Additive Manufacturing: Code Implications of Making Components from Weld Metal

> PRESENTED AT NBBI 89TH GENERAL MEETING MAY 10, 2021

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What's in a Name: Additive Manufacturing or Welding?

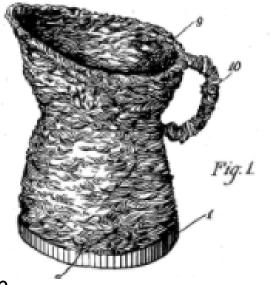
- Additive Manufacturing parts are "builds" »
 - 3D Printing
 - DED (directed energy deposition)
 - WAAM (wire arc additive manufacturing)
- Welding parts are "weld metal" »
 - Shape Welding, Weld Metal Buildup
 - Most commonly GMAW
 - Some hot wire laser, GTAW and Electron Beam





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Filed Nov. 12, 1920

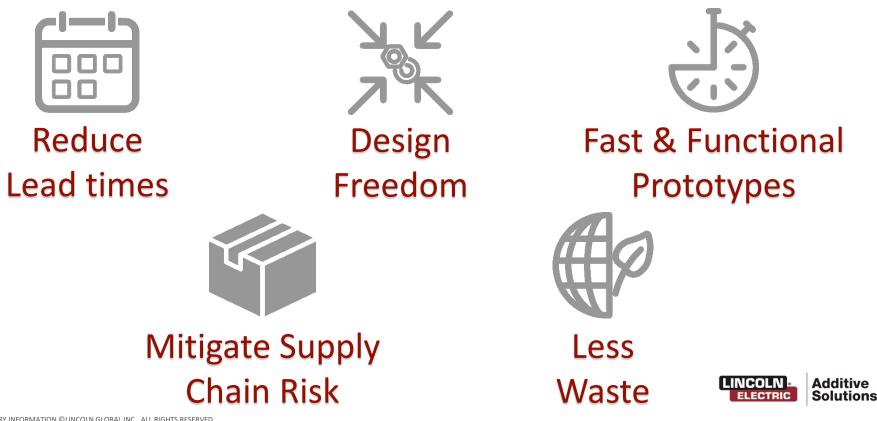




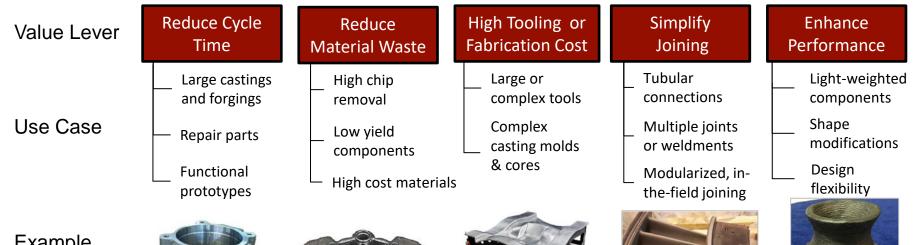
»See Melfi Video 1



Key Benefits of Additive Manufacturing



Best Uses for Weld Metal AM



Example



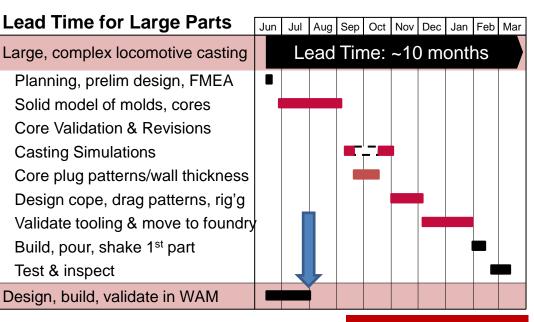






Rapid Turnaround

- No tooling required (design & produce)
- Digital design and production are fundamentally integrated
 - From CAD to part same day!
- » No castings 'cartel'



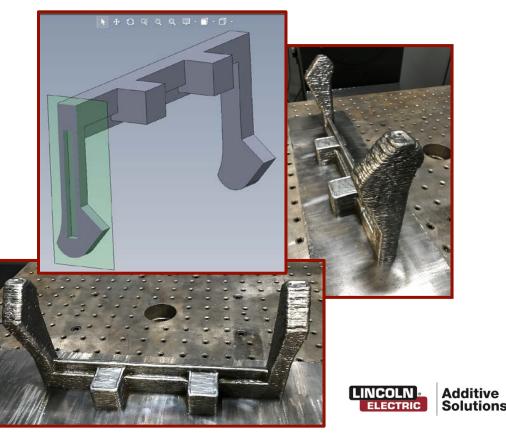


Component: Integrated Front End **Weight:** 2,300 lbs. **Dimensions:** 50" x 55" x 40" (Courtesy GE Corporate Research) Casting-Specific Activities



Replace obsolete parts

- Critical component of production machinery
- » Obsolete and no longer available
- » Challenging to fabricate → high cost / long lead time
- » Designed and printed < 3 days</p>
- » Created 3D CAD from old 2D drawings
- » Printed with built in fluid channel



Prototypes to validate new valve design

» Challenges

- Long lead times for steel castings; 6 months for first casting, 3 months for revised castings
- Typically three design iterations (more than 1 year manufacturing time)

» Solutions

- Modified design for Additive
- Printed & ready for machining in less than a week
- Total cost similar to one-off castings





Tooling for Aerospace Composites

» Carbon Fiber Lay-up Molds

- Facesheet comes in direct contact with carbon fiber
 - Thermal profile
 - Dimensionally stable
 - Vacuum integrity

» Boeing-Wisk Invar mold

- Collaborative design between Boeing R&T and Lincoln
- Total length: 10ft
- -3D printed sub-structure
- » Tooling as large as 3,100 lbs







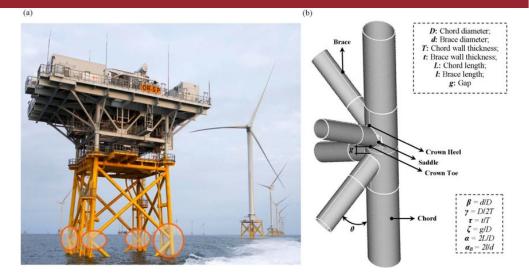
Structural Connections Video

»See Melfi Video 2



Offshore TKY Joints

 » Joint development with Ohio State University's Center for Design and Manufacturing Excellence

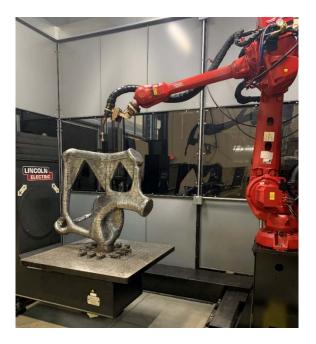


- » Challenges
 - "Blind" complex welds
 - Stress risers at weld joints → fatigue failure



OSU Topology Optimization





» See Melfi Video 3



Offshore TKY joints

- Traditional TKY **>>** modified and enhanced for Additive
 - Hollow cylinders
 - Intersections gusseted
 - Eliminated sharp transitions
- Takes advantage of the **>>** ability to print nonplanar layers "in space"



36" L x 30" H x 16" W 5%" tube OD

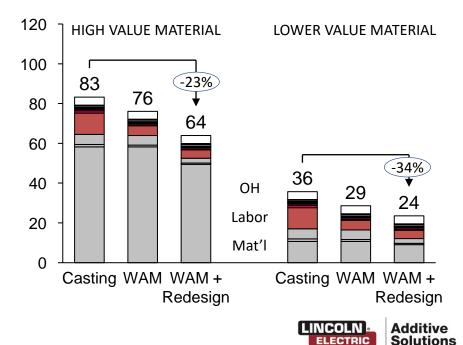


Of High Interest: Castings Conversion

Use Case: WAM for on-demand direct production of large castings (rotating machinery example).

- » Problem: Complex systems often require challenging assembly of large components.
- » Castings Classification: Expendable mold castings such as sand and investment castings best suited to WAM.
- » Materials: Steels, stainless steel, aluminum, nickel-alloys and bronze.
- Seometry: Enormous castings possible; wall thicknesses can range from 1/8" to several inches, even within the same part; opposing channels, and radiating geometries are possible.
- Benefits: In addition to reductions in lead time, cost and performance advantages demonstrated by WAM over cast components.

Total System Cost to User, Complex Assembly (\$000s)



So, What's the Big Deal???

- » Weld "buildup" rules exist in Section IX
- » In the '70s it was hard to get castings or forgings
 - Large blocks were made from weld metal and then machined
 - Welded with SAW or even strip overlay (still in service)
- No BPV rules for how castings, forgings, pipe or plate are made



Section IX Actions

- » Designs are already out there using "weld metal AM" parts
- » Pressure from industry for Section IX to establish rules
 - Often from sectors outside BPV
- » An enormous amount of data was available for GMAW
- » The first code case was written exclusive to GMAW
- » Review and Comment ballot was sent to Construction Codes



Rules for Making Items from Weld Metal

- » GMAW Section IX Code Case was approved in April
- » Uses a bracketed qualification approach
 - Qualify the lowest and highest cooling rates that will be used in production
 - Qualify thin and thick sections, if both will be used in production
 - Tension, impact, composition and bend tests are required
 - Mechanical testing in the "worst-case" direction (Z-direction)
- » The balance of rules essentially follow Section IX



Parts can be made, but can they be used?

- » The code case is already in use in non-BPV applications
- » No material listing exists in Section II
 - An outside (ASTM, EN, etc.) specification is needed to establish a material in Section II
- » Sections III and VIII are considering equivalence rules
 - Replacement for castings should be simple
 - Replacement for plate, pipe and forgings should be possible



What about inservice repairs...

The components are VERY WELDABLE !!



Questions / Discussion



more information and cool videos at: https://additive.lincolnelectric.com

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