

CU 01: DED-ARC

Session 5.4 – Weld position & Self-supporting features

Prepared by: David Wimpenny

FOR SAM PILOT ATTENDEES AND TRAINERS ONLY

MM17,21

Contents

- Welding positions
- Welding joint type
- Tilting part
- 3 axes deposition
- Tilting torch
- Welding direction
- Self supporting features
- Supports, extension and blanks

Welding Positions

4 Standard welding positions;

1. Flat position
2. Horizontal
3. Vertical
4. Overhead

Then add;

F = fillet weld

G = groove weld

ie 3G = vertical groove weld

In DED we are only interested
in welding position



Weld Joint Types

5 primary joint types;

1. Butt
2. T
3. Lap
4. Corner
5. Edge

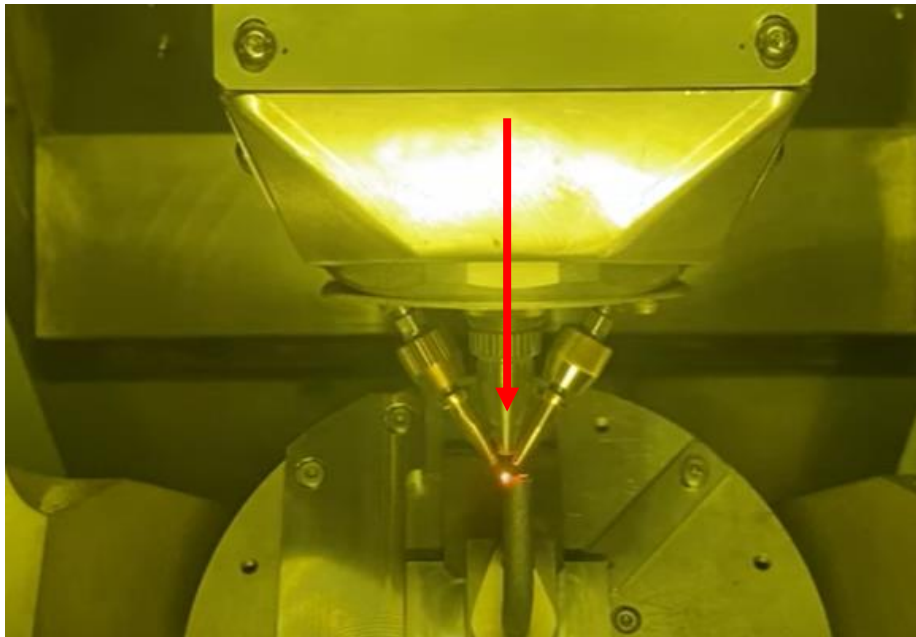
In DED we are not forming joints

However there are occasions where we have to resort to adding material to strengthen the part and this follows similar principles to joining

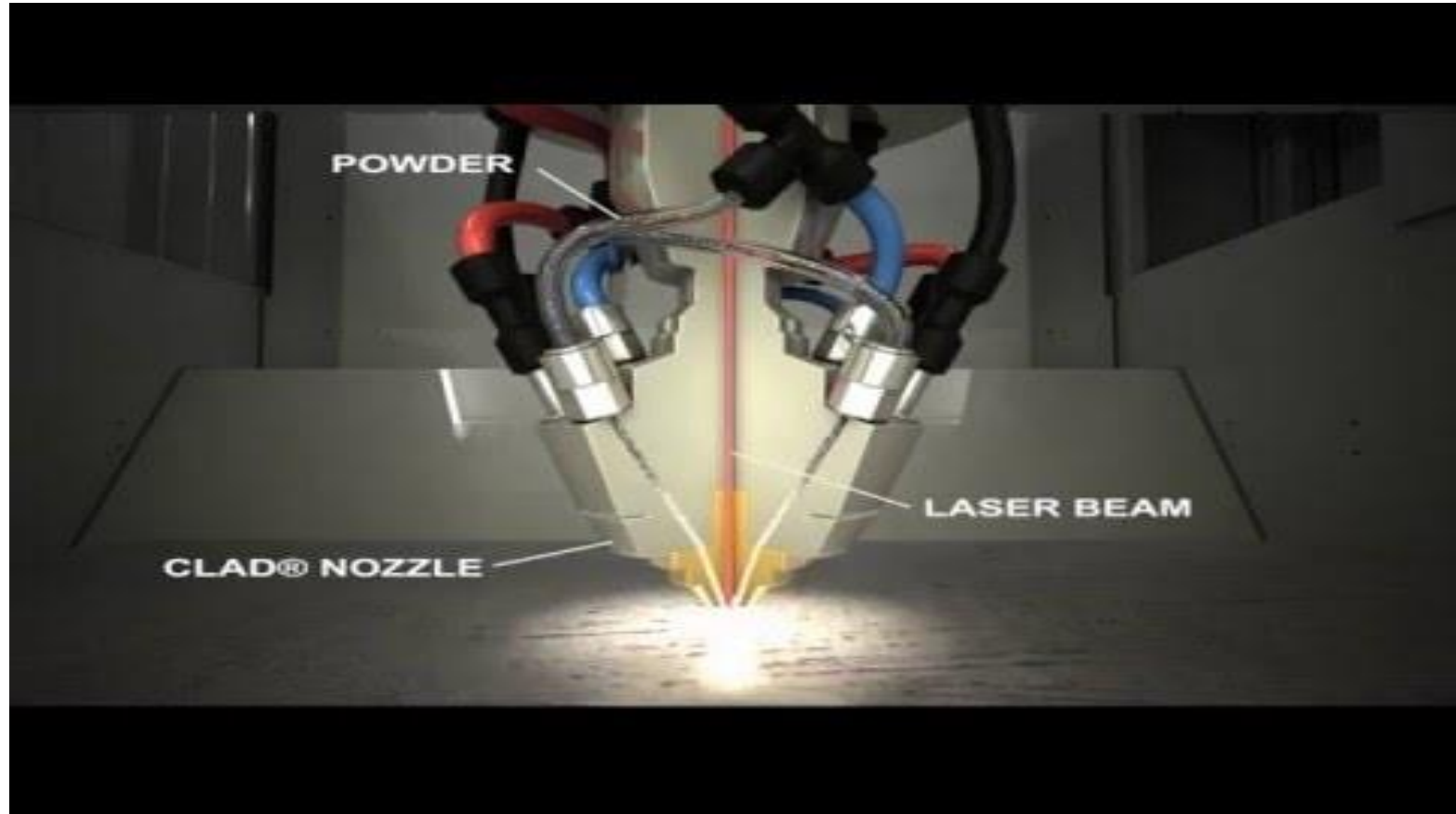
| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>>> Butt Joint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joins two members that meet at their edges on the same plane • Used in applications where a smooth weld face is required • Fillet or groove welded; groove welding requires added expertise and expense • Improper design/welding risks distortion and residual stresses |
| | <p>>> T-Joint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joins two members that meet at a T-shaped angle • Good mechanical properties, especially when welded from both sides • Easily welded with little or no joint preparation • Usually fillet welded, although J-grooves are possible |
| | <p>>> Lap Joint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joins two members having overlapping surfaces • Good mechanical properties, especially when welded from both sides • Usually fillet welded • Thicker material requires more overlap |
| | <p>>> Corner Joint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joins two members that meet at an angle • Two main types: open corner and closed corner • Easily welded with little or no joint preparation • Increase travel speed on light-gauge material to avoid burn-through |
| | <p>>> Edge Joint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joins two parallel, or nearly parallel, members • Not recommended if either member will be subject to impact or high stresses • Square groove is most common, but other groove configurations are possible • Very deep penetration is impossible |

Ideally Weld Position

- Ideal position for cladding is depositing straight down
- For complex parts this means tilting the part or the torch



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=plb0VlzHFLU>

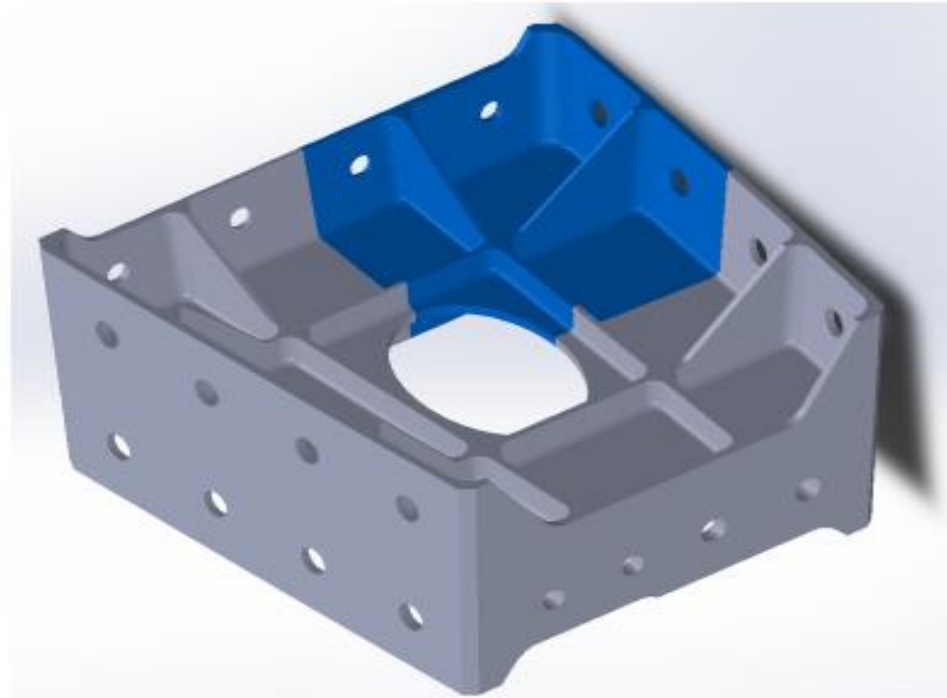


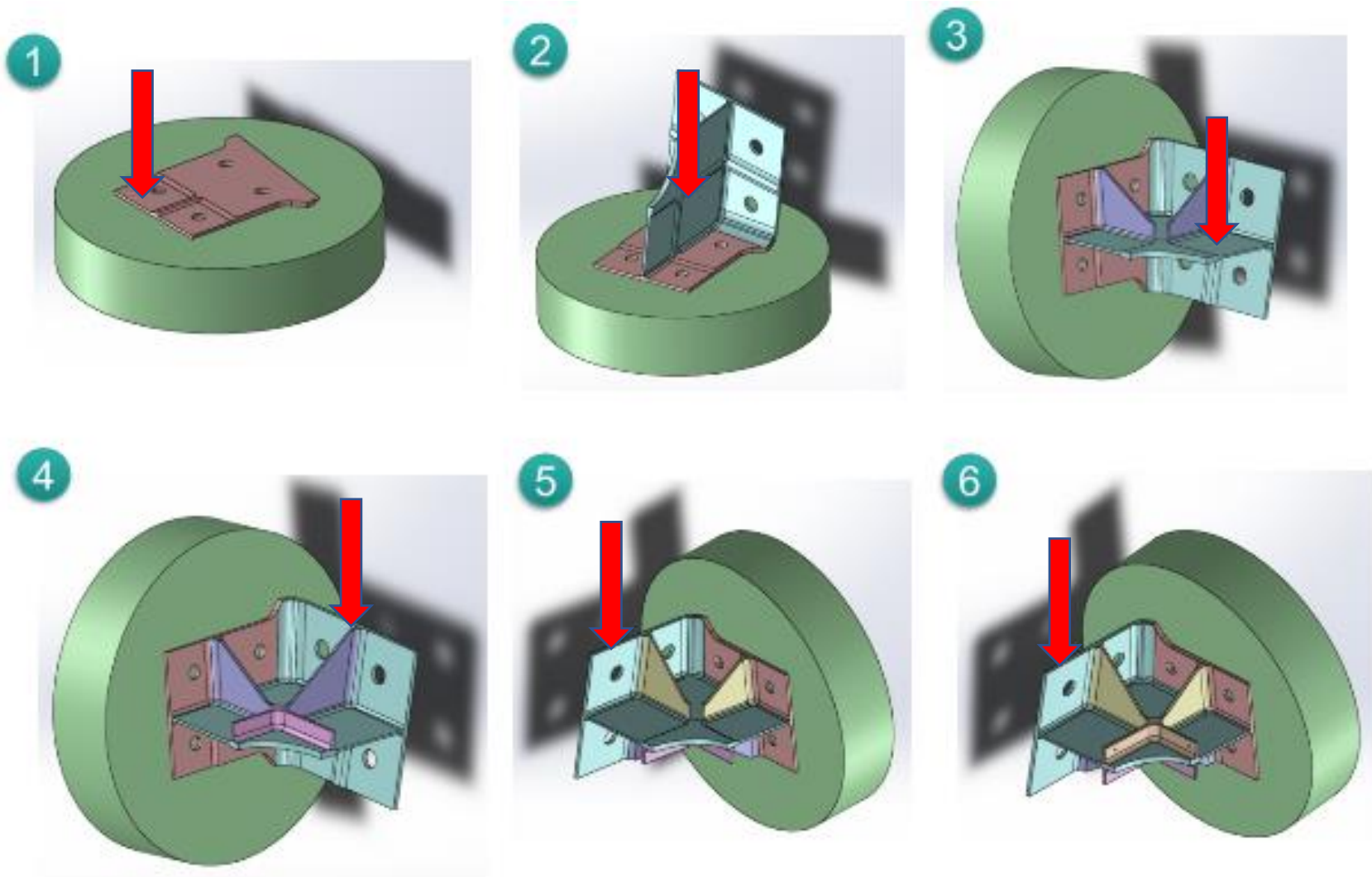
Outboard MGL Rib Quarter

Example of build strategy

Building $\frac{1}{4}$ of the MGL Rib

Single sided mode



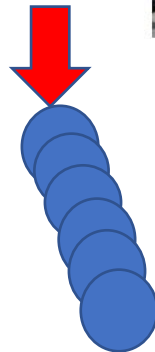


Slightly overhanging
features can be created
in 3-axes welding

More complex parts
need tilting of weld
torch and/or part

WAAM – Large parts – thin walled structure

Cranfield
UNIVERSITY



Not depositing in the flat position (1)

- In some cases this is not possible to tilt the part
- Need to adopt another welding position
- Generally slower deposition rate
- Greater likelihood of weld runs and defects
- Increased contamination in torch

2 Key DED challenges;

- **Depositing on to include inclined, vertical and overhanging surfaces** – well developed welding solutions
- **Forming Self supporting features** – not normally required in standard welding but methods have been developed for repair which can be applied to DED

Vertical, Inclined Overhead welding

We may need to deposit onto vertical, inclined surfaces and even weld overhead

Particularly for feature addition and repair of large /immovable parts

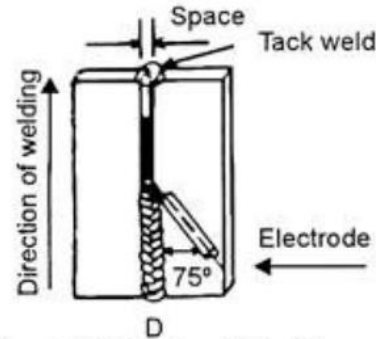


Fig. 6.21 Vertical Position

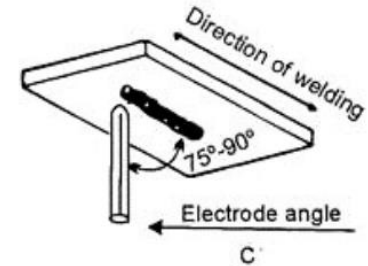
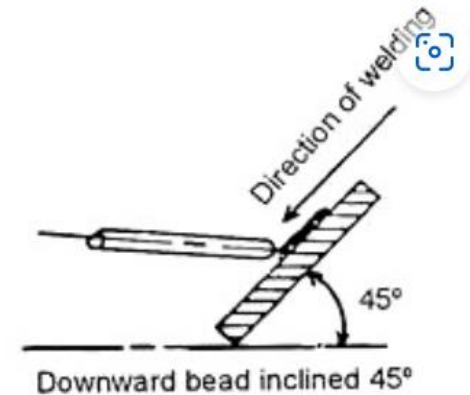
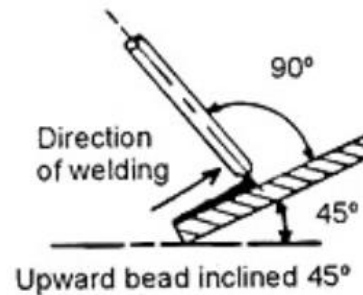
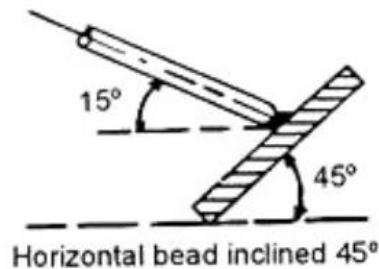


Fig. 6.20 Overhead Position



[Positions of Weld \(With Diagram\) | Metallurgy \(yourarticlelibrary.com\)](https://yourarticlelibrary.com)

Welding Directions

There are two basic torch movements when welding vertically;

1.Vertical-up start at the bottom and work upwards using the preceding weld material as a support (“shelf”)

2.Vertical-down start at the top and work downwards, this requires more care as gravity tends to lead to weld bead dripping

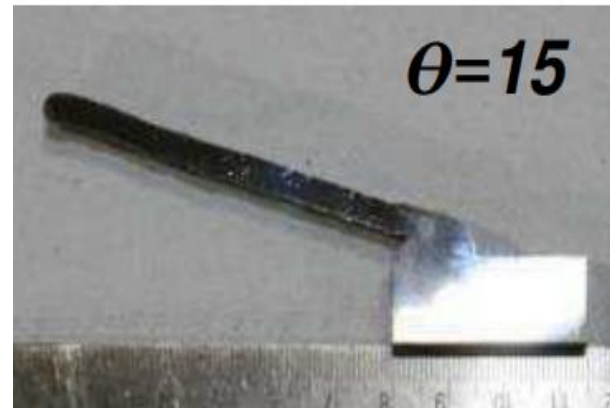
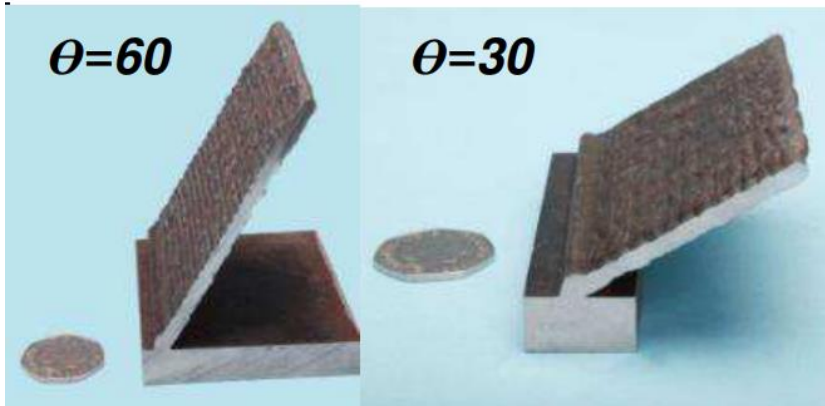
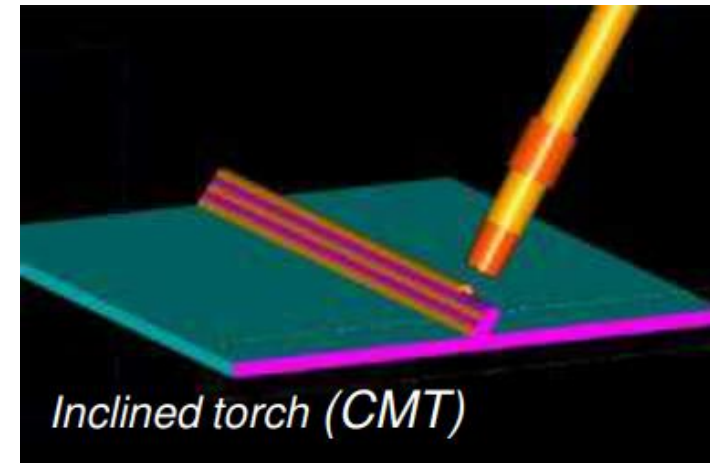
Videos

Welding in different locations....

[Learn How To Master | Stick Welding Vertical Up | 7018 Technique ! - YouTube](#)

Self Supporting Features Overhangs

- Ideally incline torch
- Deposit onto the edge of the inclined plane



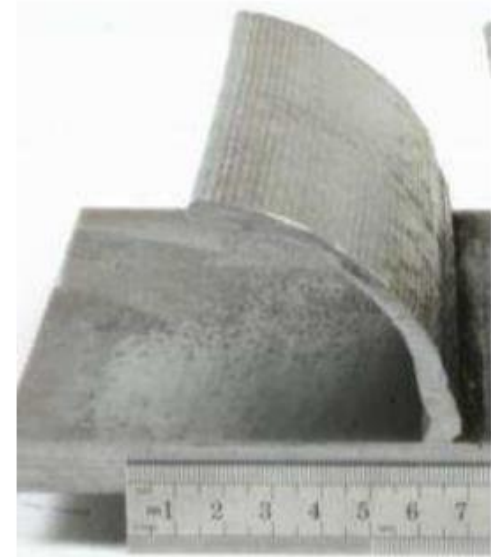
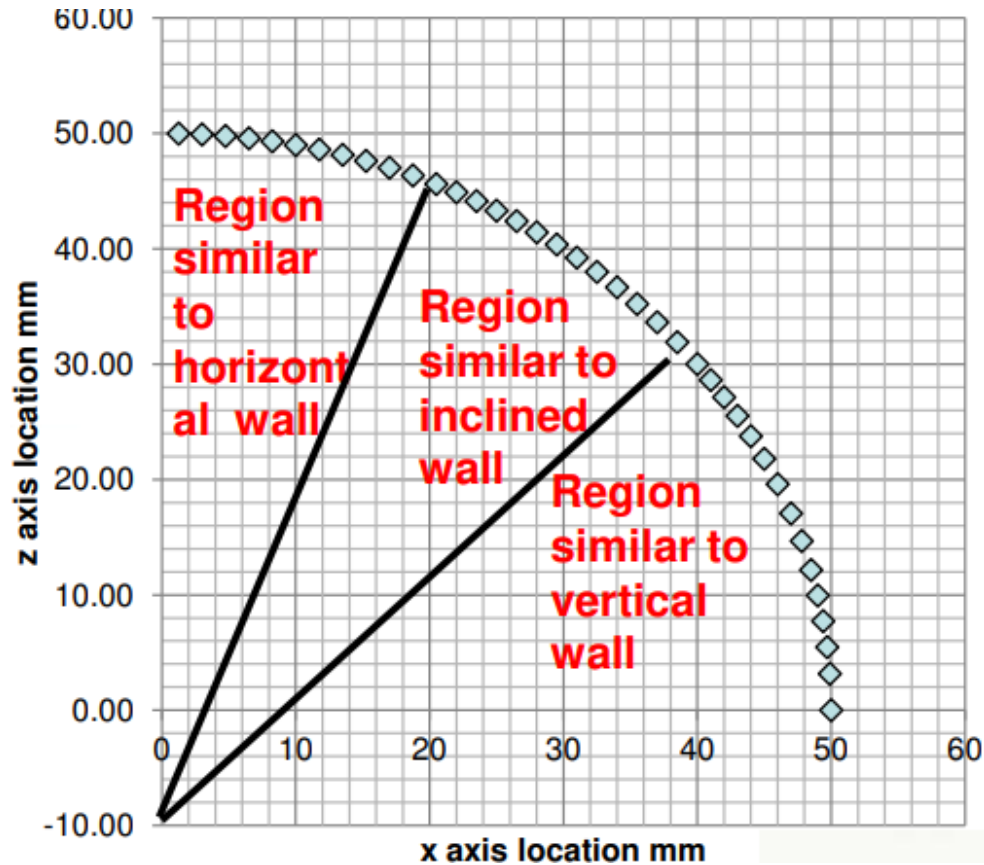
"High deposition rate high quality metal additive manufacture using wire + arc technology"
Dr. Paul Colegrove , Professor Stewart Williams, Cranfield University

Fully enclosed section

- Deposit two vertical walls onto based plate and then build a horizontal wall between to form box channel



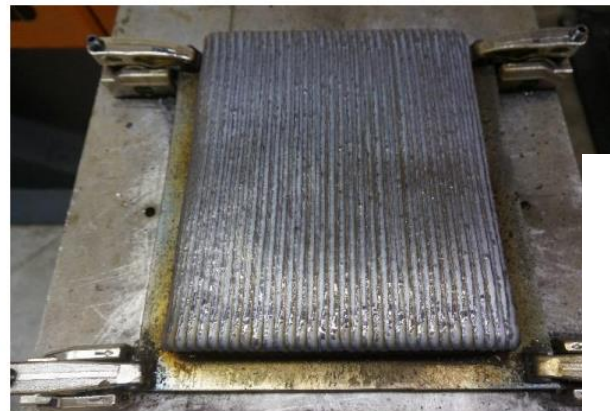
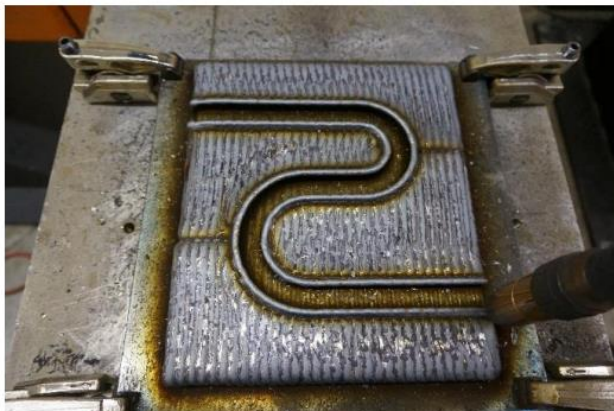
*“High deposition rate high quality metal additive manufacture using wire + arc technology”
Dr. Paul Colegrove , Professor Stewart Williams, Cranfield University*



“High deposition rate high quality metal additive manufacture using wire + arc technology”
Dr. Paul Colegrove , Professor Stewart Williams, Cranfield University

Self supporting Channels

- As with PBF-LB it is triangular or droplet shaped channels are self-supporting



Journal of Engineering Design, Vol. 28, Issue 7-8, 2017, pp. 568-598
DOI:10.1080/09545828.2017.1365826

Design for Wire + Arc Additive Manufacture: Design Rules and Build Orientation Selection

Helen Lockett*, Jialuo Ding*, Stewart Williams*, Filomeno Martina*

*School of Engineering and Innovation, STEM Faculty, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes.

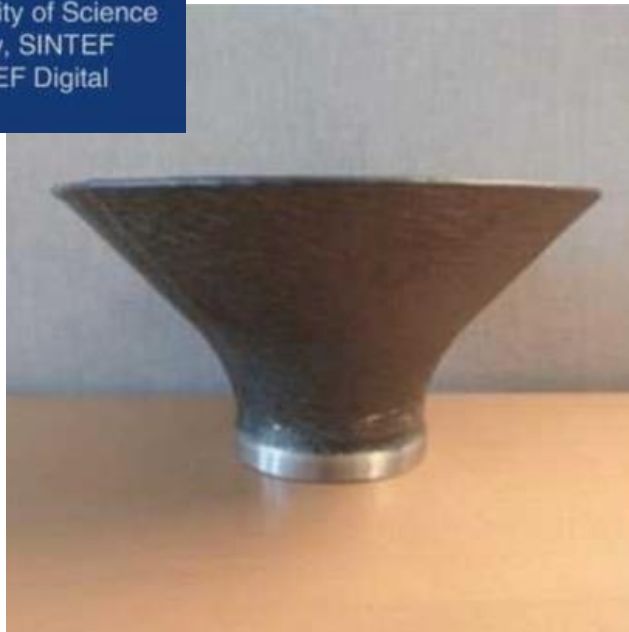
*School of Aerospace, Transport and Manufacturing, Cranfield University, Cranfield, Bedford, UK

*Corresponding Author. Address: Venables Building, School of Engineering and Innovation, STEM Faculty, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes. MK7 6AA. UK. Email: helen.lockett@open.ac.uk, phone: 01908 653040

Figure 3. Example WAAM Part with Enclosed Passageway (Lijuan Sun 2015)

Overhang created by tilting torch

Norwegian University of Science
and Technology, SINTEF
Industry, SINTEF Digital



 CIRP Journal of Manufacturing
Science and Technology
Volume 38, August 2022, Pages 186-203

Wire-arc additive manufacturing
of structures with overhang:
Experimental results depositing
material onto fixed substrate

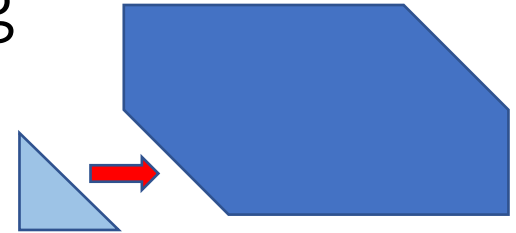
Linn Danielsen Eviemo,^a Geir Langelandvik,^b
Signe Moe,^c Morten Heggseth Danielsen,^b
Jan Tommy Gravdahl^a

- [Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing \(WAAM\) - YouTube](#)

Supports, extensions and blanking

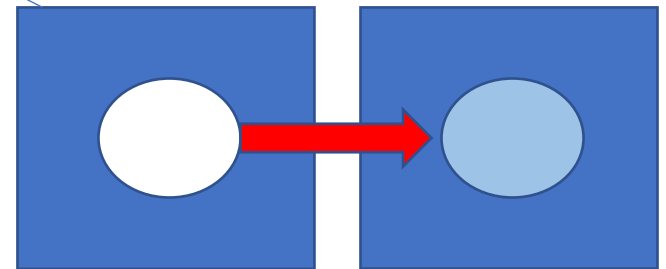
Additional material is sometimes added to DED parts;

- Support overhanging section
- Extend interface with build plate to prevent separation under stress
- Blanking over holes to make the deposition process simpler



In most cases the additional material will be removed later

Need to strike a balance between additional material/ time versus the ease of deposition



Thank you & Questions ?

This project has been funded by the European Union. This publication reflects the views only of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the European Commission. The Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Thank
you

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.