

WELDING METHOD AND APPARATUS

This invention relates to a repairing method with welding, a welding method, and a welding apparatus for a metal member. This invention can be applied to correct the sizes of many kinds of metal equipment (hereinafter referred to as a metal member), such as metal molds for plastic jet molding or blow molding, metal molds for rubber molding, metal molds for die casting, metal molds for glass molding, or metal molds for press forming. In addition, this invention can be applied to repair or modify a relatively minute collapse or flaw part of such a metal member.

In a general process to manufacture a new metal mold in a metal mold factory, there are usual problems as follows:

a) The metal member is over scrapped in a cutting process by a numerical control machine tool, such as a milling machine, with an input mistake. It is over scrapped by a manual machine tool with a careless mistake. It is over scrapped in a manual process with a file.

b) The metal member is damaged or pitted by secondary discharge (arc discharge) during electric discharge.

c) A beaten mark, recession or flaw is caused on the metal member by dropping a hammer or a tool to the metal member or by hitting the metal member with the tool. They are caused by a careless mistake resulting from complex procedures, busyness, or a lack of skill.

d) It is necessary to modify a thickness of a resin in a product evaluation by a test molding or to make a thickness of the resin to be thick in order to prevent flash from appearing.

e) An inner corner is curved in order to modify or change a design, or a height of the metal member is increased in order to change a scale thereof.

There are following problems in a molding or casting factory using metal molds for plastic molding or rubber molding, metal molds for die casting, or press metal molds.

f) The resin comes in a parting line of the metal mold. Thus, the parting line may become hollow after the forming process is performed several tens or hundreds of times.

g) A cavity, core, gnawn portion or the like may be gnawn or worn out during the forming process. The flaw may

In other words, it is necessary frequently to repair, correct or modify the metal member relatively finely in the factory as follows:

(1) It is necessary to repair the abrasion, obtuseness, or collapse of the parting line of the metal mold.

(2) It is necessary to repair the abrasion, obtuseness, or collapse of a corner of an edge portion and a triangular portion.

(3) A gnawn flaw of a sliding portion should be repaired.

(4) A pin hole should be repaired.

(5) It is necessary to repair an under-cut, flaw, blow hole, and pit after . argon arc spot welding.

(6) A corner should be modified when it is redesigned to be curved.

(7) It is needed to repair the gnawn flaw, an edge loss of a core pin or an ejector pin and to increase a height of it partly.

(8) It is necessary to repair the gnawn part of the metal molds for the rubber molding and the blow molding and

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a flaw of a driving pin.

(9) It is needed to repair a gnaw , a pushed cut, and a butt portion.

(10) It is necessary to repair a loss of a raised core having a thin thickness.

(11) It is needed to repair a metal mold whose edge is a sharp knife shape.

The metal molds for the plastic molding or rubber molding, the metal molds for the die casting, or the press metal molds are very useful in many kinds of industrial fields for mass production, high quality, and uniformity of industrial products. Expensive machine tools and operators are needed to make the metal molds. Moreover, the metal mold should be manually ground by skilled workers and requires many hands. Thus, the metal mold is expensive and needs many days to make. For example, a cheap metal mold may be one million yen and a large metal mold or a precise metal mold may be fifty million yen. In the case of a manufacturing line of automobiles that needs products formed by the metal molds, motorcars should be manufactured in accordance with the schedule and a lot of penalties are incurred when the manufacturing line stops. If the metal mold cannot be used because of small flaw or crash, the manufacturing plan may be damaged and so

be incurred. There is a high necessity in repairing the metal mold. This is a problem awaiting solution.

In a prior art, argon arc spot welding is generally used to repair the over scrapped in the manufacturing process of the metal mold, to change the design or to modify it. However, there are following problems in the repair by the argon arc spot welding. First, since the arc temperature of the argon arc spot welding is high, such as 6000-8000 degrees C, the welded metal may shrink. Thus, a shrinkage problem may occur, i.e., a boundary between a heat affected portion and the welded metal or the bonded peripheral area becomes hollow. There are many kinds of "shrinkage" sizes. In general, the "shrinkage" is 1-4 mm in width and 1/100-5/100 mm in depth. Since the metal mold in the molten pool produces gas by itself and the argon gas and air are captured in the molten pool, a blow hole and pit may occur in the welded metal. In addition, the metal mold may be changed in shape and color by adding heat to the metal mold. Under-cut may occur frequently.

Second, an argon torch occupies a space, so that it may be impossible to weld a small area and build-up welding may be very difficult at the inner corner. When the edge or flaw of the core pin is welded, the heat effect may bend the whole core pin and the peripheral part having no relation to the build-up welding may be bent or change in color. Even if the color changed product is ground, a pattern based on

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the metal organization change is added to the plastic product. The formed product looks bad and product value is reduced. The argon arc spot welding has many disadvantages, i.e., this welding is difficult if a worker is not skilled; a metal mold part, such as the core pin, and a fine ridge-line (rib), such as the parting line, melt and are lost at high temperature; a heat effected portion and a relieving portion are brittle because of the high temperature; and the finishing is difficult because an excessive portion of the welding is large.

A repair by silver brazing is relatively simple and the deposition characteristic is good. However, the silver brazing cannot be used to deposit the metal mold material. The silver brazing material is soft, so that a flaw may occur by hitting. Moreover, it is not durable. When the whole metal mold should be heated by the gas, the metal mold may change in shape and color. All the braze may melt when executing the second brazing.

Build-up plating is proper to repair a large area. However, this build-up plating needs a long time and is not practical. Metal mold material cannot be plated. In addition, the deposition is weak, and it is easy to separate the plate. The plate liquid corrodes the metal mold and is a danger for the human body.

beater mechanism is

parting line by beating the metal mold with a chisel. This manner is useful at the first step. However, the technique cannot be used again and is not suitable for treating hard material and hardening material. The beater mechanism limits a part to be processed and depends on personal skill. The part hit by the chisel becomes thin and it is not durable.

A repair method by inserting die is reliable and has an advantage that a material can be changed when needing strength. However, it takes a long time to repair. When a flaw is made on a cavity (or the product surface), a boundary of the inset die material appears on the product surface. Thus, it may not be used.

It would therefore be desirable to be able to provide a repair method with welding wherein welding power is strong and a repaired part is durable and is difficult to be separated. The durability should ideally be equal to or better than that of the metal member.

It would also be desirable to be able to provide a repair method with welding and a welding method that do not affect a portion of a metal member adjacent to a welded portion by heat. There is no blow hole, pit, undercut, shrinkage, color change or the like in the portion repaired by the welding. The welded portion is

Corrosion

It would also be desirable to be able to provide a repair method with welding or a welding method that can weld in a relatively short time, does not melt and lose a metal member, needs less unnecessary welding metal, is simple in finishing, and allows manual finishing.

It would also be desirable to be able to provide a repair method with welding and a welding method that is simple in process, is easy to start the welding, and does not require a skilled worker.

preferably, anybody can weld and does not require know-how, such as a remaining heat process, that the skilled worker can do. Ideally, one can repair a cavity (or a surface of a formed product) with the welding without a repaired mark.

It would also be desirable to be able to provide a primary electrode for a welding that can attach welding powder of a necessary volume to a portion to be repaired with the welding and facilitates the welding process. This would improve the efficiency of the welding process.

According to a repair method for a metal member with welding, of this invention a secondary

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connected to the metal member to be repaired. A thin sheet type welding material (e.g. about 0.1 - 0.2 mm thick) or a fine welding powder of a proper volume is provided on a part of the metal member to be repaired. A primary electrode presses the welding material or the welding powder at a spot or a line to the metal member so as to electrically conduct to the metal member. A large current pulse (e.g. 300 - 1500 amperes) flows through the minute conductive portion (e.g. for 1/1000 - 4/1000 seconds) to form a minute line or spot nugget on the metal member. By repeating the welding operation that the primary electrode is pressed to the welding material and the current is intermittently applied, the plural nuggets are arranged in sequence or overlapped for the spot, line or plane type build-up welding at the necessary area of the part to be repaired. After that, the build-up welded part (padded part) is ground or polished to accomplish a desired plane or shape.

In a welding method proper to the repair method with the welding, a secondary electrode is connected to a metal member to be welded. A thin sheet type welding material (e.g. 0.1 - 0.2 mm thick) or fine welding powder of a proper volume is provided on a part of the metal member to be welded. A primary electrode presses the welding material or the welding powder at a spot or a line to the metal member so as to electrically conduct to the metal member. A large current pulse (e.g. 300 - 1500 amperes) flows through the

form a minute line or spot nugget on the metal member. In addition, the primary electrode is pressed to the welding material and a pulse current is applied intermittently. The primary electrode is moved slightly toward the welding direction. The necessary welding material or the welding powder is supplied and the plural nuggets are arranged in sequence or overlapped for the spot, line or plane type build-up welding at the necessary area.

A welding apparatus, which is proper to the welding repair method and the welding method, comprises a secondary electrode electrically connected to a metal member to be welded, a thin sheet type welding material (e.g. 0.1 - 0.2 mm thick) or fine welding powder of a proper volume that is provided on a part of a metal member to be welded, a primary electrode of pressing a welding material or welding powder at a spot or a line to the metal member so as to electrically conduct to the metal member, and a power supply for flowing a large current pulse (e.g. 300 - 1500 amperes) between the secondary and primary electrodes (e.g. for 1/1000 - 1/1000 seconds).

According to a preferred method using a welding powder, of the present invention, a secondary electrode is connected to a metal member to be welded. A fine welding powder of a proper volume is heaped up on a part of the metal member to be welded. One pole of a taper magnet approaches the

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powder stands up along a focused magnetic line of force based on the magnet. The stood welding powder is pressed along a fine spot or a line to the metal member by a primary electrode so as to electrically conduct to the metal member. A large current pulse of 300 - 1500 amperes flows through the conductive portion during a short time of 1/1000 - 4/1000 seconds to form a minute line or spot nugget on the metal member. In addition, the primary electrode is pressed to the welding powder and the pulse current is applied intermittently. The primary electrode and the magnet are moved slightly toward the welding direction. The necessary welding powder is supplied and the plural nuggets are arranged in sequence or overlapped for the spot, line or plane type build-up welding at the necessary area.

In the primary electrode proper to the repair method, the welding method, or the welding apparatus using the welding powder according to the present invention, a permanent magnet or an electromagnet is provided at a portion to be welded with the welding powder. Non-magnetic material is used except for the portion of the primary electrode for welding with the welding powder.

According to a welding theory of the present invention, the following may be conjectured. When the large pulse current flows instantaneously through the welding material the welding powder provided

generated by the large current conduction shock of the high density. Simultaneously, Joule heat is produced instantaneously to melt locally the welding material or the welding powder and only the fine conductive welding material or the welding powder of the metal of the metal member touching the primary electrode. Thus, the nugget (melt and solidified portion = small build-up welded portion) is strongly attached to the metal member by the coupling of atoms of the metal. In other words, when resistance heat is generated at a location of the metal member and the welding material or the welding powder instantaneously and the temperature of the welding material or the welding powder reaches the melting point of the metal, the nugget may be formed by the atom coupling as the full-fusion pressure welding with the discharge phenomenon. We cannot find another theory of welding the different metals. A fine spot type nugget (having 0.2 - 1.0 mm diameter) is formed by a single short pulse of 1/1000 - 4/1000 seconds. The heat produced locally at this time is a very high temperature but it is instantaneous. Moreover, the heat capacity of whole mass of the metal member is very large and can be taken to be infinite but the produced heat at the welding spot is so small as to be negligible. Thus, the peripheral area is not affected by the heat and the color of the metal member does not change.

Welded metal (nugget), e.g. 0.6 - 1.0 mm diameter and 0.2 mm thick.

melting spot of the primary electrode and such small nuggets are arranged in sequence or overlapped as multi-layer. Thus, the build-up welding of a predetermined height is possible at a desired area. After the welding, the unnecessary portion of the padded part is cut and ground to repair the small flaw of the metal member to the original condition. A welding power of the welding repaired metal is strong, durable and cannot be separated. A durable alloy similar to the metal member can be welded and the repaired condition may be perfect. All the heat can be absorbed to the metal member because of the minute line or spot type welding, and the heat does not affect the peripheral area of the welded portion. Thus, the blow hole, pit, under-cut and shrinkage do not appear at the welding repaired portion. Since chemicals are not used, the metal member does not corrode and change in color and the human body can be safe. The welded area is small, so that the welding can be accomplished in a short time. Any unnecessary welded metal is small and the welding is done locally, so that it is easy to grind and finish it. In addition, the manual finishing is easy. The welding preparation is simple and the welding operation can be started soon after the preparation. This invention does not need the skilled worker for the welding and anybody can weld. Know-how, such as the pre-heating of the metal member, that can be done by the skilled worker is unnecessary. Since this invention can repair a small default of an expensive metal old need

based on many kinds of causes, and the repaired metal mold can be used, this invention is less expensive in an industrial field and aids daily works.

Assuming that the metal member is magnetic and the welding powder provided on the position to be welded is magnetic, when the magnet approaches them from the outside, the metal member and the welding powder are magnetized by a mutual magnetic introduction effect. The fine welding powder is attracted to the surface of the metal member and stands on the surface of the metal member along the magnetic line of force based on the magnet. In repairing the obtuseness or the rib of the triangular corner, when the sharply tapered pole (N pole or S pole) of the magnet approaches the portion to be repaired, the welding powder stands along the corner or the rib and the welding powder does not run out. Thus, it is easy and certain to keep down the welding powder to the metal member by the primary electrode. The welding process is effective. It is accomplished to form the effective nugget and to make the nuggets to be arranged in sequence or be overlapped.

In the welding method and the welding repair method of the invention using the welding powder, since the welding powder does not contain impurity, the welding power of the welded repair metal is strong. Moreover, it is durable and is not separated. It can weld the alloy having a durability equal to or more than the original metal.

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metal member may be perfect. The welding powder excluding the impurity can be used, so that the work efficiency is good, the welding preparation is easy, and the welding process can be started soon. The invention does not require the skilled worker for the welding and anybody can weld easily.

In an application of the magnetic operation, assuming that the welding powder is directly attracted to the primary electrode and the permanent magnet or the electromagnet is provided at the portion to be welded, when the primary electrode approaches the magnetic welding powder, a proper volume of the welding powder is attracted to the primary electrode by the magnetic effect. When the primary electrode is moved to the portion of the metal member to be repaired by the welding, the metal member can be welded by the primary electrode. In this instance, it is not necessary to operate the magnetic to follow the primary electrode.

When the electromagnet is used as the magnet of the primary electrode, the magnetic force can be controlled electrically and the attracted volume of the welding powder can be adjusted. All the welding powder can be exfoliated from the primary electrode by turning off the power to the magnet.

In the primary electrode having the magnet

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portions thereof excluding the portion attracting the welding powder for the welding consist of a non-magnetic material, the welding powder of the necessary volume is attached only to the portion to be welded and is not attached to the other portions. Thus, the welding process is speedy and certain.

When using the primary electrode having the magnet, the welding is done by adhering the welding powder of the necessary volume directly to the primary electrode or the part of the metal member to be welded for the repair. Thus, the welding process efficiency is improved. The default of the expensive metal member can be repaired to use again.

The present invention will be understood by reference to the following detailed description. However, the following description will be made only on preferred embodiments and it is apparent for those skilled in the art that various modifications and changes can be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

This invention may best be understood by reference to the following description and the drawings of the embodiments. However, these drawings are used as terms of description and not of limitation.

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Figures 1A through 1C are perspective views showing processes for repairing an obtuseness of a corner of a metal member with welding;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a method of welding the obtuseness of the metal member corner by a welding material of a thin sheet;

Figure 3A through 3D are plane views showing the processes of welding the obtuseness of the metal member corner with the thin sheet type welding material;

Figures 4A and 4B are circuit diagrams of a power supply;

Figure 5 is a front view of a primary electrode;

Figure 6 is a perspective view showing a method of welding a rib of the metal member with the thin sheet type welding material;

Figures 7A through 7D are plane views showing the processes of welding the rib of the metal member with the thin sheet type welding material;

Figures 8A through 8C are front views showing a method of the welding repair for a pin hole occurred at the metal member;

Figures 9A through 9D are front views showing a method of welding the pin hole or a V-notched flaw of the metal member by using the thin sheet type welding material;

Figures 10A through 10C are front views showing the processes of a multi-layer build welding by using the thin sheet type welding material;

Figures 11A through 11C are front views showing

member;

Figure 12 is a front view showing a welding repair method for an inner corner of the metal member;

Figure 13 is a front view showing a method of welding repair for a raised portion of the metal member by using the thin sheet type welding material;

Figure 14 is a perspective view showing a process of welding an obtuseness of the metal member corner by using the welding powder;

Figures 15A through 15D are plane views showing processes of welding the obtuseness of the metal member corner by using the welding powder;

Figure 16 is a perspective view showing how to weld the rib of the metal member by using the welding powder;

Figures 17A through 17D are front views explaining processes of welding the rib of the metal member by using the welding powder;

Figure 18 is a side view explaining a method of welding a pin hole of the metal member by using the welding powder;

Figure 19 is a front view showing a method of welding repair for an inner corner of the metal member by using the welding powder;

Figure 20 is a front view showing a method of welding repair for a rising portion of the metal member by using the welding powder;

Figure 21 is a perspective view of a primary electrode including a magnet;

Figure 22 is a magnified view of the magnet portion;

Figure 23 is a cross sectional view of the primary electrode;

Figures 24A and 24B are front views of another embodiment of the primary electrode, a part of which is cut; and

Figures 25 and 26 are perspective views for explaining how to weld the corner and the rib of the metal member by using the primary electrode including the magnet.

Referring to Figures 1A through 1C, Figure 1A illustrates a triangle apex corner 3 of a metal member 1 to be repaired because of abrasion, obtuseness, or collapse. Figure 1B shows a condition where build-up welding 6 is done as a sufficient mass at the part to be repaired. Figure 1C shows a condition where an excessively padded metal (excessive part of the build-up welding) is worn away by a tool, such as a grinder or a scraper, and is ground by the grinder or a file to recover the corner 11 of the triangle apex.

Figure 2 is a perspective view for explaining the build-up welding method at the corner of the triangle apex.

Figures 3A through 3D illustrate how to use a primary electrode 5 of the build-up welding method. A square bar (or a flat plane) as shown in Figure 2 is proper to the primary electrode 5 in the build-up welding for the corner of the triangle apex. The weld

having a thickness of 0.2 mm and a width of 5 mm. This welding material 4 is provided on the part to be repaired at 45 degrees with it. The primary electrode 5 touches the welding material 4 along a minute line. First, the primary electrode 5 temporarily welds (track welding) a spot part A for the positioning. Second, the primary electrode 5 is moved upward, downward, left-direction and right-direction as shown in Figures 3A through 3D where a pressure applied to the welding material 4 may be human power. The minute line or spot type welding operation is repeated for the build-up welding by arranging plural nuggets in sequence and overlapping the nuggets. If a thickness of the padded part (the build-up welded part) is not sufficient, the welding material 4 is bent or another welding material is further applied and the primary electrode 5 presses the welding material to overlap the nuggets.

Figures 4A and 4B illustrate a power supply apparatus used in the build-up welding. In the lower right part of Figure 4A, a tapered cone shaped primary electrode 5 is shown where the end of the primary electrode 5 is a small circle having a semidiameter of 0.2 - 0.5 mm in order to increase a current density at the end of the primary electrode 5, to press the thin sheet type welding material 4 to the metal member 1 along the minute line or the small spot and to make a limited current path. The primary electrode may be, for example, an alloy of silver and tungsten (or boron).

diameter of about 3 mm or 5 mm and a length of about 50 mm. Although copper has a characteristic of adhering to and melting with the metal member, copper is not proper for the primary electrode. Since the primary electrode may become the alloy of the nugget, the material not proper to the alloy cannot be used. Figure 5 shows a manual type primary electrode 5 wherein the electrode is inserted to an end of an electrode holder 8 of insulating material, such as hard rubber, and is fixed by a set screw 9. The end of the primary electrode 5 may be ground by the grinder or the file before the usage or during the usage in order to form the useful shape. The primary electrode 5 is connected to a primary side of the power supply apparatus through a line 10 and the electrode holder 8.

A secondary electrode 2 is connected to a secondary side of the power supply apparatus. This secondary electrode is connected electrically to the metal member 1 by attaching to the metal member 1 or provided on the lower surface of the metal member 1.

The material of the thin sheet type welding material 4 depends on the material of the metal member 1. If the metal member is steel, the welding material may be an alloy of iron and nickel because this alloy has a good welding characteristic. If the metal member is steel or stainless steel, welding material of stainless steel may be proper. These welding material

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and cheap. The welding material 4 is prepared by a rolling mill by using such material. The welding material may be 0.1 - 0.2 mm in thickness and about 5 mm in width. In a special usage, it may be about 30 mm in width and 100 mm in length. If the welding material is thin, it can be effective in usage and welding even if the current is low. For example, welding material 0.1 mm in thickness can be used for the welding process when the current value is about 300 amperes. However, about 0.2 mm thickness may be proper to obtain the nugget having enough thickness by considering the current value and the welding characteristic. Copper and aluminum cannot be used for the welding even if the metal member 1 is conductive. Beryllium, copper alloy, aluminum alloy, steel, and stainless steel may be better for a main material. Hard metal can be welded to steel having a nitride processed surface and to hard metal. The part of the metal member 1 to be welded should be pre-processed by previously removing rust, oil, and impurities.

In the power supply apparatus in Figure 4A, an AC line of 100 volts is used as a source. When a power switch 13 is turned on, the welding is available. When a welding operator turns on a foot switch 12 once, one conduction (one pulse) welding is done. A welding voltage is adjusted by a voltage adjuster 14 within a range between AC 0 volt and 10 volts. When the foot switch 12 is turned on once, a solid state relay 15 changes

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that, a thyristor (SCR) 16 starts the discharge operation. Then, a large current (300 - 1500 amperes) flows through a secondary section of a transformer 17 at a low voltage and it further flows from the primary electrode 5 to the secondary electrode 2 immediately for the welding. A pulse current waveform flowing immediately through the primary electrode 5 is shown in Figure 4A wherein the conduction period ($1/1000 - 4/1000$ seconds) and the current value (300 - 1500 amperes) have an inverse proportion relation. When the foot switch 12 is on continuously, the charge and discharge operations are done intermittently to execute the continuous welding. The intermittent period may be adjusted by a timer 18 within a range of 0.3 - 1.5 seconds. The reference number 19 in Figure 4A represents a control and display section of the power supply apparatus. This power supply apparatus is compact and light. When repairing manually the metal member 1 with the welding, the primary electrode 5 is mounted to the electrode holder 8 as shown in Figure 5 and the line 10 is connected to the power supply apparatus via a socket 20. The thin sheet type welding material 4 is provided on the part of the metal member 1 to be repaired. The worker holds the electrode holder 8 and presses the end of the primary electrode 5 to the welding material 4 strongly. Then, the foot switch 12 of the power supply apparatus is turned on and the large current pulse of 300 - 1000 amperes is applied to form the spot type nugget on the metal member 1. The primary electrode 5 is moved forward by a pitch corresponding to the diameter of the

nugget to arrange the nuggets in series or overlap the nuggets as a multi-layer. Then, the spot, line, or plane type build-up welding having an enough thickness is done in an area or a length necessary to repair the part of the metal member. When the welding is done by a machine, the primary electrode 5 is mounted to a robot hand or the like and an automatic switch is provided at the power supply apparatus. In Figure 4B, a round bar having a flat end is used as the primary electrode 5, and the edge corner thereof presses the welding material 4 to the welding material along the minute line or spot for the welding. The end of the primary electrode 5 is rounded with a semidiameter of about 0.2 - 0.5 mm.

Figure 6 shows the welding method of repairing the rib (ridge-line) of the metal member 1. The thin sheet type welding material is attached to the metal member 1 along the rib to be repaired and the round bar of the primary electrode 5 is rolled for the welding. Figures 7A through 7D illustrate the movement and the angle of the primary electrode 5 by viewing from a side. About half of the thin sheet type welding material 4 is welded to one surface (an upper surface in the drawings) of the rib line and then the other half of the welding material 4 is welded to the other surface (left surface of the drawings) by moving the Primary electrode 5 as shown in Figures 7A through 7D. Thus, the build-up welding process is completed along the rib. The excessive part

worn away, ground, and finished to recover the rib of the metal member 1.

Figure 8A illustrates a damaged portion 3, such as a small V-notched flaw or a pin hole, occurring in the metal member, Figure 8B illustrates the build-up welding process 6 executed on the part to be repaired, and Figure 8C shows the recovered condition by wearing away the excessively padded metal portion.

Figures 9A through 9D illustrate the build-up welding process for the small pin hole less than 1 mm diameter or the V-notched flaw in detail. In Figure 9A, the welding material 4 is bent similarly to the V shape of the V-shaped part 3 to be repaired and the bent welding material is positioned at the part 3 to be repaired. The primary electrode 5 presses the welding material and welds it. In Figures 9B through 9D, the welding operation is continued from one side of the V-notched flaw to the other side thereof by using the welding material. The welding materials are overlapped to obtain the thickness of the build-up welding material necessary to the repair of the V-notched flaw. The mass of the nuggets 6 is struck with a hammer to thicken the metal texture. Then, the excessive part is worn away, ground, and finished similarly to the above discussed embodiment. A mirror surface repair is possible.

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Figures 10A through 10C illustrate the welding repair method by the multi-layer of the plates, wherein a full line shows a small round electrode 5 standing vertically and a two-dot line shows a round bar electrode 5' that is rolled. In the welding by the vertical stood small round electrode 5, the end of the electrode 5 repeats to be moved forward by a small pitch for the welding of the continuous nuggets. In the welding with the inclined electrode 5', the electrode is rolled to continue the welding. After completing the welding of the first layer of the welding material 4, the second and third layers of the welding material 4 are overlapped and welded such that the nuggets are overlapped. Every time when the welding material 4 is welded, the irregular surface thereof is processed to be flat by a file and then the next layer of the welding material 4 is overlapped. It is preferred that the first layer is welded by the small round electrode 5 standing vertically and the second and after layers are welded by rolling the round bar electrode 5'.

Figures 11A through 11C show how to repair by welding a part of the flat surface that is over cut or ground as shown in Figure 11A. In order to repair the part 3 to be repaired, this part is ground by about 0.1 mm (Figure 11B), the welding material 4 is padded thereto, and the part is welded by moving the primary electrode 5 (Figure 11C). Another welding material 4' is attached to the boundary to

away, ground, and finished to completely the recovery.

Figure 12 shows a way how to repair the inner corner of the metal member 1 by the welding for the radius process. The welding material 4 is previously bent to form a predetermined angle and it is attached to the inner corner. The end of the primary electrode 5 is sharp and is pressed to the welding material 4 strongly for the welding. A thin round line type welding material having a diameter of 0.2 - 0.5 mm is used to repair with the welding.

Figure 13 illustrates how to repair to increase a height of a narrow rising wall 1' that is produced sometimes in a metal mold or the like. The welding material 4 is padded on the end of the rising wall 1' and the round electrode 5 is rolled for the welding. After the welding, the excessive part of the welded portion is worn away, ground, and finished to complete the repair similarly to the above discussed embodiments.

Figure 14 is a perspective view to explain the build-up welding process at the triangle apex of the metal member 1 by using welding powder 40 and a magnet piece 7. Figures 15A through 15D shows how to move and use the primary electrode 5 in the build-up welding. The illustrated round primary electrode 5 is proper to repair the corner or the triangle apex. The fine welding powder 40 of the proper volume is

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repaired as shown in Figure 14. When the welding powder 4 and one pole (S or N pole) of the tapered magnet piece 7 approach the corner of the metal member 1 wherein the magnet piece is right angles with the corner, the magnetic welding powder 40 stands at the corner of the metal member 1 along the magnetic line of force. The primary electrode 5 is positioned between the magnet piece 7 and the metal member 1 at 45 degrees. This electrode rolls upward, downward, right and left directions. The welding powder 40 is padded to the part to be repaired along the minute line or spots and is welded repeatedly. The build-up welding is done by arranging the minute line or spot type nuggets in series and overlapping them as the multi-layer. If the thickness of the build-up welded part is not sufficient, additional welding powder 40 of the proper volume is provided and the nuggets are overlapped for the welding.

The material of the welding powder 40 may depend on the material of the metal member 1. If the metal member 1 is steel, powder of iron and nickel alloy has a good welding characteristic. If the metal member is steel or stainless steel, welding powder of stainless steel is proper. Since stainless steel is not magnetic, it is not proper to use the magnet. Such material of the welding powder is commercially available and cheap. The grain size of the welding powder may be about 150 - 320 mesh by grain processing such a material. The small grain of the welding powder is better.

the good welding characteristic appears. Since the sufficient thickness of the nugget is required, 200 mesh of the grain size may be proper by reference to the current value and the welding characteristic. Even if the material of the metal member is conductive, copper and aluminum are not available to be welded. Beryllium, copper alloy, aluminum alloy, steel, and stainless steel may be better for a main material. When the metal member is non-magnetic stainless steel, the magnet cannot be used. Welding powder of hard metal can be welded to steel having a nitride processed surface and to hard metal. The part of the metal member to be welded should be pre-processed by previously removing metal, oil, and impurities.

The power supply apparatus shown in Figure 4A can be used to apply a current to the primary electrode and the secondary electrode for the welding method using such a welding powder. When the welding repair is manually done, the welding powder of the proper volume is piled up on the part of the metal member to be repaired and the worker holds the electrode holder to press the end of the primary electrode to the welding powder 40 strongly. The foot switch of the power supply apparatus is turned on to initiate the large current pulse of 300 - 1000 amperes in order to form the spot type nuggets on the metal member. In another case, the primary electrode is moved forward by a pitch corresponding to the diameter of the nugget to arrange the nuggets in series or overlap the

30.

for the spot, line, or plane type build-up welding of the necessary thickness at the part to be repaired. When the welding is done by a machine, the primary electrode is mounted to a robot hand or the like and an automatic switch is provided at the power supply apparatus.

Figure 16 illustrates an example how to repair the rib line of the metal member 1 with the welding by using the welding powder and the magnet. The fine welding powder 40 of the proper volume is piled up on the rib of the metal member 1 to be repaired. The magnet piece approaches the rib so that the welding powder stands up concentrically. The concentrated welding powder is pressed to the rib of the metal member along the minute line or spots by the primary electrode 5, or the primary electrode is rolled along the rib for the welding. Figures 17A through 17D illustrate the movement and the angle of the primary electrode 5 and the position of the magnet piece 7 by viewing from a side. Since the welding powder 40 is concentrated along the magnetic line of force between the magnet piece 7 and the metal member 1, the welding powder stands up along the rib portion, and it is attracted to the metal member, the powder may not drop. Since the welding powder 40 stands up concentrically, the build-up welding can be done effectively along the rib by moving the primary electrode 5 as shown in Figures 17B through 17D. After that, the excessive part of the build-up welded portion 6 is worn away, ground, and finished to recover the rib line of the

31.

Figure 18 illustrates how to repair the small part 3 of the metal member 1 to be repaired, such as a V-notched flaw or a pin hole, with the welding by using the welding powder 40. The welding powder of the proper volume is piled up on the small pin hole and the primary electrode 5 is pressed to it strongly for applying the current and welding. If the thickness of the welding of one time is not sufficient, the welding powder 4 is further piled up and the welding is repeated to overlap it. The mass of the nuggets is struck with a hammer to thicken the metal texture. Then, the excessive part is worn away, ground, and finished similarly to the above discussed embodiment. A mirror surface repair is possible.

Figure 19 shows a way how to repair with welding the inner corner of the metal member 1 by using the welding powder for the radius process. The welding powder 40 of the proper volume is piled up on the inner corner. The sharply tapered primary electrode 5 is used to press the welding powder 40 for the welding.

Figure 20 illustrates an example how to increase the height of a narrow rising portion 1' by using the welding powder 40 and the magnet, where the rising portion is needed sometimes in a metal mold or the like. The welding powder of the proper volume is piled up on the upper surface of the rising portion.

32.

powder 40 stand up concentrically. The round primary electrode 5 presses the welding powder to the rising portion 1' along the minute line or spots or the electrode is rolled for the welding. After the welding, the excessive part is worn away, ground, and finished similarly to the above discussed embodiment.

Figures 21 through 23 illustrate a primary electrode 50 including a magnet proper for the welding repair by using the fine welding powder 40. This electrode 50 is a round bar made of silver and tungsten alloy and its size is about 5 mm in diameter and about 30 mm in length. The electrode is inserted into an end of a conductor 51 and is fixed by set screws 52. The outer surface of the conductor 51 is covered by an electrode holder 53 made of an insulating material, such as hard rubber. The conductor 51 is connected to the power supply apparatus via a line 10. A magnet 54 is buried in the end of the round bar type primary electrode 50 where this end portion is used to weld the welding powder to the metal member. The size of the magnet 54 is determined so that it can attract the magnetic welding powder of the necessary volume. For example, the magnet size is 1 mm in diameter and 5 mm in length if the diameter of the primary electrode is 2 mm. The magnet size may be 2 mm in diameter and 5 mm in length if the diameter of the primary electrode is 5 mm; and this size may be 2 mm in diameter and 10 mm in length if the diameter of the primary electrode is 4 mm.

However, the size of the

33.

the above described examples and it may be 4-mm cube. The setting position and condition of the magnet 54 are not limited to the foregoing examples. When using the primary electrode 50 in which the magnet is mounted, the welding powder of the proper volume is attracted to the outer surface of the electrode if the primary electrode approaches the welding powder received in a container. When the primary electrode approaches the welding powder 40 piled up on the portion 3 of the metal member 1 to be repaired with the welding as shown in Figure 25, the powder stands up concentrically by the magnetic effect and is attached to the metal member not to scatter. Thus, the welding operation is efficient. It is not necessary to operate with another magnet.

Figures 24A and 24B show a primary electrode 60 that is more proper for repairing the rib of the metal member 1 with the welding. The size of the primary electrode 60 is about 5 mm in diameter and about 70 mm in length; the size of the magnet 61 is about 3 mm in diameter and about 30 mm in length. This magnet is mounted in the primary electrode 60. A portion of the primary electrode 60 attracting the welding powder for the welding is made of a good magnetic material 62 and the other portion is made of a lining processed non-magnetic material 63, such as copper, aluminum, or stainless steel. In repairing the rib of the metal member with the primary electrode 60 as shown in Figure 26, the necessary welding powder 40 is attracted to only the

magnetic material 62 at the outer surface of the magnet mounted in the primary electrode 60. The welding powder is not attached to the unnecessary portion. Thus, the welding job can be done certainly and speedily and the work efficiency can be improved.

Although the magnet 54 or 61 is generally a permanent magnet in each discussed embodiment, the electromagnet can be used to obtain similar advantages. Especially, if the electromagnet is used, the volume of the welding powder attracted to the primary electrode and the attracting condition can be controlled as desired by electrically adjusting the magnet power. Moreover, the welding powder drops and can be received by turning off the power.



CLAIMS: -

1. A method of repairing a metal member by welding, comprising:

connecting a secondary electrode to the metal member to be repaired;

providing a welding foil, in particular having a thickness in the range from about 0.1 to about 0.2 mm, on a part of the metal member to be repaired or piling up a fine welding powder thereon;

pressing the welding foil or welding powder against the metal member along a line or at spots, by means of a primary electrode, to achieve electrically conductive contact with the primary electrode and with the metal member;

applying a high current pulse, in particular having a current in the range from about 300 to about 1500 A and a duration in the range from about 1 to about 4 ms, through the conduction path, in order to form line or spot type nuggets on the metal member;

executing line or spot type build-up welding to a required thickness in a required area of the part to be repaired, by repeating the welding operation of pressing the primary electrode and applying the current pulse intermittently, to form a continuous nugget or overlap the nugget; and

removing material from the build-up welded part to

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obtain a desired surface or shape.

2. A method of welding a metal member, comprising:
connecting a secondary electrode to the metal member to be welded;

providing a welding foil, in particular having a thickness in the range from about 0.1 to about 0.2 mm, on a welding position of the metal member or piling up a fine welding powder thereon;

pressing the welding foil or welding powder against the metal member along a line or at spots, by means of a primary electrode, to achieve electrically conductive contact with the primary electrode and with the metal member; and

applying a high current pulse, in particular having a current in the range from about 300 to 1500A and a duration in the range from about 1 to about 4 ms, through the conduction path, in order to form line or spot type nuggets on the metal member.

3. A welding method as claimed in claim 2, further comprising the steps of:

pressing the primary electrode and applying the current pulse intermittently;

moving the primary electrode step by step in the welding proceeding direction or supplying welding foil or powder as necessary; and

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arranging a plurality of the said nuggets continuously or overlapping the said nuggets for spot, line, or plane type build-up welding of a required thickness in a required area.

4. A method of welding a metal member, comprising:
connecting a secondary electrode to a metal member to be welded;

piling up a fine welding powder on a welding position of the metal member;

making one pole of a tapered magnet approach the welding powder on the metal member in order to make the welding powder to stand up along focused lines of magnetic force due to the magnet;

pressing the welding powder against metal member along a line or at spots, by means of a primary electrode, to achieve electrically conductive contact with the primary electrode and with the metal member; and

applying a high current pulse, in particular having a current in the range from about 300 to 1500 A and a duration in the range from about 1 to about 4 ms, through the conduction path, in order to form line or spot type nuggets on the metal member.

5. A welding method as claimed in claim 4, further comprising the steps of:

pressing the primary electrode and applying the

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current pulse to the primary electrode intermittently;
moving the primary electrode and the magnet step by step in the welding proceeding direction or supplying welding powder as necessary; and
arranging a plurality of the said nuggets continuously or overlapping the said nuggets for spot, line, or plane type build-up welding of a required thickness in a required area.

6. A primary electrode for pressing the welding powder against the metal member in a method according to any of claims 1 to 4, the primary electrode (50; 60) incorporating a permanent magnet (54; 61) or an electromagnet for acting on the welding powder to attach it to the primary electrode.

7. A primary electrode as claimed in claim 6, wherein the primary electrode (60) has a non-magnetic portion (63) and a magnetic portion (62), for localizing the effect of the magnet.

8. Welding apparatus comprising:

a secondary electrode (2) adapted to be connected electrically to a metal member (1) to be welded;

a welding foil (4), in particular having a thickness in the range from 0.1 to about 0.2mm, or a fine welding powder (40), for application to the metal member (1);





a primary electrode (5) adapted to press the welding foil or welding powder against the metal member (1) along a line or at spots, to achieve electrically conductive contact with the primary electrode (5) and with the metal member (1); and

power supply apparatus for applying a high current pulse, in particular having a current in the range from about 300 to about 1500 A and a duration in the range from about 1 to about 4 ms, between the primary and secondary electrodes (5, 2).

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