

# **Gussteil- instandsetzung durch Cold Spray Anlagen**



**KNOWHOW  
WILHELMS**  
GmbH

Qualitätsmanagement und  
Gießereiberatung / Audits

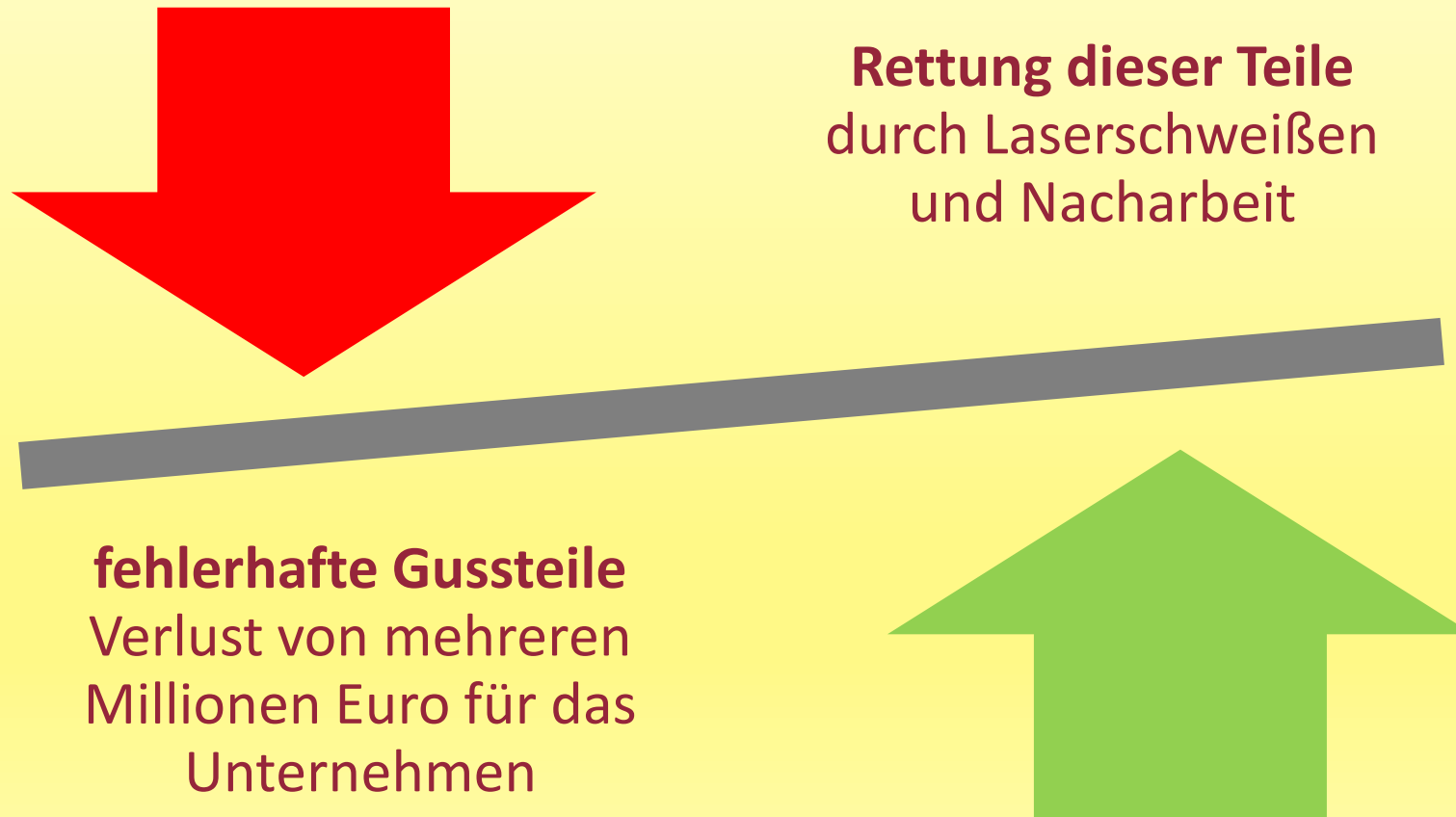


Gussteilinstandsetzung  
durch Laserschweißen

3D Metalldruck

# BISHER ERREICHT mit Laserschweißen

gerettete Teile seit 2014: ca. **500.000** hochwertige Teile - ca. **15 Mio. € Verlust** erspart



## VORTEILE DES COLD SPRAY

- Verschweißen von unterschiedlichen Materialien
- präziser und punktgenauer Energieeintrag
- minimale thermische Werkstoffbeeinflussung – **kein Verzug**
- keine Wärme - Einfluss - Zone
- kraftfreie Bearbeitung
- gute Prozesssicherheit und Dichtigkeit der Schweißung
- Sehr schnelle Auftragsrate von  $>0,5$  kg /Stunde

# SCHWEIßBARE LEGIERUNGEN:

- hochlegierte Kalt- und Warmarbeitsstähle
- niedriglegierte Stähle
- vergütete Feinkornstähle
- Edelstahl
- Aluminium
- Nickel
- Gusseisen
- Bronze, Kupfer
- Titan, Edelmetalle

Für alle Verfahren wie Druckguss, Kokillenguss, Sandguss, Feinguss und Materialien wie Aluminium, Magnesium, Eisenguss, Stahlguss usw. geeignet.

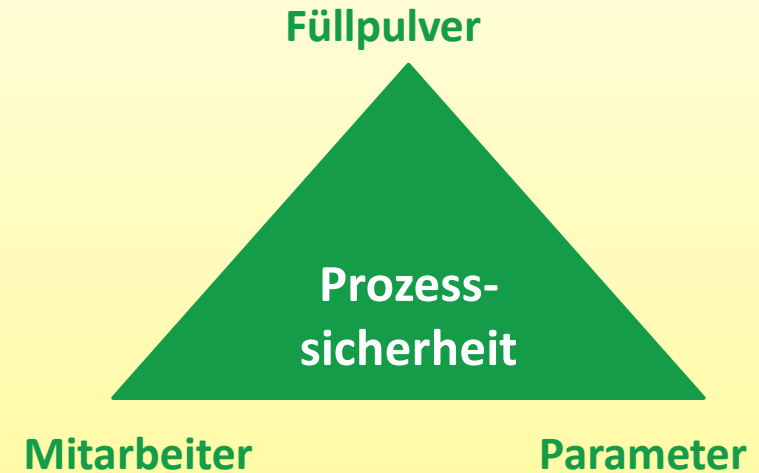
# QUALITÄT BEIM COLD SPRAY

Was ist beim Cold Spray wichtig?

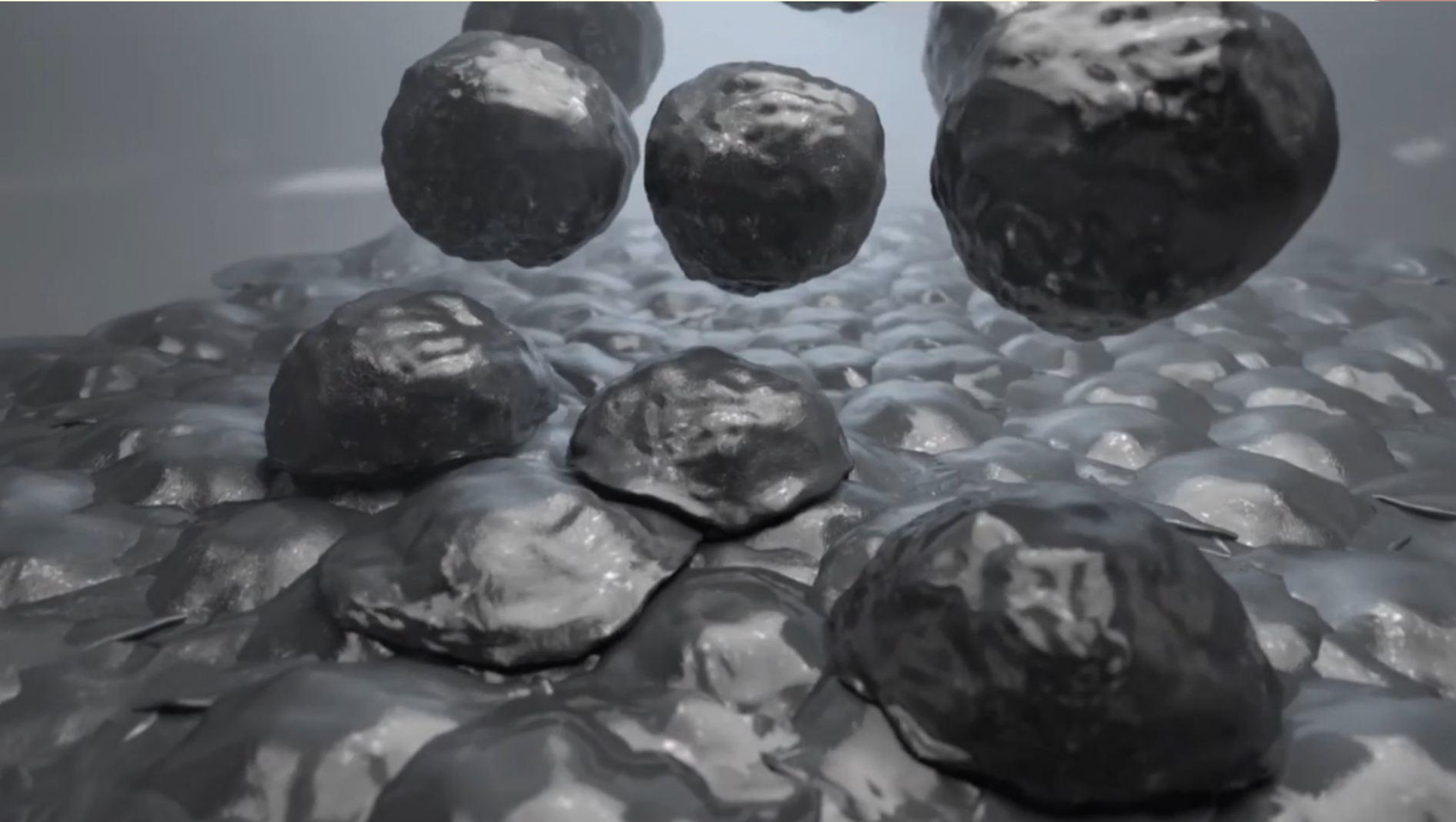
- manueller, handgesteuerter Prozess
- Richtiges Pulver
- Richtiger Auftreffwinkel ca.  $90^\circ$  Abweichung  $10^\circ$
- Material punktgenau aufgebracht  
(Position / Menge)
- Keine dynamische Zugbelastung der Naht.

Vermeiden von:

Poren , erneuten Rissen , Bindefehlern



# COLD SPRAY



# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu





# COLD SPRAY



In der feingeschliffenen Oberfläche sind die Cold Spray Bereiche selten zu sehen.

Hier die aufgebrachte Rippe auf einer Platte

# COLD SPRAY

## Effective repair & maintenance of a 16V engine

Titomic cold spray was evaluated on the rebuild and long-life maintenance of a large-scale diesel engine. With numerous repairs made with cold spray, the engine was seen to be operating well after 24,000 hours of operation, with cold spray proving to be a competitive repair solution.

## Crank case vapour passage repair

This section was originally repaired with metal epoxy, which quickly began to degrade after its 2,000 operational-hour rating. Titomic used a hard-wearing blend of Al, Zn, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to repair the passage. Pictured on the right, there is no visible wear after 6,500 operating hours.



Faults in base material - epoxy repair



Resurfaced & repaired with D523



# COLD SPRAY

## Recontouring of camshaft bearing

This camshaft was repaired using the hand-held D523 system, depositing a 6mm layer of Al, Zn,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . The image on the left shows the cold spray repair after 12,600 hours, with the image on the right taken after 24,600 operating hours, showing no visible wear, deformation, or defects.



*Cold spray repair after 12,600 hours*



*Cold spray repair after 24,600 hours*

# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur mobil



Luftdruck  
oder  
Stickstoff  
min.  
6 Bar  
konstant  
größerer  
Vol.

elektr.  
Strom  
220V  
10A

**Only requires power and compressed air to run.**

 TITOMIC

# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu



 TITOMIC

# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Stahl



TITOMIC

# COLD SPRAY - Felgenoberfläche



Before

# COLD SPRAY

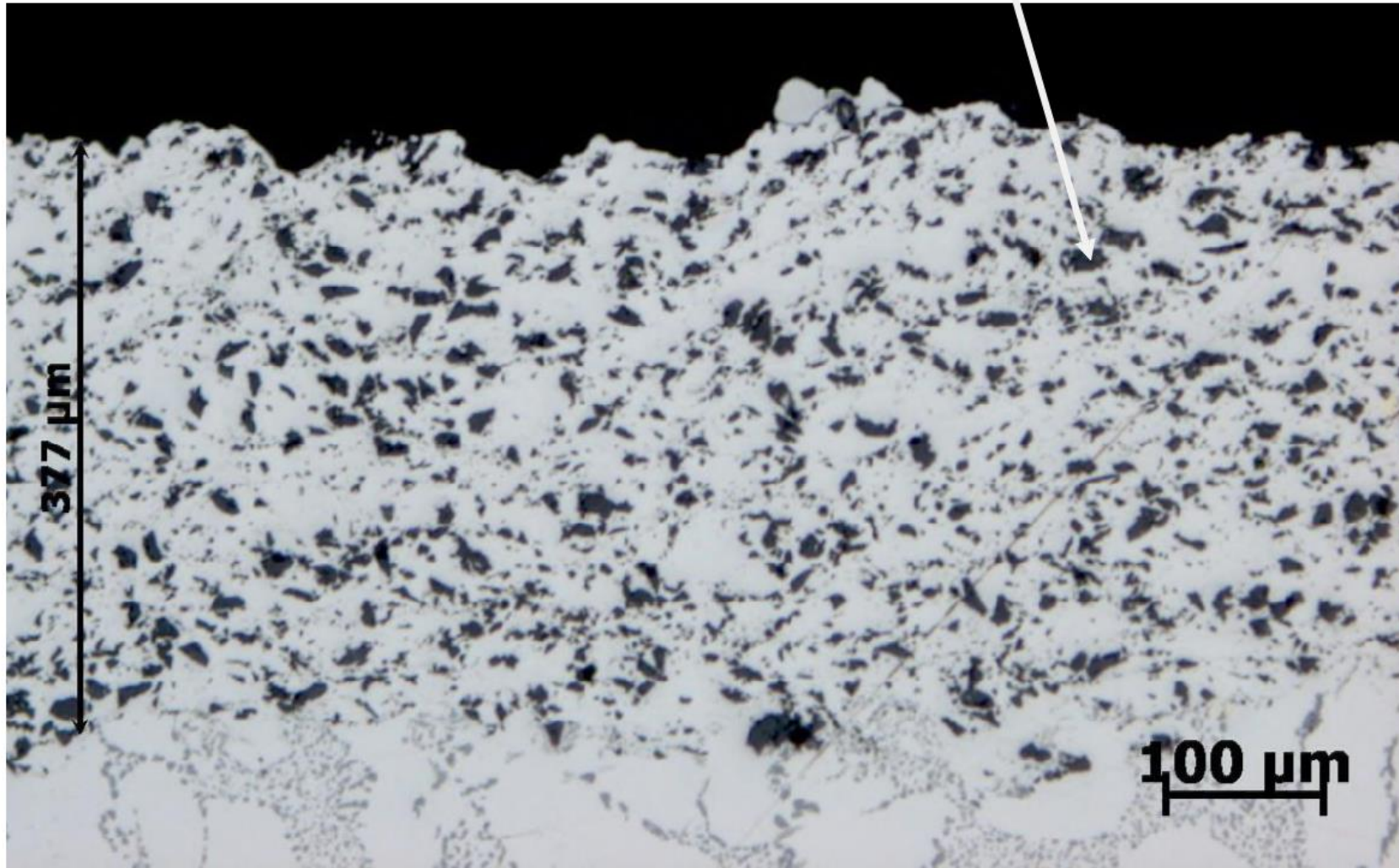
## Low Pressure Cold Spray (LPCS)

- **Compared to High Pressure Cold Spray (HPCS), particles have lower kinetic energy □ less suitable for high melting materials**
- **Very easy to use**
- **Suitable for manual coating application, but implementation in automated systems is also possible**
- **Needs only compressed air (6 bar) and electricity (220V, 3.3 kW)**
- **No masking necessary for many applications**
- **No aluminum oxide blasting necessary for many applications**
- **Bond strengths lower than with HPCS, but still significantly higher than Plasma and Wire Arc sprayed coatings**



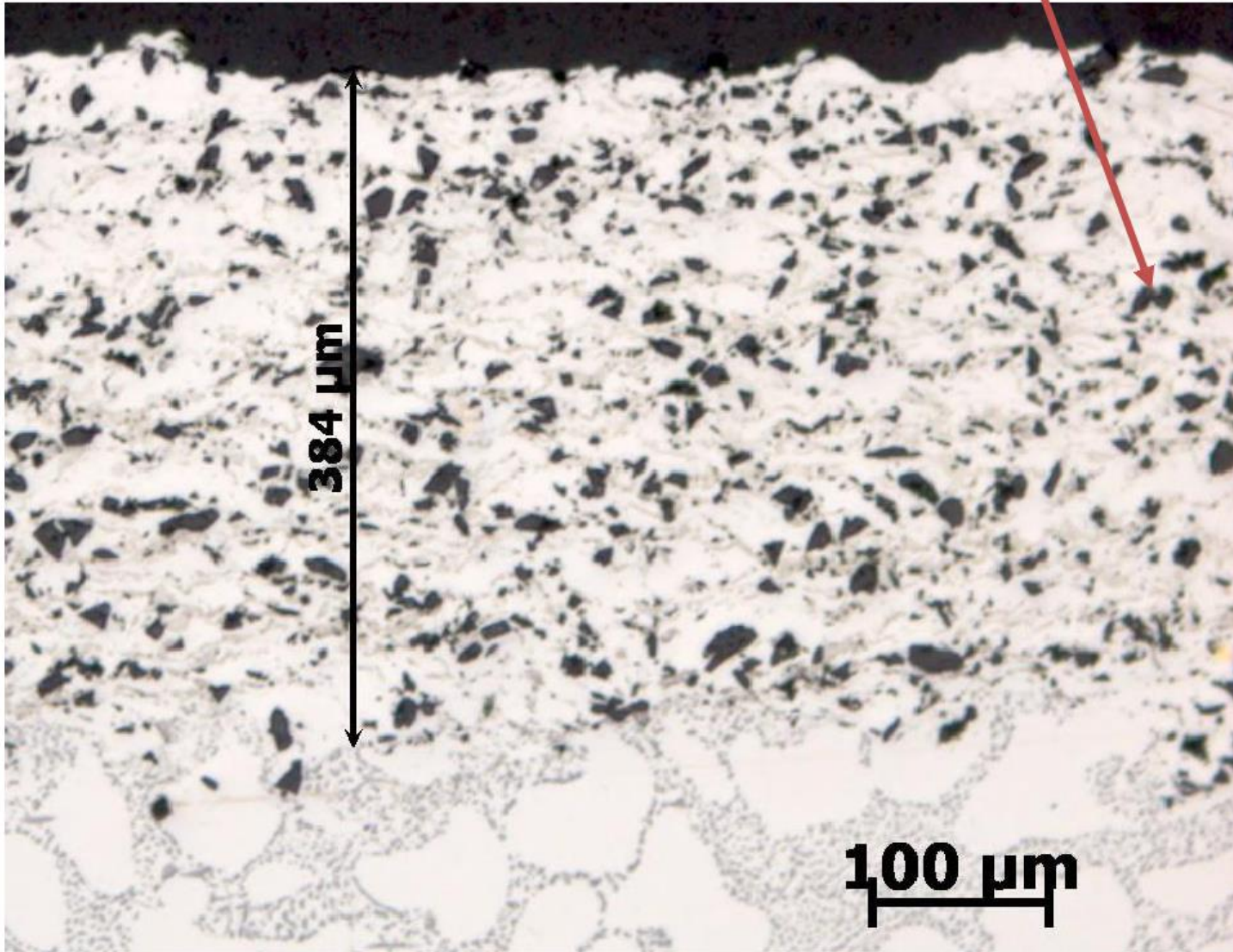
# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu

Metallography of K10-01 (50Al-50Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> imbedded



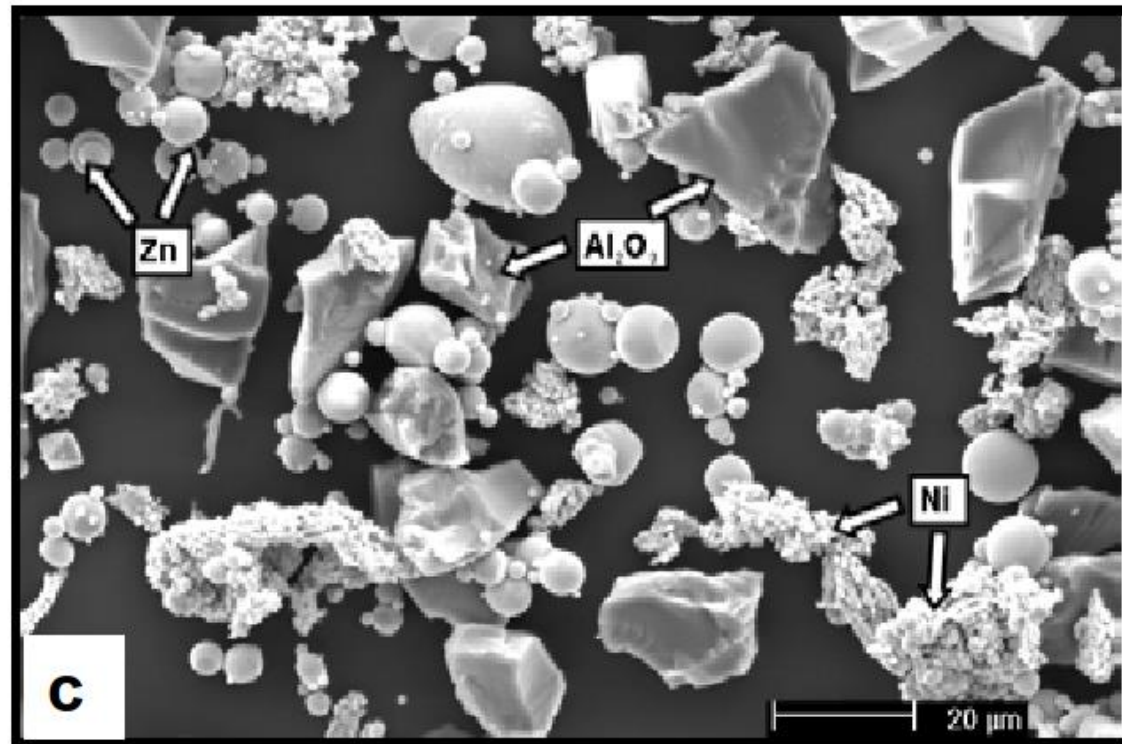
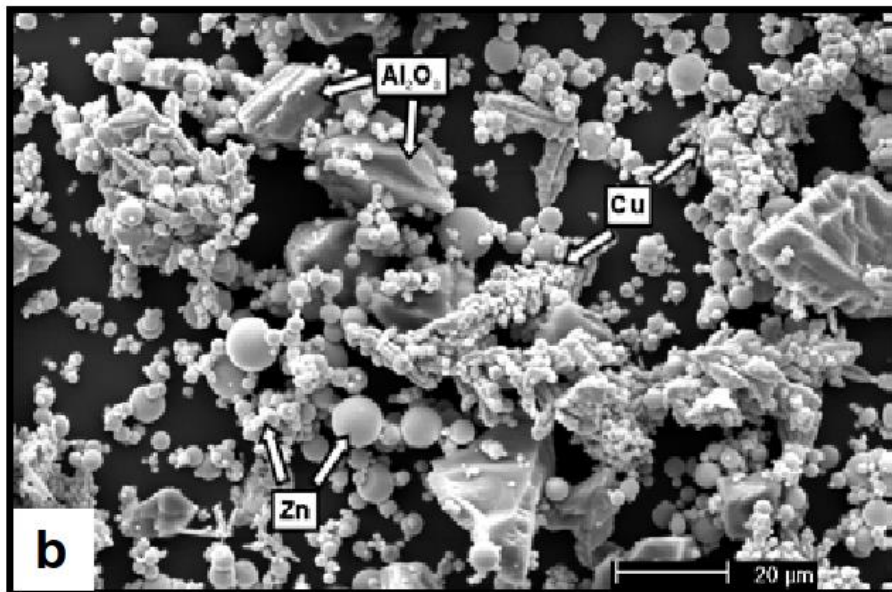
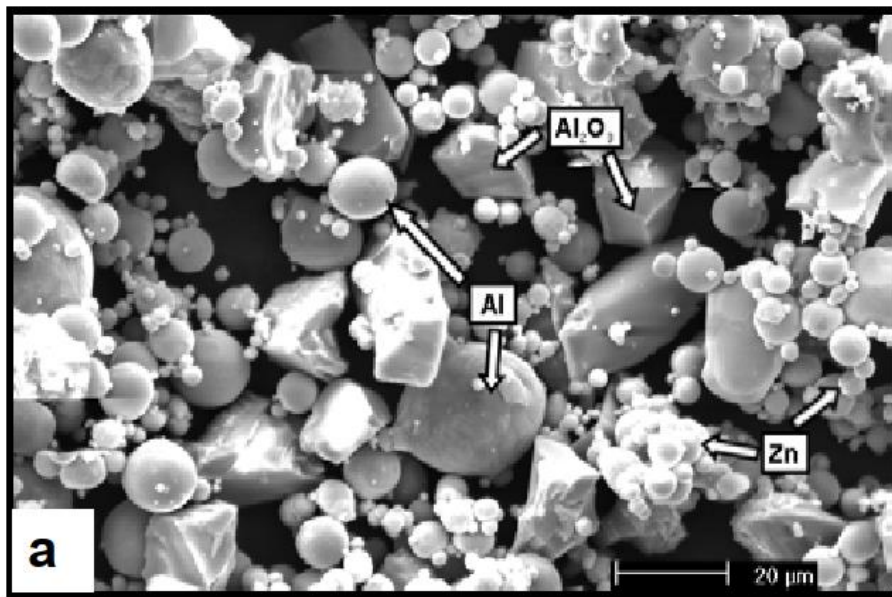
# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu

Metallography of K80-13 (55Al-15Zn-30Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> imbedded



Corrosions-  
beständig

# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur



**Fig. 1.** Morphologies of powders a) Zn+Al+Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, b) Zn+Cu+Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and c) Zn+Ni+Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. SEM (SE) images.

# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu

## Bond strength on aluminum test coupons

Coating	Process	Bond strength
PWA53-35 on PWA53-80 bond coat	Plasma	~40 MPa
PWA271-35 on PWA271-35 bond coat	Wire Arc	~30 MPa
K10-01, without grit blasting	LPCS	76,8 MPa
K10-01, with grit blasting	LPCS	78,7 MPa
K80-13, without grit blasting	LPCS	55,7 MPa
K80-13, with grit blasting	LPCS	58,4 MPa

Plasma and Wire Arc results are long term averages from our database, LPCS results are from individual sets of 3 test coupons each

- **Grit blasting before spraying has hardly any influence on bond strength of the tested LPCS coatings**
- **Application of bond coat is not necessary for achieving high bond strengths with the tested LPCS coatings**

# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu

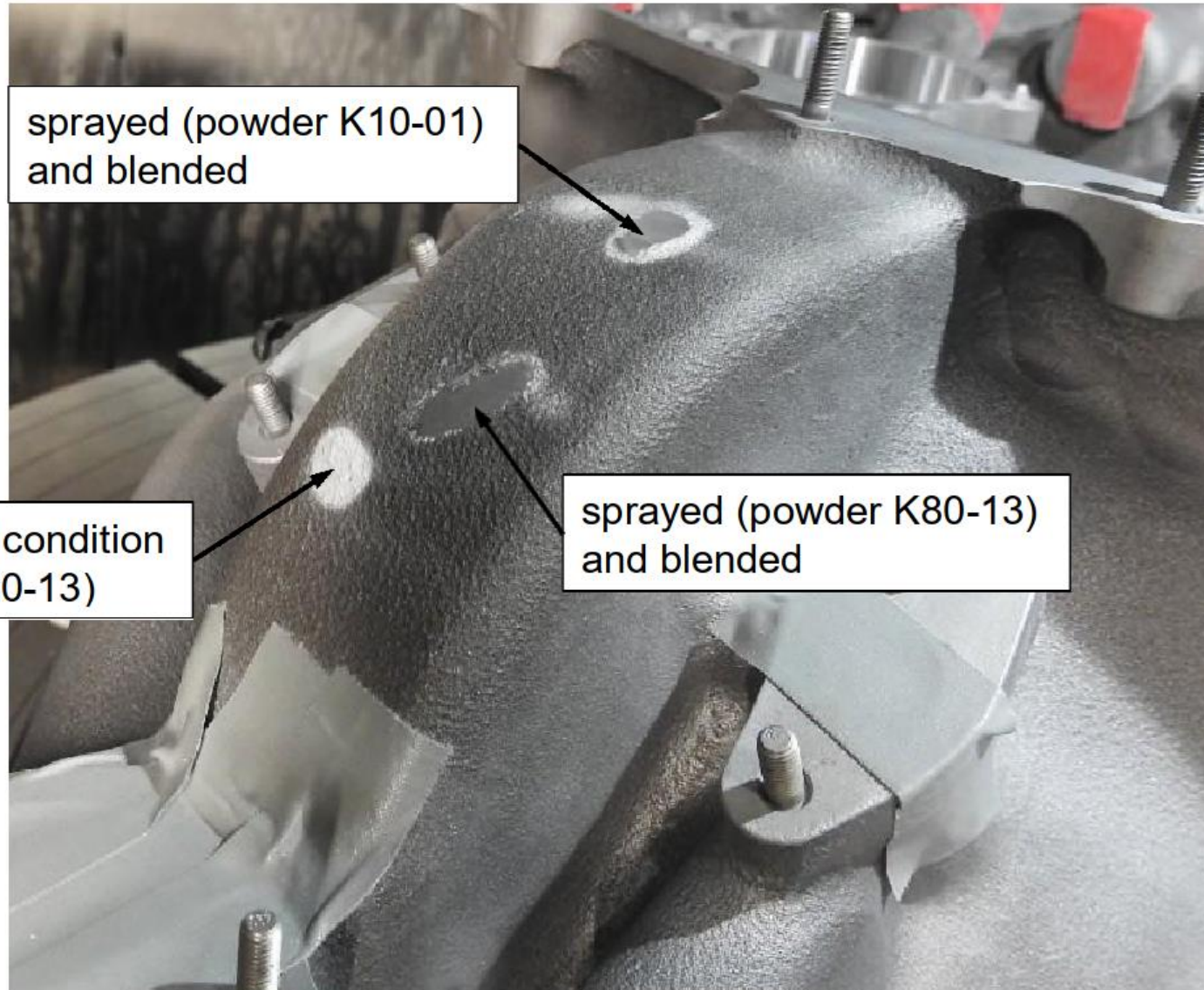
## Micro hardness

Coating	Process	Hardness
PWA53-35 (Al-Si12)	Plasma	135 HV 0.1
PWA271-35 (Al-Si12)	Wire Arc	113 HV 0.1
K10-01 (50Al-50Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) as sprayed	LPCS	75 HV 0.1
K80-13 (55Al-15Zn-30Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) as sprayed	LPCS	71 HV 0.1
K10-01 (50Al-50Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) machined	LPCS	107 HV 0.1
K80-13 (55Al-15Zn-30Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) machined	LPCS	102 HV 0.1
Test coupon (XXX)	(base material)	78 HV 0.1
PW200 RGB Front Housing	(base material)	141 HV 0.1

- **Micro hardness of the LPCS coating is lower compared to the Plasma and Wire Arc ones**
- **LPCS coating becomes harder after machining, presumably because of a cold working effect**

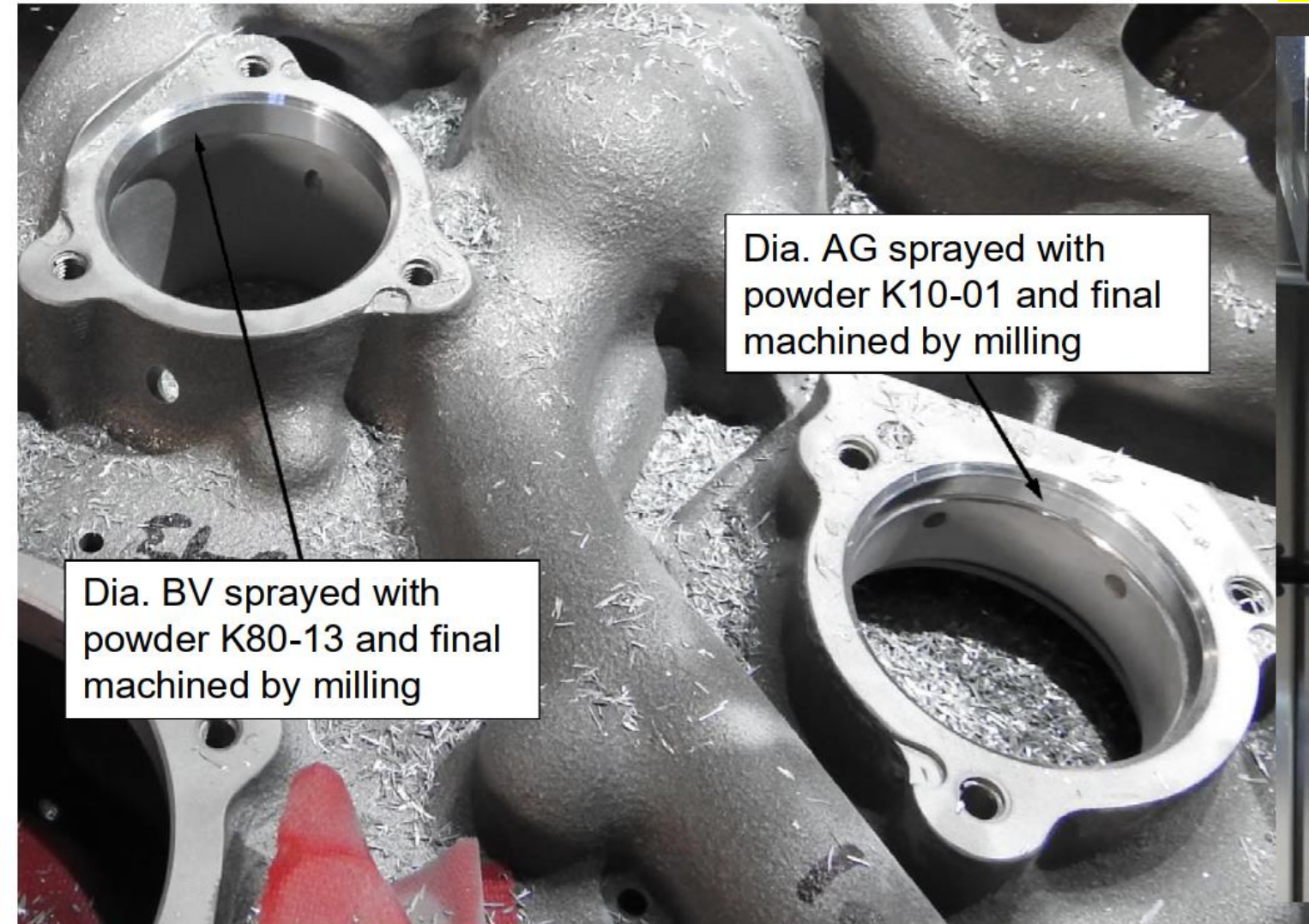
# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu

Potential use for spot repairs (replacing Epoxy repairs)



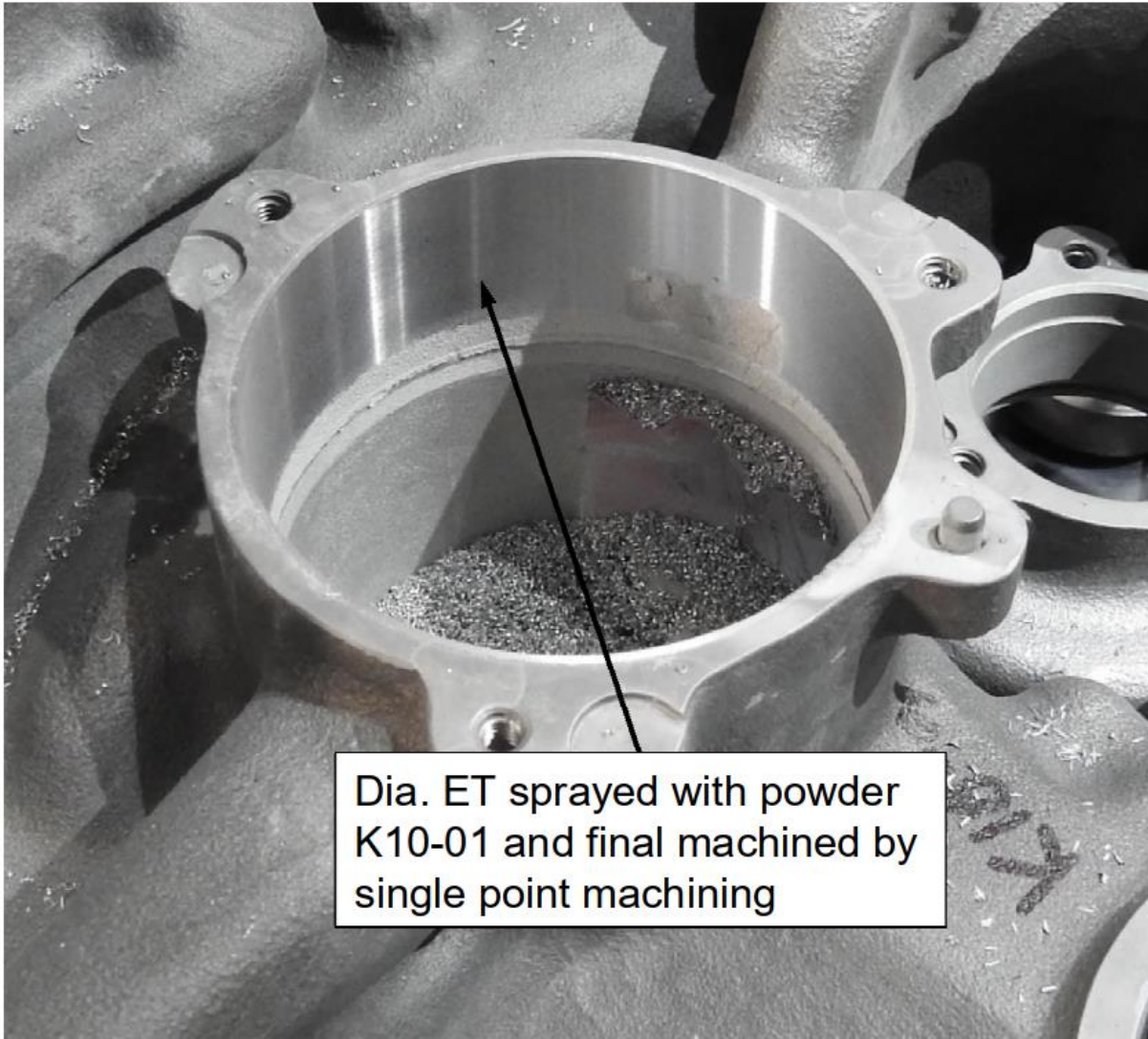
# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu

Potential use for dimensional restoration (replacing **Laser** repairs)



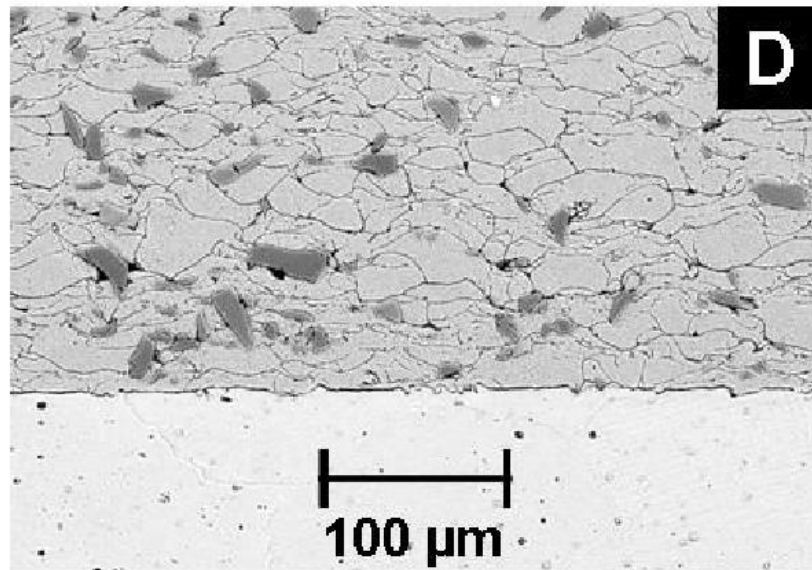
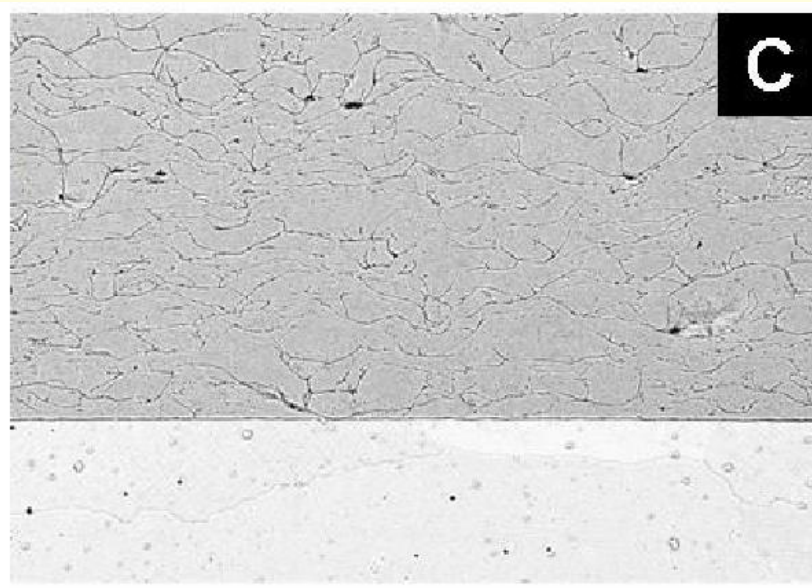
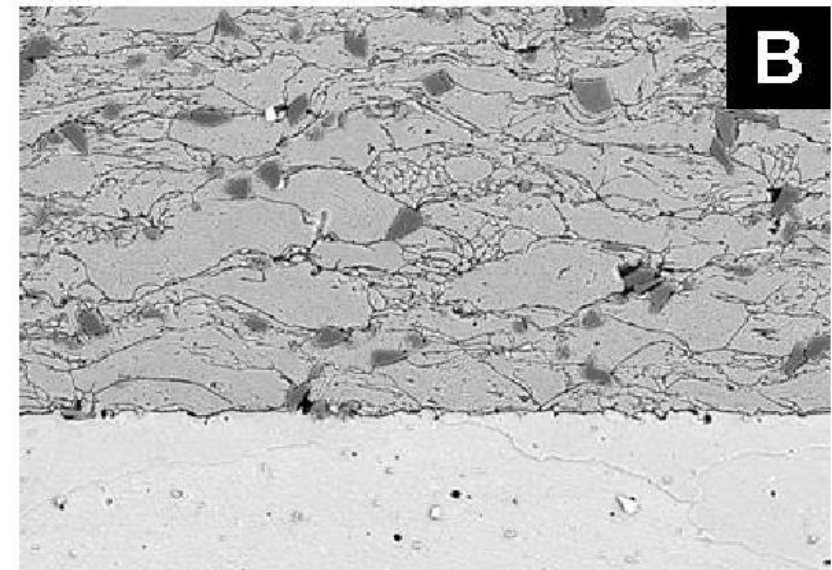
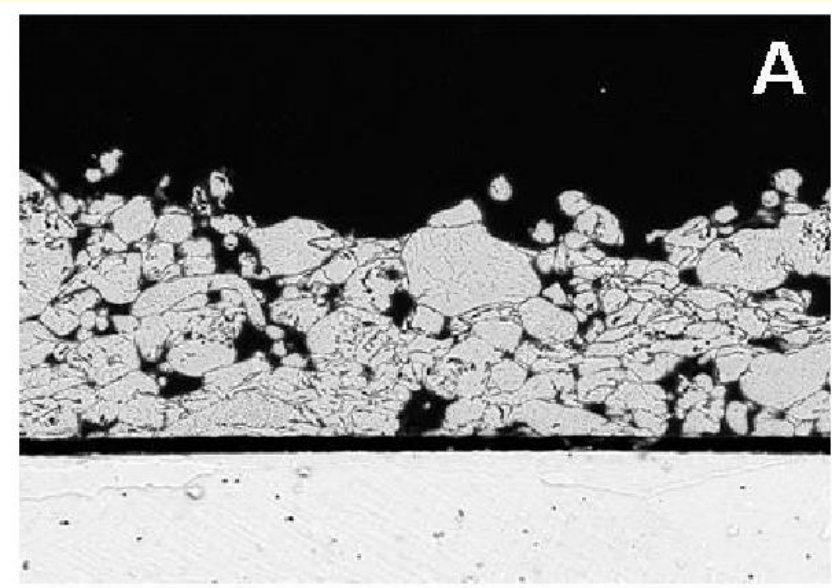
# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu

Potential use for dimensional restoration (replacing Plasma repairs)



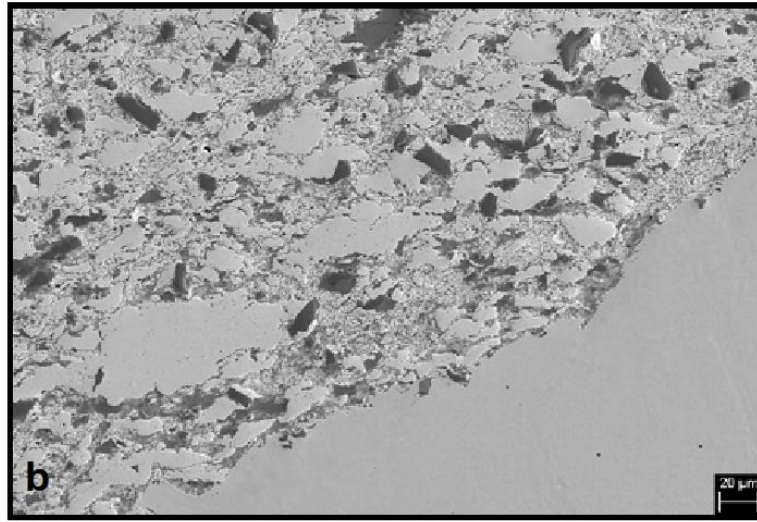
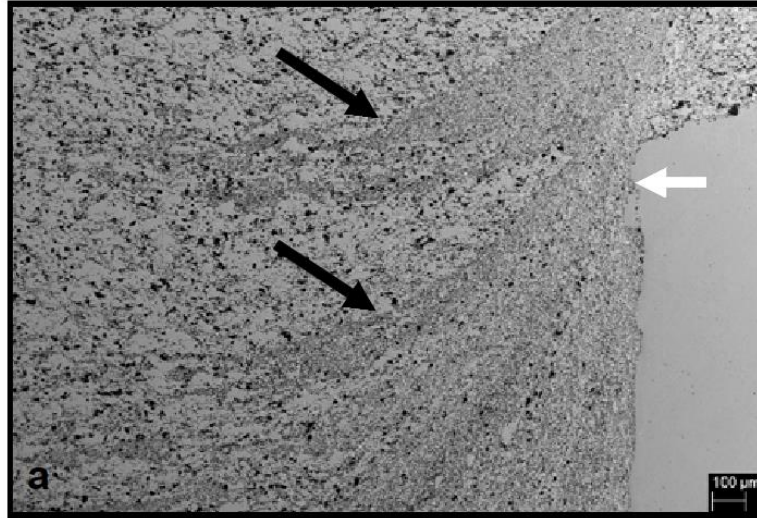
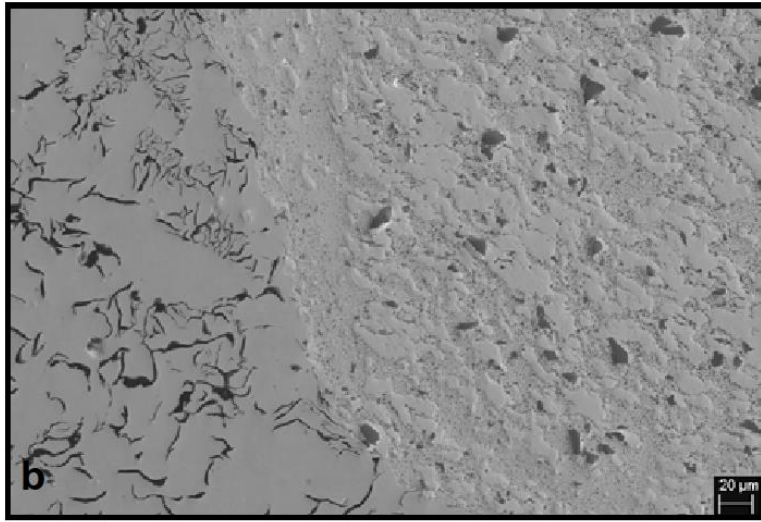
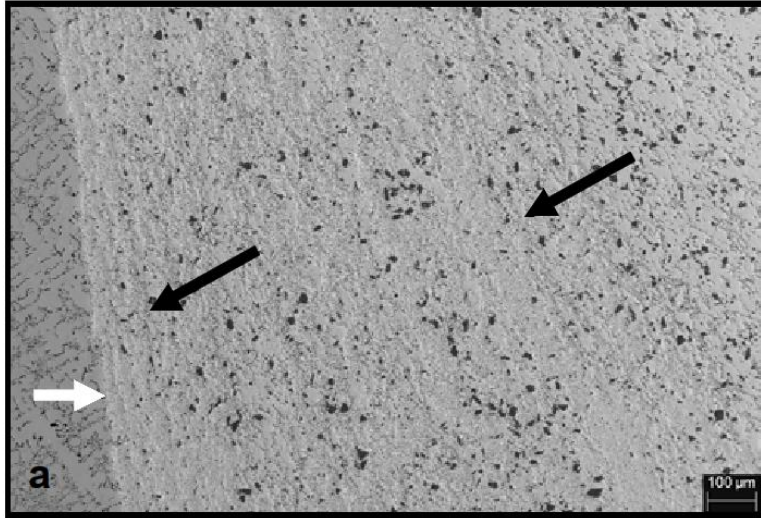


# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Alu



Cross section back scattered elektron micrographs al etched cold spray coatings obtained with /A 54NS Al powder, (B) 54NS+7wt.% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> powder mixture, (C) Alfa Aesar Al powder and (D) Alfa-Aesar AL+10wt.% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> powder mixture.

# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur



**Fig. 7.** LPCS Zn+Cu+Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> coating. Cross-section of repaired part a) general (black arrows shows layered structure and white arrow coating-substrate interface) and b) detailed view. FESEM images.

**Fig. 9.** LPCS Zn+Ni+Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> coating. Cross-section of repaired part a) general (black arrows shows layered structure and white arrow coating-substrate interface) and b) detailed view. FESEM images.

# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur



# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Eisenguss



# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Eisenguss



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# COLD SPRAY - Reparatur Eisenguss



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# COLD SPRAY



## Anwendungsbeispiel Kaltgasspritzen Reparatur Pressenwerkzeug

	<b>High Performance Nickel Based Alloy</b>
<b>UTS</b>	690 Mpa
<b>YTS</b>	276 Mpa
<b>Elongation</b>	40%

unbearbeitete Schadstelle



Die Schadstelle hat einen Durchmesser von ca. 3,0 mm und eine Tiefe von ca. 1,5 mm.

nach dem Kaltgasspritzen



Für die Reparatur mittels Kaltgasspritzen wurde die Auswahl des passenden Pulvers vorgenommen.

nach der mechanischen  
Bearbeitung



Um die Originalkontur des Bauteils wiederherzustellen, wurde eine mechanische Bearbeitung durchgeführt.



# COLD SPRAY -

## Wer hat diese Anlagen auch schon:

Our rapidly growing trusted global customer base





# KNOWHOW WILHELMS GmbH

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