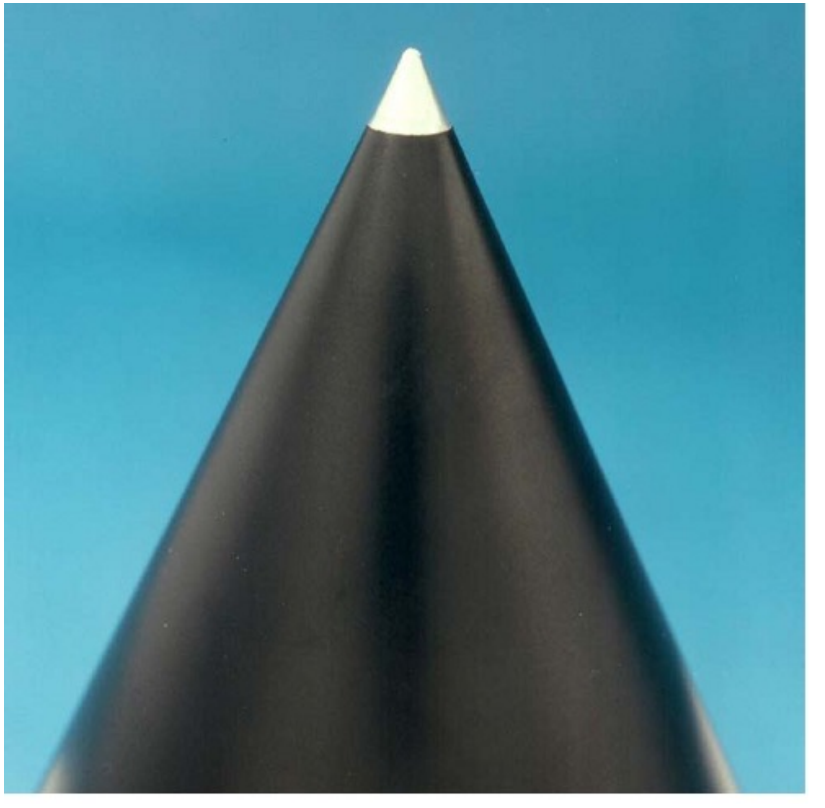
PROCESY NATRYSKIWANIA CIEPLNEGO - PODSTAWY

Po co stosujemy natryskiwanie cieplne ?





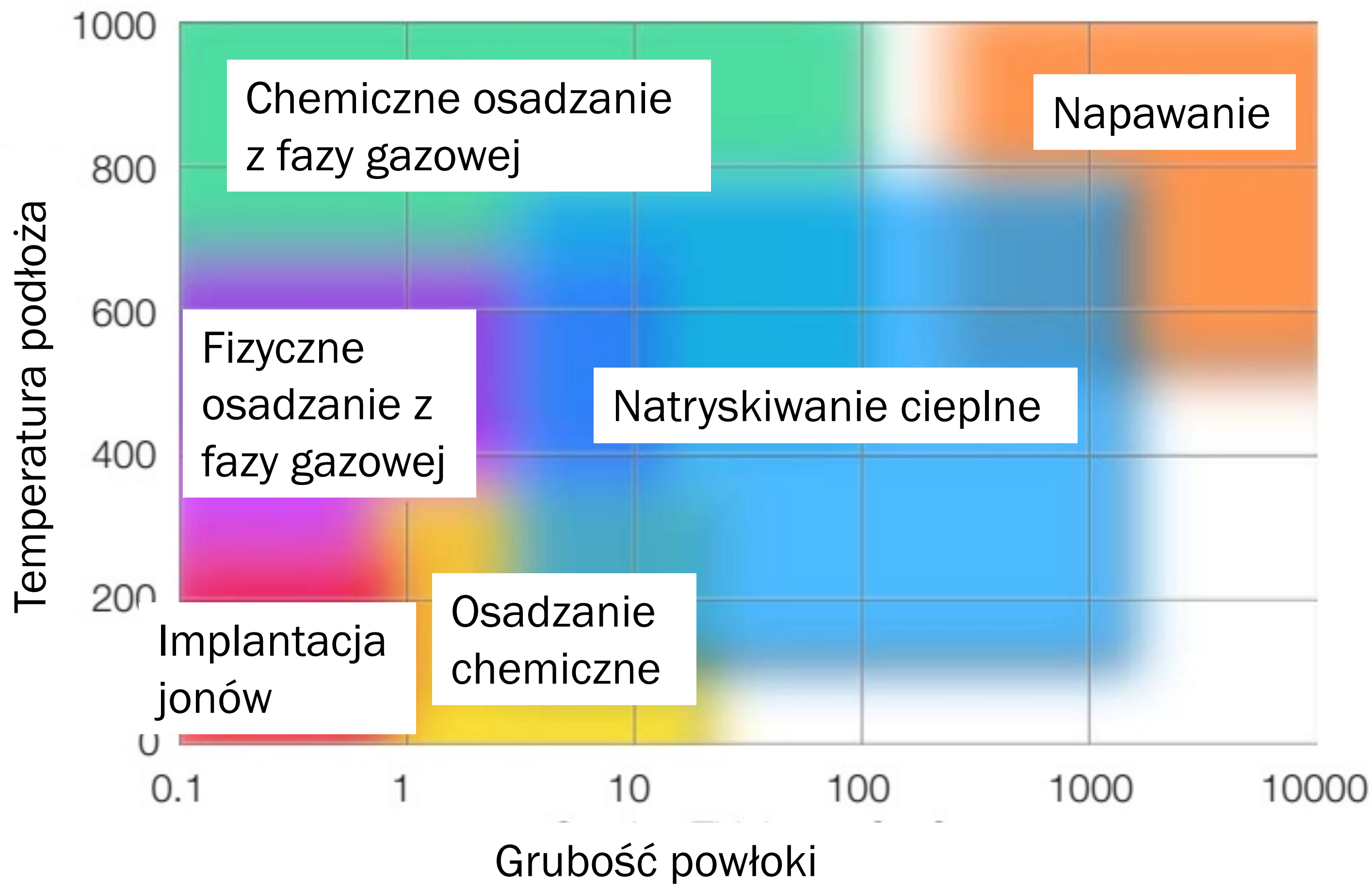
Wlot turbiny wodnej Peltona z powłoką tlenku chromu (APS) zabezpieczającą przed ścieraniem i kawitacją wytworzona w procesie natryskiwania cieplnego

Właściwości powłok wytwarzanych różnymi metodami

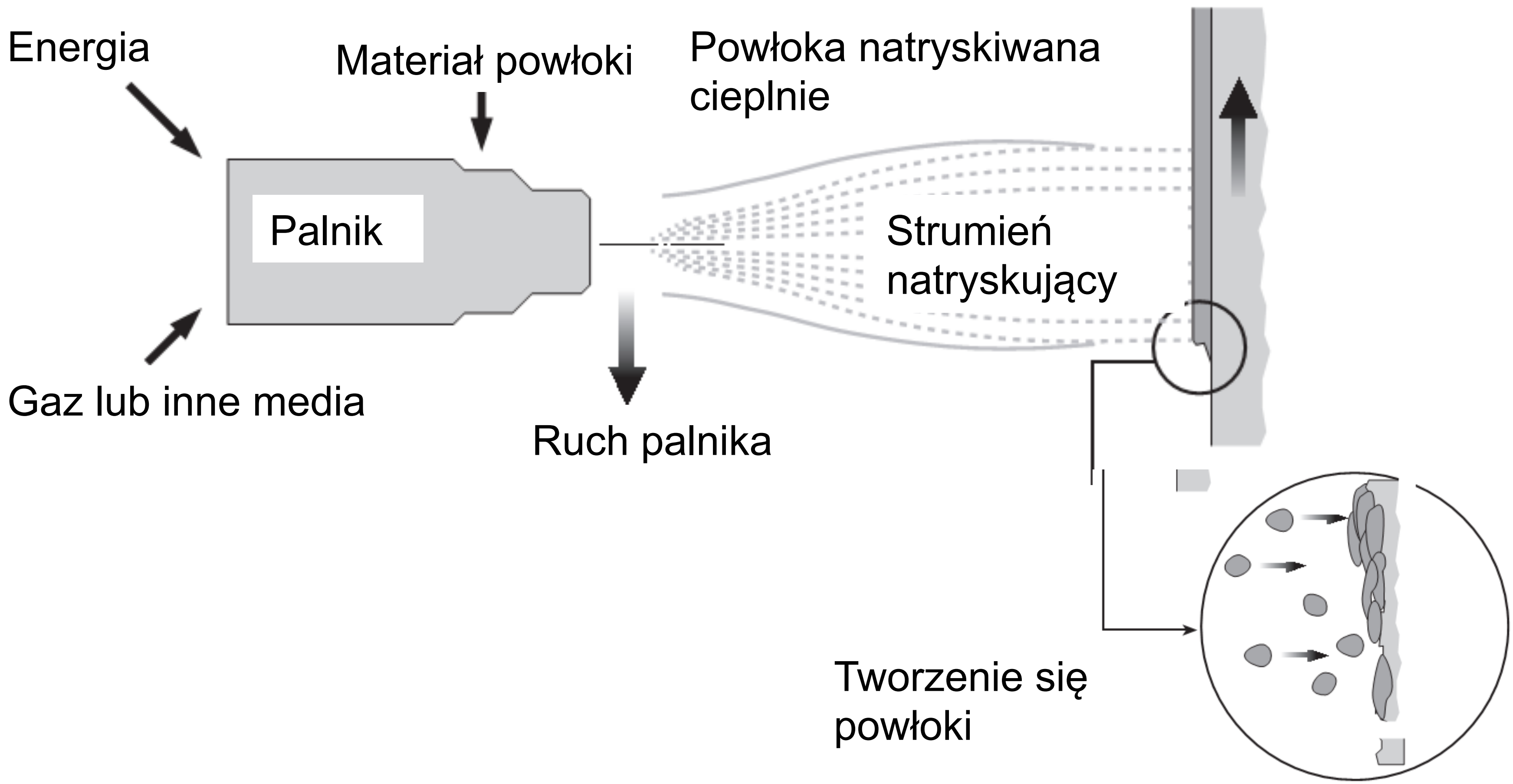
Coating Process	Typical Coating Thickness	Coating Material	Characteristics	Examples
PVD	1 – 5 µm (40 – 200 µin)	Ti(C,N)	Wear resistance	Machine tools
CVD	1 – 50 µm (40 – 2000 µin)	SiC	Wear resistance	Fiber coatings
Baked Polymers	1 – 10 µm (40 – 400 µin)	Polymers	Corrosion resistance, aesthetics	Automobile
Thermal Spray	**0.04 – 3 mm (0.0015 – 0.12 in)**	**Ceramic and metallic alloys**	**Wear resistance, corrosion resistance**	**Bearings**
Hard Chromium Plate	10 – 100 µm (40 – 4000 µin)	Chrome	Wear resistance	Rolls
Weld Overlay	0.5 – 5 mm (0.02 – 0.2 in)	Steel, Stellite	Wear resistance	Valves
Galvanize	1 – 5 µm (40 – 200 µin)	Zinc	Corrosion resistance	Steel sheet
Braze Overlay	10 – 100 µm (40 – 4000 µin)	Ni-Cr-B-Si alloys	Very hard, dense surface	Shafts

Table 1a • Principal coating processes and characteristics

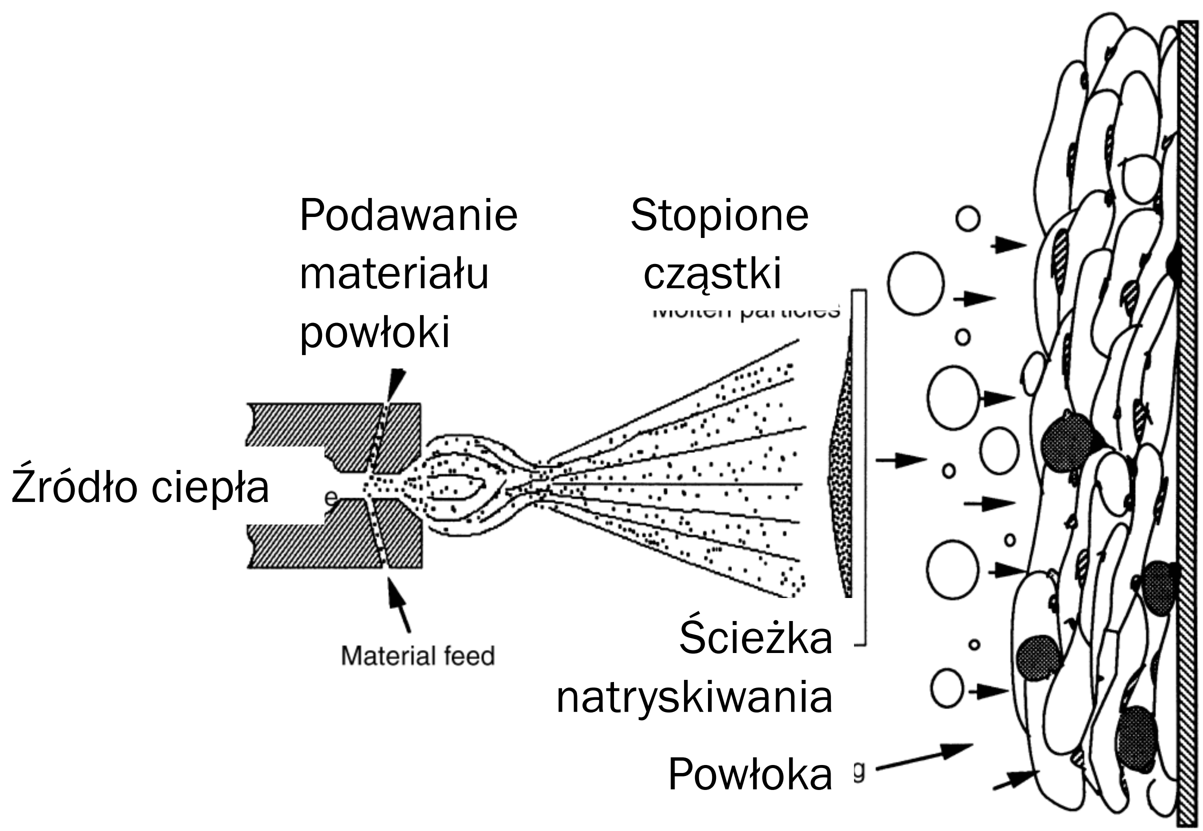
Grubość powłok i temperatura podłoża



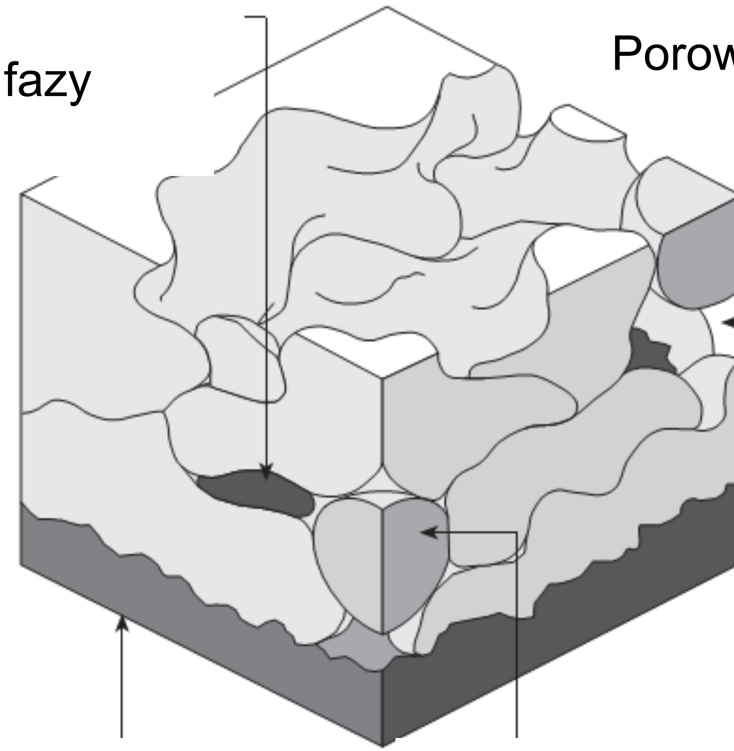
Istota procesów natryskiwania cieplnego



Ogólna zasada natryskiwania cieplnego



Budowa powłoki natryskiwanej cieplnie



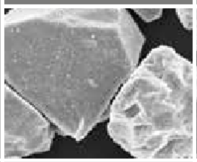
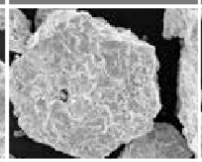
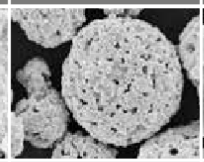
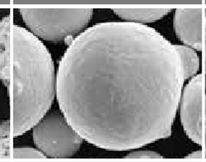
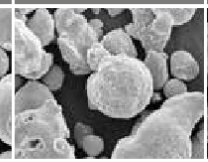
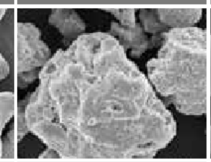
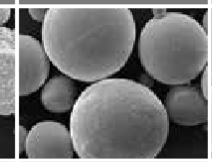
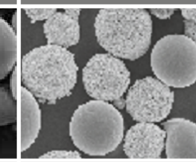
Budowa powłoki natryskiwanej cieplnie

Najczęściej stosowane powłoki natryskiwane cieplnie

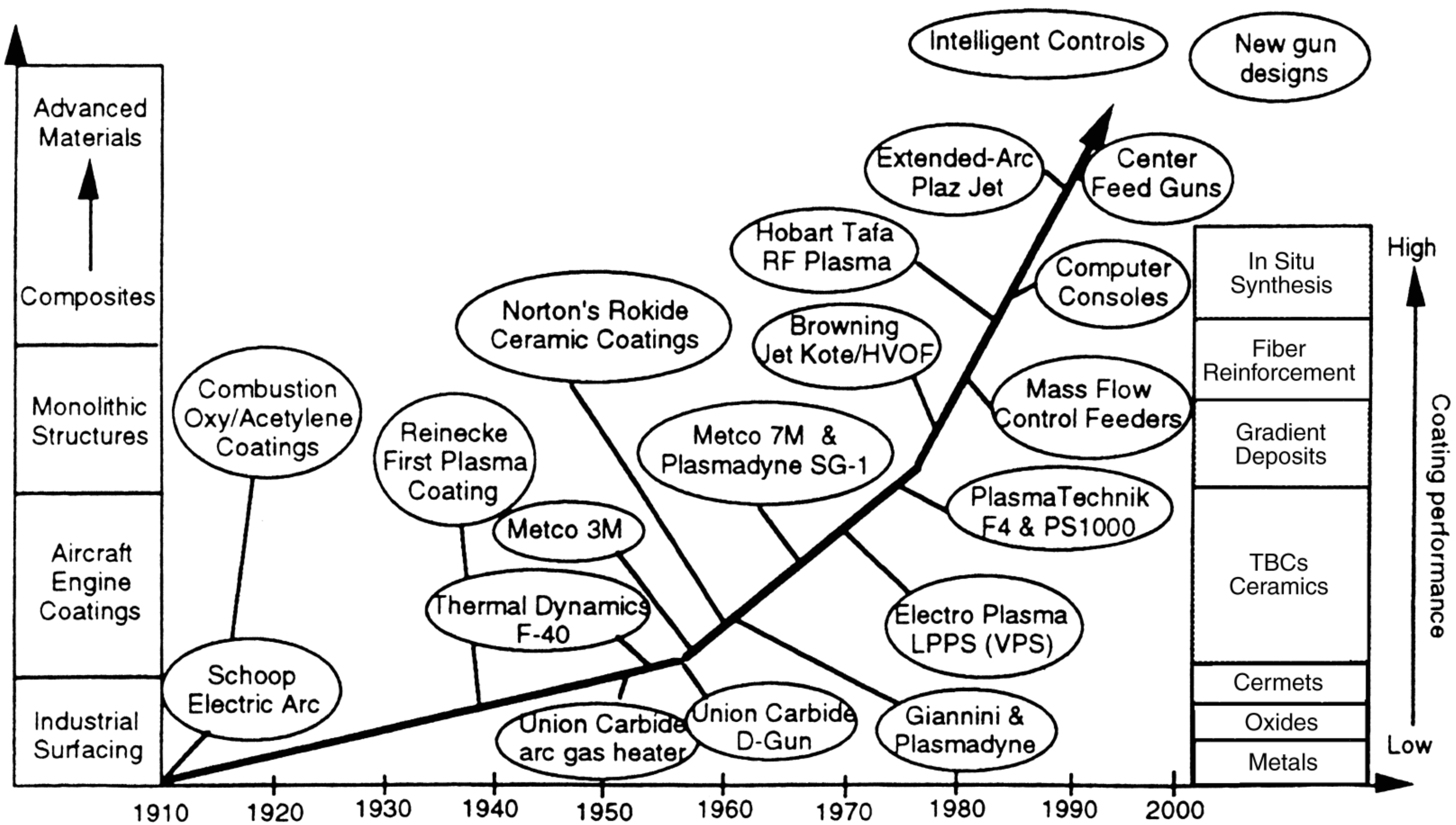
Material Class	Typical Alloy	Characteristics	Example Application
Pure metals	Zn	Corrosion protection	Bridge construction
Self-fluxing alloys	FeNiBSi	High hardness, fused minimal porosity	Shafts, bearings
Steel	Fe 13Cr	Economical, wear resistance	Repair
MCrAlY	NiCrAlY	High temperature corrosion resistance	Gas turbine blades
Nickel-graphite	Ni 25C	Anti-fretting	Compressor inlet ducts
Oxides	Al_2O_3	Oxidation resistance, high hardness	Textile industry
Carbides	WC 12Co	Wear resistance	Shafts

Table 2 • Common classes of thermal spray powder materials

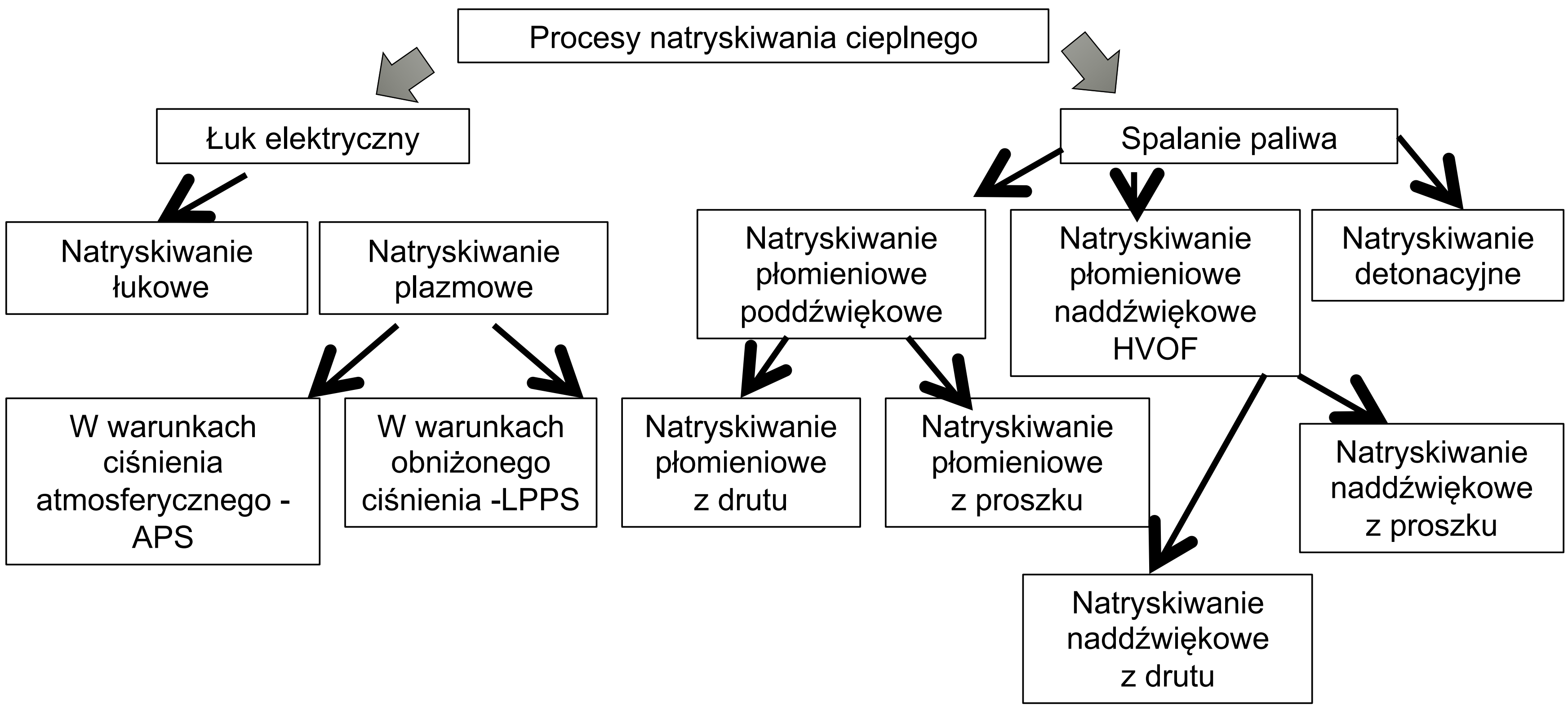
Proszki do natryskiwania cieplnego (HC STARK)

POWDER TYPE	Fused and crushed	Sintered and crushed	Agglomerated and sintered	Gas atomized	Water atomized	Dense coated	Spheroidized	Blended
								
PROCESS	Fusing in arc furnaces, followed by cooling and crushing	Sintering of raw materials, crushing	Spray drying of a suspension consisting of fine powders and organic binder and subsequent sintering	Atomizing molten metal or alloy with high pressure gas (Ar, N_2) stream into a chamber	Atomizing with water into a chamber and subsequent drying	Reduction of a metal salt solution	Feeding of agglomerates using a plasma flame to produce spherical shaped particles	Mixing of 2 or more powders
CHARACTE-RISTICS	Blocky, irregular, dense	Blocky, irregular, relatively dense	Spherical, porous, constituents homogenously distributed	Spherical, dense, high purity, low oxygen content	Irregular, dense, increased oxygen content compared to gas atomized	Blocky or irregular composite	Spherical, porous or hollow, partly open (shells)	Different morphologies, segregation possible
EXAMPLES	Al_2O_3; Cr_2O_3; ZrO_2-Y_2O_3	WC-Co; WC-CoCr	WC-Co Cr; Cr_3C_2-NiCr; ZrO_2-Y_2O_3	MCrAlY; Ni-, Co-base alloys; NiAl	NiCr; NiAl	Ni-Graphite	ZrO_2-Y_2O_3	NiSF + WC-Co; Mo + NiSF; Cr_3C_2-NiCr

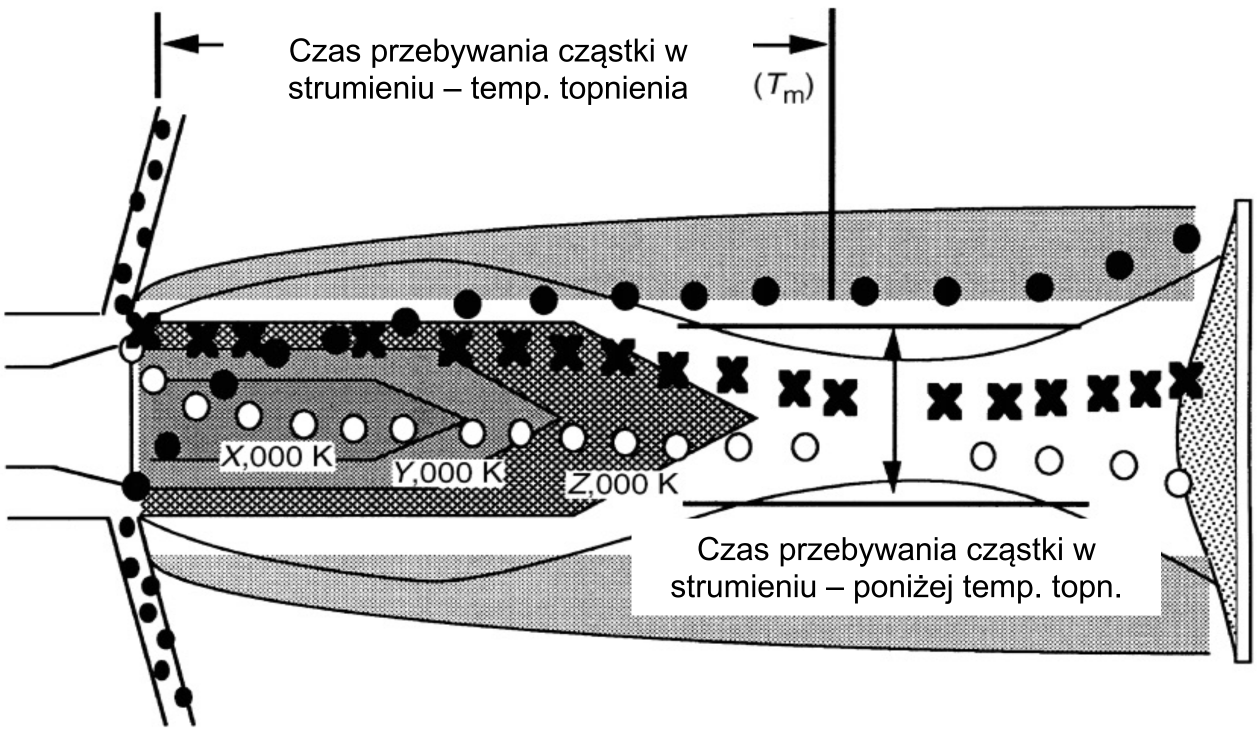
Historia rozwoju natryskiwania cieplnego



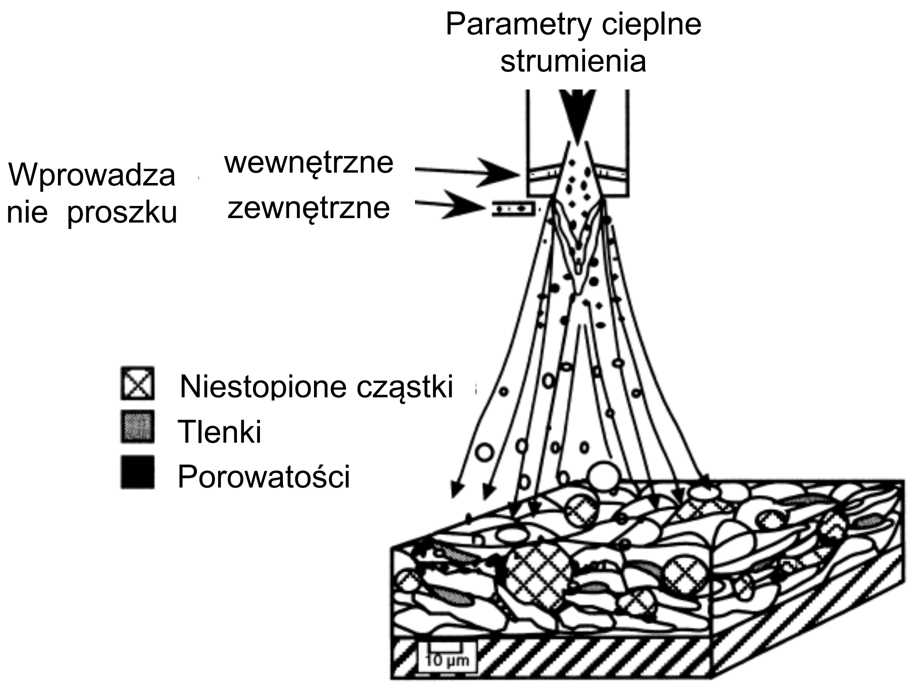
Podział procesów natryskiwania cieplnego



Teoria procesu natryskiwania cieplnego



Proces natryskiwania cieplnego

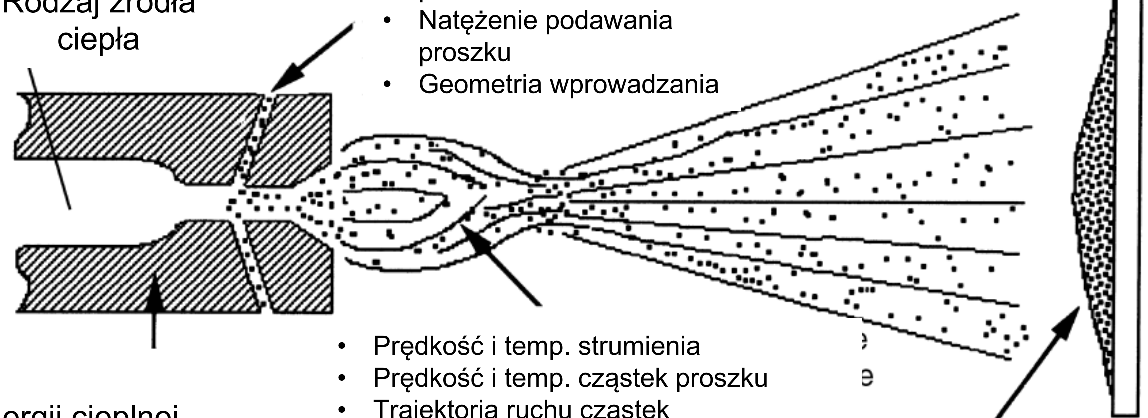


Schemat natryskiwania cieplnego proszku

Zmienne parametry w procesie natryskiwania cieplnego

- Uziarnienie i morfologia proszku
- Właściwości cieplne proszku
- Natężenie podawania proszku
- Geometria wprowadzania

Rodzaj źródła ciepła



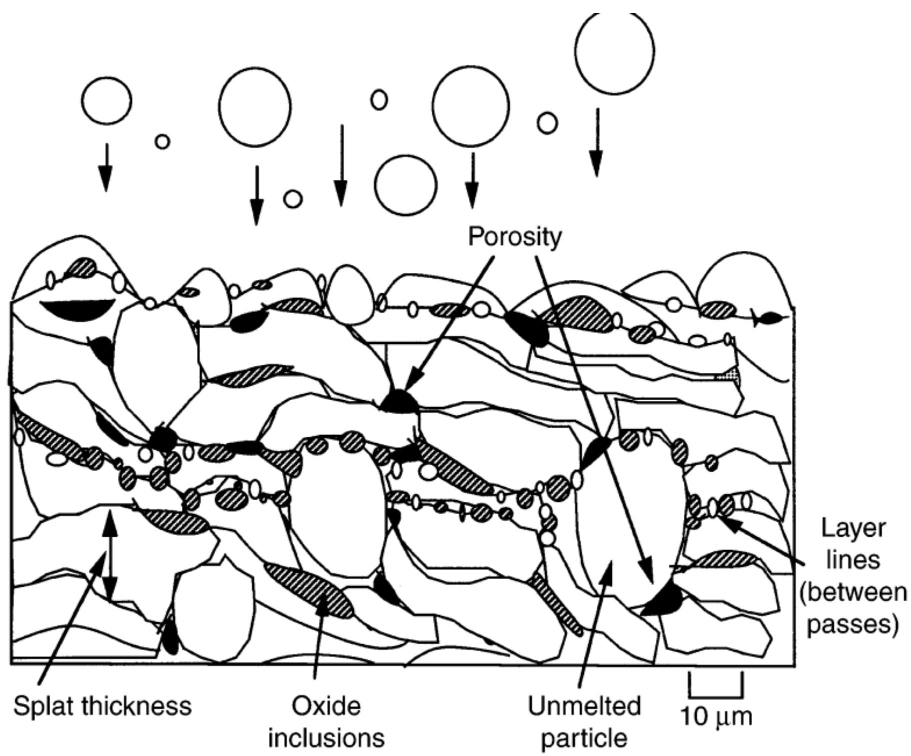
- Prędkość i temp. strumienia
- Prędkość i temp. cząstek proszku
- Trajektoria ruchu cząstek

- Moc
- Rodzaj energii cieplnej
- Natężenie przepływu gazów
- Skład chemiczny mieszaniny gazów
- Temperatura gazów

- Energia uderzenia cząstki
- Kąt padania cząstki
- Rodzaj podłoża
- Temp. podłoża

Zmienne warunki procesu natryskiwania cieplnego

Budowa powłoki natryskiwanej cieplnie



Splat - budowa

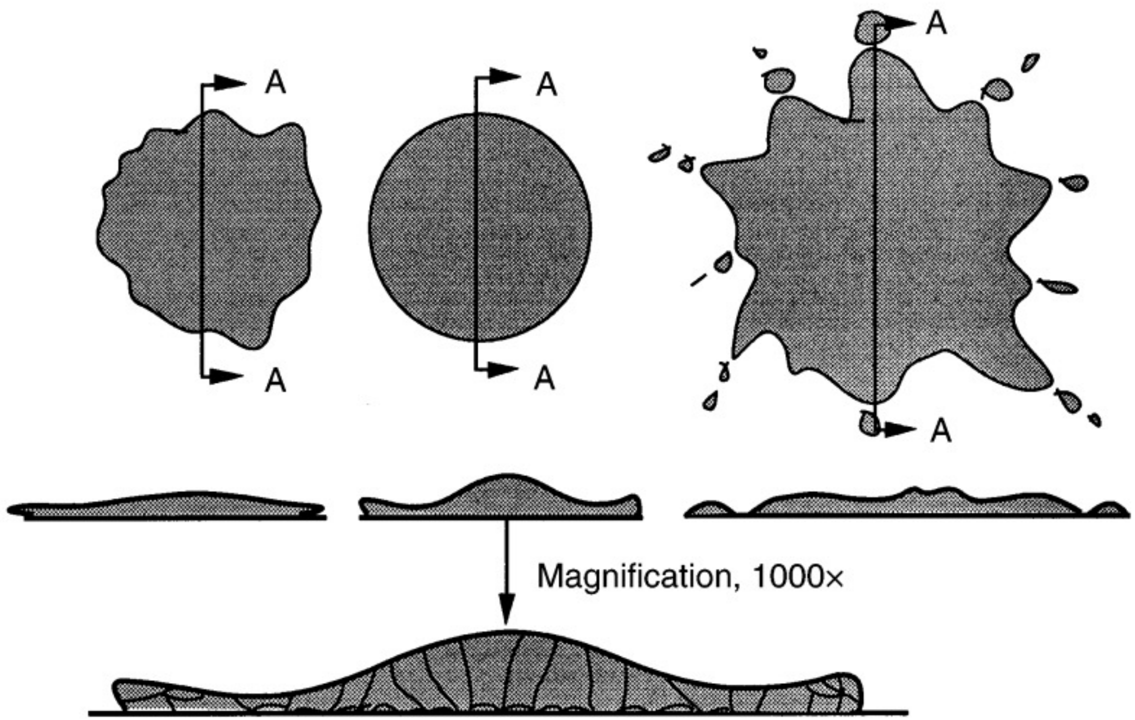


Fig. 2 Typical thermal spray splat structures

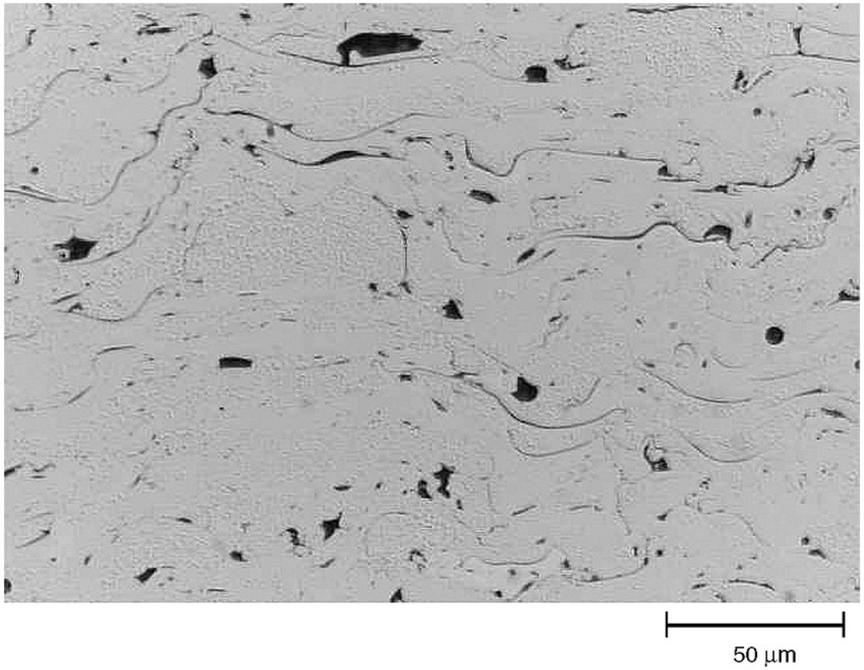


Fig. 3 Plasma-sprayed nickel-base alloy. Courtesy of Thermal Spray Technologies

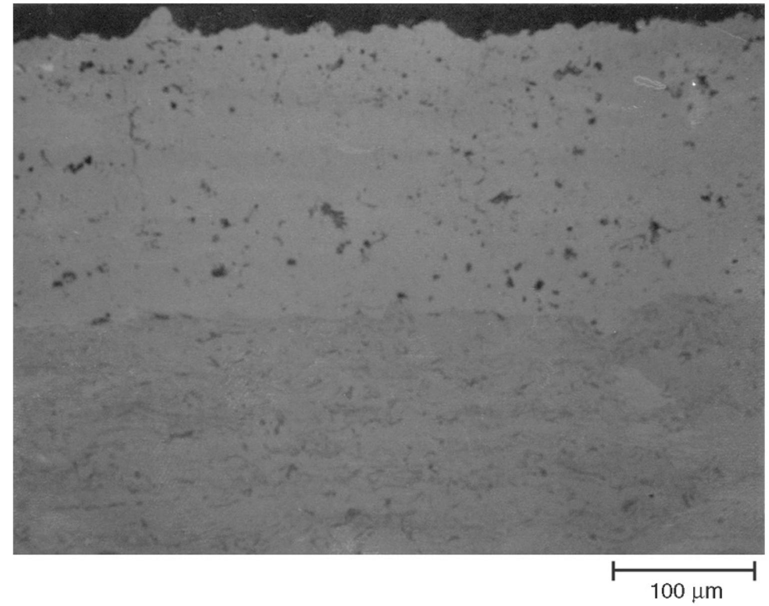


Fig. 4 Plasma-sprayed yttria-stabilized zirconia on vacuum plasma sprayed NiCrAlY. Courtesy of Drexel University

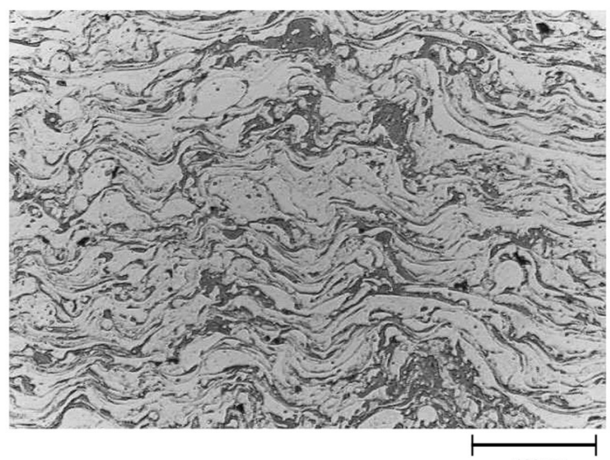


Fig. 5 Electric arc sprayed low-carbon steel. Courtesy of Thermal Spray Technologies

Wpływ metody natryskiwania na budowę powłoki

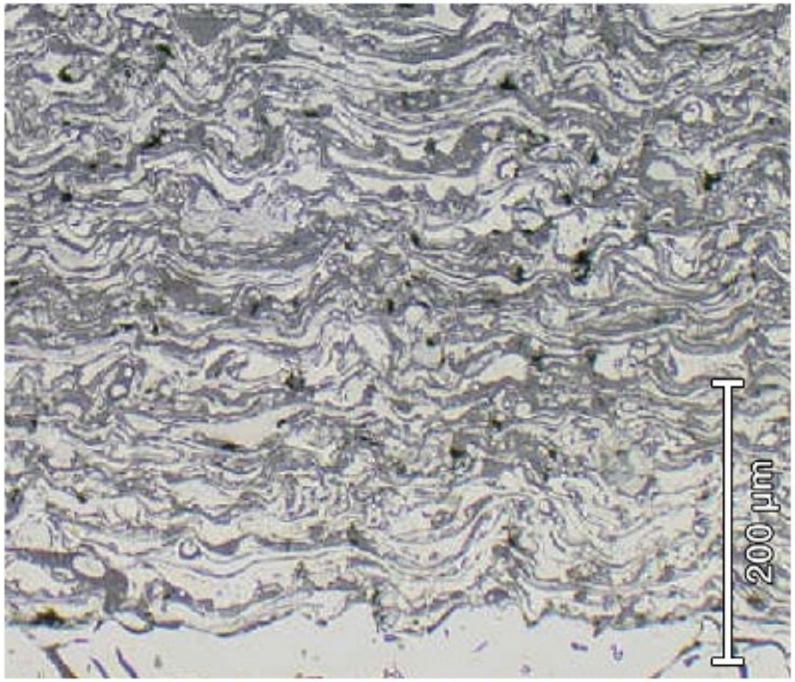
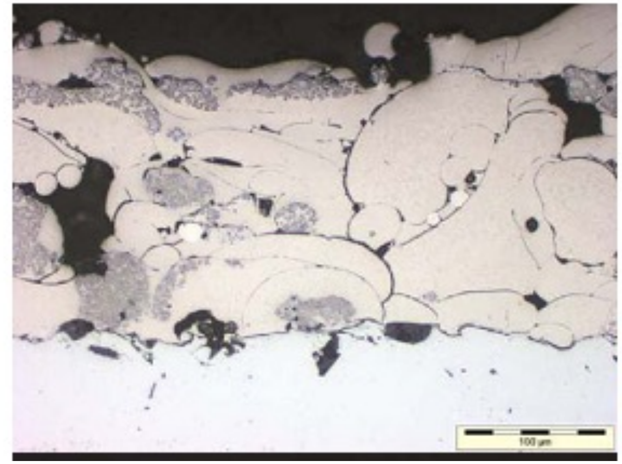


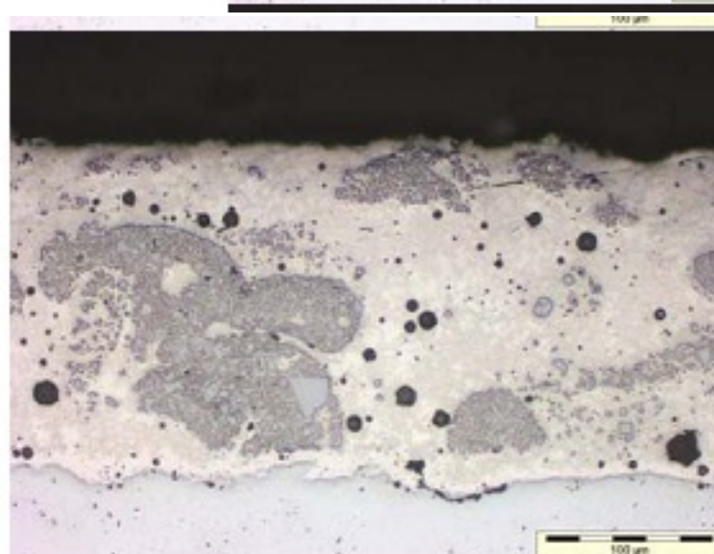
Figure 10 • Arc wire spray coating of X40 steel

Figure 11 • HVOF spray coating of WC 12(CoCr)

Wpływ obróbki cieplnej – powłoki self-flux



Coating structure after coating



Coating structure after fusing

Figure 12 • Self-fluxing coating

Zastosowanie powłok natryskiwanych cieplnie – geometria próbek części – zasady projektowania

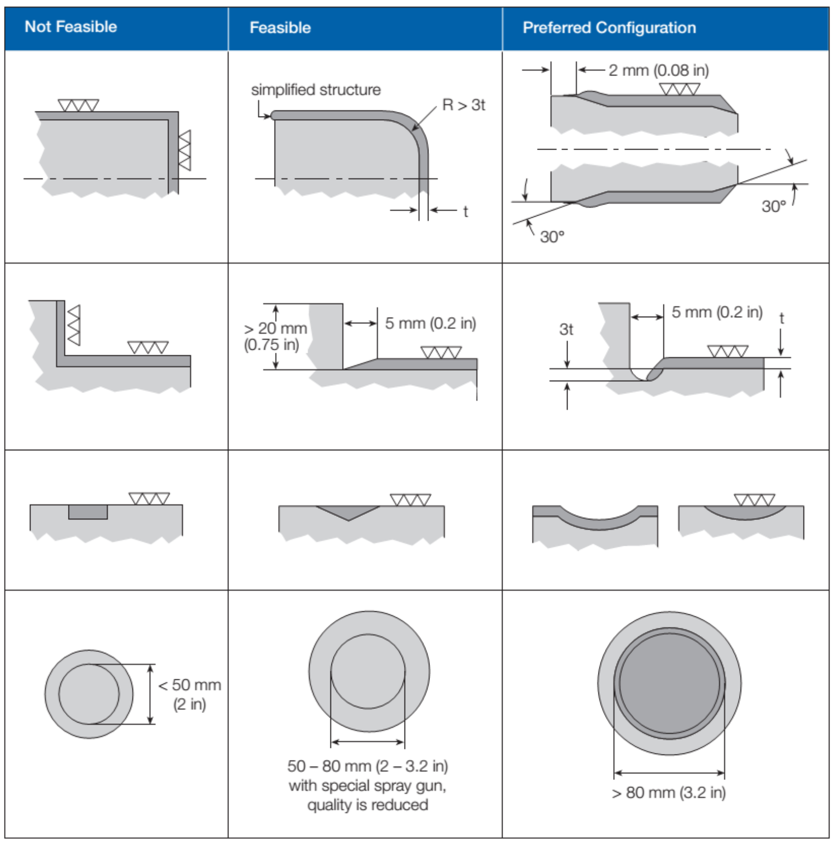


Figure 13 • Favorable coating geometries for coating

Zastosowanie powłok natryskiwanych cieplnie – geometria próbek części – zasady projektowania

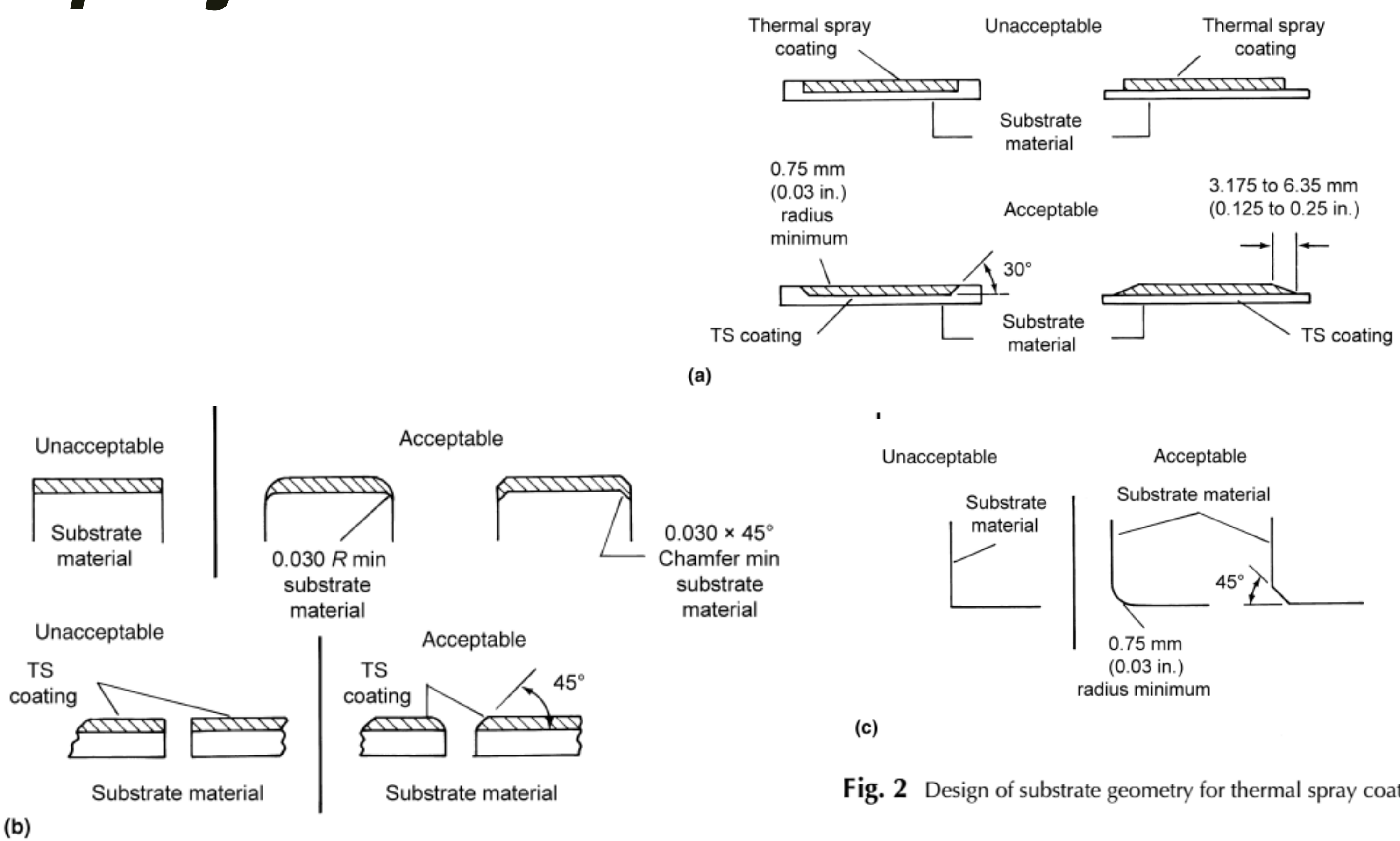


Fig. 2 Design of substrate geometry for thermal spray coating processes

Wady mikrostruktury powłok natryskiwanych cieplnie

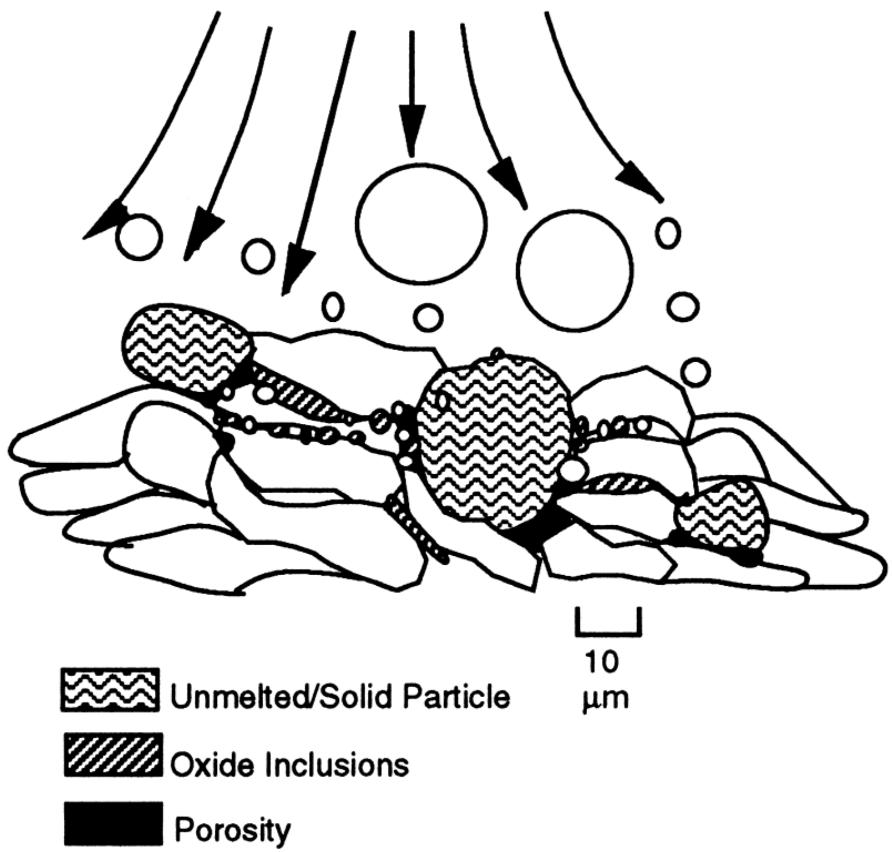


Fig. 6 Typical thermal spray coating defects

Wpływ kąta natryskiwania

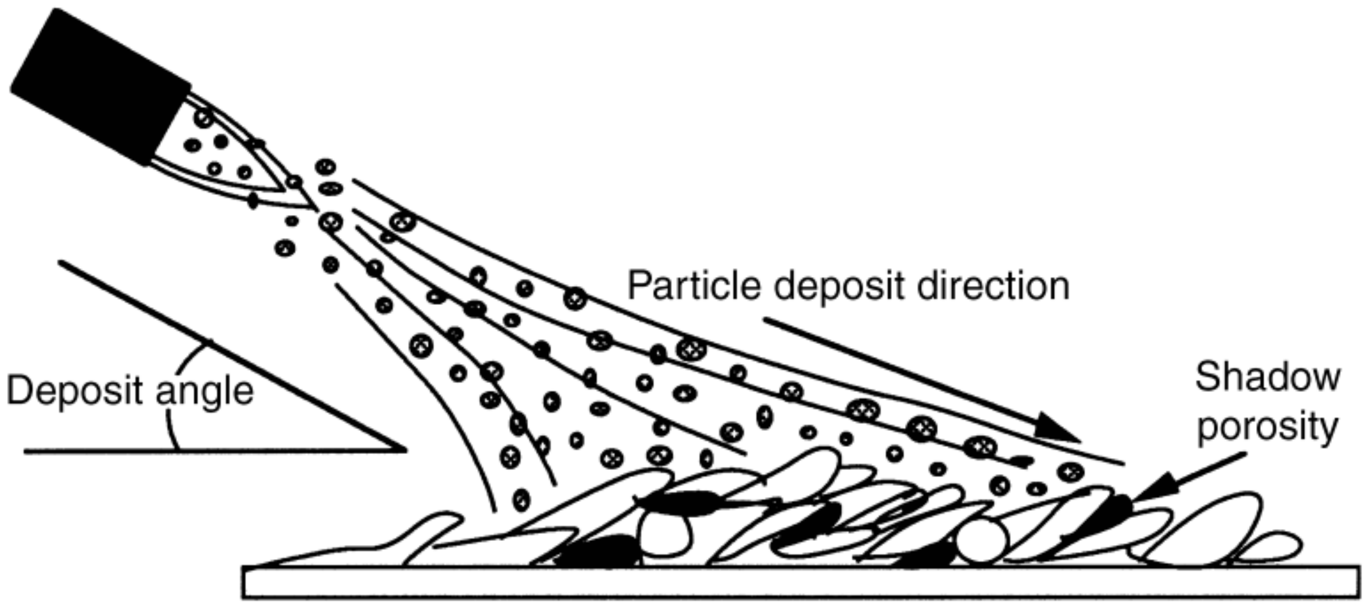


Fig. 8 Porosity created by shadowing resulting from off-axis spraying

Wpływ maskowania

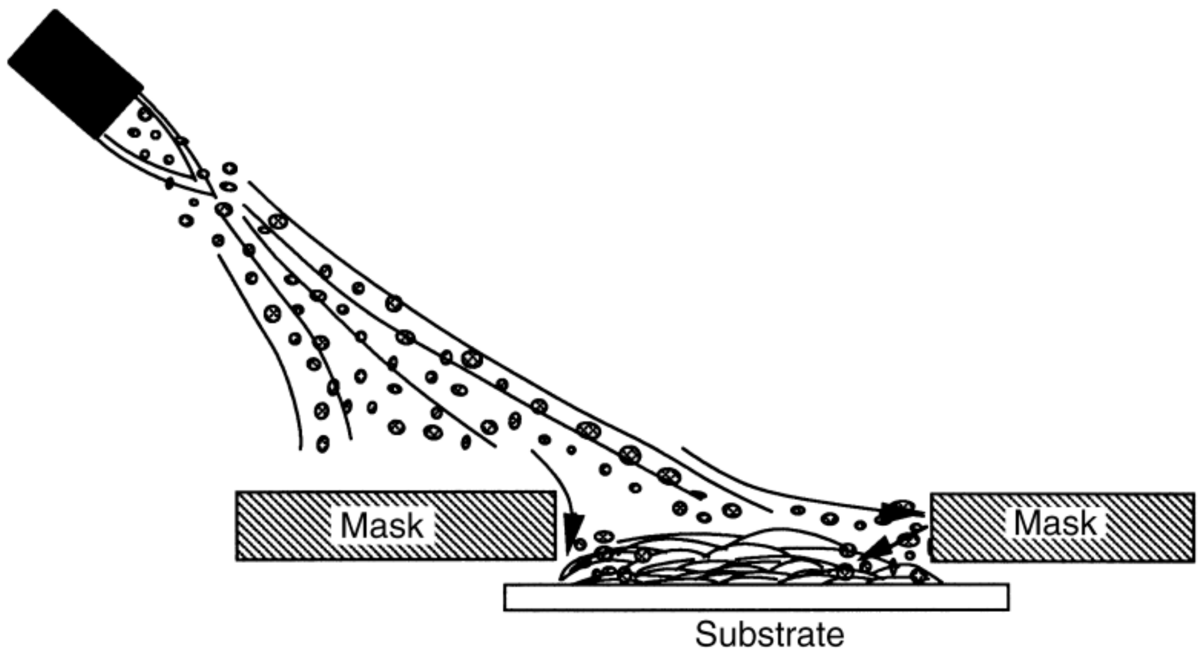
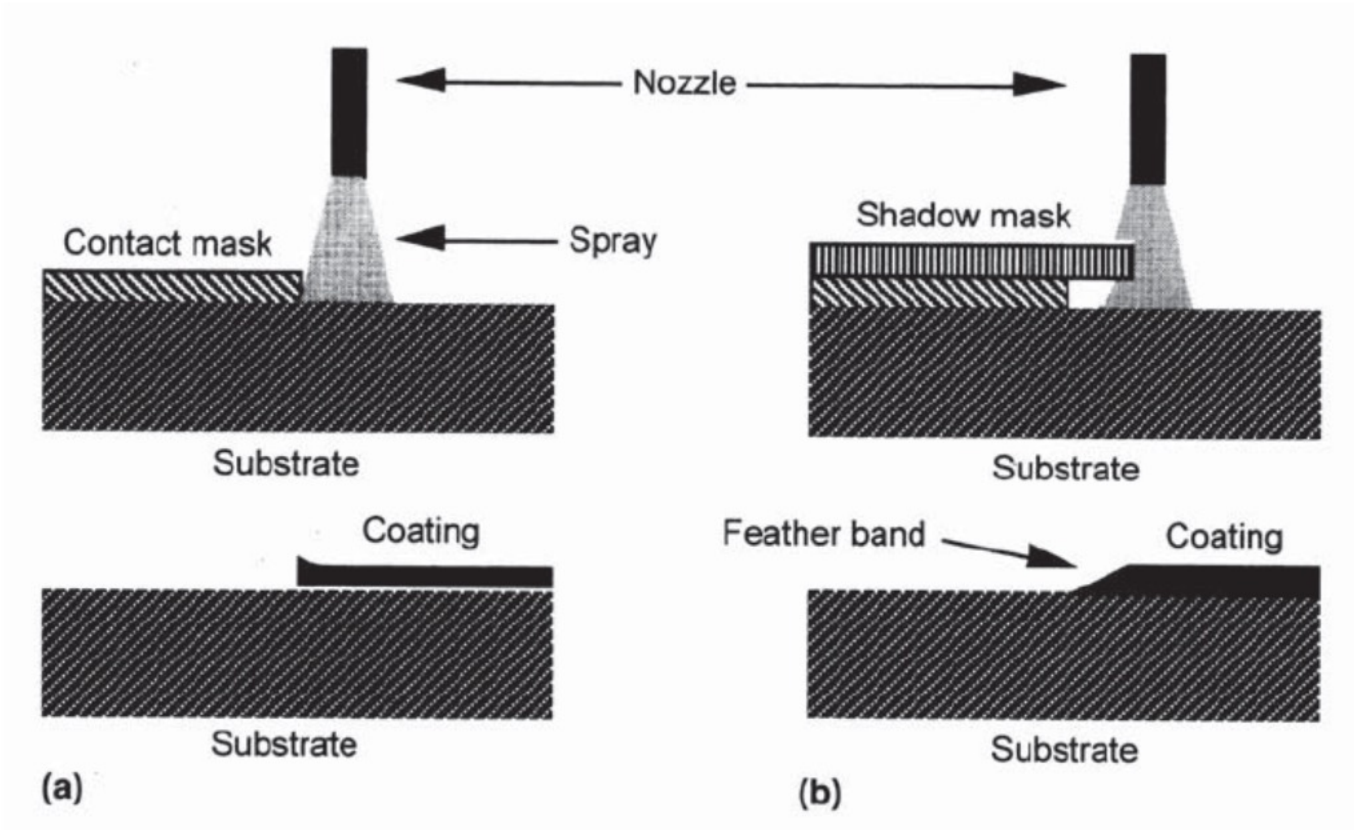


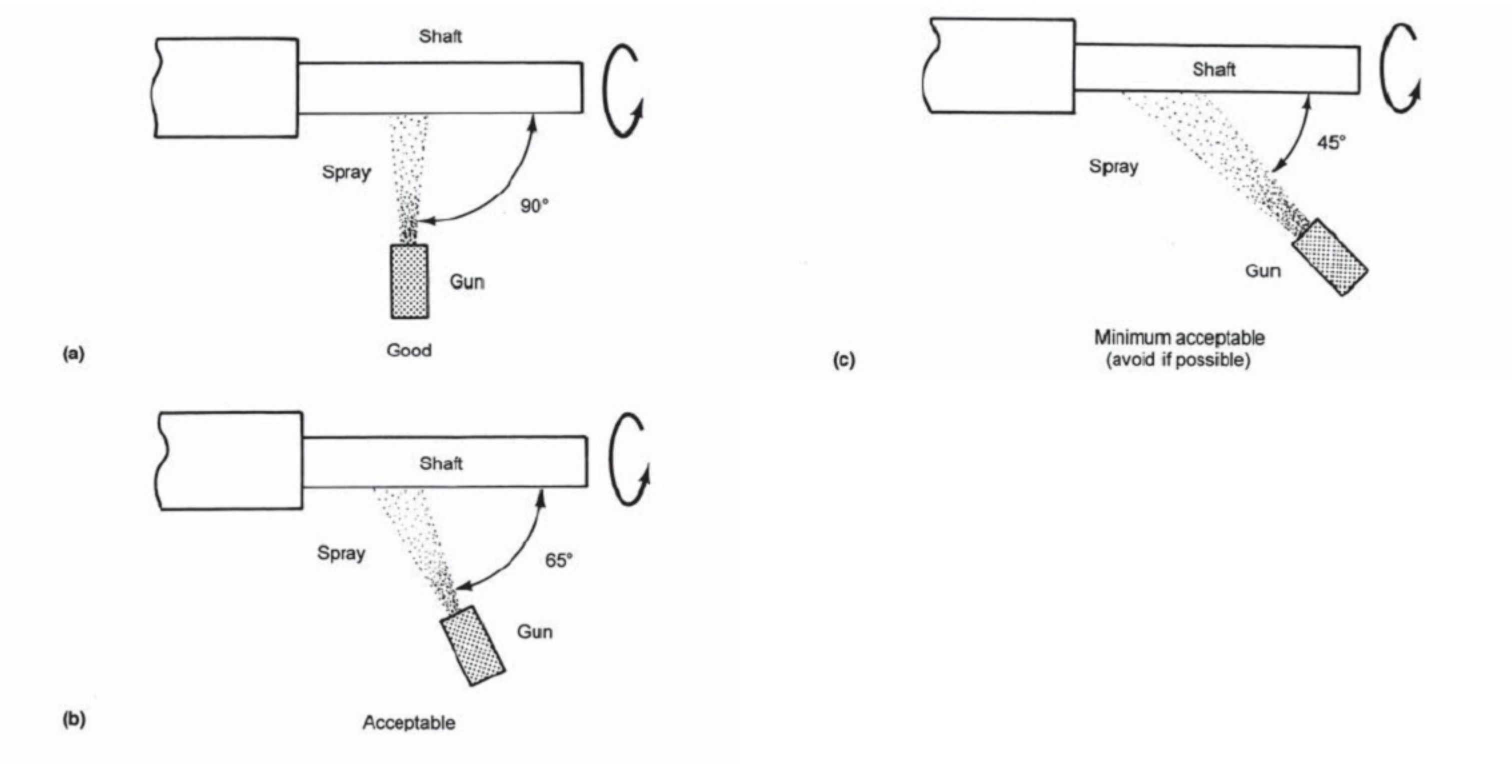
Fig. 9 Porosity created by masking interference

Wpływ maskowania

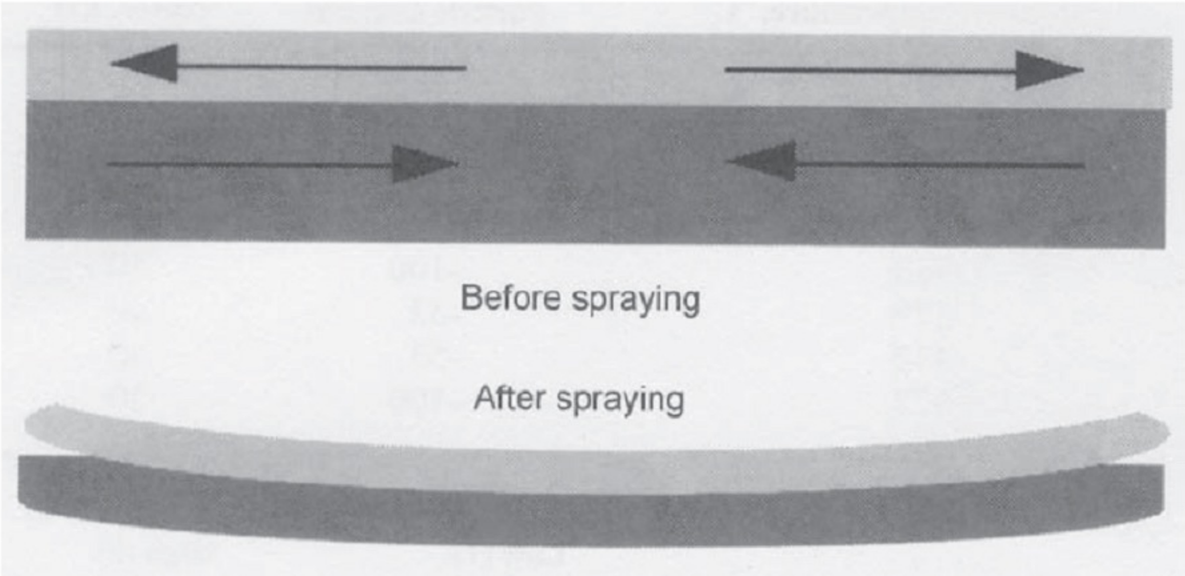


Coatings resulting from contact masks (a) versus shadow masks (b)

Zasady projektowania procesu – kąt natryskiwania



Wpływ naprężeń na powłoki natryskiwane cieplnie



Energia cząstek oraz temperatura strumienia dla najważniejszych metod natryskiwania cieplnego

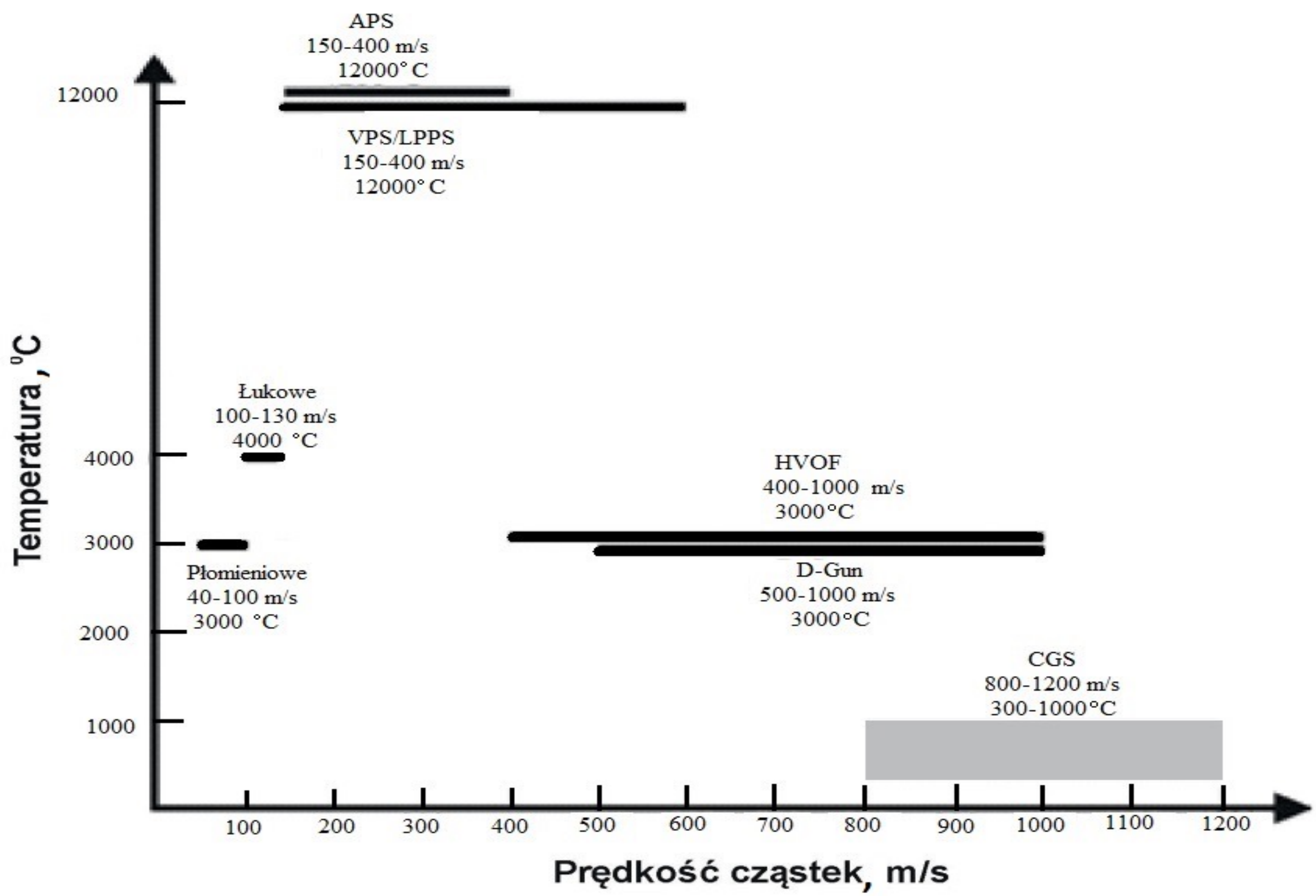
Heat energy input and particle velocity for common thermal spray processes

Process	Input heat energy to particle		Output particle velocity [a]				
	High	Low	Highest	High	Medium high	Medium	Low
Combustion wire	X					X	
Combustion powder	X						X
Standard plasma	X				X		
High-velocity plasma	X			X			
Vacuum plasma	X			X			
Standard wire arc	X					X	
Vacuum arc	X				X		
High-velocity oxyfuel		X	X				
Detonation gun		X	X				

(a) Particle speed ranges from a high of approximately 1000 m/s (3000 ft/s) to a low of 25 m/s (80 ft/s). Further variations within each process depends on the particle size, material type and gas velocity

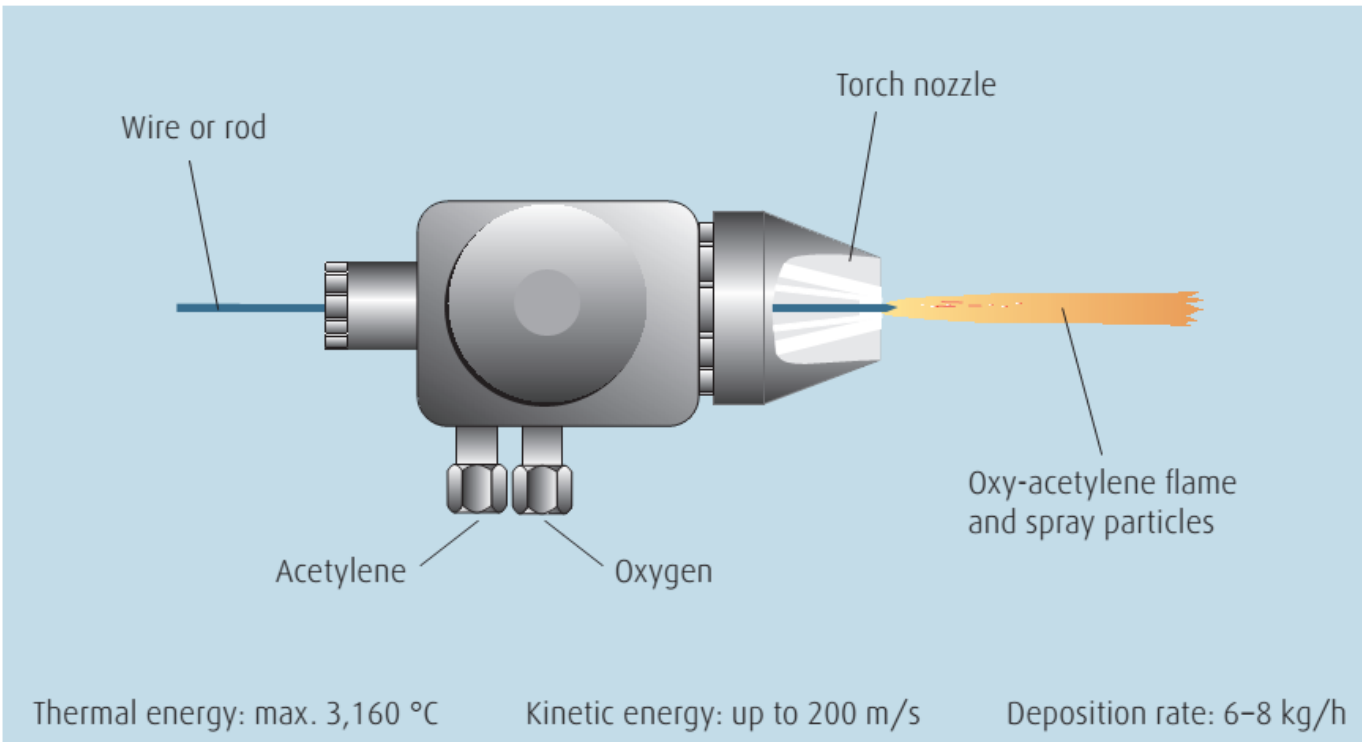
Source: ASM Handbook: Metallography and Microstructures, Vol.9, p.1038, 2004

Prędkość i temperatura cząstek w procesach natryskiwania cieplnego



NATRYSKIWANIE PŁOMIENIOWE Z DRUTU I PROSZKU

Natryskiwanie płomieniowe proszku



Natryskiwanie płomieniowe proszku

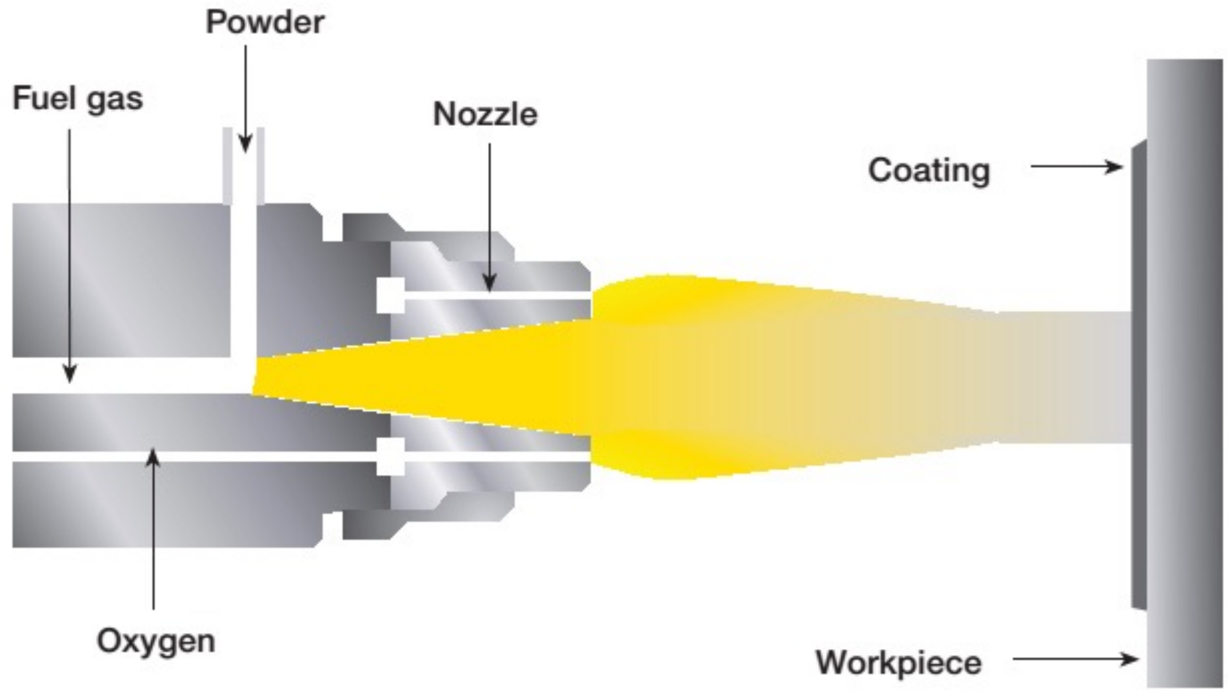


Figure 4b • Schematic diagram of the powder flame spray process

Natryskiwanie płomieniowe

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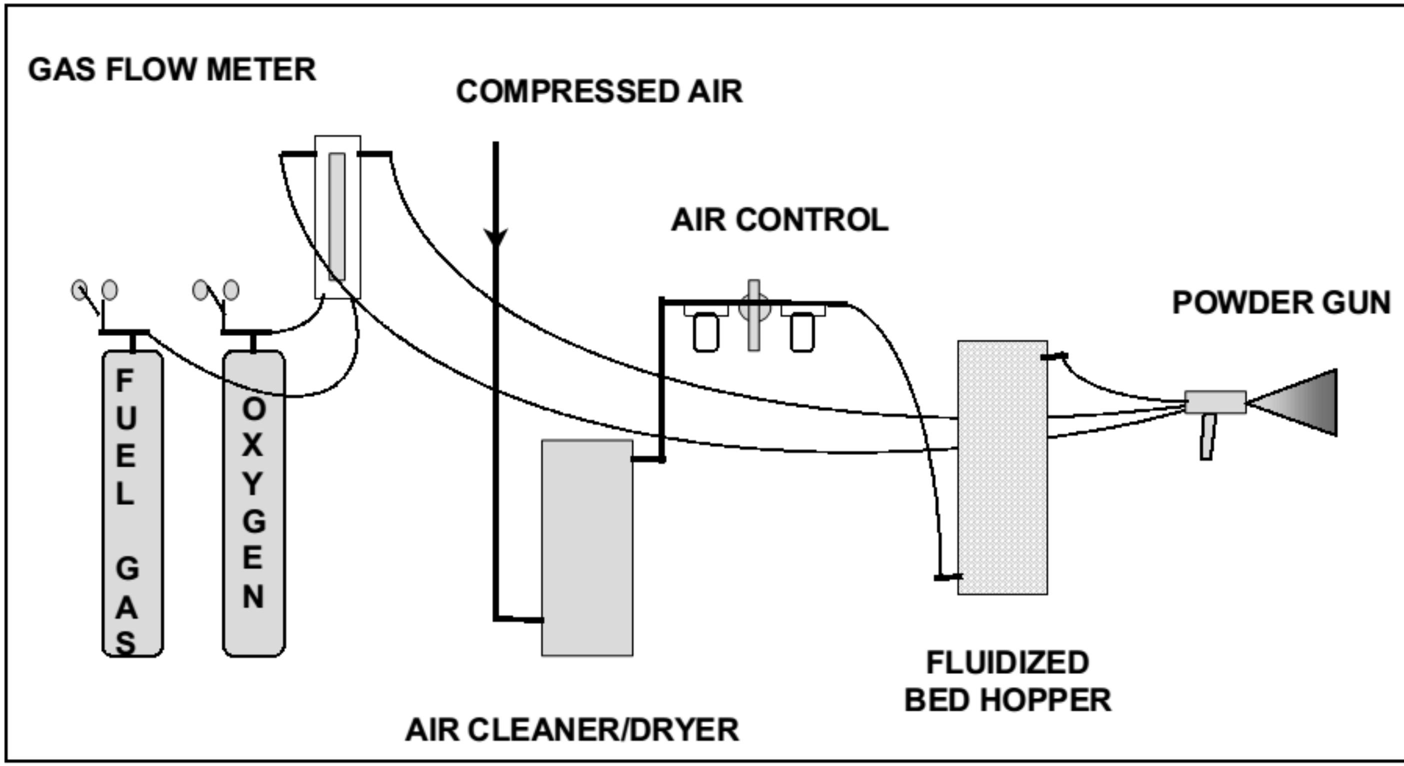


Figure 2-4. Typical combustion powder gun installation

Natryskiwanie płomieniowe - drut

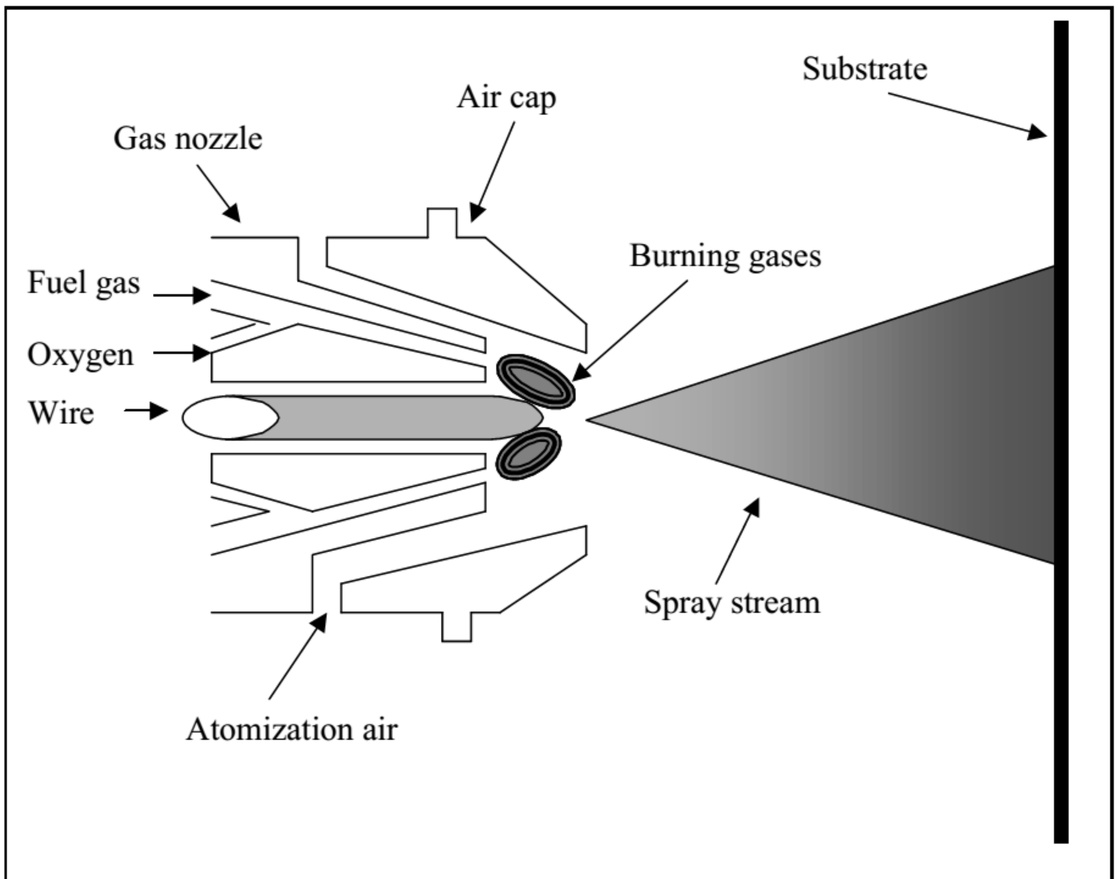


Figure 2-3. Typical flame spray gun

Natryskiwanie płomieniowe z drutu - system

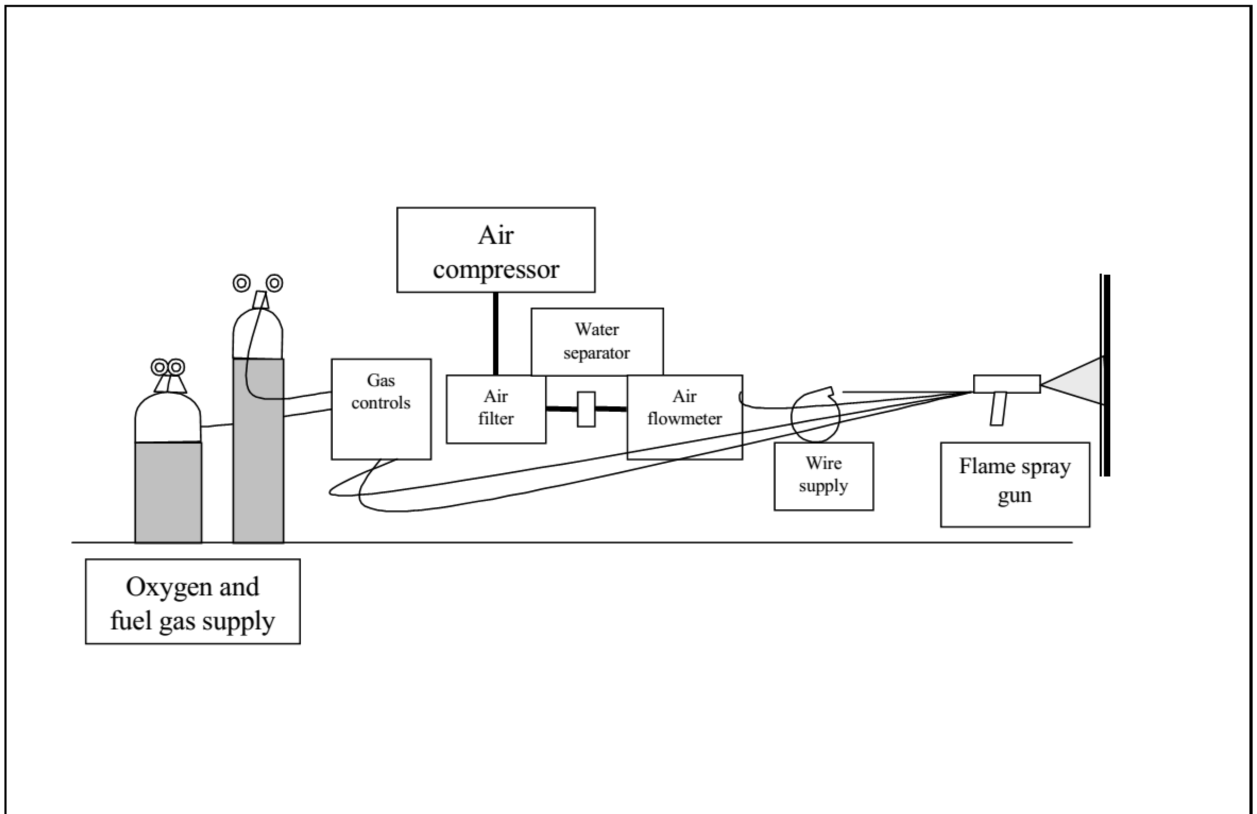
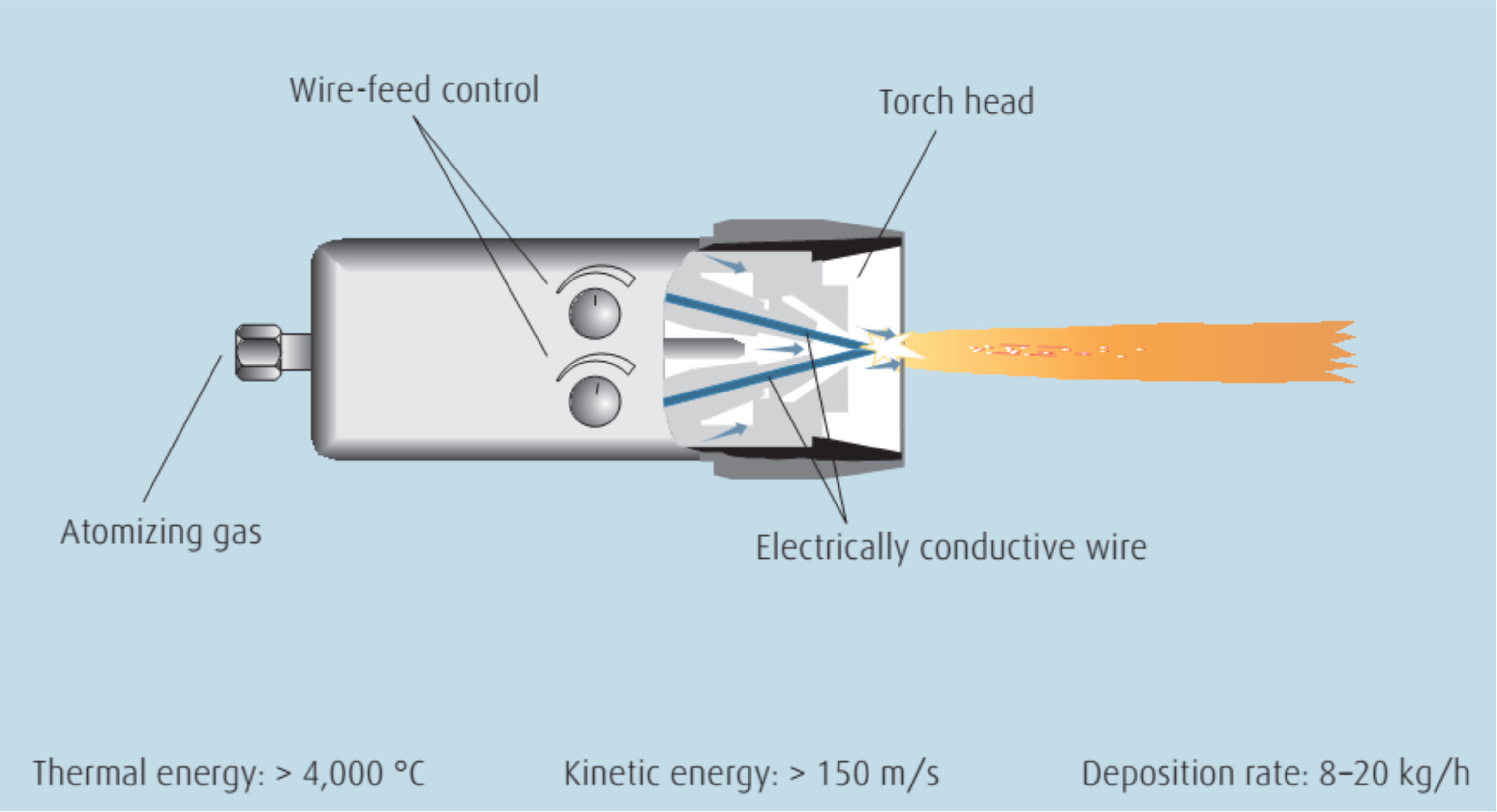


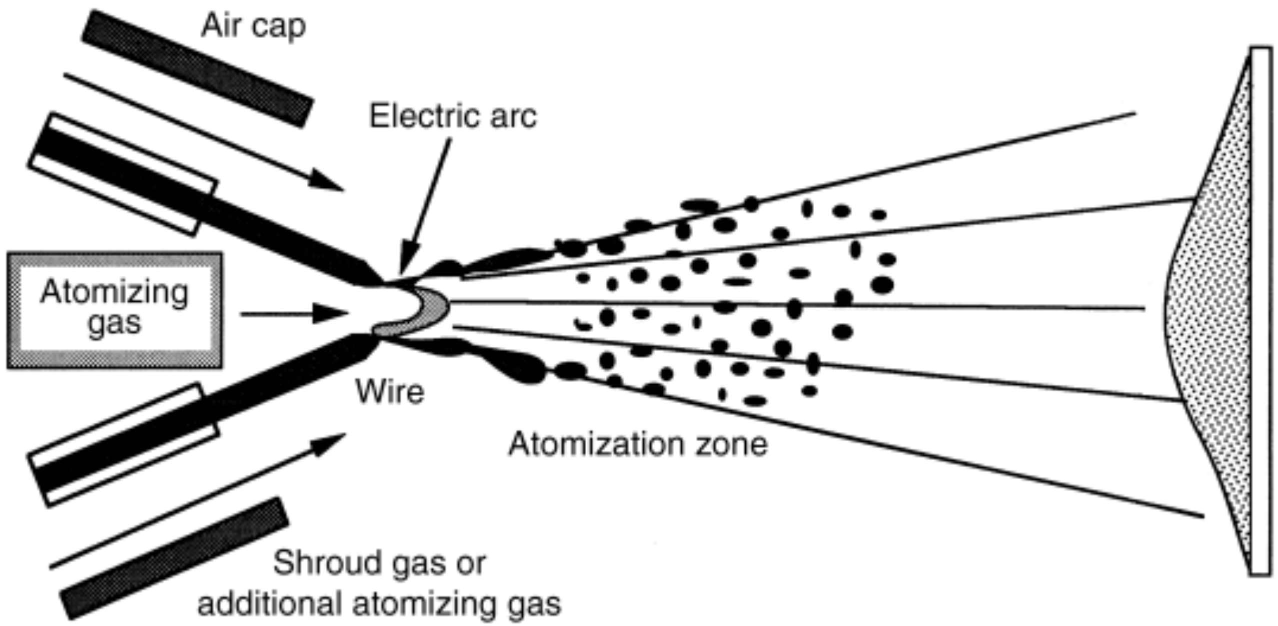
Figure 2-2. Typical flame spray system

NATRYSKIWANIE ŁUKOWE

Natryskiwanie łukowe



Natryskiwanie łukowe z drutu



Natryskiwanie łukowe – ilość podawanego proszku

Table 2 Electric arc spray rates for various materials

Wire	g/min (lb/h)/100 A dc
Aluminum	45 (6)
Babbitt	379 (50)
Brass	83 (11)
Copper	83 (11)
Molybdenum	76 (10)
Steel	76 (10)
Stainless steel	76 (10)
Tin	341 (45)
Titanium	23 (3)
Zinc	182 (24)

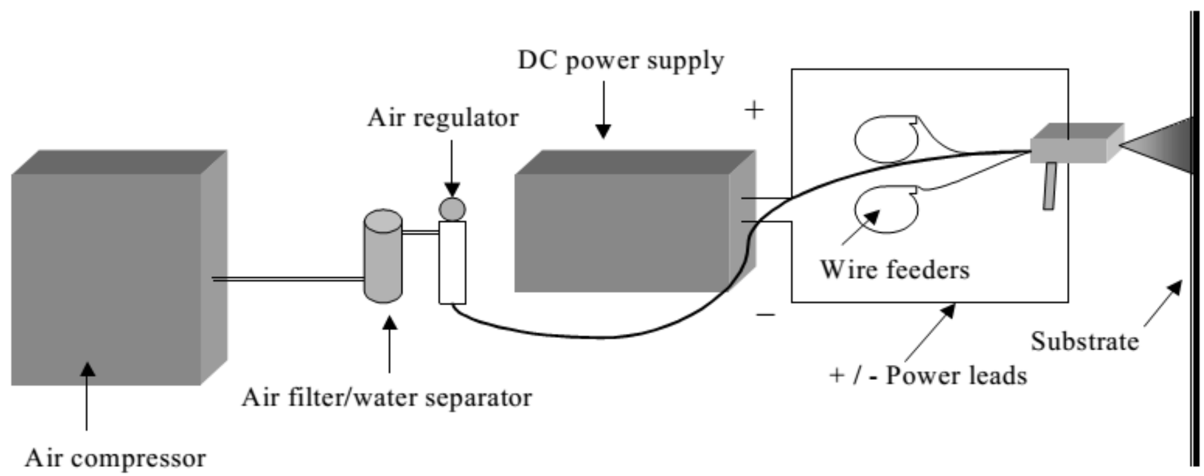
Natryskiwanie łukowa – budowa pistoletu

Natryskiwanie łukowe-urządzenia

(a)

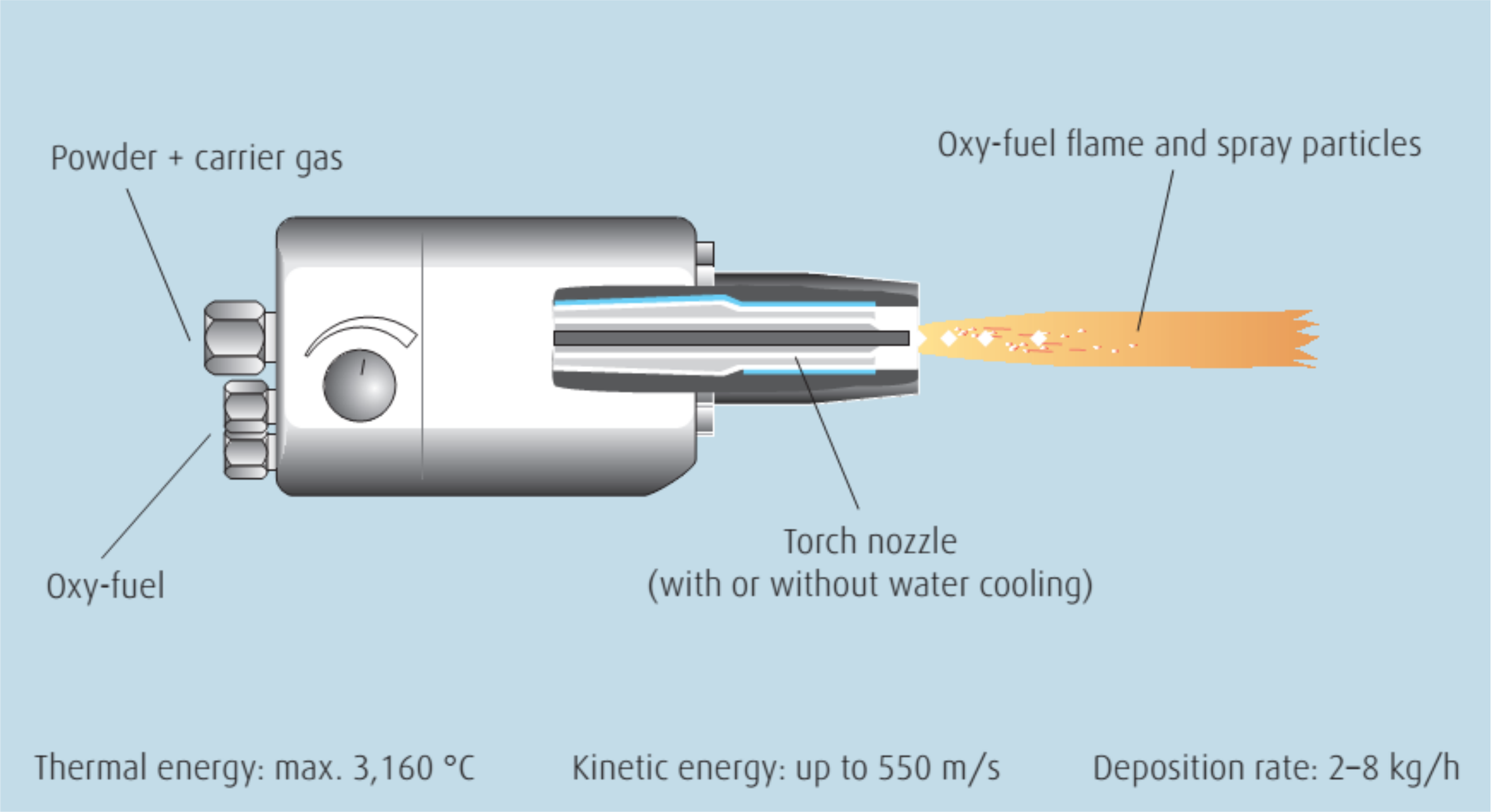
(b)

Natryskiwanie łukowe z drutu



NATRYSKIWANIE NADDŹWIĘKOWE HVOF (HIGH VELOCITY OXYGEN FUEL)

Natryskiwanie naddźwiękowe HVOF



Natryskiwanie naddźwiękowe
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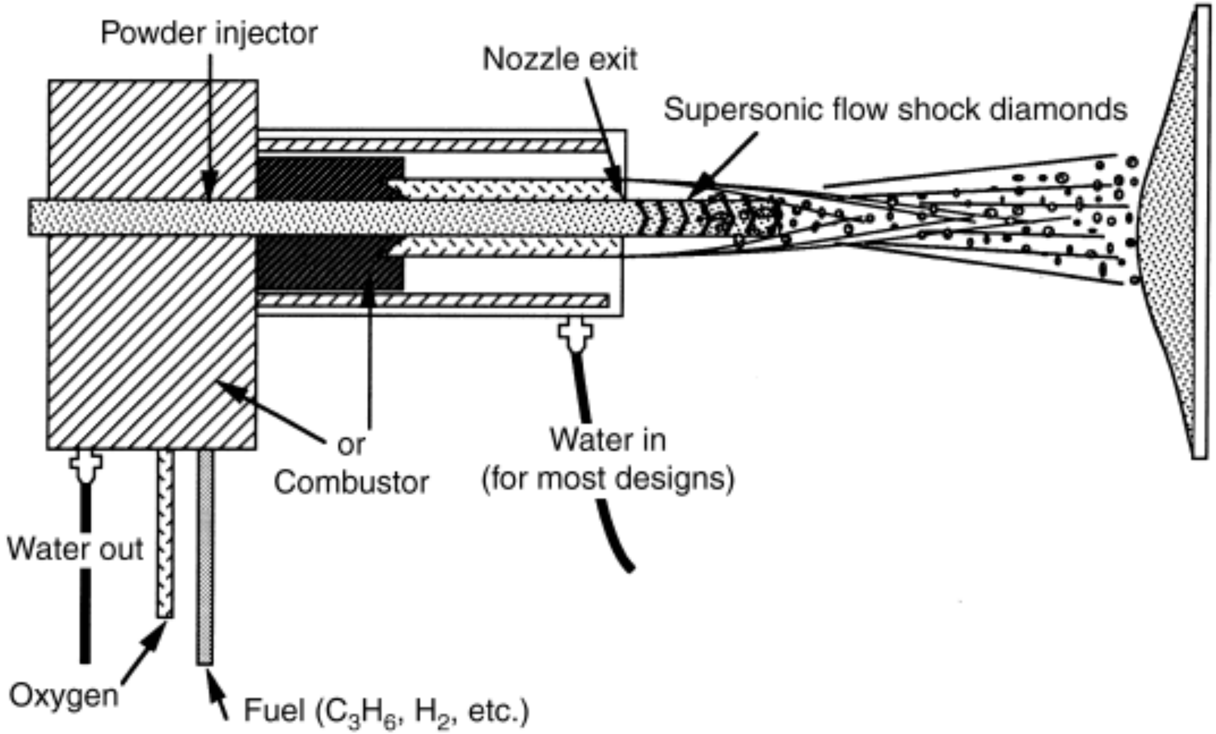
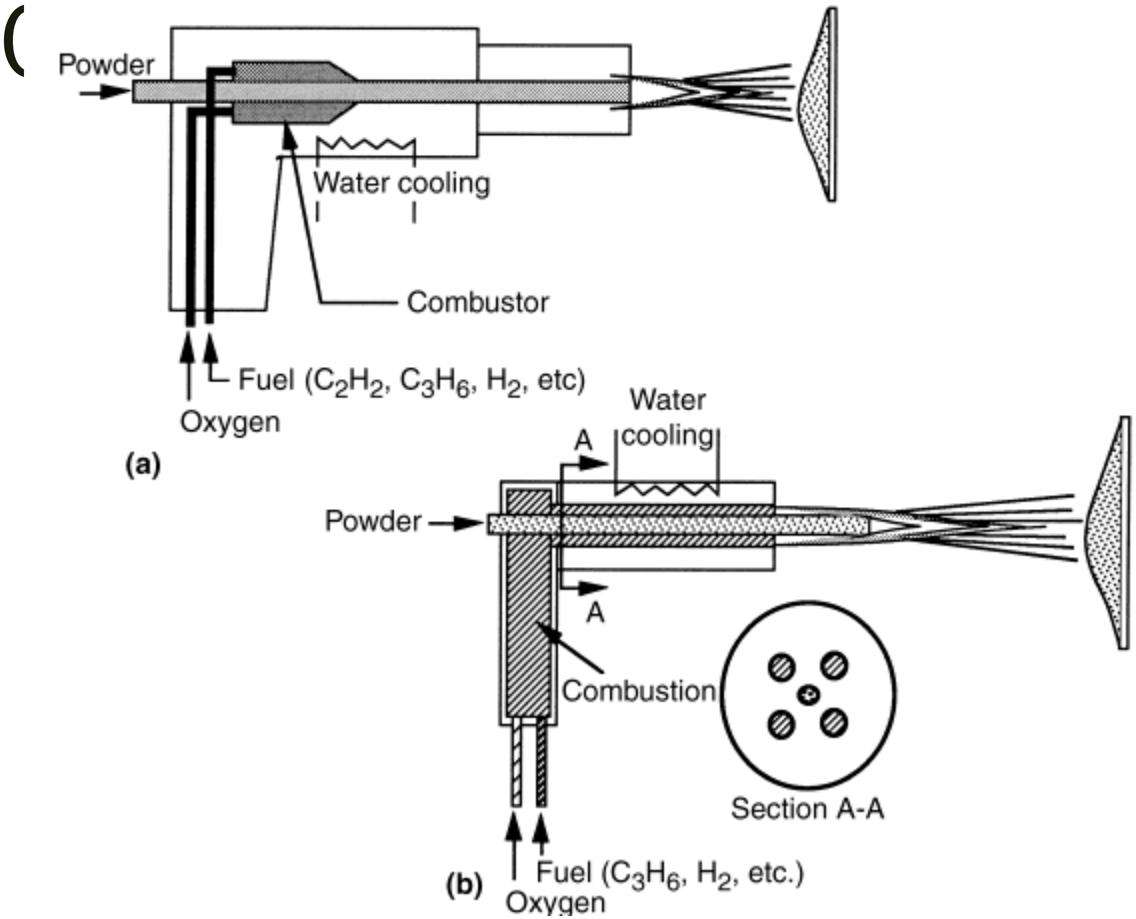
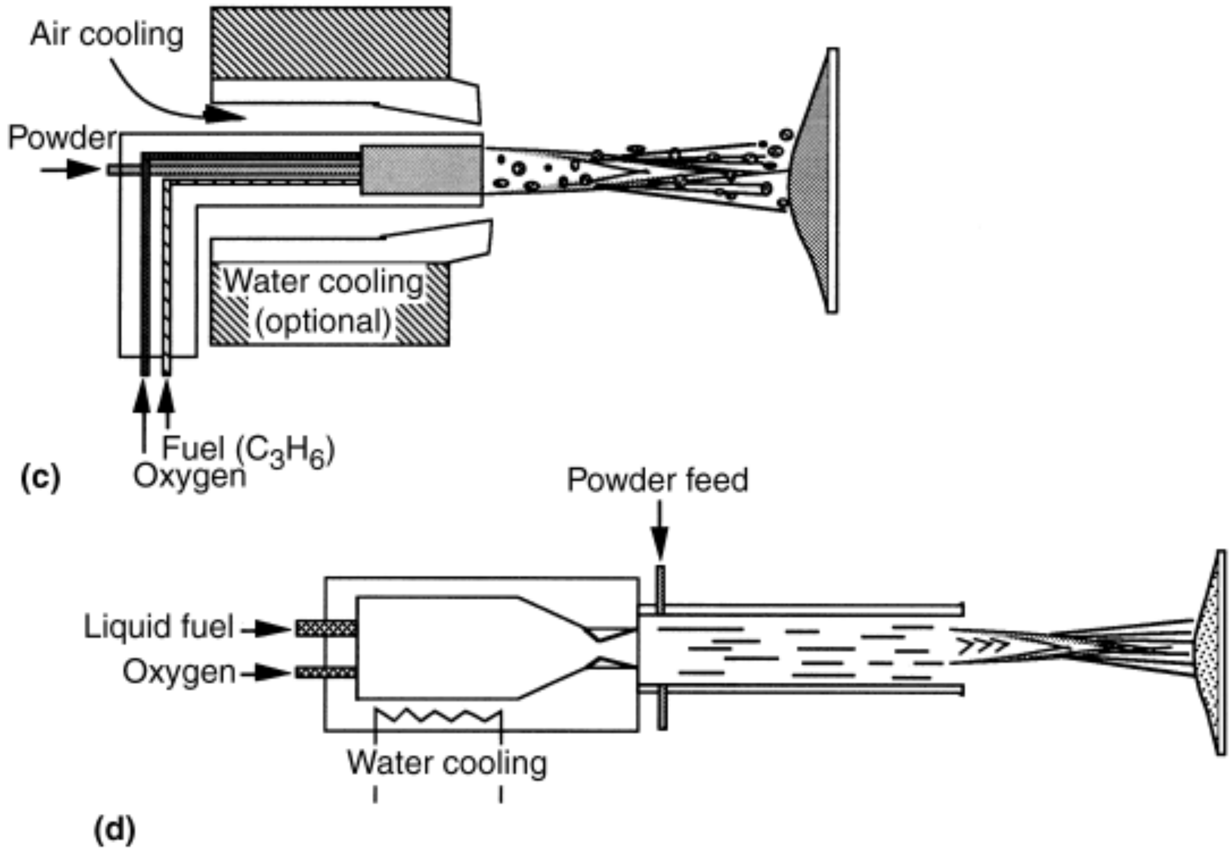


Fig. 5 High-velocity oxyfuel gun features

Natryskiwanie naddźwiękowe HVOF – rozwiązania palników HV 20



Natryskiwanie naddźwiękowe HVOF

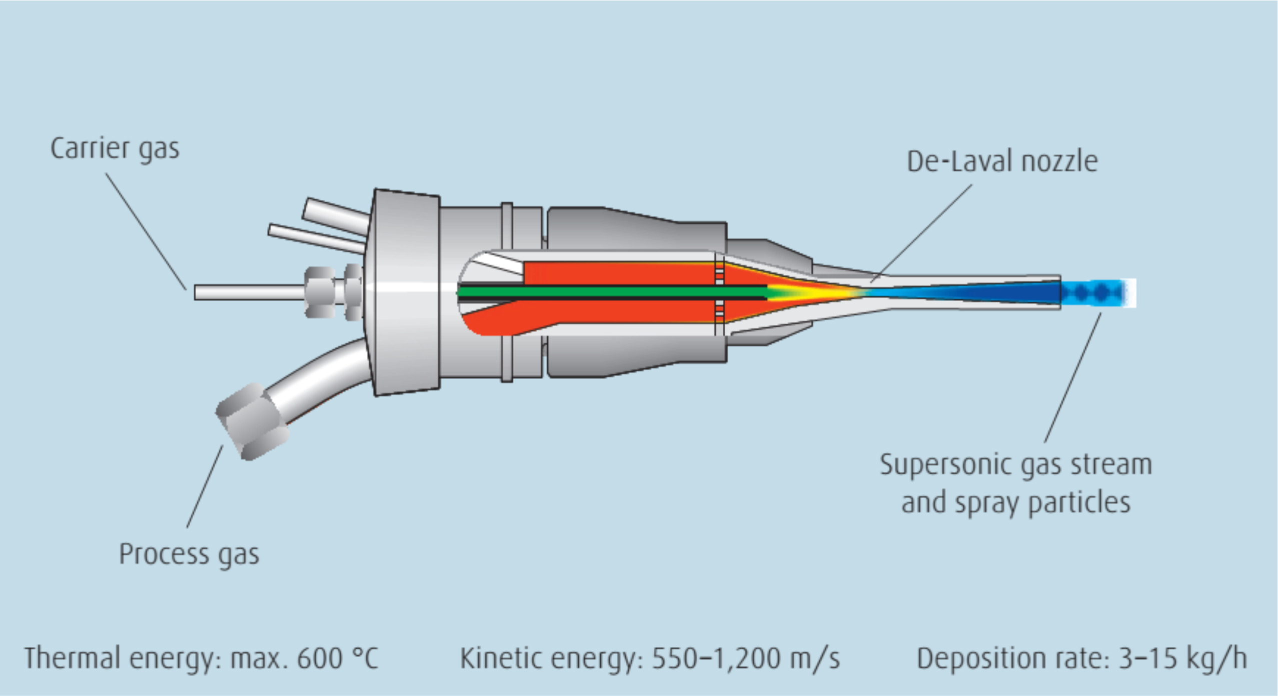


Natryskiwanie naddźwiękowe HVOF - gazy stosowane w procesie

Gases for high velocity oxy-fuel spraying
Ethene-oxygen
Propane-oxygen
Propylene-oxygen
Hydrogen-oxygen
Acetylene-oxygen
Carrier gas: e.g. nitrogen, argon

NATRYSKIWANIE METODĄ COLD SPRAY

Cold Spray

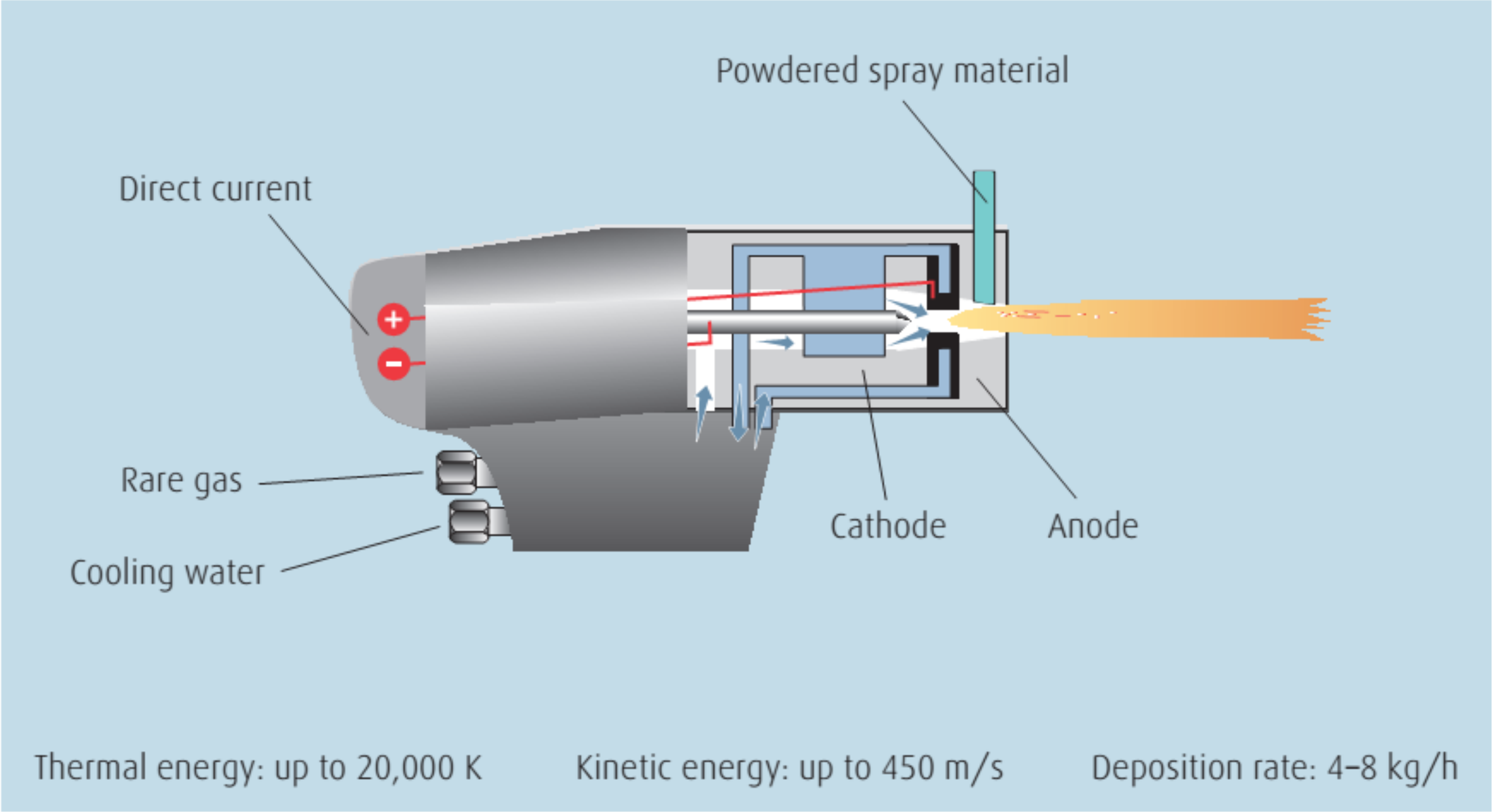

Carrier gas
De-Laval nozzle
Supersonic gas stream
and spray particles
Process gas
Thermal energy: max. 600 °C
Kinetic energy: 550–1,200 m/s
Deposition rate: 3–15 kg/h

Cold Spray – gazy procesowe

Gases for cold spraying
Nitrogen
Helium or their mixtures

NATRYSKIWANIE PLAZMOWE APS ATMOSPHERIC PLASMA SPRAY

Natryskiwanie plazmowe APS



Natryskiwanie plazmowe APS

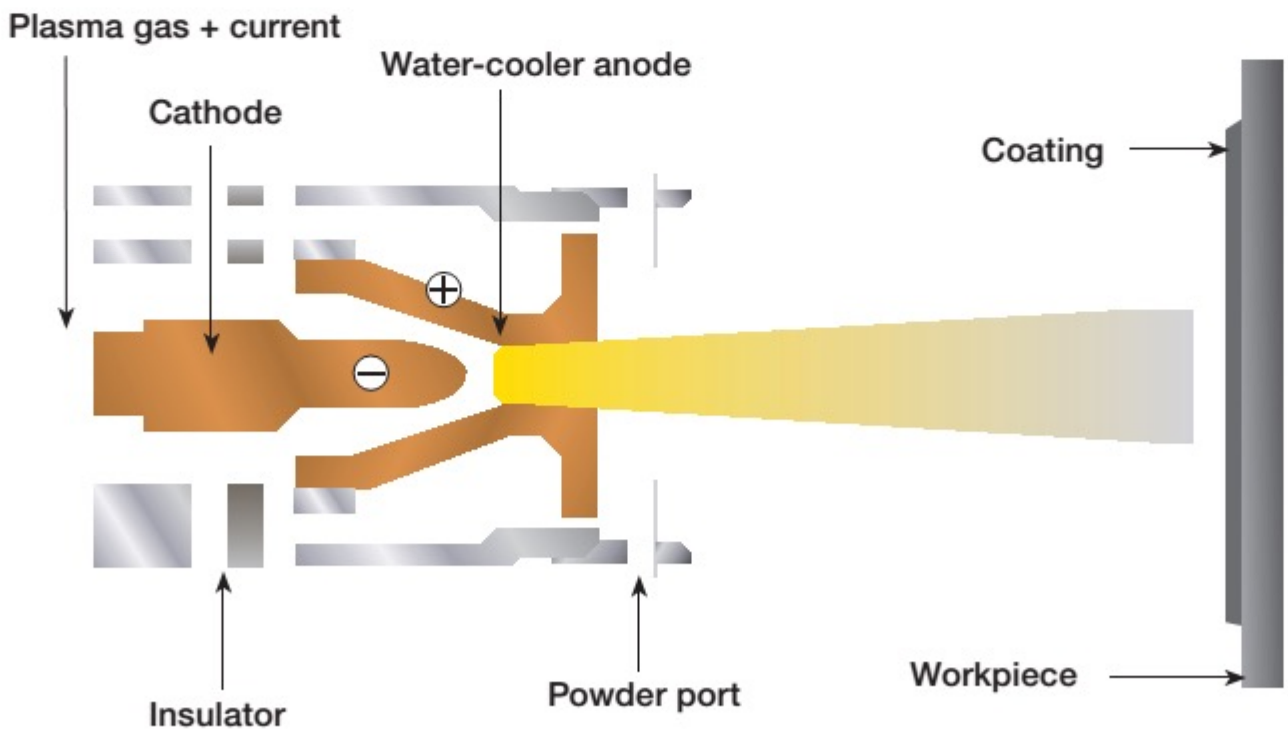
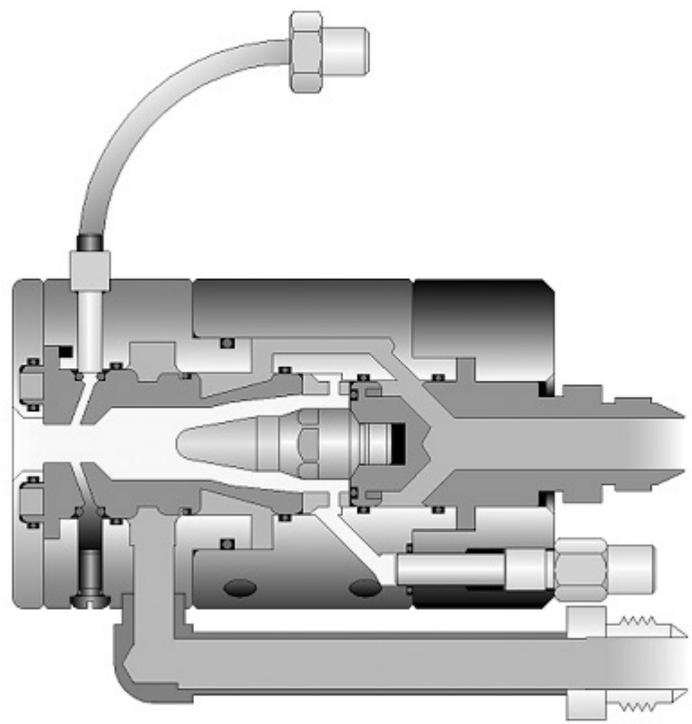
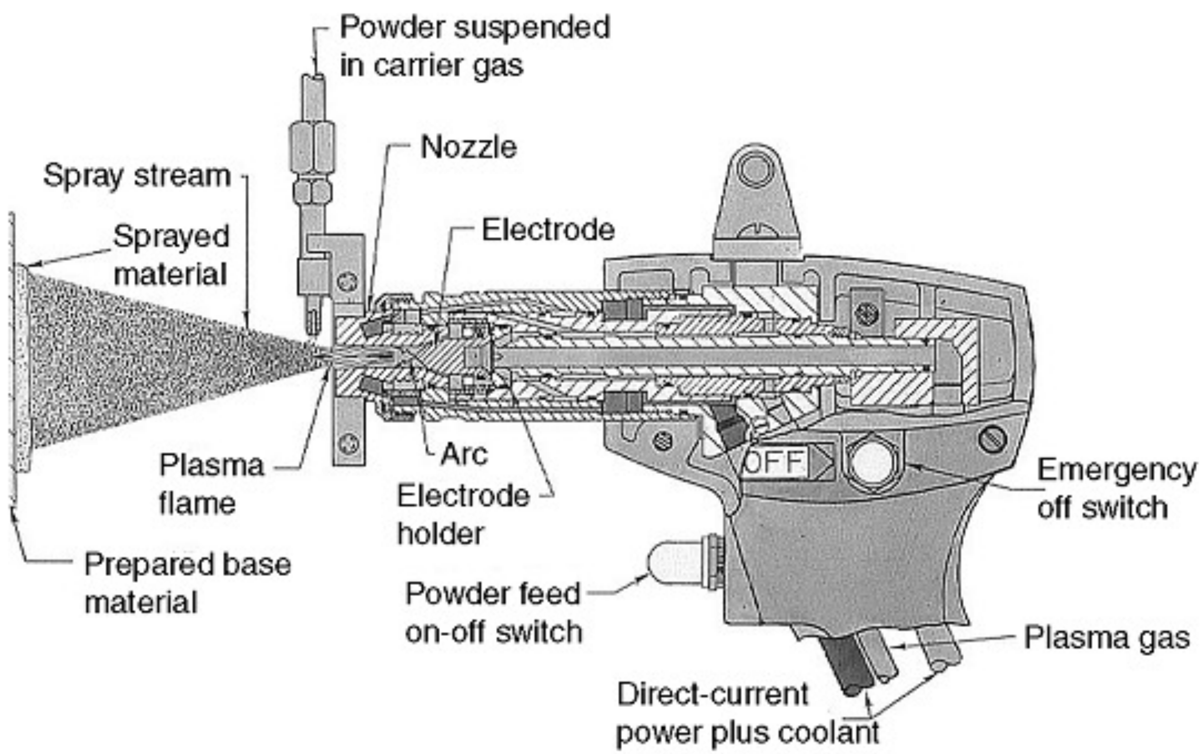


Figure 6a • Schematic diagram of the plasma spray process

Natryskiwanie plazmowe – budowa palnika SG-100



Natryskiwanie plazmowe – budowa palnika 3MB



Natryskiwanie plazmowe – gazy procesowe

Gases for plasma spraying
Argon
Nitrogen
Helium
Hydrogen or their mixtures
Carrier gas: e.g. nitrogen, argon

PODSUMOWANIE

Właściwości powłok wytwarzanych różnymi metodami natryskiwania

Characteristics		Coating Type	Powder Flame Spray	HVOF Spray	Electric Arc Wire Spray	Plasma Spray
Gas temperature	[°C] [°F]		3000 5400	2600 – 3000 4700 – 5400	4000 (Arc) 7200 (Arc)	12000 – 16000 21500 – 29000
Spray rate	[kg/h] [lb/h]		2 – 6 4.5 – 13	1 – 9 2 – 20	10 – 25 22 – 55	2 – 10 4.5 – 22
Particle velocity	[m/s] [ft/s]		up to 50 up to 160	up to 700 up to 2300	approx. 150 approx. 500	up to 450 up to 1500
Bond strength	[MPa] [psi]	Ferrous alloys	14 – 21 2000 – 3000	48 – 62 7000 – 9000	28 – 41 4000 – 6000	21 – 34
	[MPa] [psi]	Non-ferrous alloys	7 – 34 2000 – 5000	48 – 62 7000 – 9000	14 – 48 4000 – 7000	14 – 48 4000 – 7000
	[MPa] [psi]	Self-fluxing alloys	83+ (fused) 12000+ (fused)	70 – 80 10000 – 11500	15 – 50 2200 – 7200	--- ---
	[MPa] [psi]	Ceramics	14 – 34 4000 – 5000	--- ---	--- ---	21 – 41 3000 – 6000
	[MPa] [psi]	Carbides	34 – 48 5000 – 7000	83+ 12000+	--- ---	55 – 69 8000 – 10000

Właściwości powłok wytwarzanych różnymi metodami natryskiwania cieplnego

Characteristics		Coating Type	Powder Flame Spray	HVOF Spray	Electric Arc Wire Spray	Plasma Spray
Coating thickness	[mm]	Ferrous alloys	0.05 – 2.0	0.05 – 2.5	0.1 – 2.5	0.4 – 2.5
	[in]		0.002 – 0.080	0.002 – 0.100	0.004 – 0.100	0.015 – 0.100
	[mm]	Non-ferrous alloys	0.05 – 5.0	0.05 – 2.5	0.1 – 5.0	0.05 – 5.0
	[in]		0.002 – 0.200	0.002 – 0.100	0.004 – 0.200	0.002 – 0.200
	[mm]	Self-fluxing alloys	0.15 – 2.5	0.05 – 2.5	---	---
	[in]		0.006 – 0.100	0.002 – 0.100	---	---
	[mm]	Ceramics	0.25 – 2.0	---	---	0.1 – 2.0
	[in]		0.010 – 0.075	---	---	0.004 – 0.080
	[mm]	Carbides	0.15 – 0.8	0.05 – 5.0	---	0.15 – 0.8
	[in]		0.006 – 0.030	0.002 – 0.200	---	0.006 – 0.030
Hardness *(see Table A1 in the Appendix)*	[HRC]	Ferrous alloys	35	45	40	40
		Non-ferrous alloys	20	55	35	50
		Self-fluxing alloys	30 – 60	30 – 60	---	30 – 60
		Ceramics	40 – 65	---	---	45 – 65
		Carbides	45 – 55	55 – 72	---	50 – 65
Porosity	[%]	Ferrous alloys	3 – 10	< 2	3 – 10	2 – 5
		Non-ferrous alloys	3 – 10	< 2	3 – 10	2 – 5
		Self-fluxing alloys	< 2 (fused)	< 2	---	---
		Ceramics	5 – 15	---	---	1 – 2
		Carbides	5 – 15	< 1	---	2 – 3

Table 3 • Comparison of thermal spray process coating characteristics (approximate values)

Budowa systemu do natryskiwania cieplnego

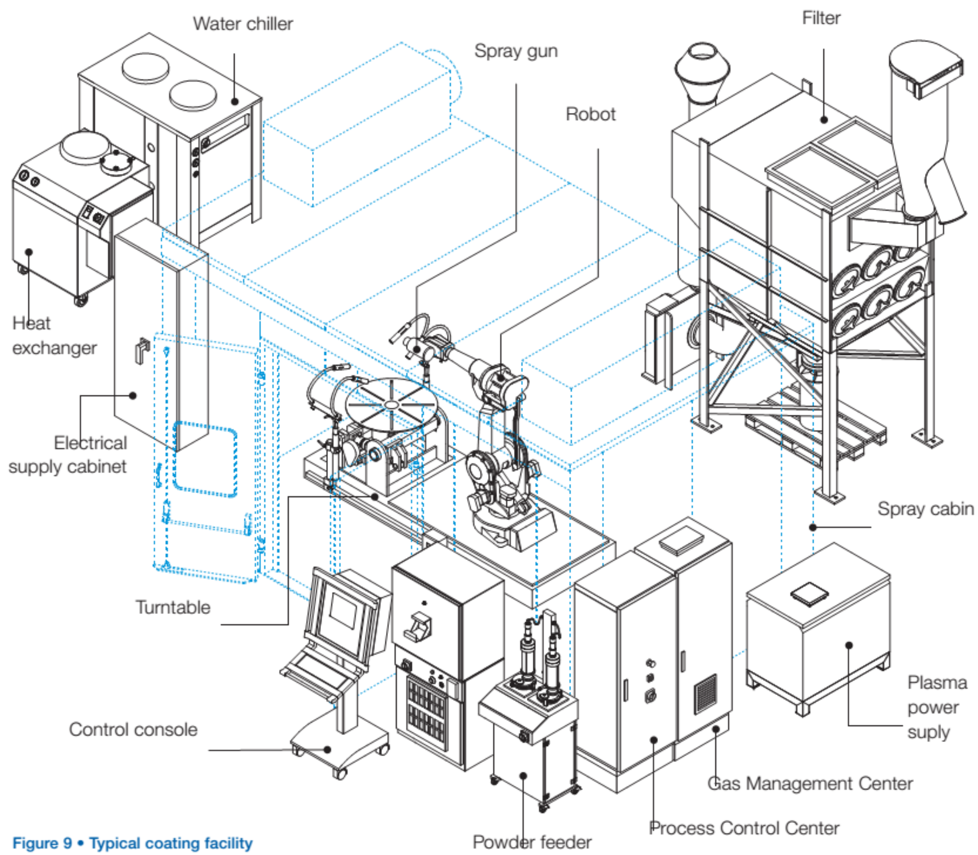


Figure 9 • Typical coating facility

Zastosowanie powłok natryskiwanych cieplnie

After fusing Figure 14 • Nose gear of an F5 Tiger with a WC/CoCr coating

Zastosowanie powłok natryskiwanych cieplnie

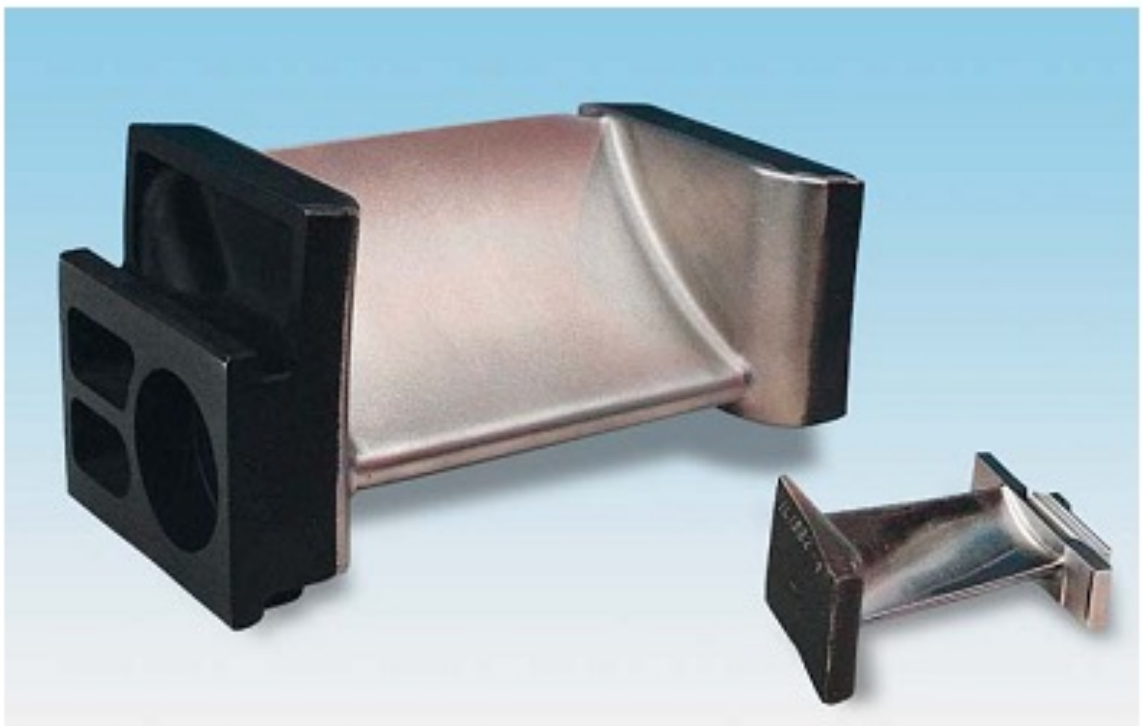


Figure 17 • Coated gas turbine vanes

Zastosowanie powłok natryskiwanych cieplnie

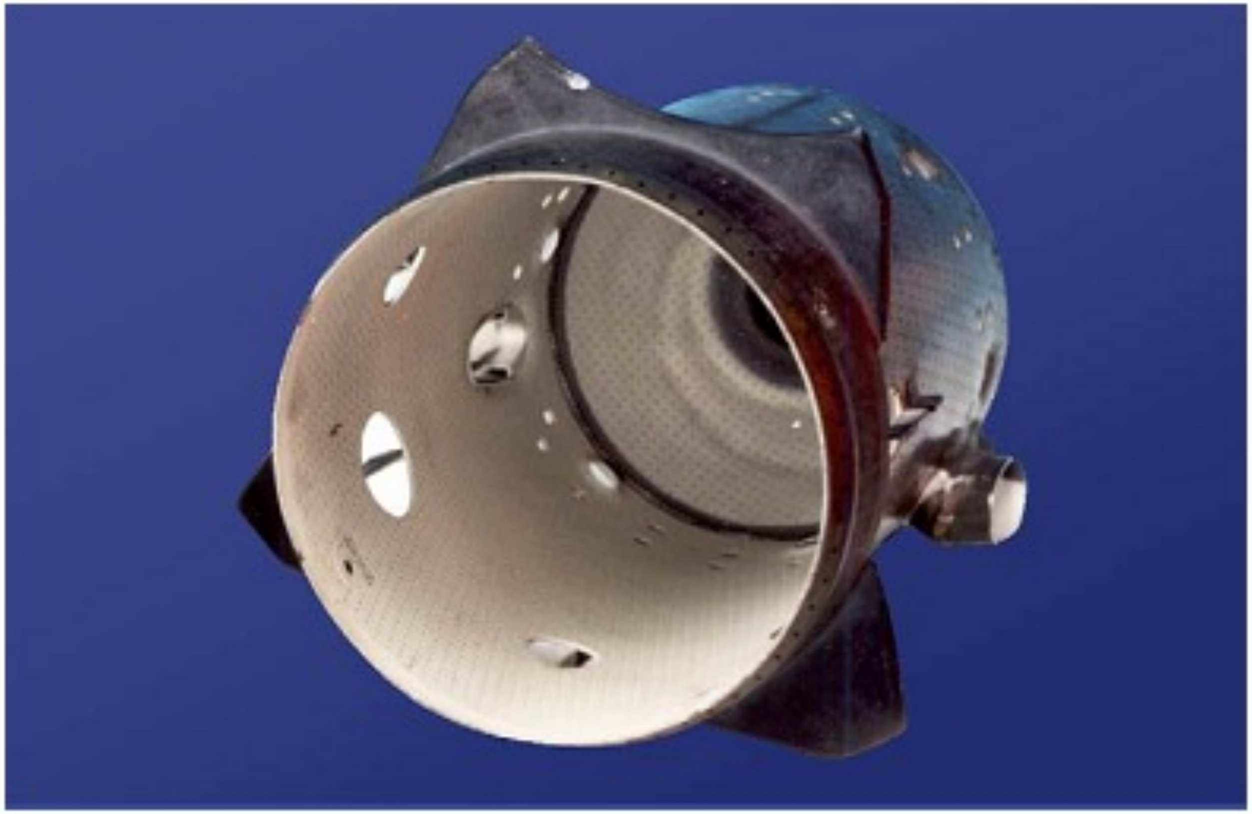


Figure 24 • Combustion Chamber