

Industrial Enamel

Foundations, production, applications and CERN-tests

ECL2 Workshop CERN Geneva

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Eisenwerke Fried. Wilh. Düker GmbH & Co. KGaA
Laufach

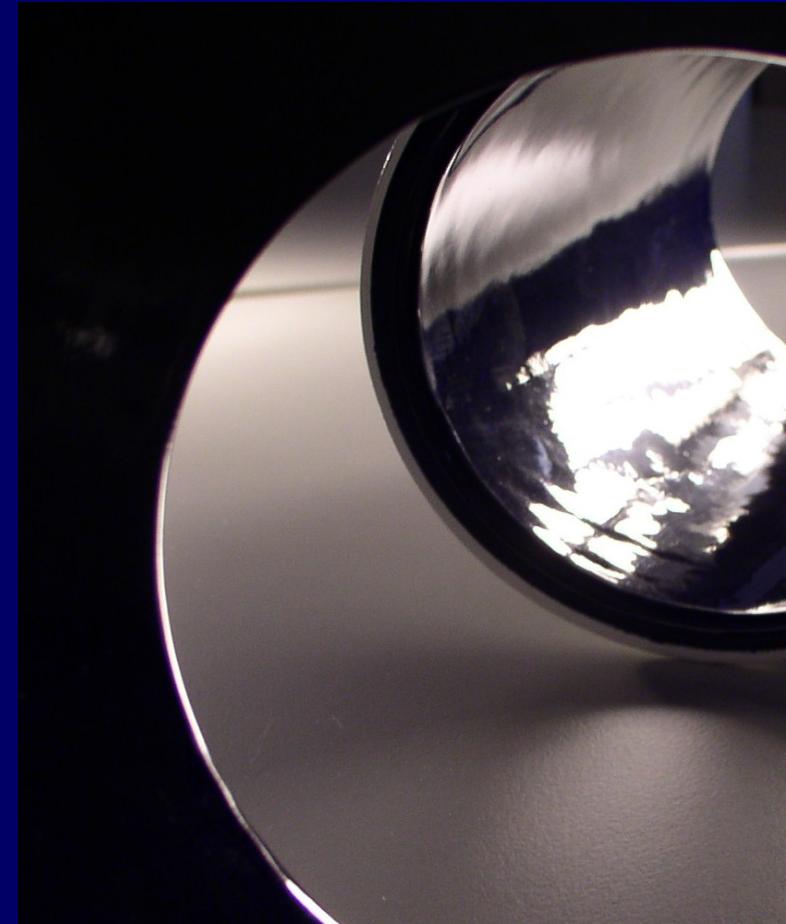
F.-J. Behler, G. Nose, H. Kunkel

Industrial Enamel



- Classification of Industrial Enamel:
.... enamelling used in processes in which physical and chemical stress are in a main consideration..."
- Basic features of industrial enamel
- Enamel optimized design and different illustrative examples based on industrial enamelling
- Applications aside from the general known ones in plant construction of chemical industry, examples
- ELC2 – first steps, open questions

Enamel



- Vitreous material, generated in melting process, contents a number of anorganic and oxidic-silicatic fractions
- Melting on metal- or glasssubstrate, chemical and micromechanical connection between the layer and metall surface
- Universal dissolver for anorganic, metallic oxides
- Countless possibilities of variaty
- Generally free from any organic material

Appearance properties

- Color permanence
 - Stable in presence of rain, snow, dust, heat, sunlight, oxidizing agents and corrosive fumes
 - Unaffected by ultraviolet and infrared radiation
- Gloss
 - Specular reflectance in a span of 50 up to 60 °
 - Extremely in a range of 10 to 85 °
- Light reflectance
 - White enamels have a reflectance of ca. 75% to 80%

Electrical properties

- Dielectric strength
 - Range from 200 to 500 V/mil (total thickness 4 – 6 mils)
 - 16 – 20 kV/mm (Biscardi et al., J. Vac. Sci. Tech. A, 2000)
 - Increasing with dense, decreasing with bubble structure
- Dielectric constant
 - 6 to 12, sharp increase in the temperature range 120 to 150 °C
- Volume resistivity (at 400 cycl/s)
 - 10^{13} to 10^{16} Ω/cm at rt
 - function of temperature
- Dissipation factor (at 400 cycl/s)
 - 1 to 2 %, increase above 93 °C
 - Decrease with increases frequency

High temperature properties

- Resistance to oxidation and corrosion
 - Barrier to diffusion of oxygen
 - Protective ability depends on temperature at which it starts to soften (ca. 200 °C below firing temp.)
- Thermal stability
 - Firing-temp. steel enamelling: 750 – 950 °C, thermal stability ranges 450 – 650 °C
- Thermal shock resistance
 - Typical steel enamelling over 200 °C

Typical frit steel – cast iron

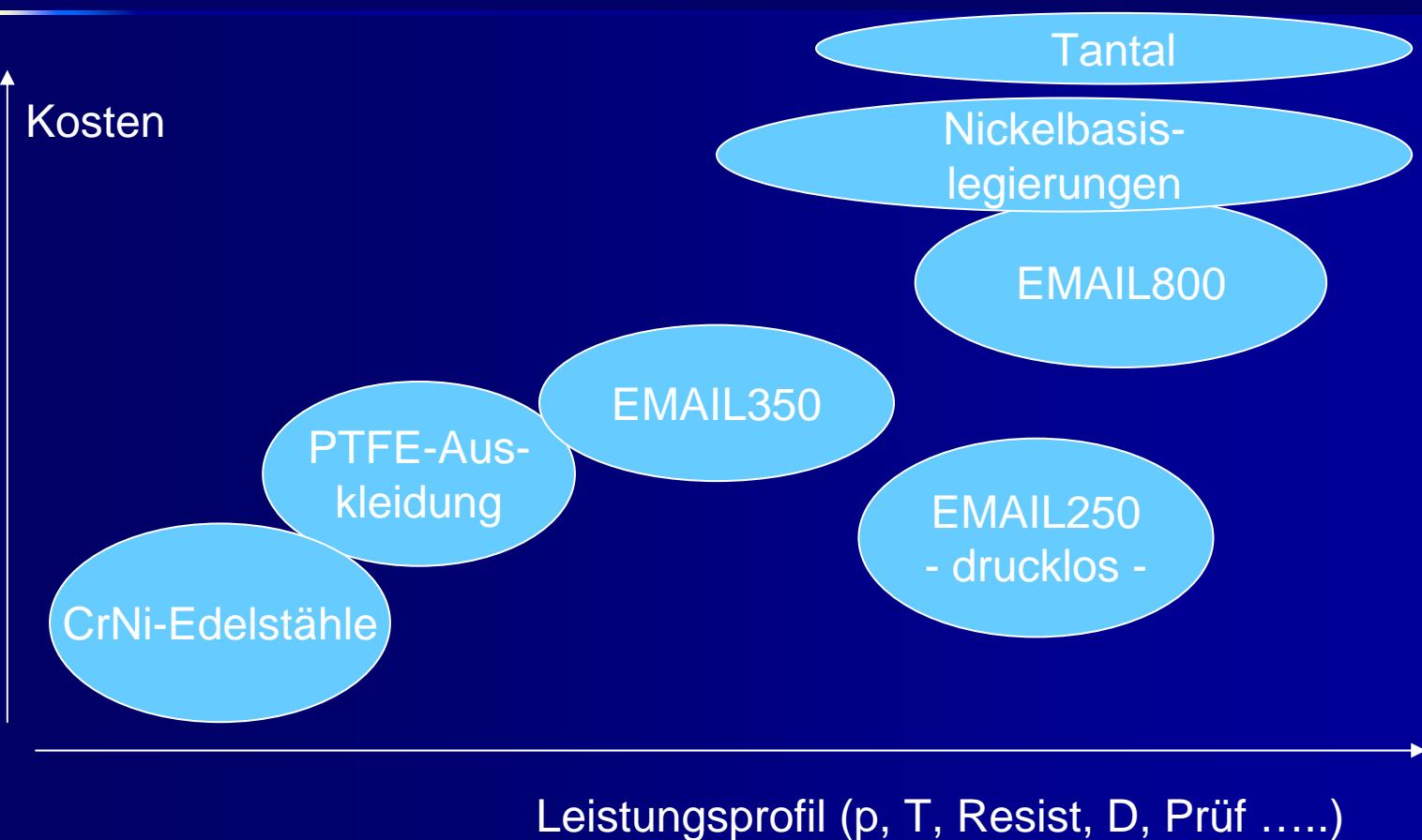
	Cast iron	Steel
SiO_2	30 – 40%	65 – 70%
B_2O_3	12 – 20%	3 – 5%
Alkali-Oxides	12 – 20%	20%
Oxides earth alkali	2 – 6%	3 – 5%
Al_2O_3	3 – 5%	4 – 5%
Ti-, ZnO	15 – 30%	5 – 15%

General properties

- High resistance against corrosion attack, more especially in the case of acid media even at higher process temperatures
- Stable to diffusion
- Biological and catalytic inert behaviour
- Smooth, glazed surface
- Qualified for vacuum application (out-gassing rate $\approx 10^{-12}$ mbar 1/s cm²)
- High mechanical stiffness
- Flame resistant
- Physiological harmless
- Dure, pressure and abrasion stable

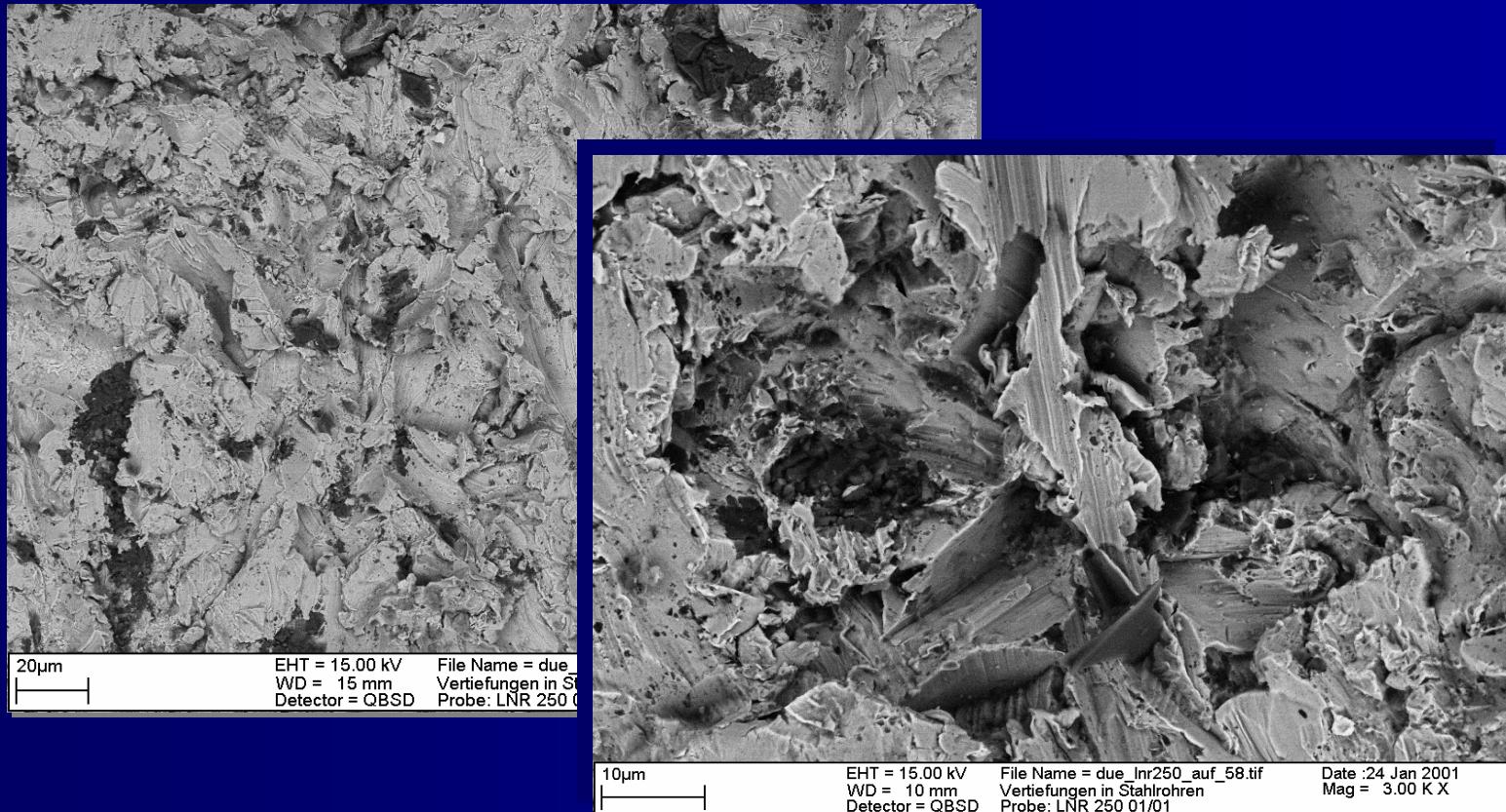


Werkstoffklassen

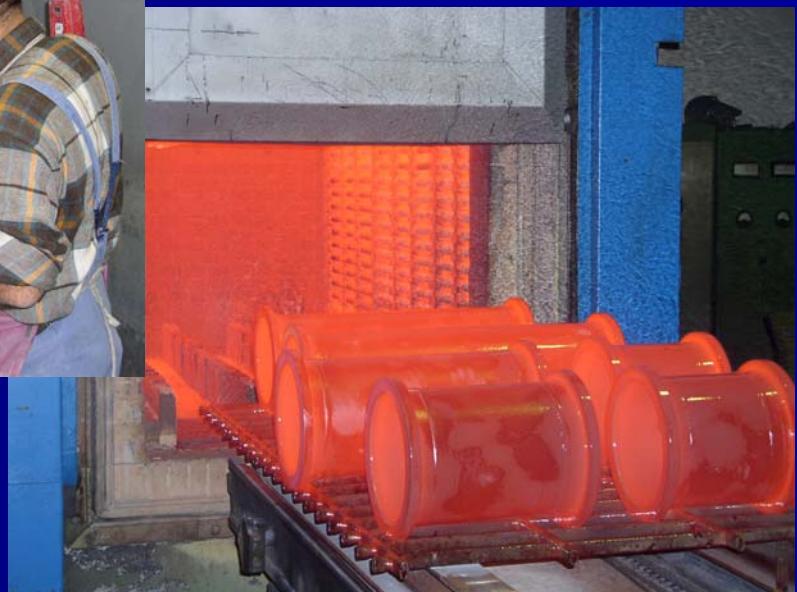


Darstellung nicht maßstäblich

Surface preparation



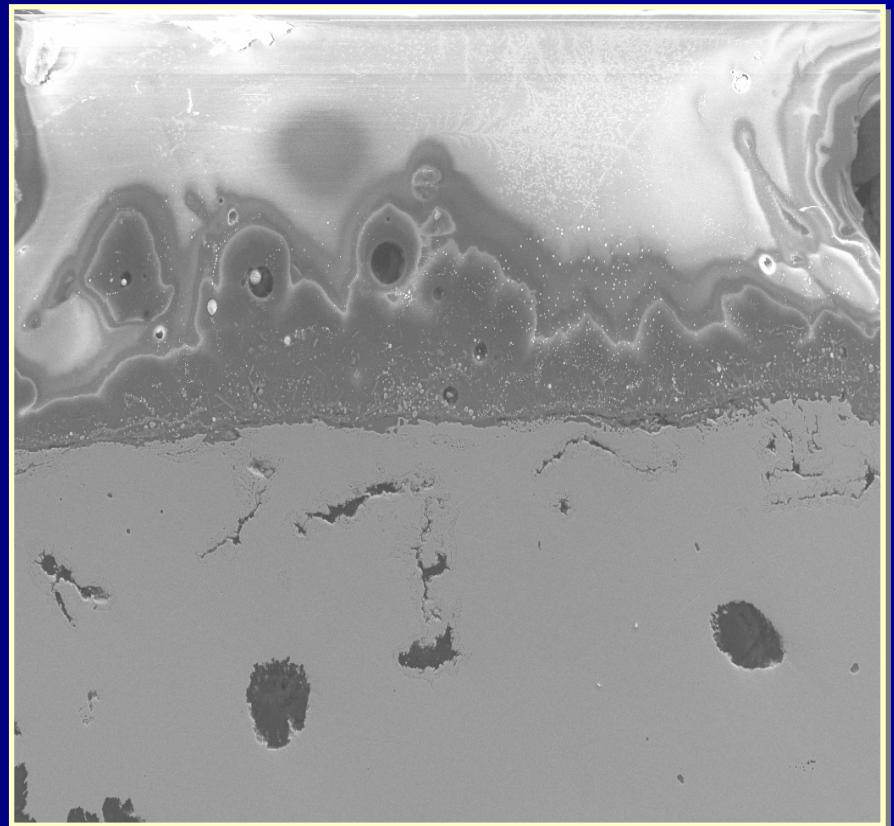
Manufacturing



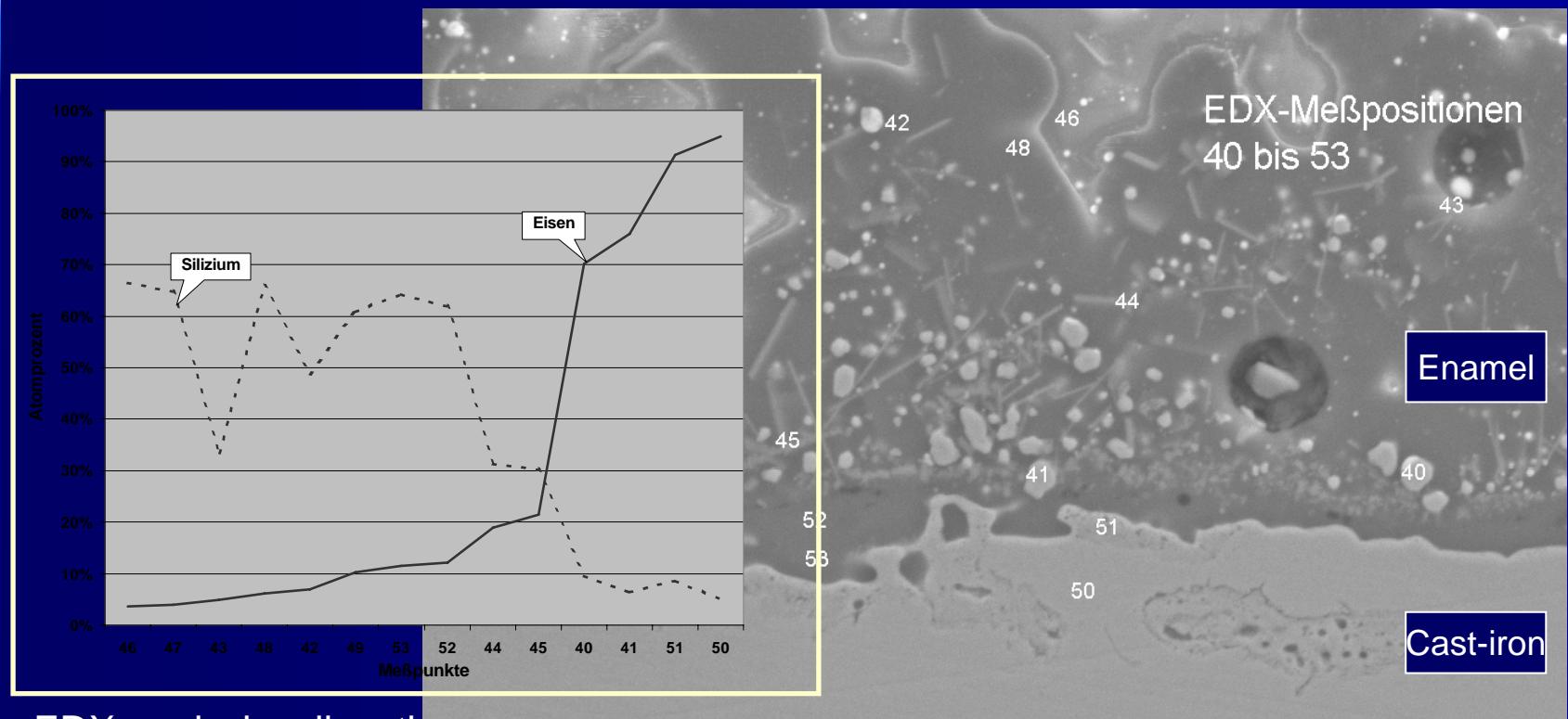
- Dipping, pouring, spraying
- Drying (100 °C)
- Firing (850 °C)

Surface mechanism

- Solubilize of oxides located close to the prepared surface
- Diffusion process from the basis material towards the enamel region
- Increasing roughness causes enlargement of the specific surface
- Creation of connection points and undercuts (dove tails)
- Intermolecular bonding based on Valenz- and Van-der-Waals bonding
- Metallic bonding in the iron-silicium-oxygen system

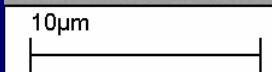


Composite material



EDX-analysis, allocation
measuring points

Bild D1809_15A



EHT = 15.00 kV
WD = 14 mm
Detector = SE1

File Name = D1809_15.tif
Probe: Düker Schliff 18.9.01

Date :21 Sep 2001
Mag = 5.00 K X

Tensile and bending stress



Mechanical behaviour

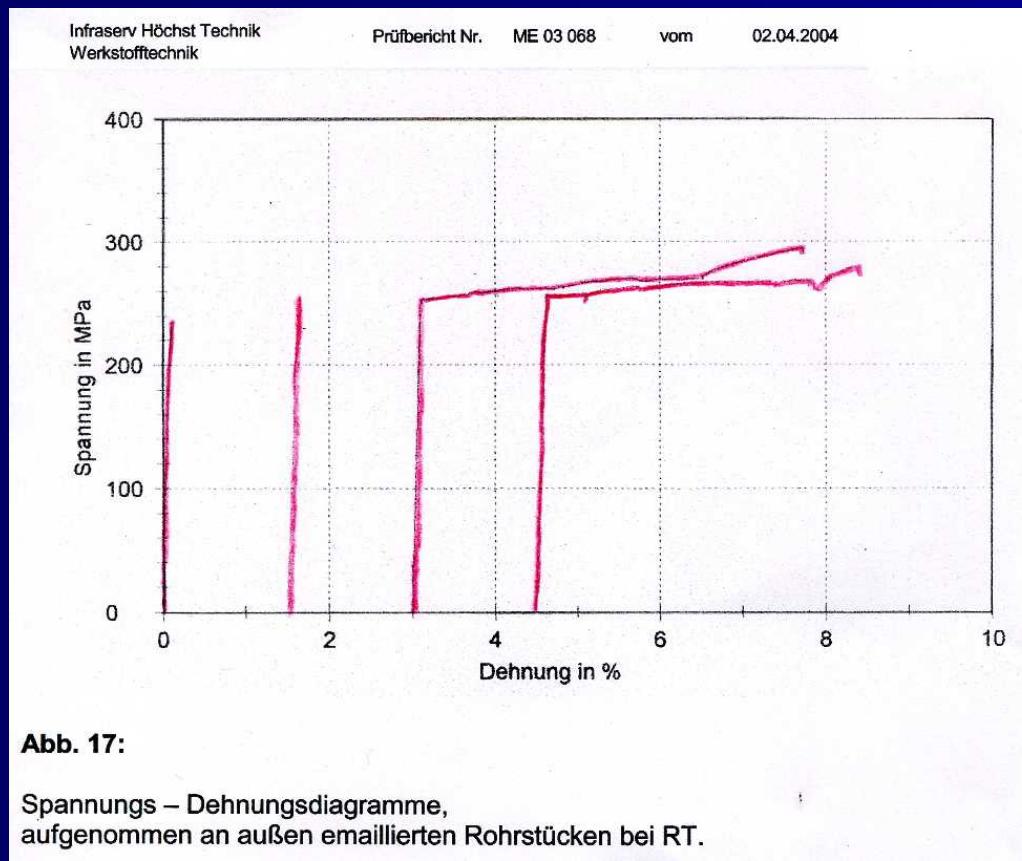
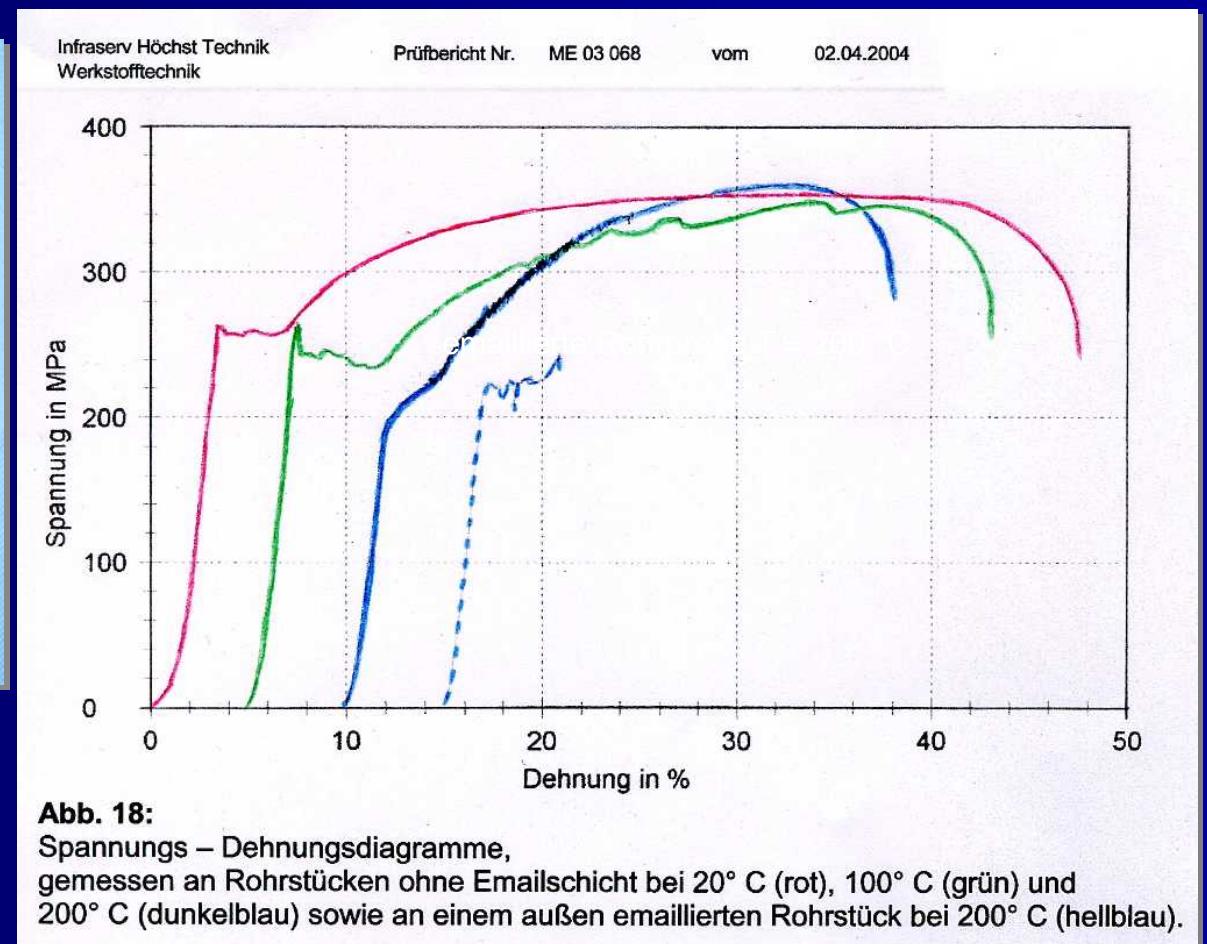


Abb. 17:

Spannungs – Dehnungsdiagramme,
aufgenommen an außen emaillierten Rohrstücken bei RT.



Mechanical behaviour



Bending stress



**Three point bending of
a flange connection
DN 50**

- Failure mode local plasticity of the flange in the area of maximum tensile and pressure stress
- Failure also in the area of load transmission by local plastic strain

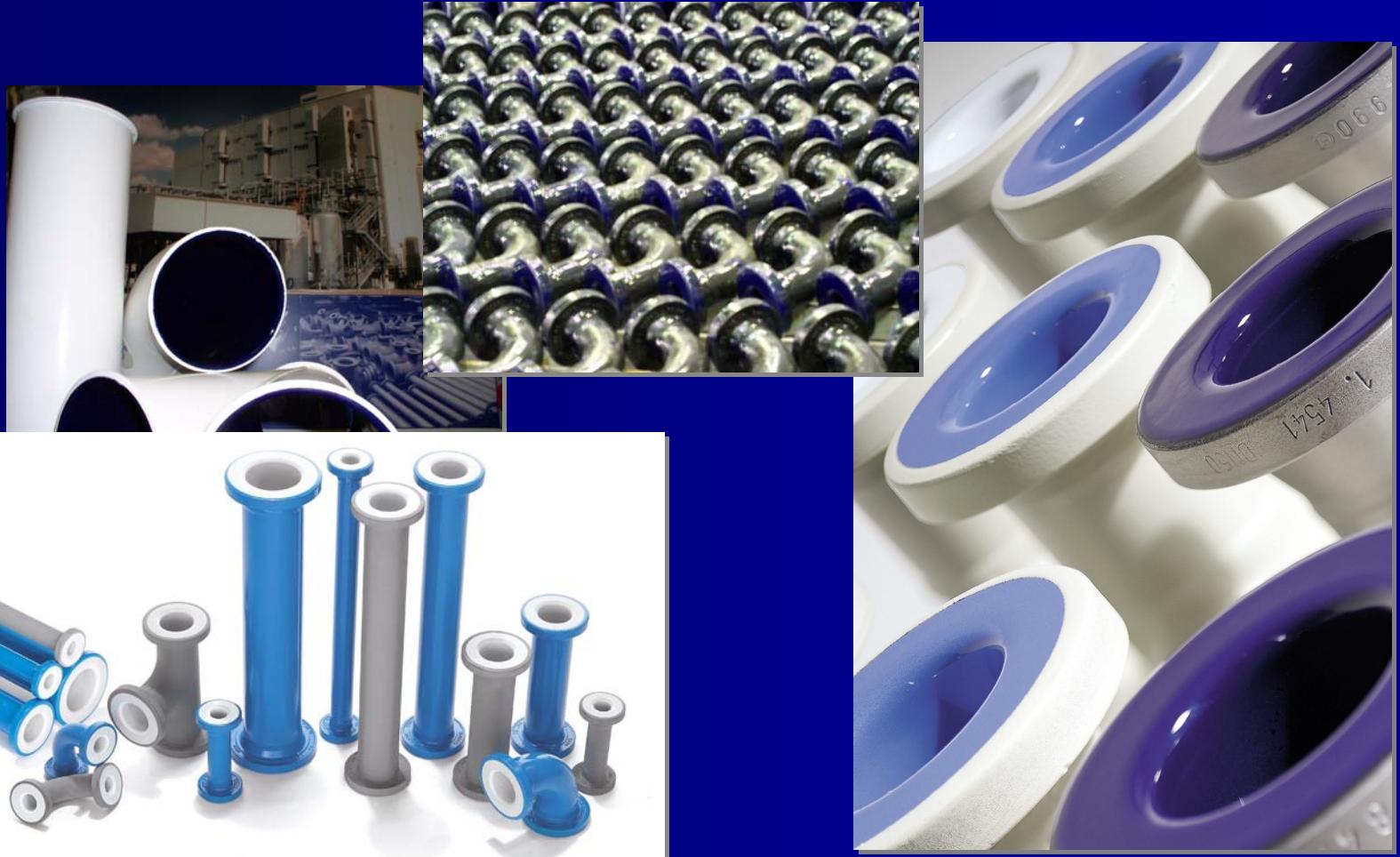
Fields of application

- Chemical industry, plant construction
- Pharmaceutical and food industry
- Energy- and environmental engineering
- Specific technical solutions
(soldertechnology, general engineering,...)
- Distribution of potable water and gas supply
- Boiler construction

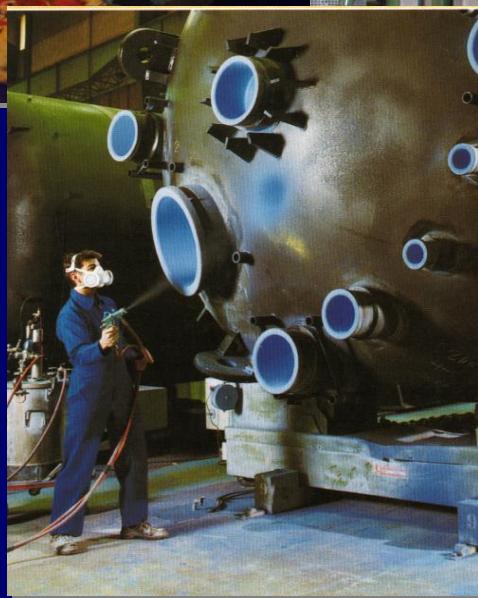
- Agriculture, container construction for liquid manure storage
- Sanitary
- White goods, refrigerators, dish washer
- Building fronts, facades, marker, panels



Different tubesystems

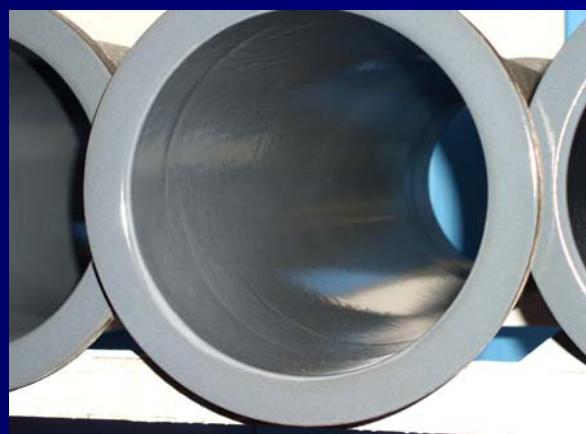


Chemical industry



Plant engineering

	Email800	Email350
Max. working temperature	250 °C	170 °C
Enamel coat thickness	800 µm up to 2 mm	600 µm up to 1 mm
Corrosion rate, DIN 2743	40 µm/a	80 µm/a

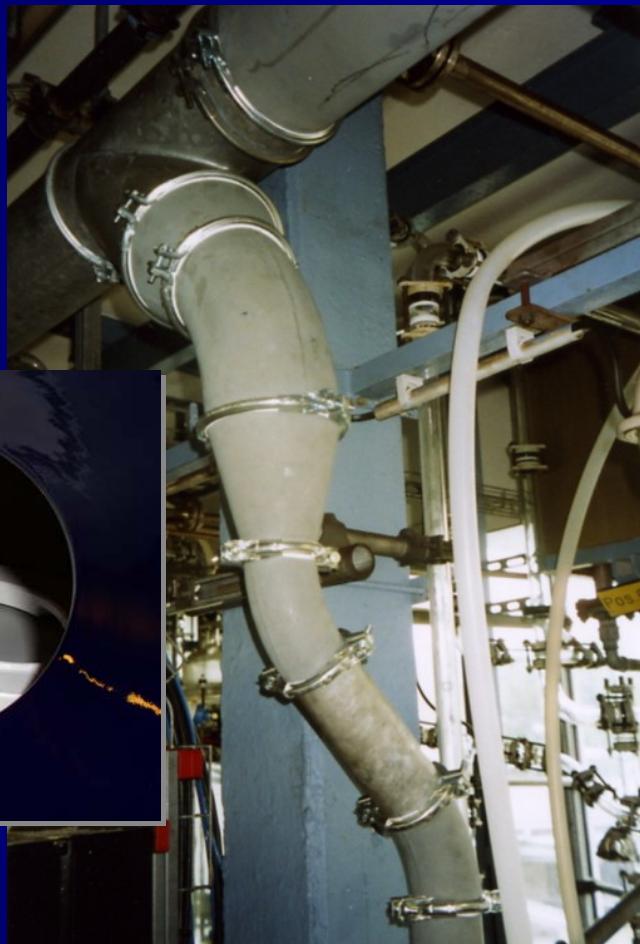


Exhaust air, sewage watersystems



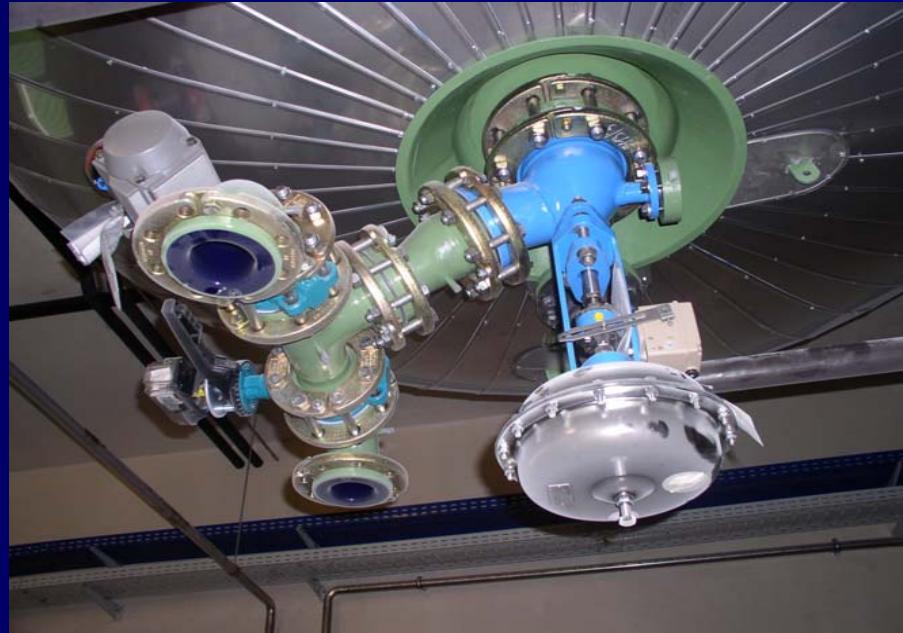
- Tubes,
2 or 3 mm
wallthickness
- Pressure-tight up to 3
bar
- Enamel coat
thickness of about
0,5 mm
- Acid-proof
- Free of pores,
checked 5KV
- Applicable up to
230°C, unpressurized

Exhaust air, sewage watersystems



- Modular construction system
- Adapted enamel specific gasket based on PTFE
- Different flange moduli

Bottom outlet valve



Enamel-adapted design

- Gasket (interface container)
- Bellows (interface handling)

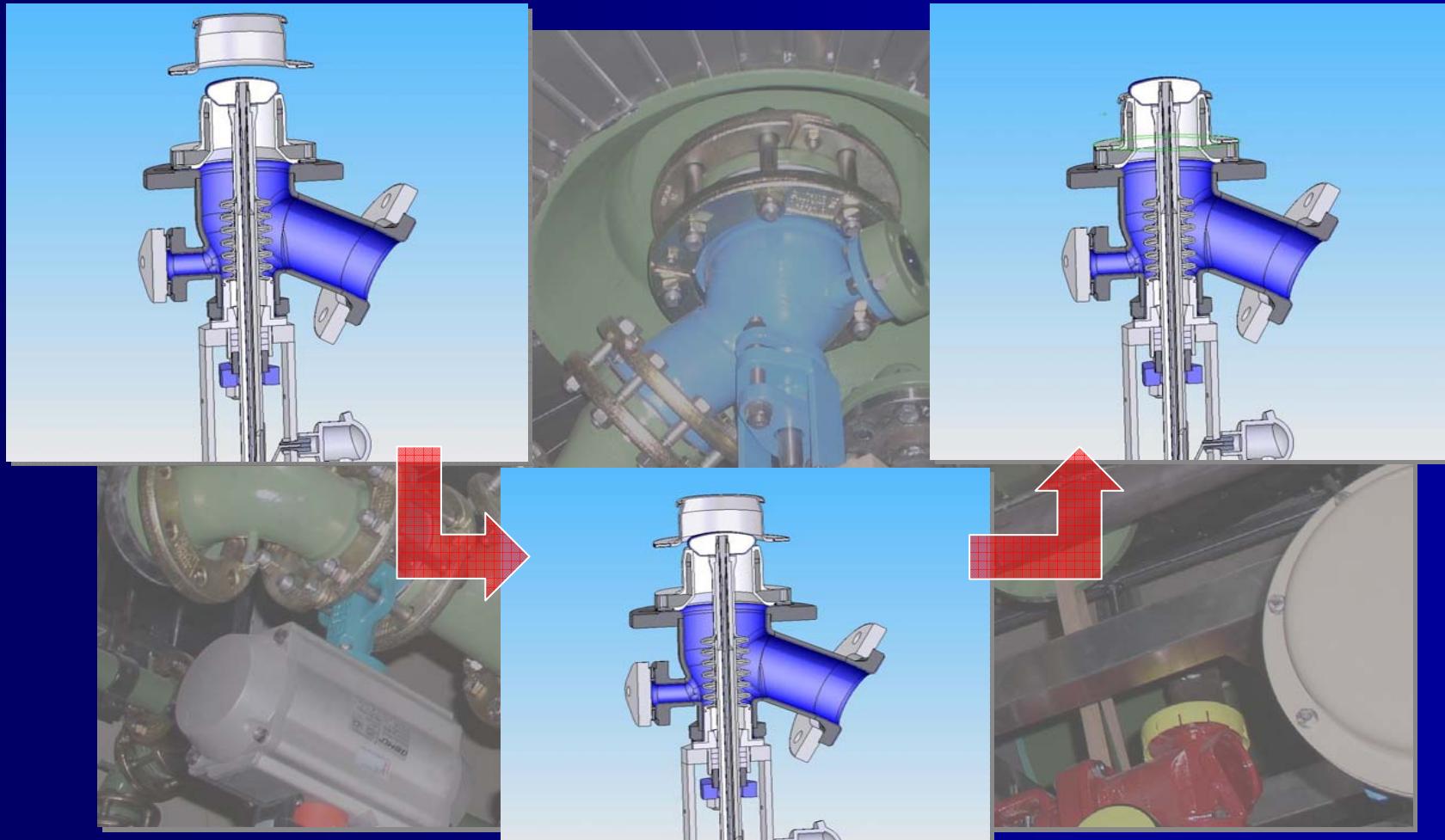
Valve seat

- Compensation of enamel-typical tolerances at the container outlet (cylindrical, DN 80, 100, 150) by a separated gasket element connected with variable O-ring diameter

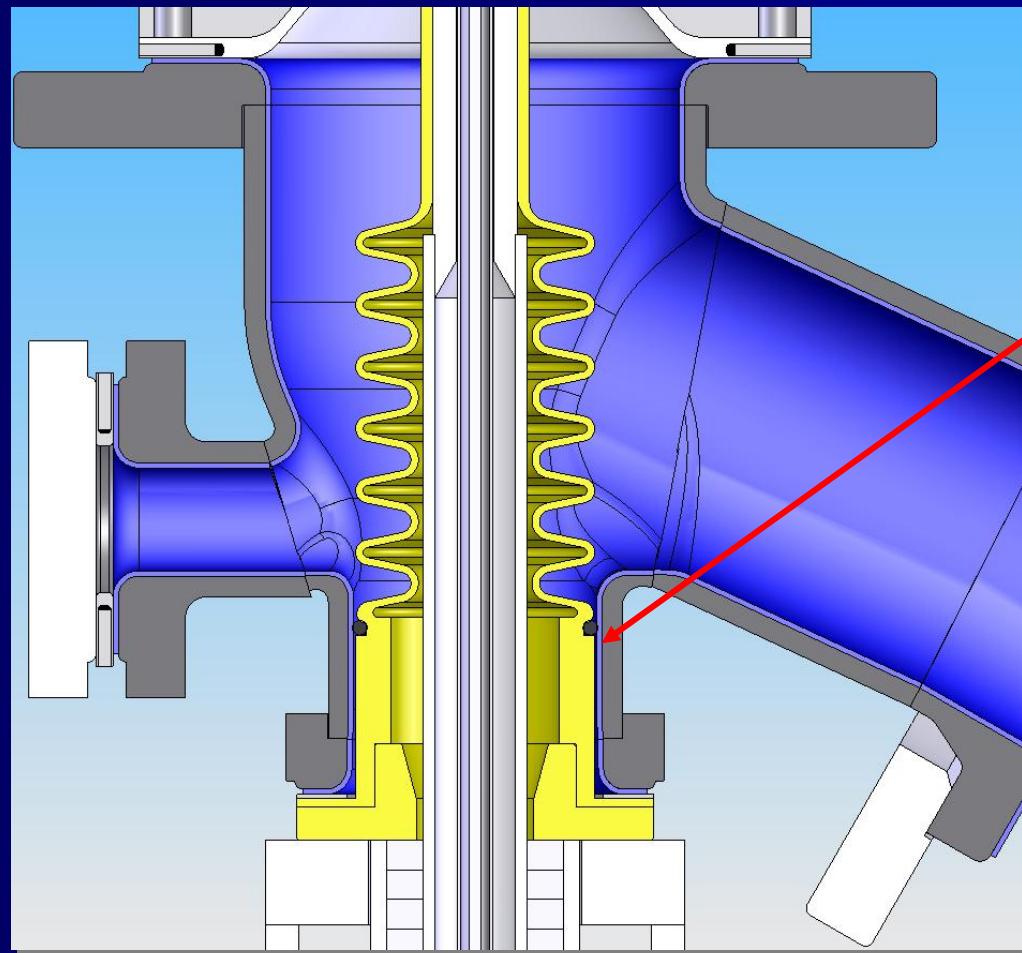


- Radial spread of the outer sealing caused by the assembling of the conical sealing body

Assembling steps



Bellow design



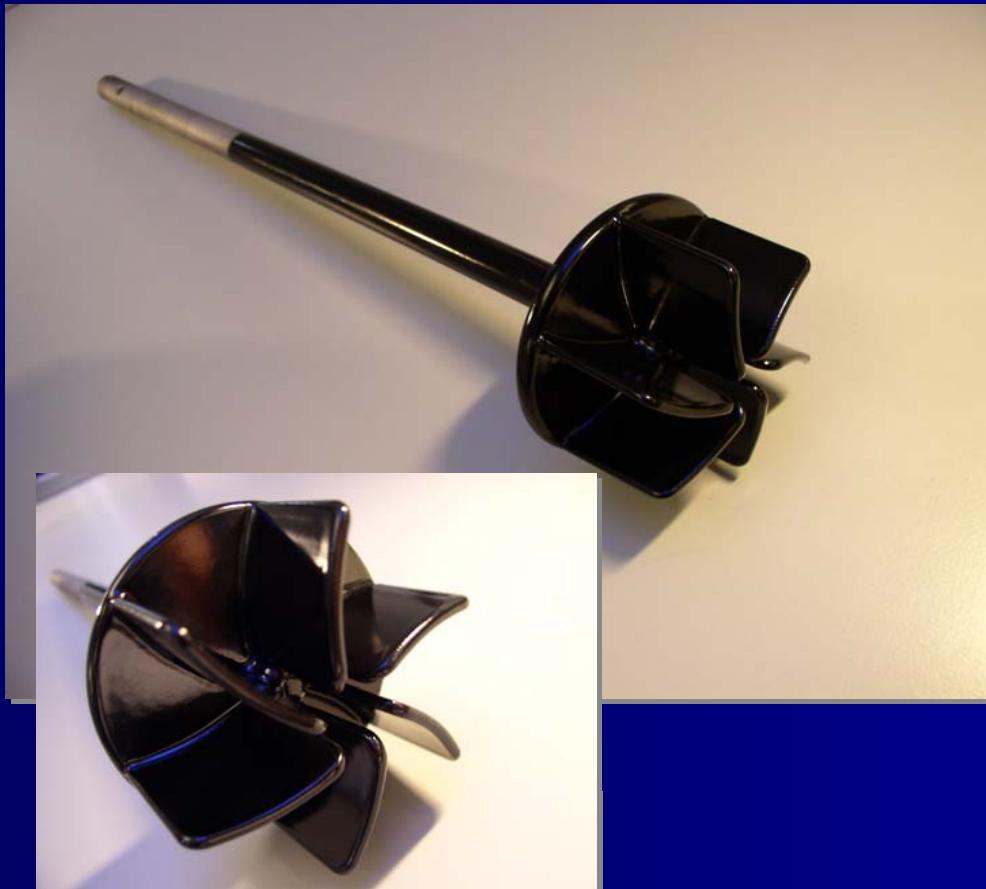
- intension: reduces dead storage volume
- O-ring sealing possible by circular grinding of the enamel surface

Potable water distribution

- Absperrschieber,
Formstücke
- Traditionell innen
emailliert
- Neuentwicklung
Komplett-Emaillierung
- Anpassung Emailresistenz
gegen aggressive Boden-
qualitäten
- Vermeidung von
Schnittstellenfehlern aus
unterschiedlichen
Beschichtungssystemen



Solder technology



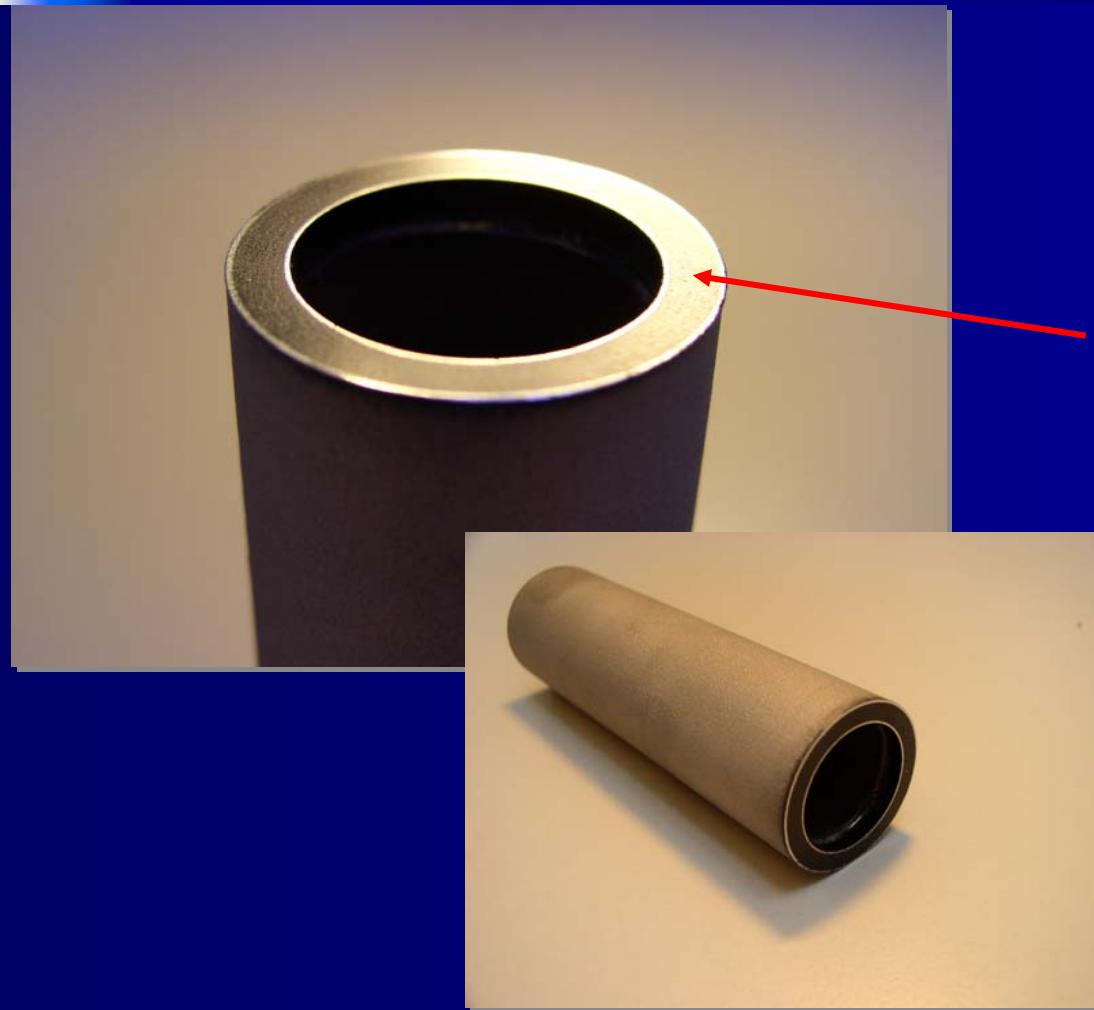
Impeller pump

- SnAgCu-solder, legally obligated lead-free European Community 1.7.2006
- Solder-temperature up to 280°C
- Hotspots cause recent higher local temperatures
- Combined flow abrasion depends on pump speed of 500/min

Solder technology



Counterpart of an axial slide seal ring



Prototype

- Food technology
- 30 x 120 mm
- Enamelling frontal area
- Manufacturing steps:
 - mechanical treatment,
 - enamelling,
 - fine grinding

Electrical Insulation



Liquid level sensor,
requirements on insulation
and other electrophysical
features

Enamelling of nickel based alloys



High acid resistant
enamelled
component of a ball
valve, HHC 22

Sterile union in enamelled quality



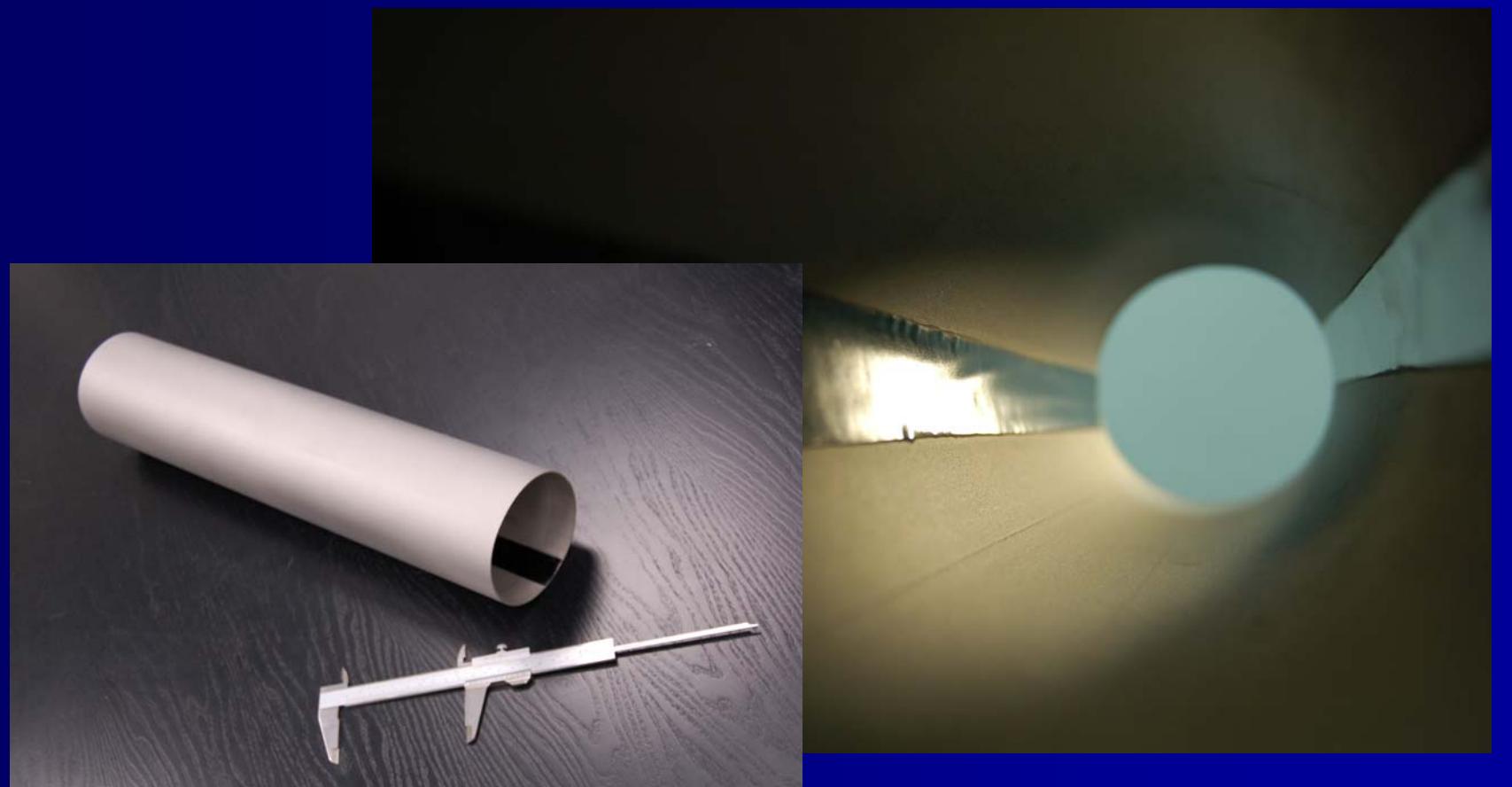
Flange connection
system for
pharmaceutical
production plants

Basic material high-
grade stainless steel,
inside enameled

Different components enamelled



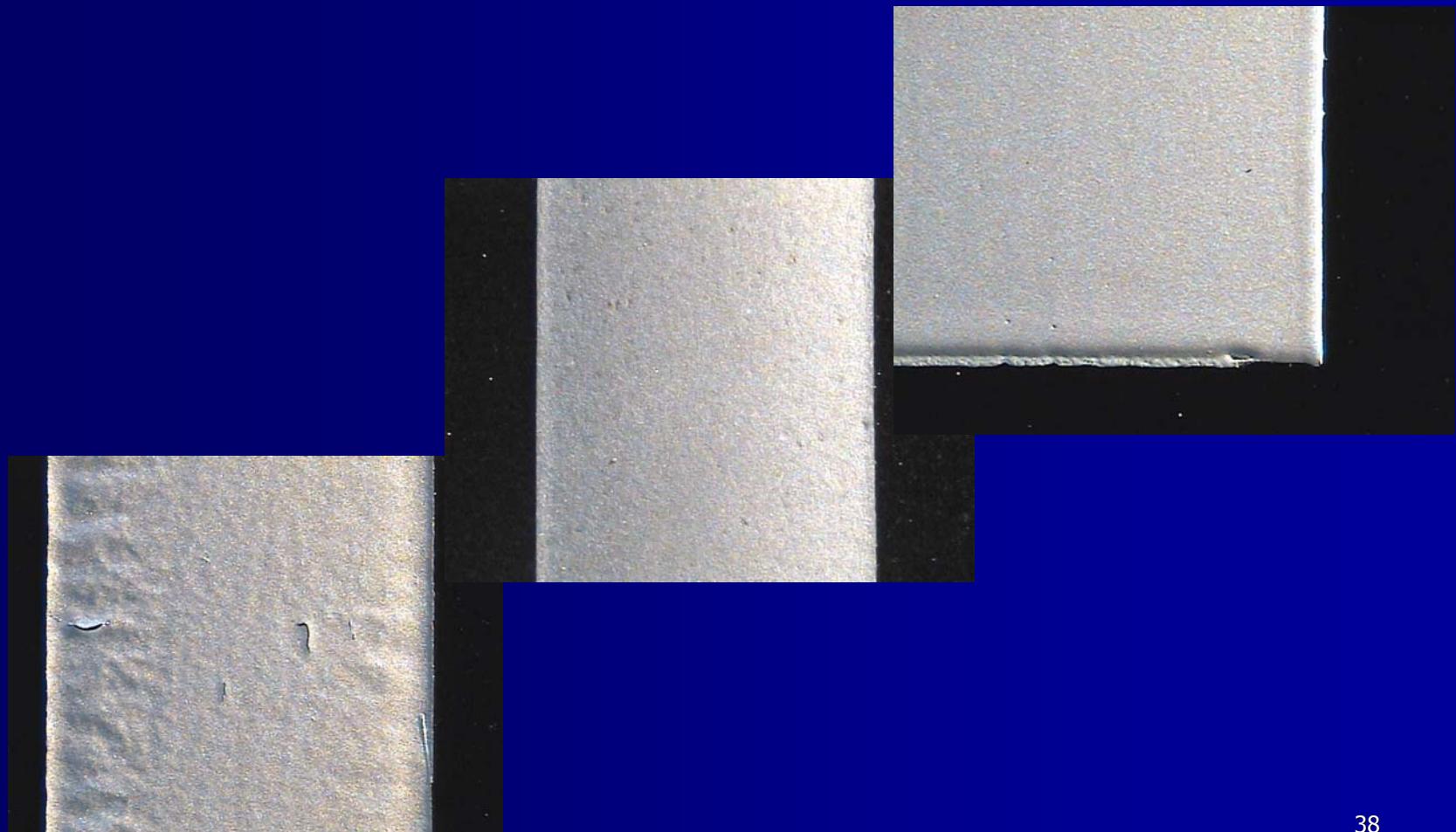
Prototype enamel coated steel pipe



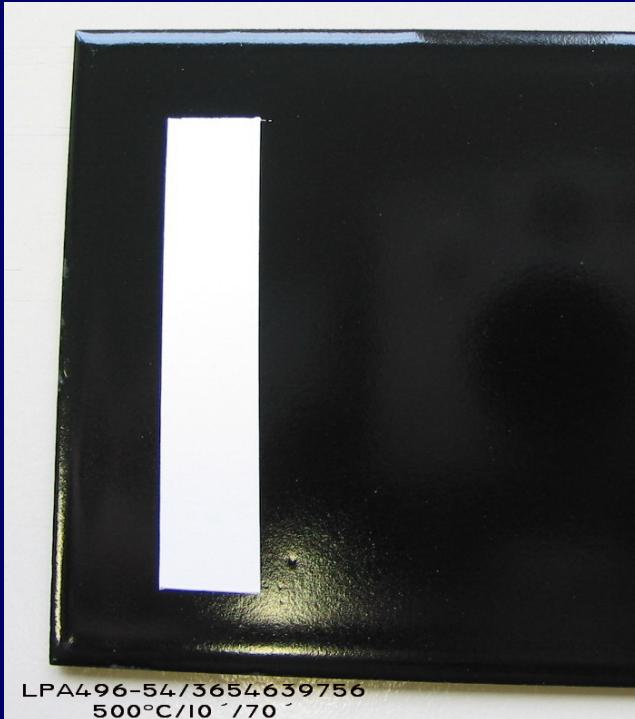
Prototype enamel coated steel pipe



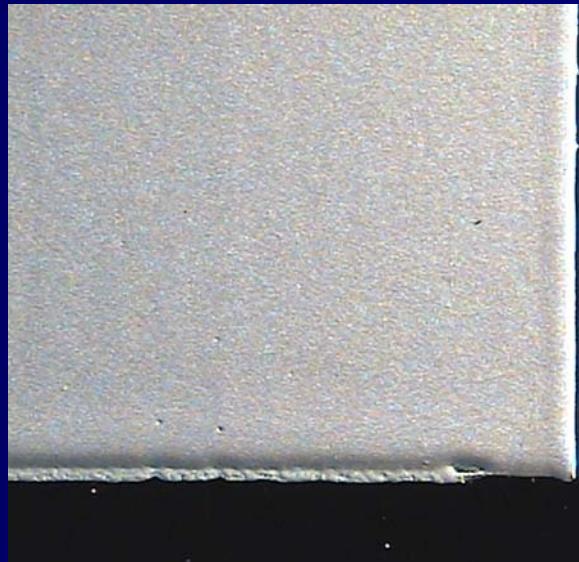
Application of different types of conducting paste Heraeus



Application of Different types of conducting paste Heraeus



Application of Different types of conducting paste Heraeus



Definition of requirements

- Geometry
 - thickness, wideness
- Surface
 - Smoothness,
 - cleanliness of the enamel-free area
- Electrical features
- Vacuum features
- Connection, flanges
- Production
-

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