

ARTICLE SURFACE WITH METAL WIRES AND METHOD FOR MAKING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to articles having a surface exposed to a flow of fluid, and more particularly to articles, for example components of power generating apparatus, having a surface over which a heated fluid flows.

Certain components of power generating apparatus, for example gas turbine engine components, operate in or are exposed to a heated stream of fluid such as air, products of combustion, etc. For example, surfaces of gas turbine engine blading members (including airfoils of blades and vanes), struts, and engine internal fluid-flow passages, downstream of the combustor section, are heated by a flow of fluid, including air and products of combustion, within the engine. From an engine design standpoint it is desirable to operate the engine at relatively high temperatures. Sometimes such temperatures are higher than certain metal alloys from which components are made can withstand efficiently. In such a case, components require cooling or heat dissipation from a surface to maintain component temperatures within acceptable ranges. In other situations, such cooling is required to maintain proper thermal matches between cooperating components for clearance or stress control, as is well known in the art.

To improve the overall cooling effectiveness of a component, it is desirable to have a large heat transfer surface area, particularly on the fluid flow surface exposed to a fluid that acts as a coolant. Therefore, it has been proposed to apply to, or generate in, an article surface turbulators for heat dissipation from a component. In general, turbulators are protuberances disposed on a surface to enhance heat transfer from the surface. For example, articles having turbulation, and methods for providing turbulation are described in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial Number

09/304276 - Hasz et al, filed May 3, 1999. Relationships between heat transfer from a surface and turbulator profile and spacing have been reported in "Effects of Turbulator Profile and Spacing on Heat Transfer and Friction in a Channel" by Taslim and Spring, (Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer, Vol. 8, No. 3, July - Sept. 1994). Impingement cooling of a textured surface of a gas turbine engine assembly is described in U.S. Patent 5,353,865 - Adiutori et al. (patented October 11, 1994).

Heat transfer improvement from a surface including particles as turbulators is significant. However, it is desirable to have more accurate control of turbulator surface area for heat transfer from a surface, and accurate turbulator positioning and bonding to a surface. In addition, improvement of article surface strength and/or control flow of fluid across a surface with a turbulator can improve component life and efficiency.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one form, the present invention provides an article comprising an article surface, and a plurality of discrete metal wires bonded lengthwise of the wires along the article surface. In one embodiment, the metal wires are in the form of woven wires or wire meshes. In another embodiment, the article is a tape, for example a brazing tape, comprising a base and the plurality of metal wires carried by the base.

In still another form, the present invention provides a method for enhancing a surface an article, for example an engine service operated article, comprising bonding a plurality of discrete metal wires lengthwise of the wires along a surface of the article.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a fragmentary, sectional, perspective view of an article including a plurality of discrete metal wires of generally circular cross section bonded lengthwise along an article surface.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary sectional enlarged view of a wire of Figure 1 showing the bonding with the article surface.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view of a discrete wire having a generally rectangular, square cross section bonded to an article surface.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional view of a discrete wire having a generally triangular cross section bonded to an article surface.

5 Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8 are fragmentary sectional perspective views in diagrammatic form of 3 dimensional generally woven wire formations or wire meshes bonded lengthwise of the wires along an article surface, the wires having rectangular, triangular (with straight or parabolic sides), or circular cross sections.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 Turbulators for dissipation of heat from a surface are specifically described in examples in the prior art primarily in the shape of particles of material or generally hemispherical members or buttons bonded with an article surface. In that general shape, such turbulators, while assisting in the dissipation of heat, do not strengthen an article surface or assist in controlling the flow of fluid across or along an article
15 surface.

 According to an embodiment of the present invention, a turbulator in the form of a metal wire, a woven wire, or a wire mesh, when bonded lengthwise along an article surface, provides the combination of heat dissipation from an article surface while increasing the article surface strength and potential operating life of the article.
20 As used herein, a "wire" means an elongated member generally having a length at least about 5 times the wire cross section. In addition, particular positioning of a plurality of wires along a surface of the article over which fluid flows or on which fluid impinges provides a desired boundary layer flow control at the article surface. For example, if the wires are positioned substantially parallel to the flow, fluid is
25 guided more smoothly over the surface, improving aerodynamic efficiency in a flow of air; if the wires are positioned at an angle to the flow, more or desired turbulence of the flow is provided. According to forms of the present invention, the degree of heat dissipation from a surface, the fluid flow over a surface, and/or the surface strength of an article can be improved and more accurately controlled. Application of such wires,

including woven wires and meshes, can be made in the initial manufacture of an article or can be made after service operation.

5 Metal wires, which can be made such as by extrusion to relatively long lengths and a variety of sizes and cross sectional shapes, can provide strength to an article surface along the direction of the wire. Therefore, use of such a member bonded to a surface enables selection of metal or alloy, shape, size and arrangement of wires to be made appropriately for surface strengthening as well as fluid flow control, heat dissipation and, if desired, environmental protection. In one embodiment, the material from which the wires are made is different from that of the article surface.

10 For improvement both in surface strength and heat dissipation, the wires can be made of a metal or alloy having a greater thermal conductivity and at least one mechanical strength property, for example tensile strength, greater than that of the article surface.

An embodiment of the present invention is shown in the fragmentary, sectional perspective view of Figure 1. An article shown generally at 10 comprises a metallic substrate 11 including article surface 12. Bonded lengthwise to surface 12 is a plurality of metal wires 14, shown to be generally of circular cross section. In that embodiment, wires 14 are disposed on surface 12 in a generally parallel array, spaced-apart one from the other. However, it should be understood that, if desired or by random disposition, one or more wires 14 can be closely adjacent or touch or be bonded to one or more adjacent wires. For example, an appropriate arrangement can be made to adjust dissipation of heat from surface 12 and/or to strengthen or improve mechanical properties of surface 12. Although a generally parallel array is shown in Figure 1, as discussed above the wires of the plurality can be disposed at an angle one to another, or the array can be in the form of woven wires or a wire mesh, for example as shown in Figures 5 - 8.

The enlarged fragmentary sectional view of Figure 2 shows a discrete wire 14 of the plurality of wires in Figure 1 bonded along the length of the wire to article surface 12 through a bonding alloy 16, for example a metal brazing alloy. The enlarged fragmentary sectional views of Figure 3 and 4 show wires 14 in different

cross sectional shapes and bonded to article surface 12 through an appropriate bonding alloy 16.

5 The fragmentary sectional perspective views of Figures 5 through 8 show, diagrammatically, various embodiments of wires 14 as woven wire formations or wire meshes, shown generally at 18, bonded with article surface 12 generally lengthwise of the wires in the wire structures. These formations provide a 3 dimensional turbulence effect for surface 12. Figure 5 shows the wires to be generally of rectangular (for example square) cross section as in Figure 3. Figure 6 shows the wires to be generally of triangular cross section with substantially straight sides as in Figure 4. 10 Figure 7 shows the wires to be generally of triangular cross section with substantially parabolic type sides. Figure 8 shows the wires to be generally of circular cross section as shown in figure 2.

One convenient means for disposing, positioning and bonding the plurality of wires on an article surface uses a prepared brazing alloy layer, for example a brazing 15 sheet or a tape, carrying the metal wires positioned thereon as desired. Prepared layers that include a brazing alloy have been widely described and are commonly used in the art of metal joining. One form includes a brazing alloy, appropriately selected for materials or alloys to be joined. Sometimes the brazing alloy is carried in a nonmetallic layer of material that will decompose substantially without residue upon 20 heating to a brazing temperature. In other embodiments, the brazing alloy is in the form of an alloy without binder. Examples of such layers and materials from which they are made are widely used and described in the art, for example in the above-identified copending U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/304276. Other means for disposing, positioning and bonding the plurality of wires on an article surface uses 25 a braze alloy paste including a braze powder and a fugitive type binder. A variety of such pastes for brazing commercially are available. As used herein, an article comprising an article surface and a plurality of discrete metal wires, in whatever form, bonded to the surface includes, but is not limited to, a brazing portion, for example a brazing paste, brazing sheet or brazing tape, including a metal brazing alloy, carrying 30 the wires.

One example of an article having a metal surface that can include forms of the present invention is a turbine engine component requiring cooling to maintain component temperatures within acceptable ranges or to maintain desired thermal matches for clearance or stress control. Examples of such components include turbine blades, turbine vanes, struts, shrouds, and various support structures including an external fluid or airflow surface over which a fluid flows in the form of air, alone or with products of combustion. In some embodiments, cooling fluid such as air is directed to impinge on an article surface for impingement cooling. As used herein in connection with fluid flow the term "air" is intended to include, as appropriate, air and products of combustion. Generally, such articles or surfaces are made of a high temperature alloy based on one or more of Fe, Ni and Co. For use of forms of the present invention on external fluid flow surfaces of such articles or surfaces, it is preferred that the metal wires have a cross sectional size in the range of about 0.001 – 0.1".

One form of the present invention can be practiced to modify or enhance a surface of a service-operated article. For example, a metal external fluid flow surface of an article that has been operated in a gas turbine engine can be modified and appropriately enhanced by bonding such as by brazing, to such surface, lengthwise of the wires, the plurality of metal wires, including wires in the form of woven wires or wire meshes. Such practice can improve surface heat dissipation, improve surface strength, control surface fluid flow, etc, as discussed above.

In one evaluation of the present invention, a 3/8" outside diameter tube of a high temperature alloy commercially available as Hastalloy-X alloy was wrapped with a 0.005" thick braze tape including a fugitive binder and coated with an adhesive on one side. The braze tape included a Ni base brazing alloy of the Ni-Cr-Si type sometimes called GE81 brazing alloy. A 0.020" diameter Hastalloy-X alloy wire of generally circular cross section then was wrapped about the tube onto the braze tape with about 1/8" spacing between wire wraps. This specimen then was brazed in a vacuum furnace for 30 minutes at 2100° F using a heating schedule increasing in steps from 550° F to reach 2100° F to allow the binder to decompose from the braze tape and the furnace to stabilize. In this way, the wire was bonded by brazing the wire

along its length to the outside diameter of the tube and, after cooling, provided a form of the present invention.

5 In another evaluation of the present invention, each of a plurality of pieces of the above Hastalloy-X alloy wire was resistance spot welded lengthwise of the wire onto a surface of a 0.0015" thick Ni base alloy braze foil. Nominally the foil comprised, by weight, 19% Cr, 7.3% Si, 1.5% B, with the balance Ni. A fugitive binder was not included in the foil. This wire laden foil then was resistance spot welded onto a metal plate of an alloy sometimes referred to as GTD-222 alloy and then bonded to the plate surface by brazing in a vacuum furnace for 30 minutes at 10 2100° F. The Hastalloy-X wire had a thermal conductivity and tensile strength greater than that of the GTD-222 alloy surface. In this way the heat dissipation from and strength properties of the plate surface was increased. This example represents another form of the present invention.

15 In still another evaluation of the present invention, the above Hastalloy-X alloy wire was provided in the form of a wire screen or mesh. The mesh was resistance spot welded along the length of wires in the screen onto the surface of the 0.0015" Ni base alloy braze foil described above. The foil including the screen was vacuum brazed for 30 minutes at 2100° F to a surface of a GTD-222 alloy plate, providing another example representing the present invention.

20 As was mentioned above, a variety of braze pastes including a selected brazing alloy powder and a fugitive binder commercially are available. Practice of the present invention can include applying a braze paste to a surface of an article and then imbedding the wires, in whatever form, in the paste, lengthwise of the wires prior to brazing.

25 The present invention has been described in connection with a variety of specific forms, shapes, embodiments, examples, methods and materials. However, it should be understood that they are intended to be typical of, rather than in any way limiting on, the scope of the present invention. Those skilled in the various arts

involved will understand that the invention is capable of variations and modifications without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS:

1. An article (10) comprising:
an article surface (12); and
a plurality of metal wires (14) bonded lengthwise of the wires (14) along
5 the article surface (12).
2. An article (10) in the form of a bonding layer including an article surface
(12) in which:
the article surface (12) is the surface of a bonding material; and
10 a plurality of metal wires (14) are carried lengthwise of the wires (14) by
the article surface (12).
3. The article (10) of claim 1 or 2, in which:
the article surface (12) is a metallic article surface (12) having a first
15 thermal conductivity and a first mechanical strength property; and
the wires (14) are of a metal different from the metallic article surface
(12).
4. The article of claim 3 in which the wires (14) have a second thermal
20 conductivity greater than the first thermal conductivity.
5. The article (10) of claim 3 or 4 in which the wires (14) have a second
mechanical strength property greater than the first mechanical strength
property.
25
6. The article (10) of any one of the preceding claims in which the article
surface (12) is a fluid flow surface (12) over which fluid flows in a fluid flow
direction.
- 30 7. The article (10) of claim 6 in which metal wires (14) are bonded
generally along the fluid flow direction.



8. The article (10) of claim 9 in which at least one of the plurality of wires (14) is bonded at an angle to the fluid flow direction.
9. The article (10) of claim 6, 7, 8 in the form of a gas turbine engine article
5 in which:
the fluid flow surface (12) is an external surface (12) of the article (10)
over which air flows in an airflow direction.
10. The article (10) of claim 9 in the form of a gas turbine engine article in
10 which:
the wires (14) are bonded to the external surface (12) generally along
the airflow direction.
11. The article (10) of any one of the preceding claims in which the plurality
15 of discrete metal wires (14) are disposed substantially parallel to another.
12. The article (10) of any one of claims 1 to 10, in which the wires (14) are
disposed substantially parallel one to another.
- 20 13. The article (10) of any one of the preceding claims in which at least one
of the plurality of wires (14) are disposed substantially at an angle to another
wire (14).
14. The article (10) of any one of claims 1 to 12 in which at least one of the
25 plurality of wires (14) is disposed at an angle to another wire (14).
15. The article (10) of any one of the preceding claims in which the wires
(14) are in a form selected from the group consisting of wire mesh (18) and
woven wires (18).
- 30 16. A gas turbine engine including one or more articles according to any one
of the preceding claims.



17. A method of modifying an external fluid flow surface (12) of a service operated article (10) comprising bonding a plurality metal wires (14) lengthwise of the wire (14) along the external fluid flow surface (12).

5

18. The method of claim 17 in which the plurality of metal wires (14) are disposed substantially parallel one to another.

19. The method of claim 17 in which at least one of the plurality of wires (14)
10 is disposed substantially at an angle to another wire (14).

20. The method of claim 17, 18 or 19 in which the wires (14) are in a form selected from the group consisting of wire mesh (18) and woven wires (18).

