



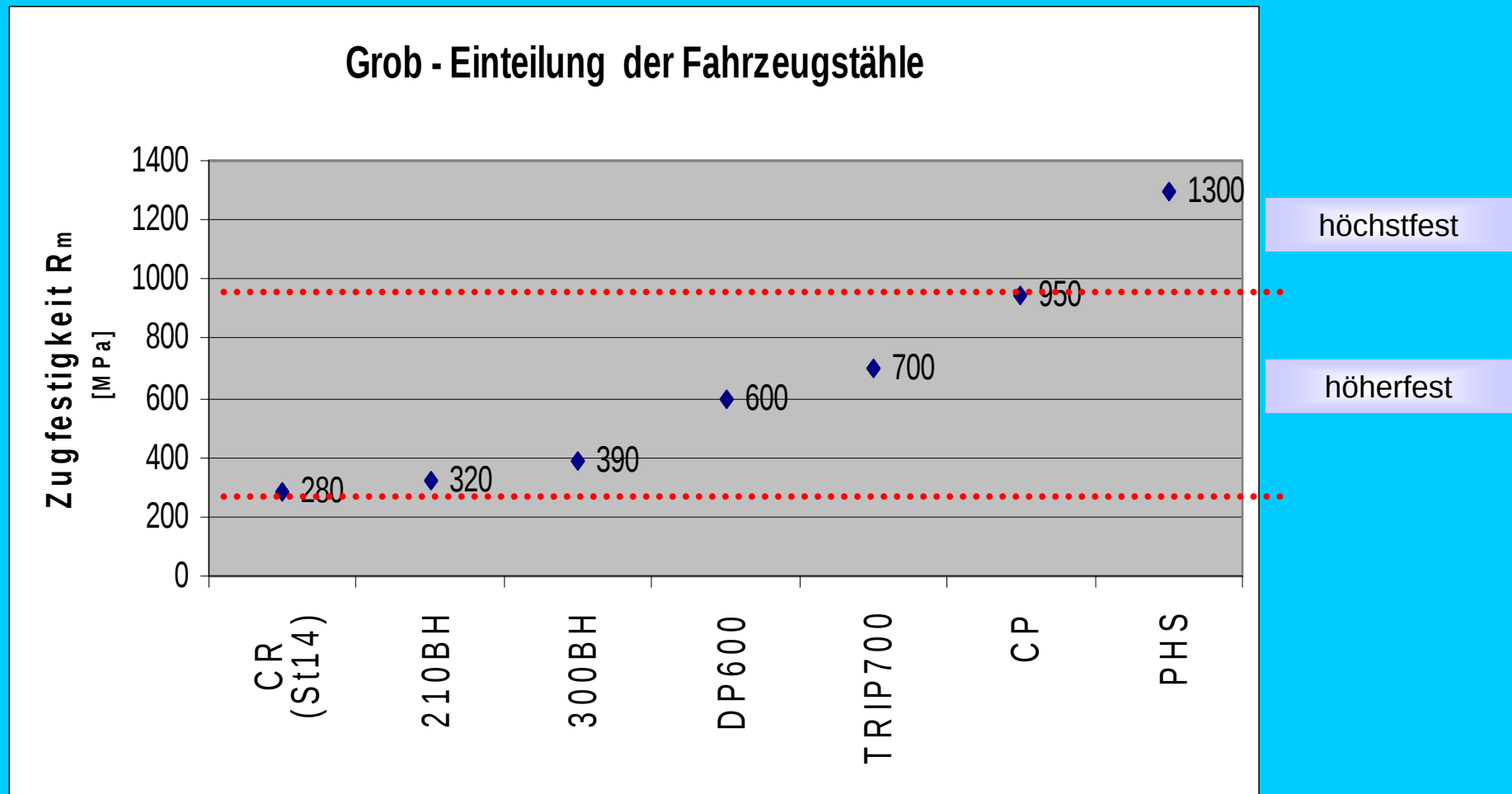
New equipment for
body repair,
MIDI-MIG (brazing)
MIDIsport (spot welding)

New demands for body repair -



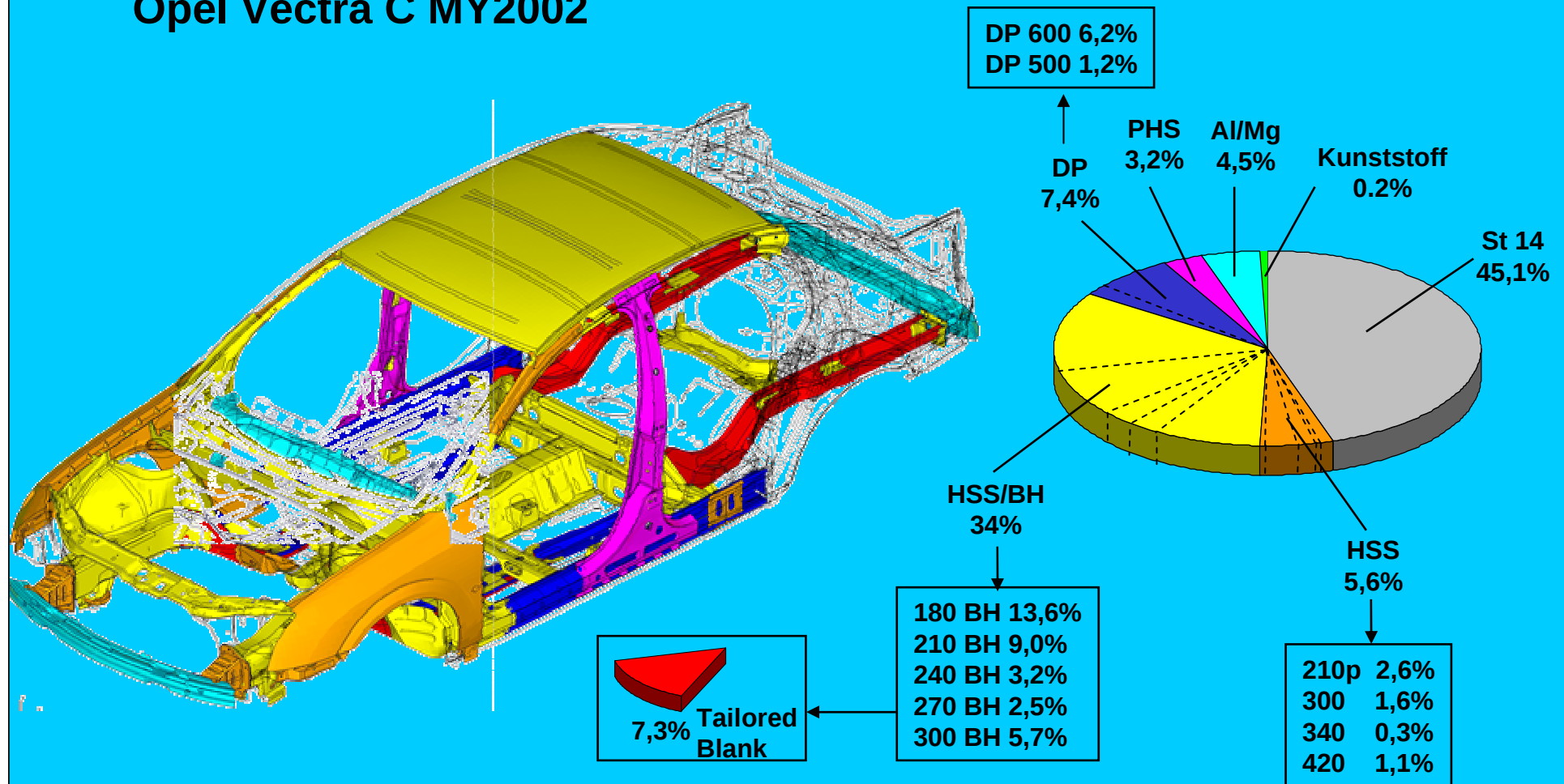
- Why?

New Materials – New Demands



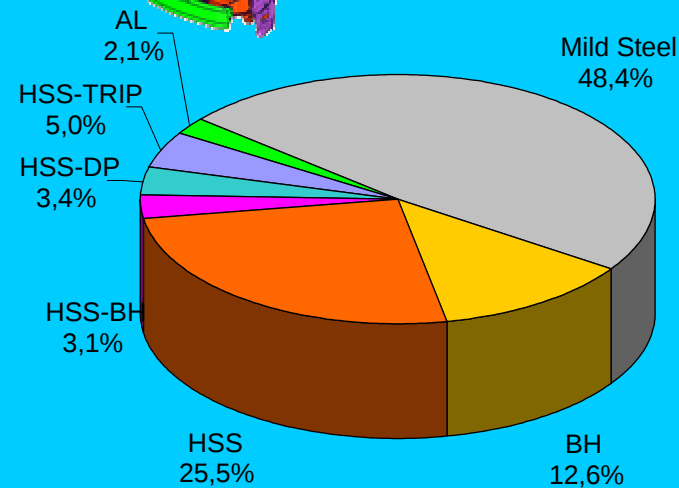
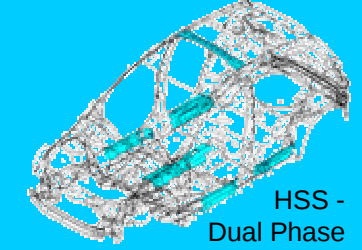
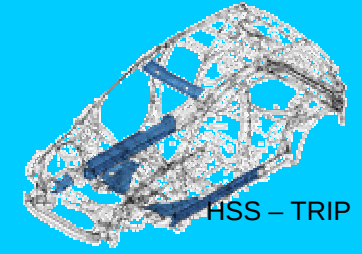
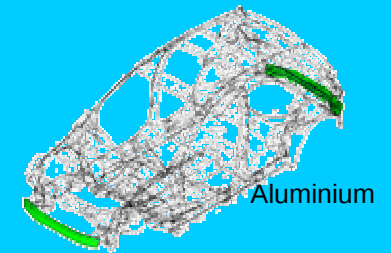
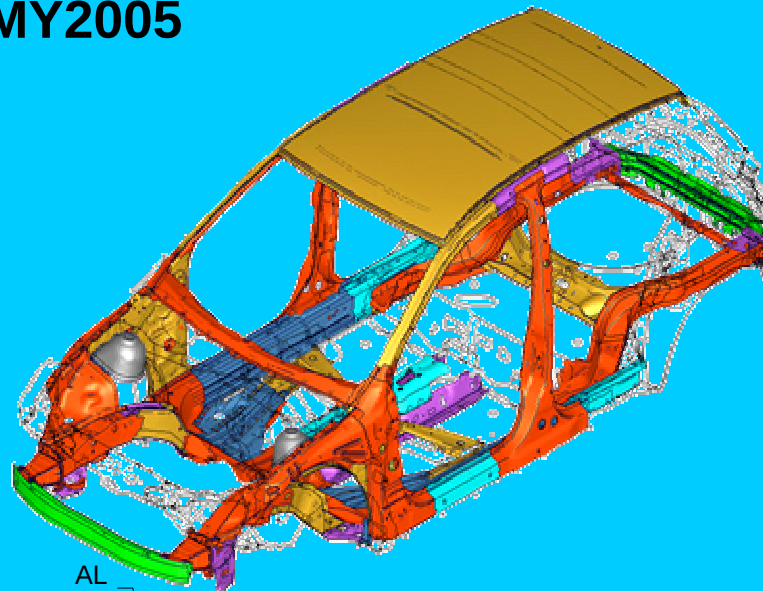
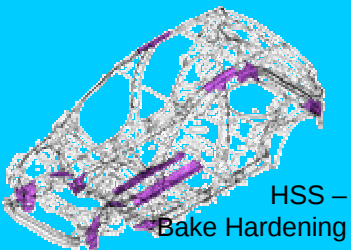
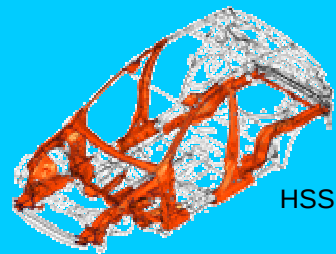
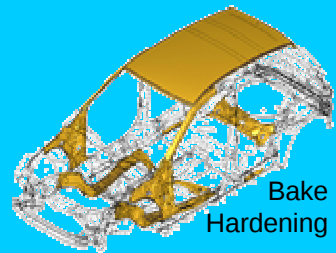
New Materials – New Demands

Opel Vectra C MY2002



New Materials – New Demands

Opel Astra H MY2005



New Materials – New Demands

New structures with new materials:

- High strengthen steel
 - B – Column: **PressHardenSteel** ($R_m \geq 1300$ MPa)
 - Front part: **DualPhaseSteel** ($R_m \geq 600$ MPa)
 - Bottom: **DualPhaseSteel** ($R_m \geq 600$ MPa)
 - Bottom: **TripSteel** ($R_m \geq 700$ MPa)
- **Increase of thickness / Combination of different materials:**
 - Astra H (A-Column / B-Column)
 - Combination A – Column, upper part: **4,25mm** (0,8 / 2,0 / 1,45)
CR / 210B0 / 210P
 - Combination A – Säule lower part: **3,90mm** (0,8 / 1,5 / 1,6)
CR / DP600 / TRIP700

State of the Art

Current / time control,
partwise adaption of
current and time according
to trials

New:

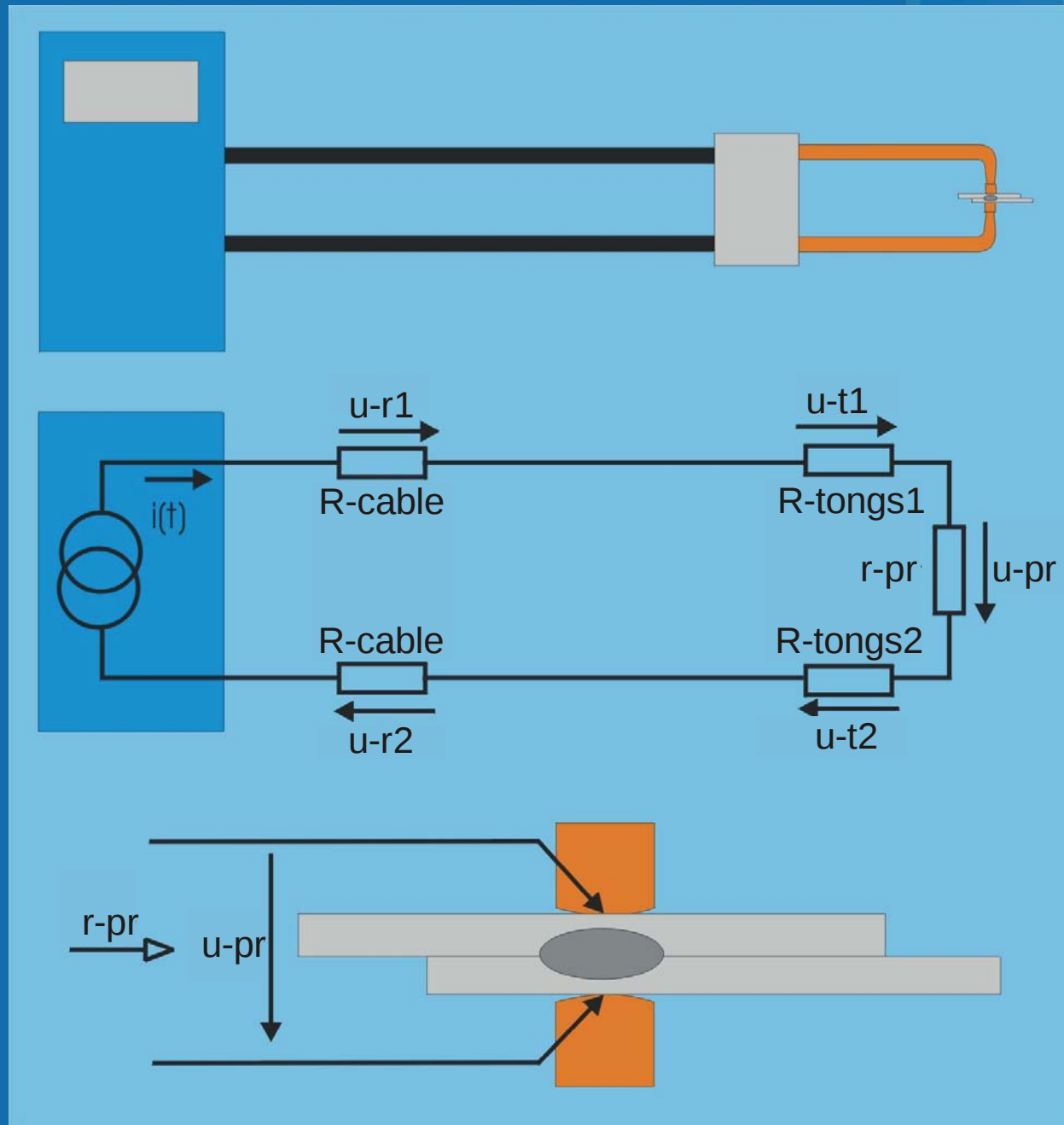
Innovative process control by
a so called Virtual Machine,
conditioning the parts before
welding and calculating bypasses

Principle of the Control

1. Checking starting conditions
(Surfaces at optimum status,
coated surfaces, insulating surfaces,
current bypass by another spot)
2. Preparation segment for reproducible starting conditions
3. Running the spot weld
4. Balance of energie input, quality approval
5. Adding energy depending on bypass losses, setting QS-result

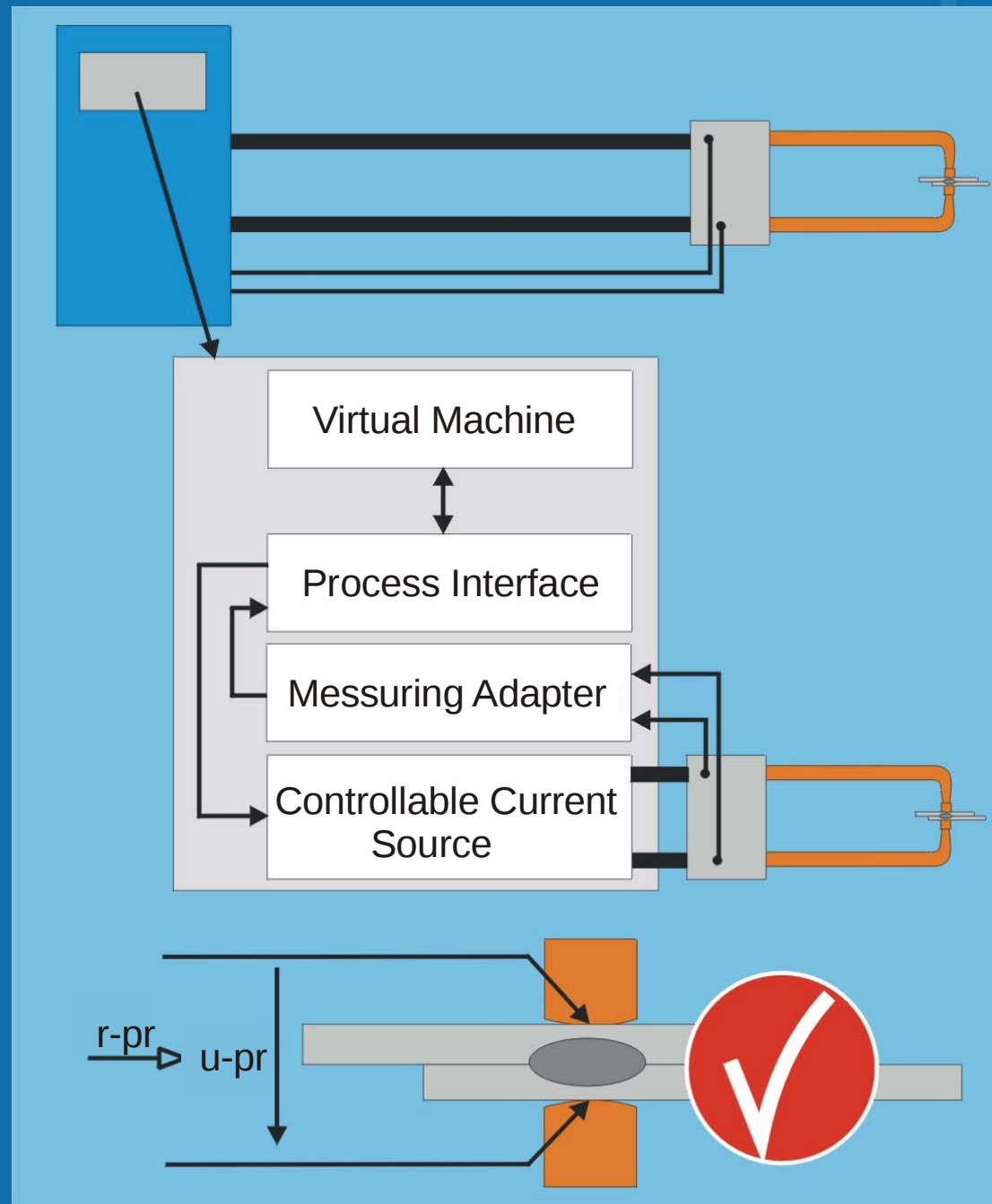
Worker's support

1. Spot counter => Check electrode
2. Reset-demand if QS-output is negativ
3. Showing programm branches
4. Checking the use of the right tongs (tongs code)
5. Start inhibit for fuse protection
6. Databank parameters for all occuring types of joints
7. Update possibility by MMC
8. Analog output for $i(t)$, $z(t)$, $e(t)$



System Source - Welding-Tongs

System Source - Welding-Tongs, Virtual Machine



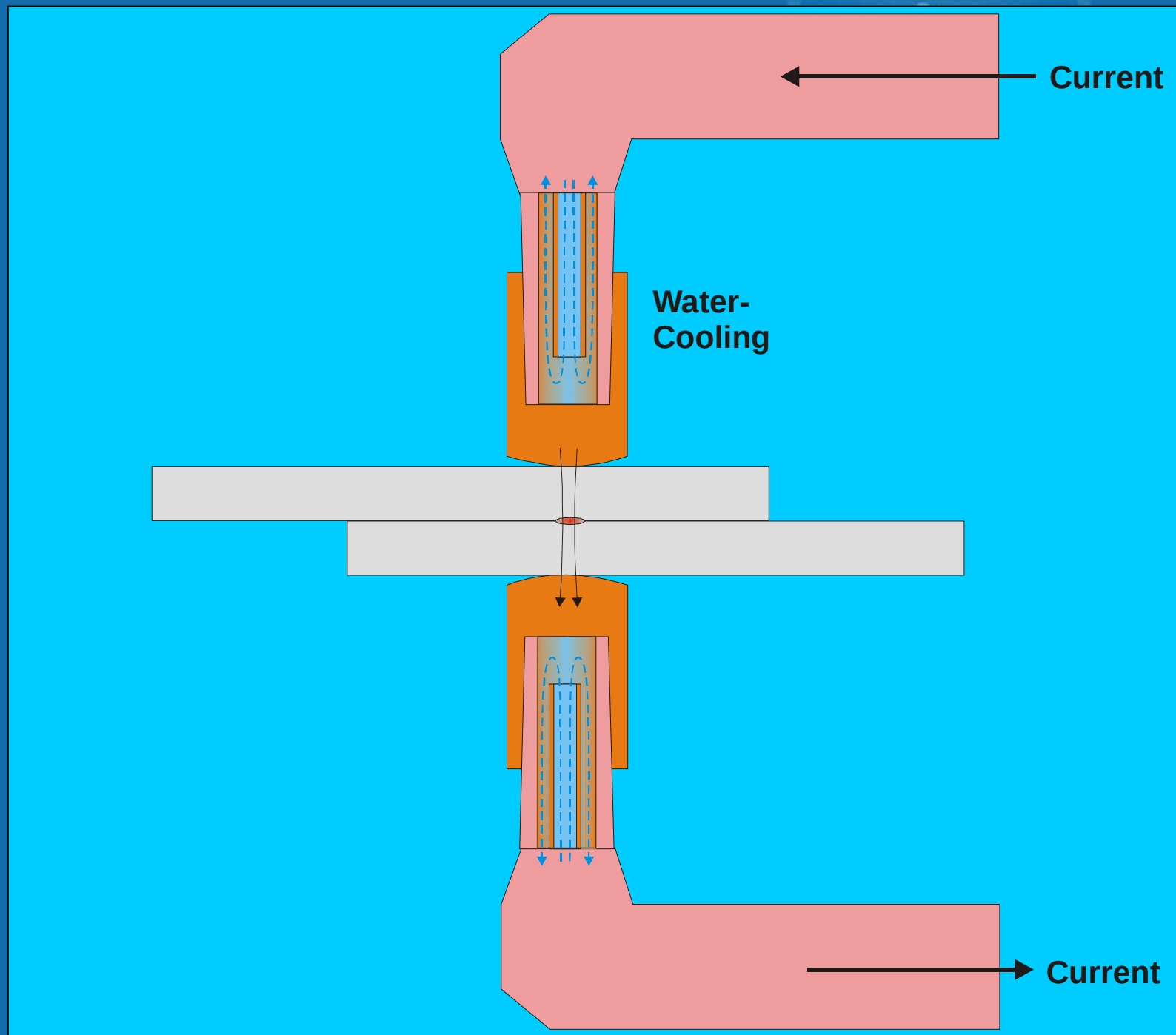


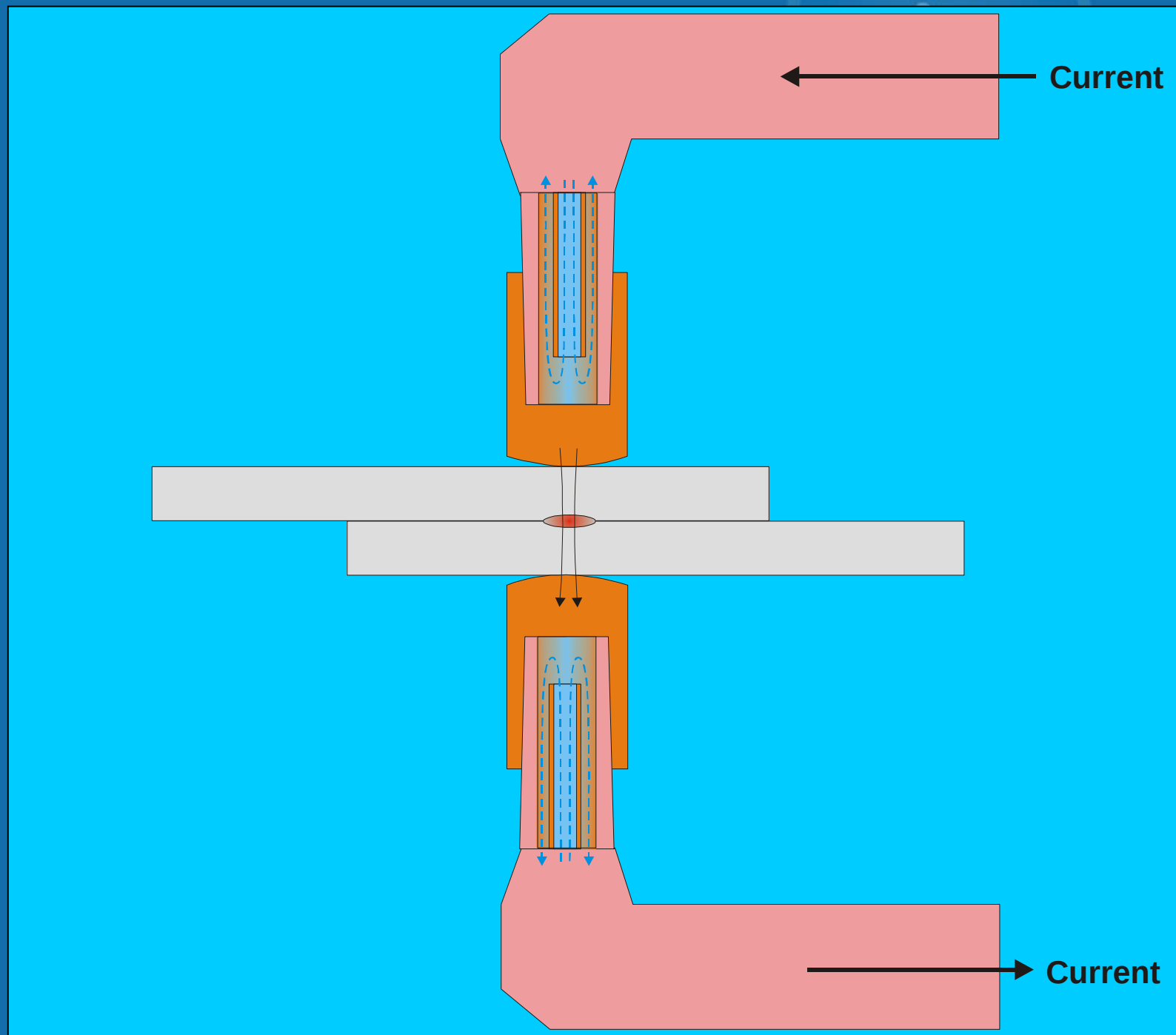
Midfrequency Spot Welder with QS-Traffic Light -Control by the Virtual Machine- C-Tongs

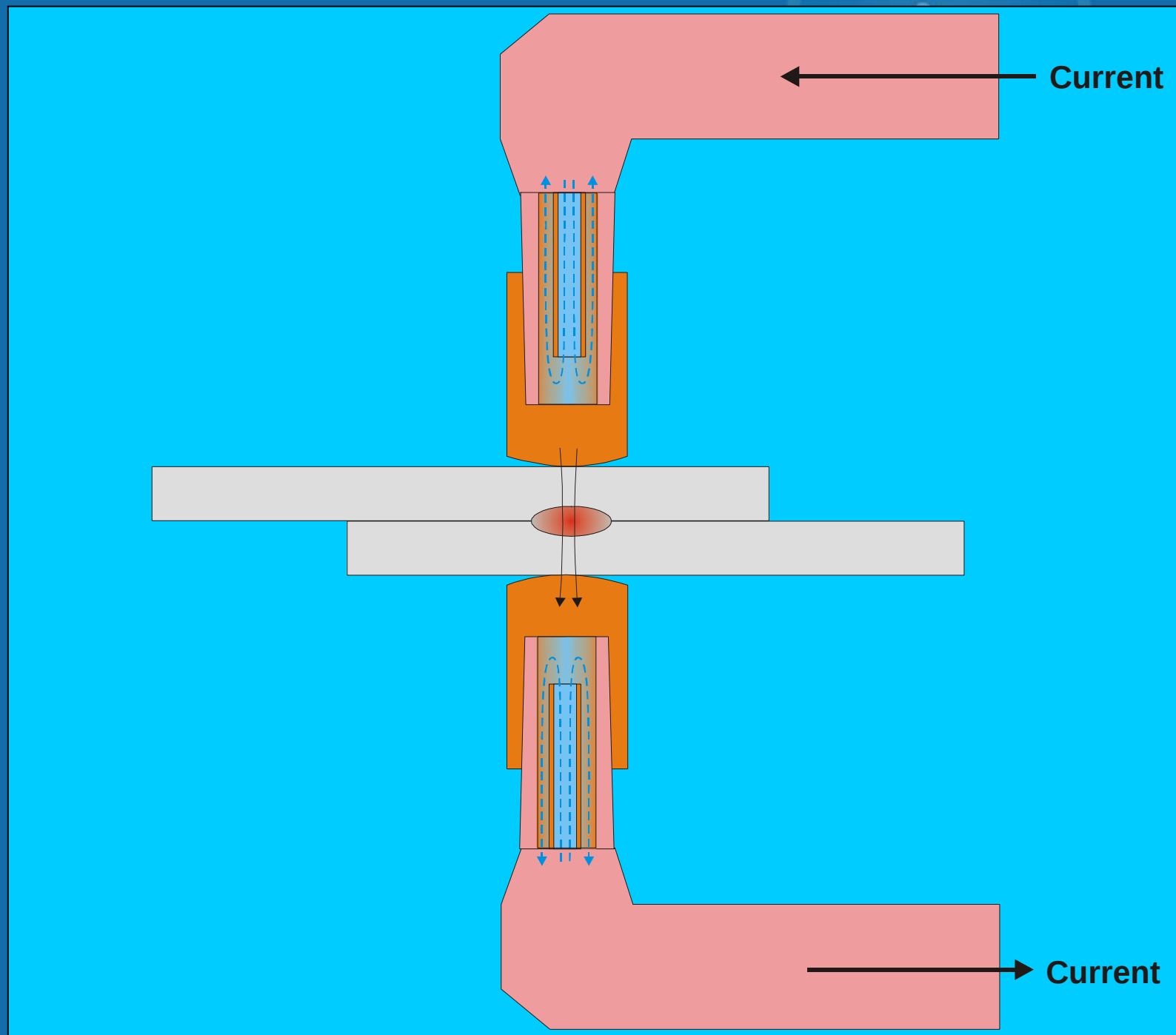


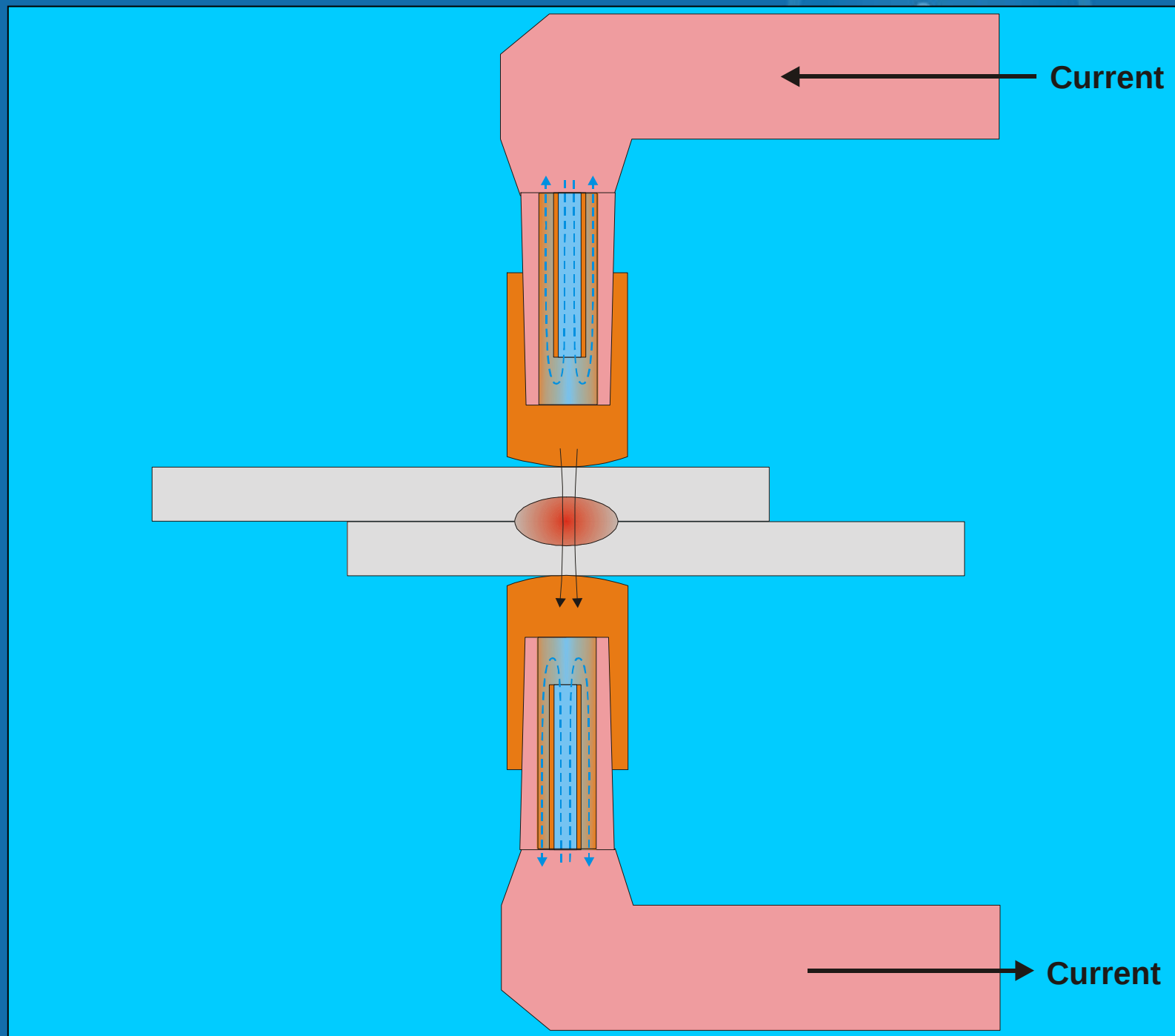
Virtual Machine

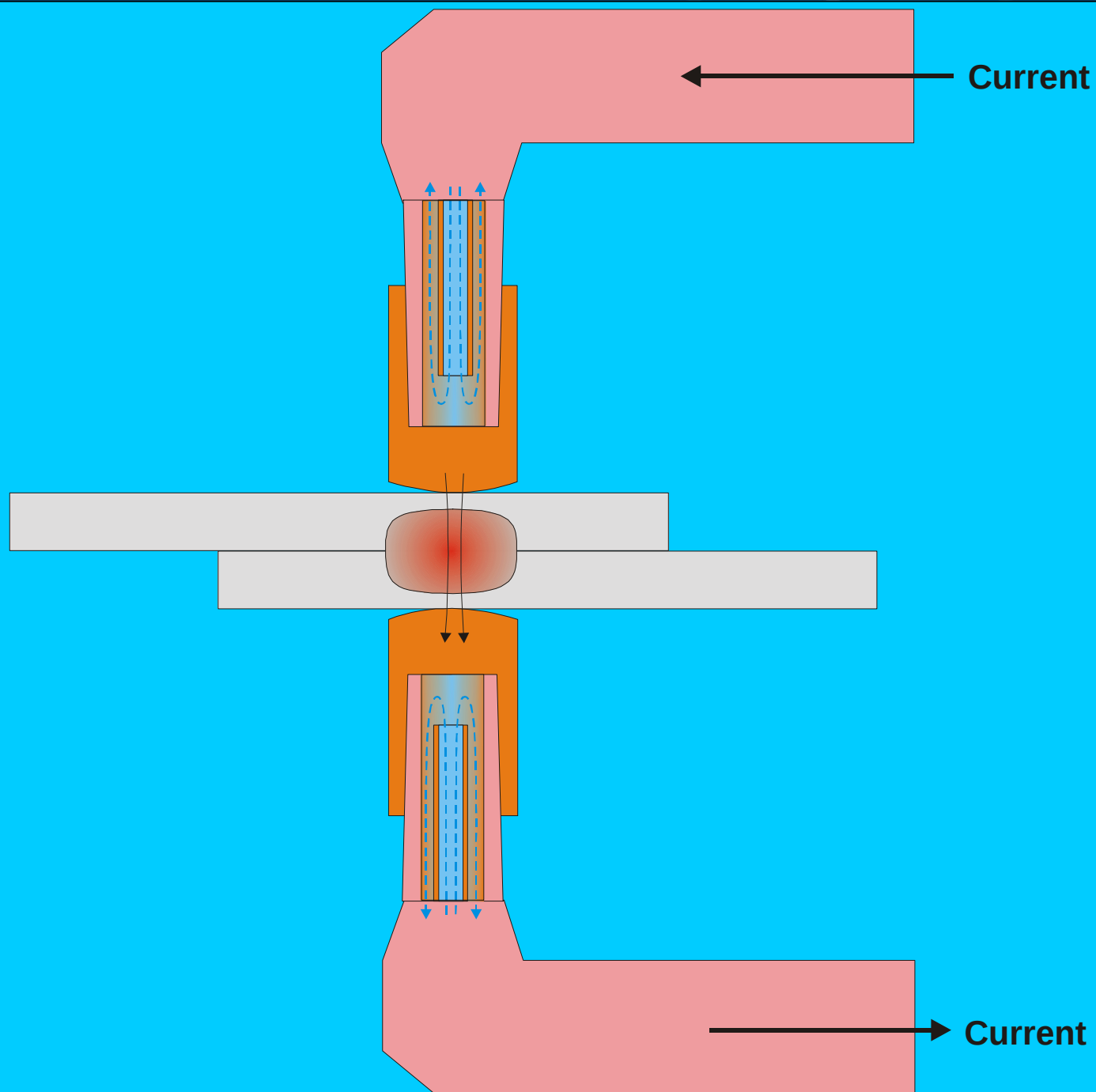
Control panel with
QS-traffic light, Alarm signals,
display with keys and settings,
MMC-slot

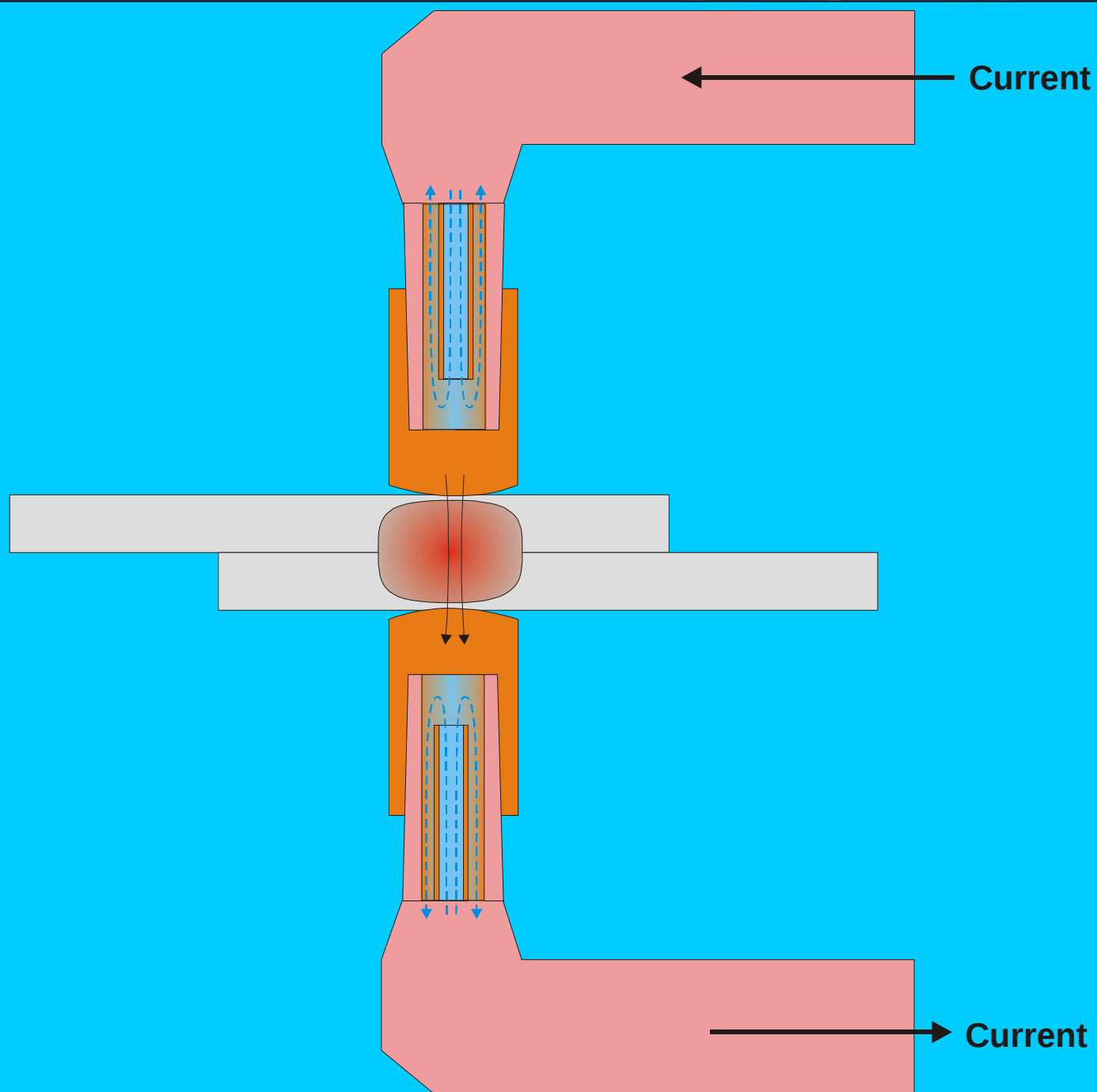


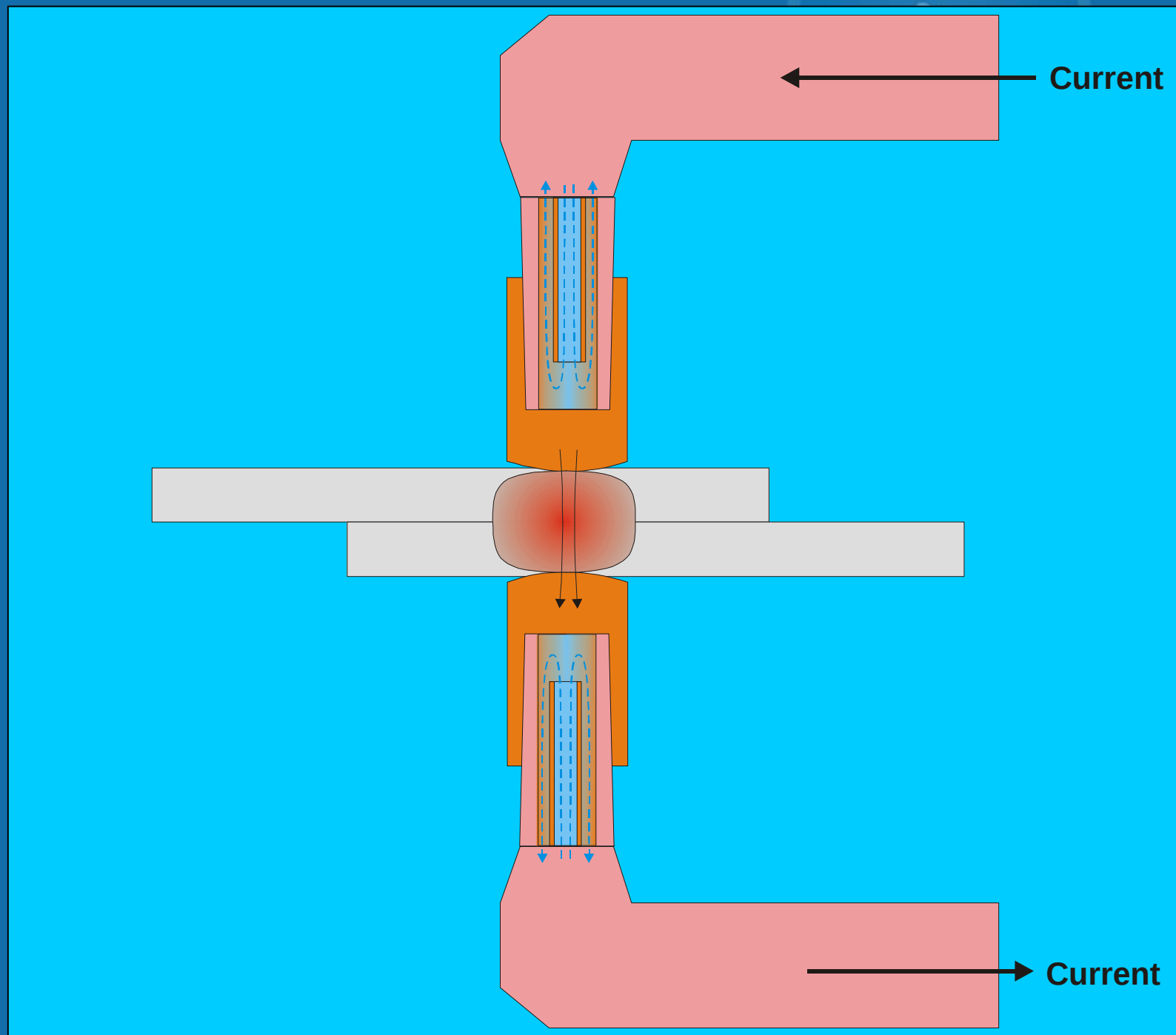


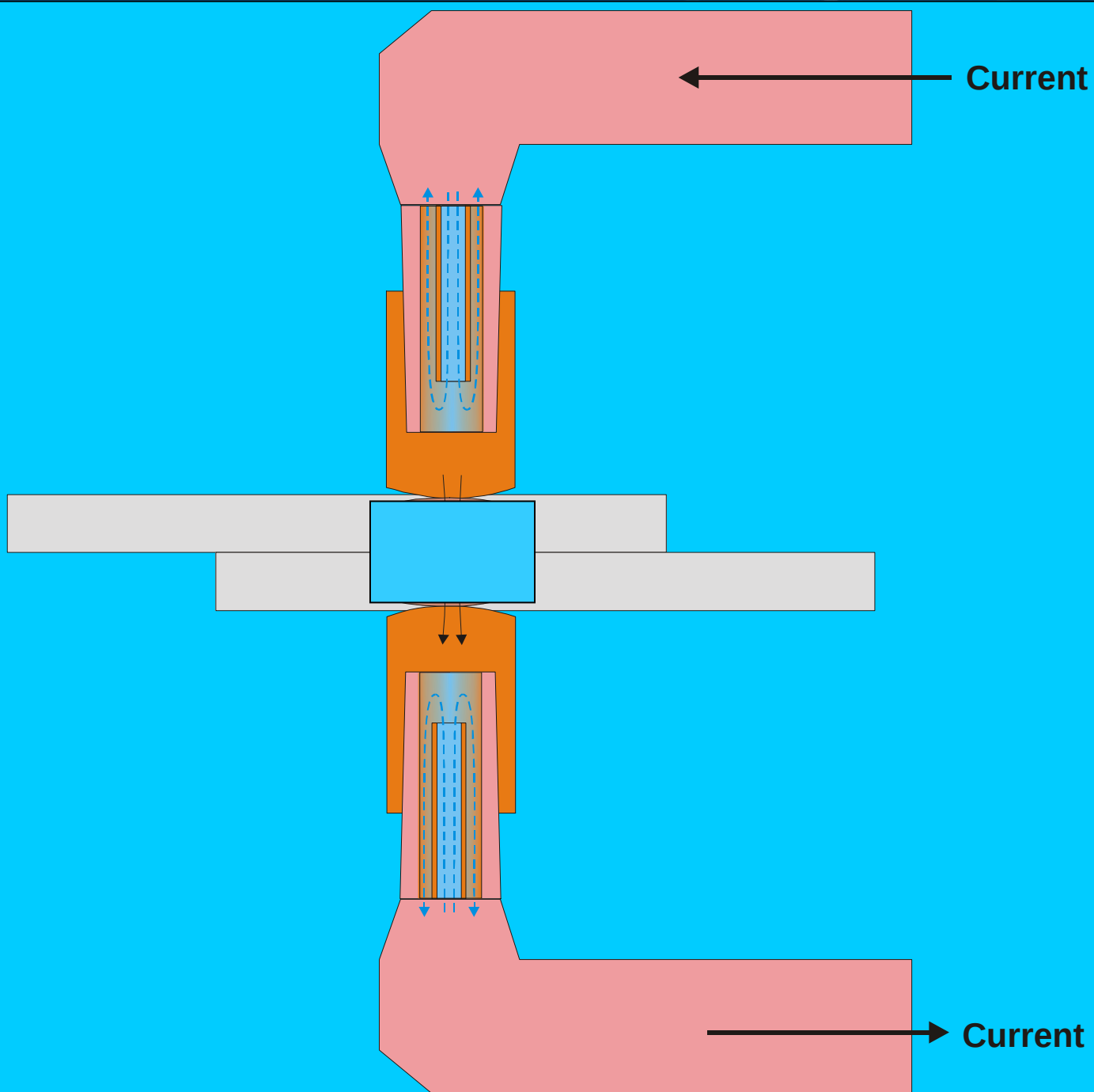


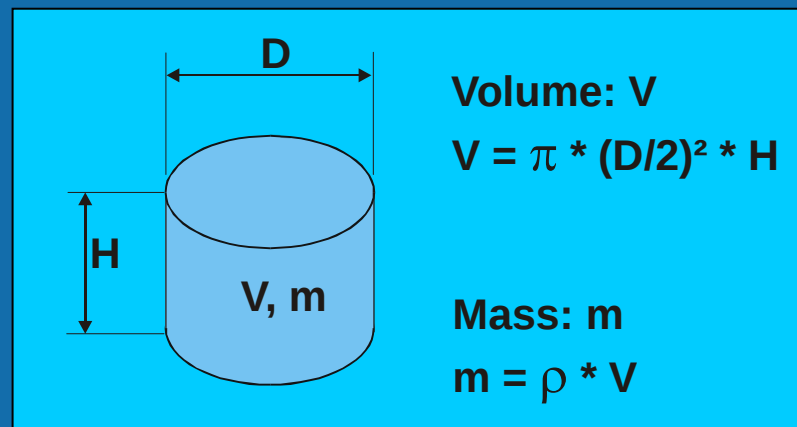


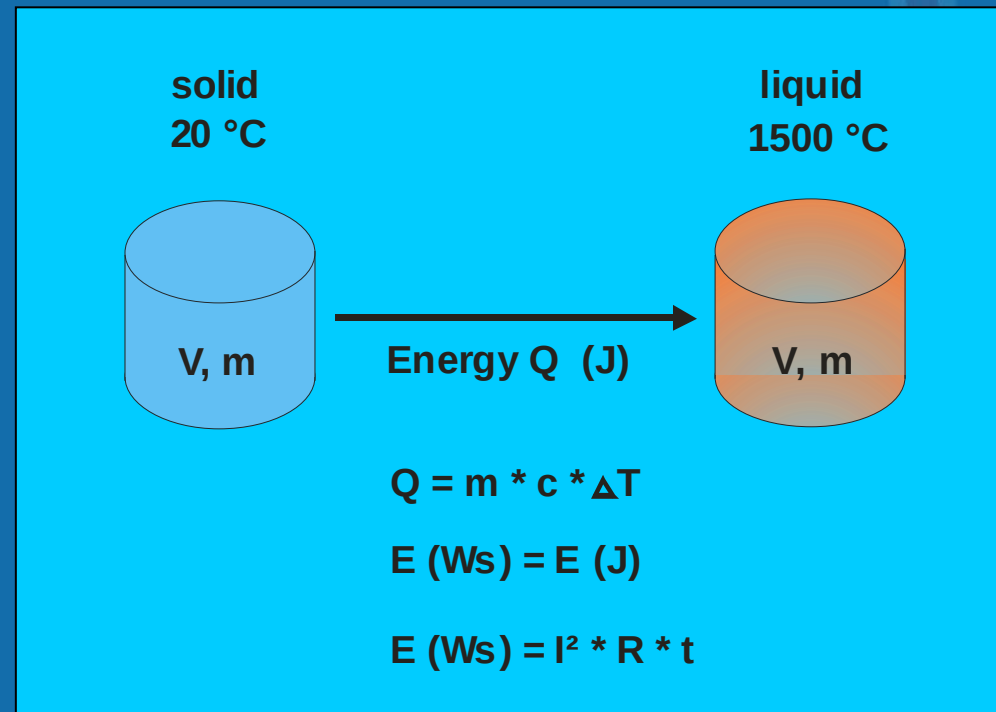












Calculation

Sheet thickness: 2mm, each
Nugget diameter: 5mm

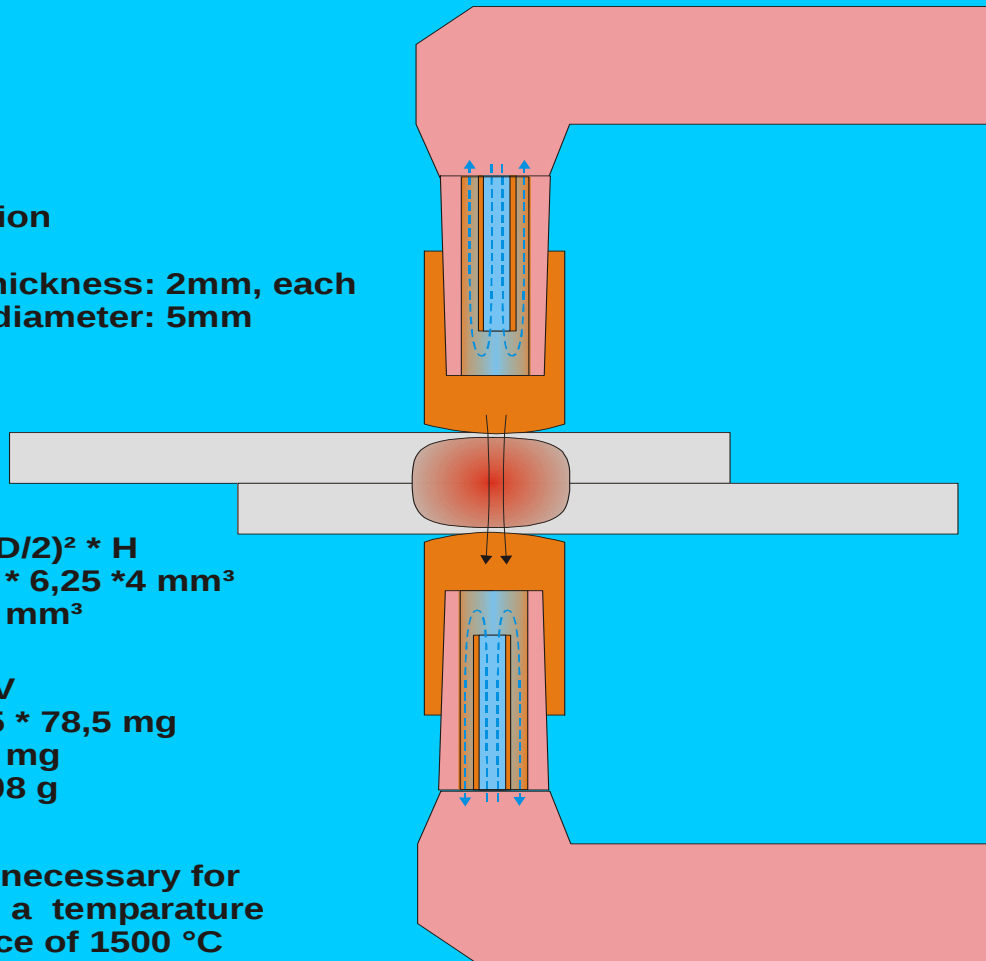
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi * (D/2)^2 * H \\ &= 3,14 * 6,25 * 4 \text{ mm}^3 \\ &= 78,5 \text{ mm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \rho * V \\ &= 7,85 * 78,5 \text{ mg} \\ &= 608 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,608 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

Energy, necessary for
creating a temperature
difference of 1500 °C

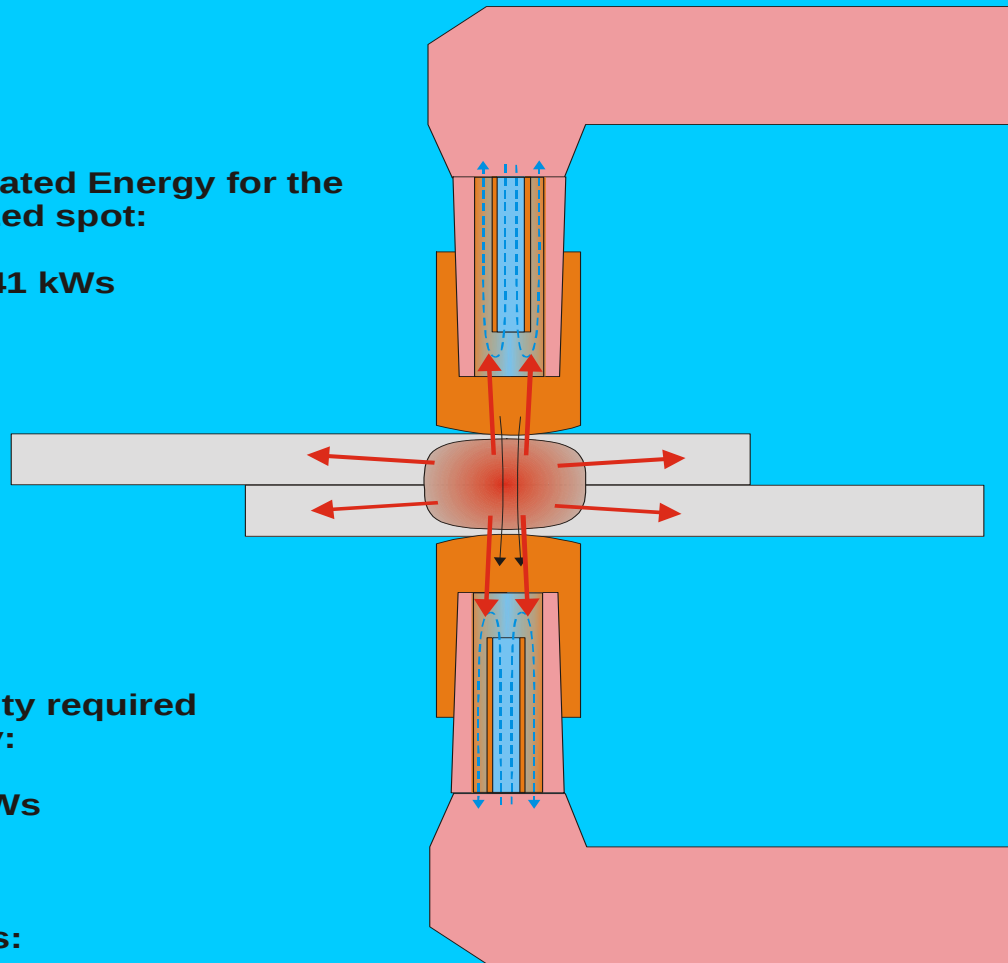
$$\begin{aligned} Q &= m * c * \Delta T \\ Q &= 0,608 * 0,45 * 1500 \text{ J} \\ &= 410 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$E = 0,41 \text{ kWs}$$



Calculated Energy for the idealized spot:

$$E = 0,41 \text{ kW}$$



In reality required energy:

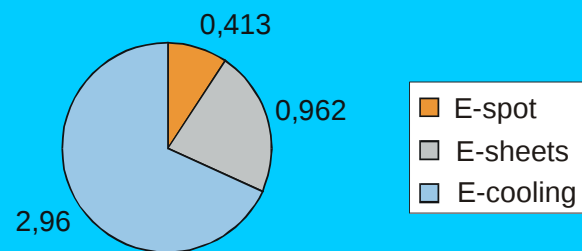
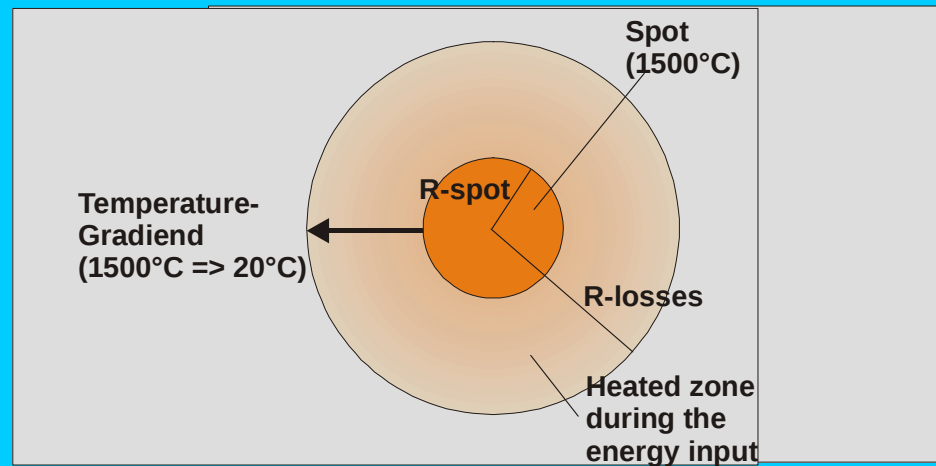
$$4,32 \text{ kW}$$

Losses:

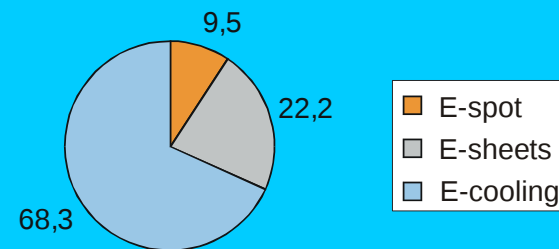
1. Heat conduction into the neighborhood of the sheets, radial direction from the center of the spot
2. Heat conduction into the water cooled copper electrodes

Total losses: 3,91 kW => nearly. 90% of the electrical input!

Estimated losses, 2-sheet spot weld

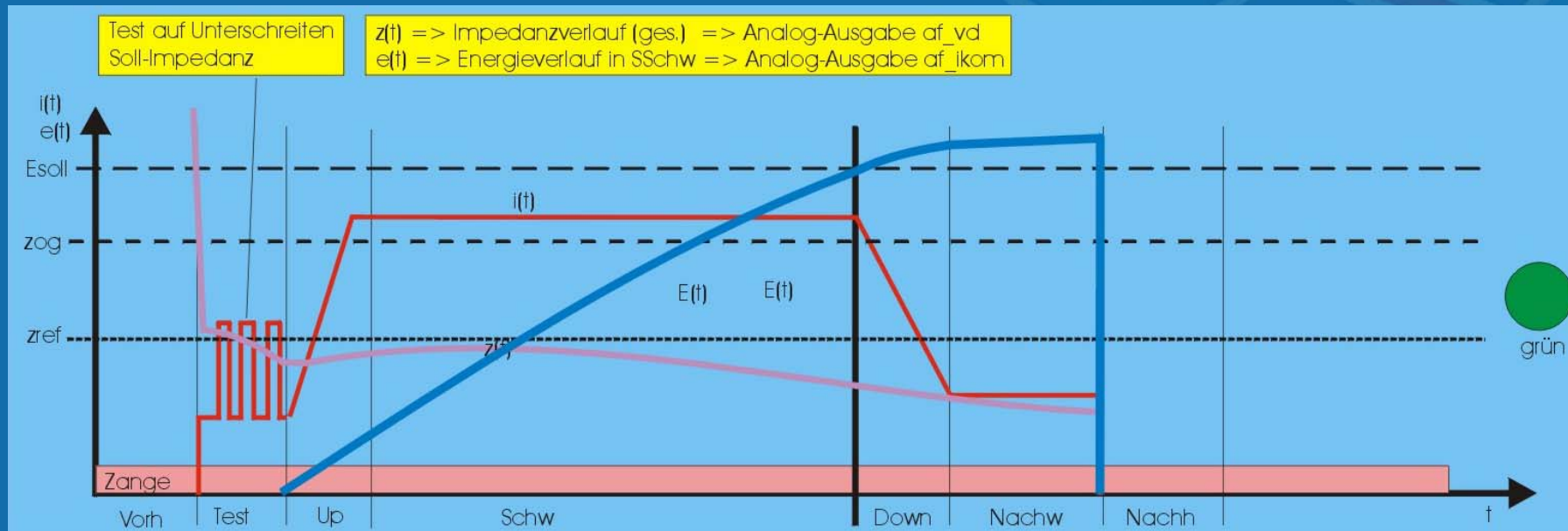


Energy distribution at
total input of 4,32 kW

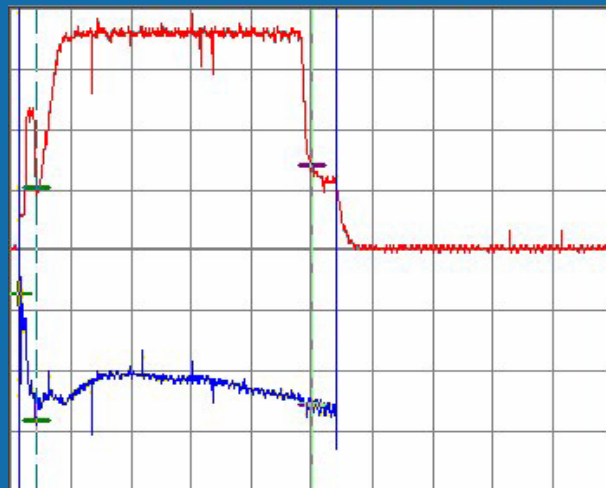


Energy distribution at
total input of 100%

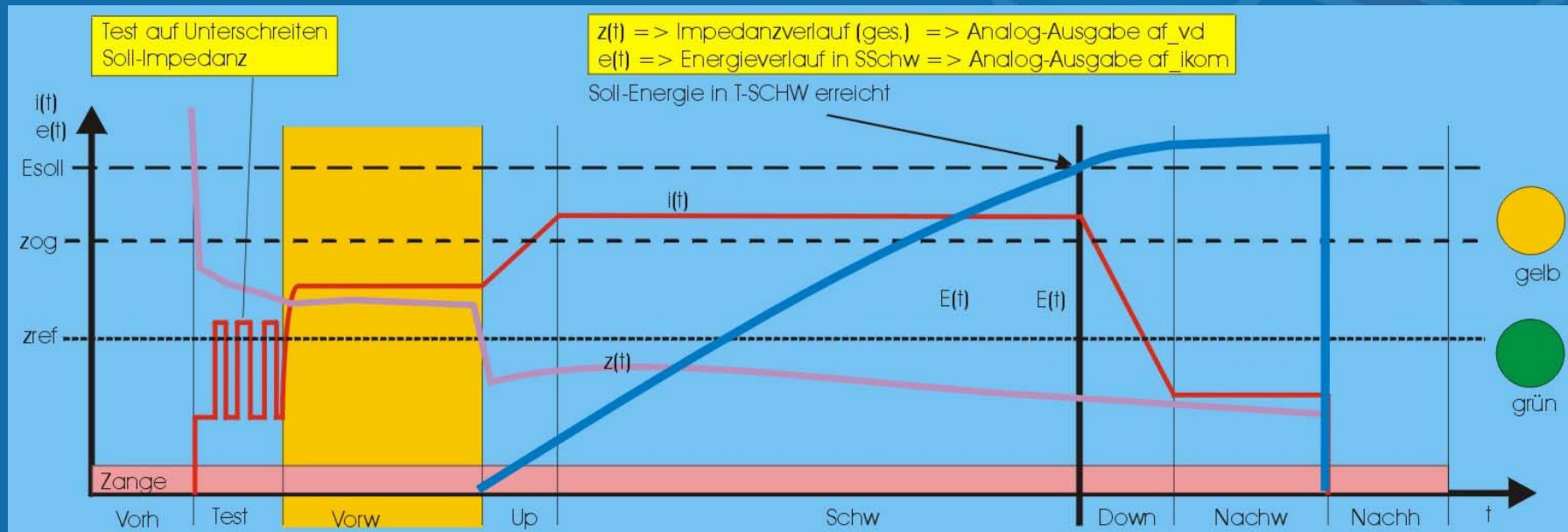
Example No. 1



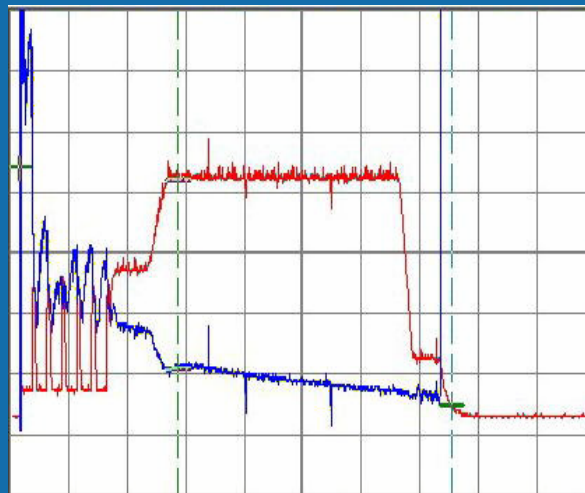
Starting conditions at its optimum



Example No. 2

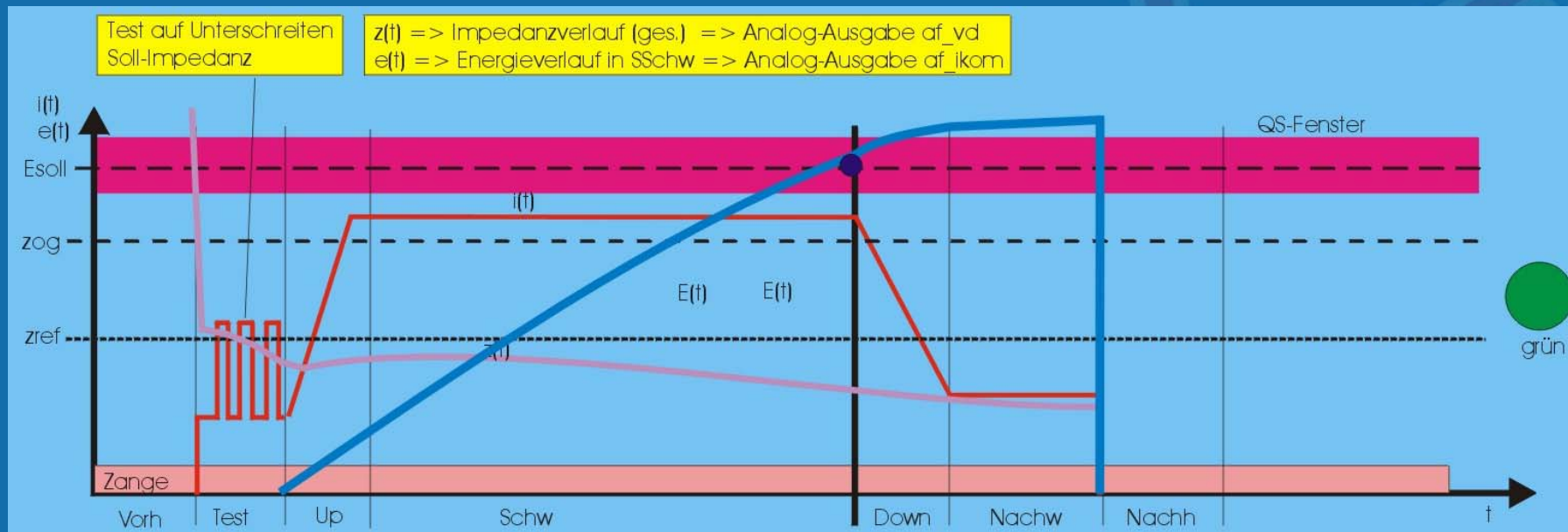


Conditioning surfaces by process controlled preheating



Example No. 3

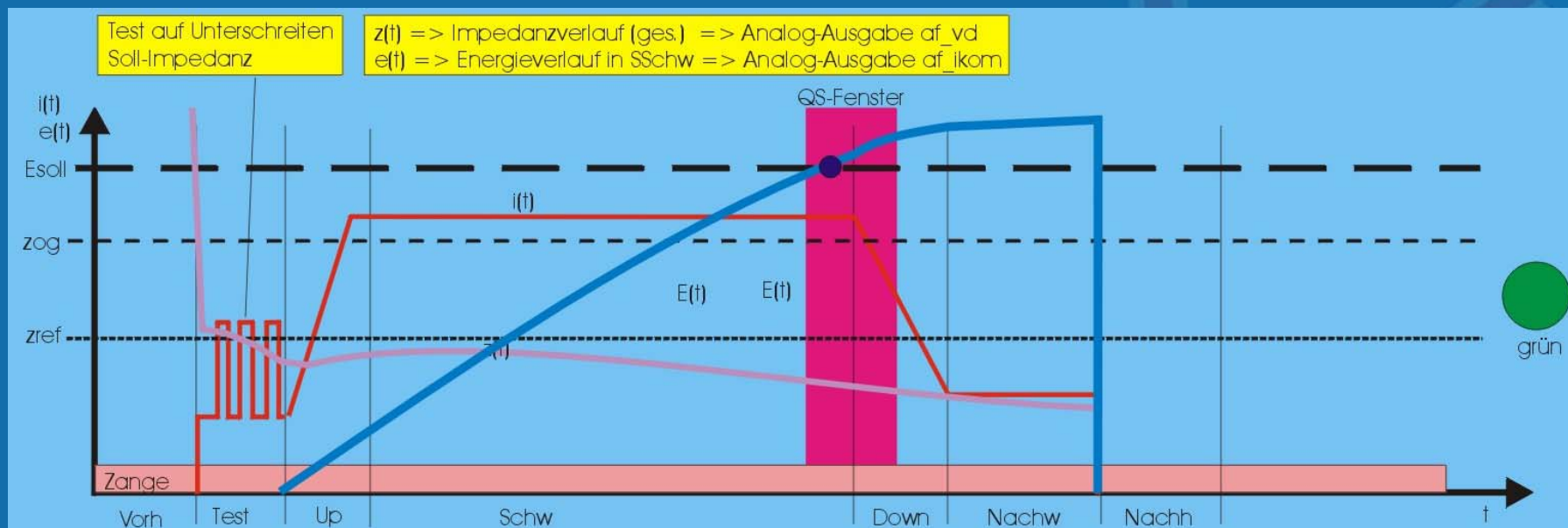
Process control with current over time
QS-result OK if energy
input is in a preset energy window
when reaching ref. time



Conditions at its optimum,
QS-window for total energy input

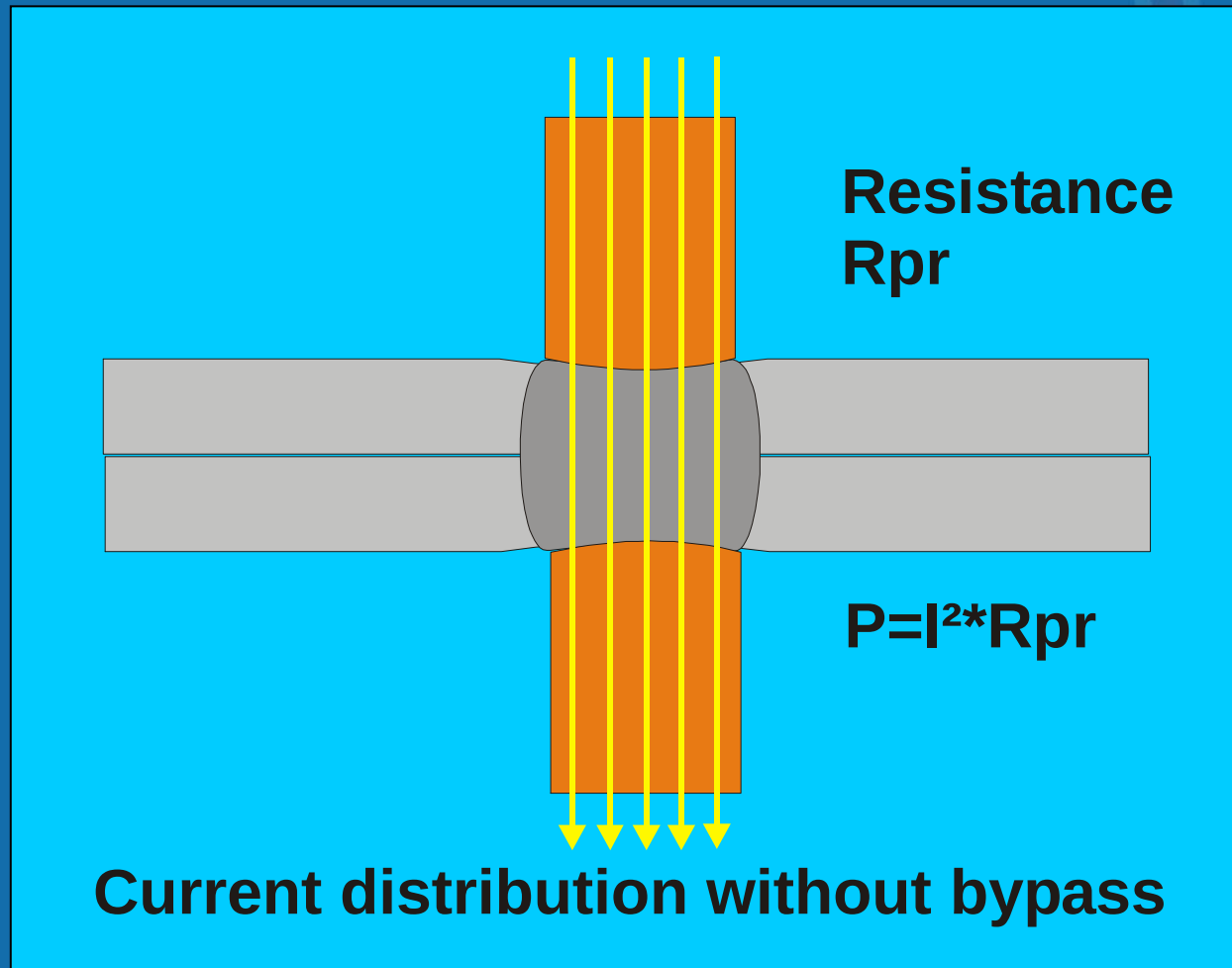
Example No. 4

Process control with current and energy over time
QS-result OK when reaching ref. energy
input in a preset time window

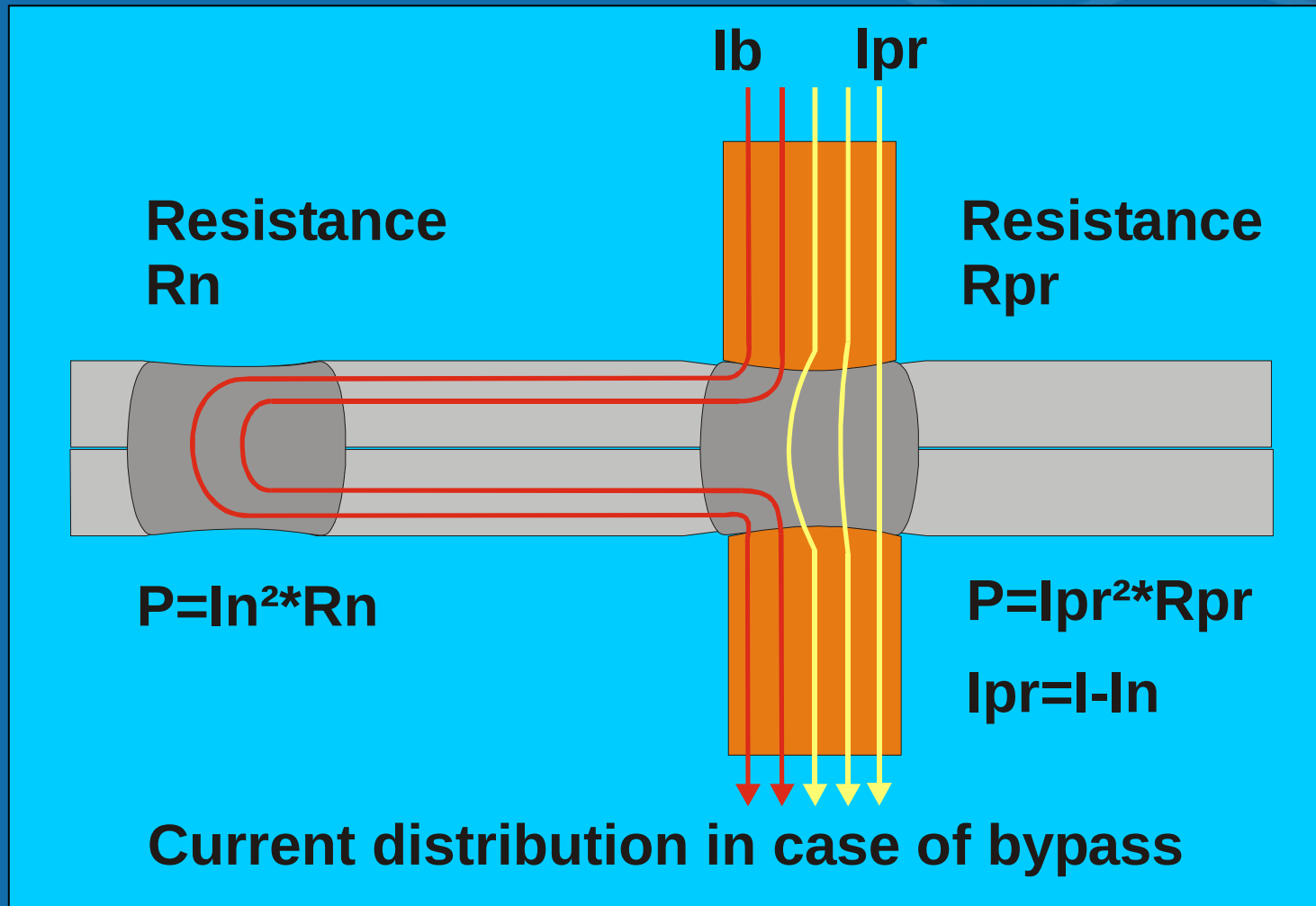


Starting conditions at its optimum
QS-window for welding time

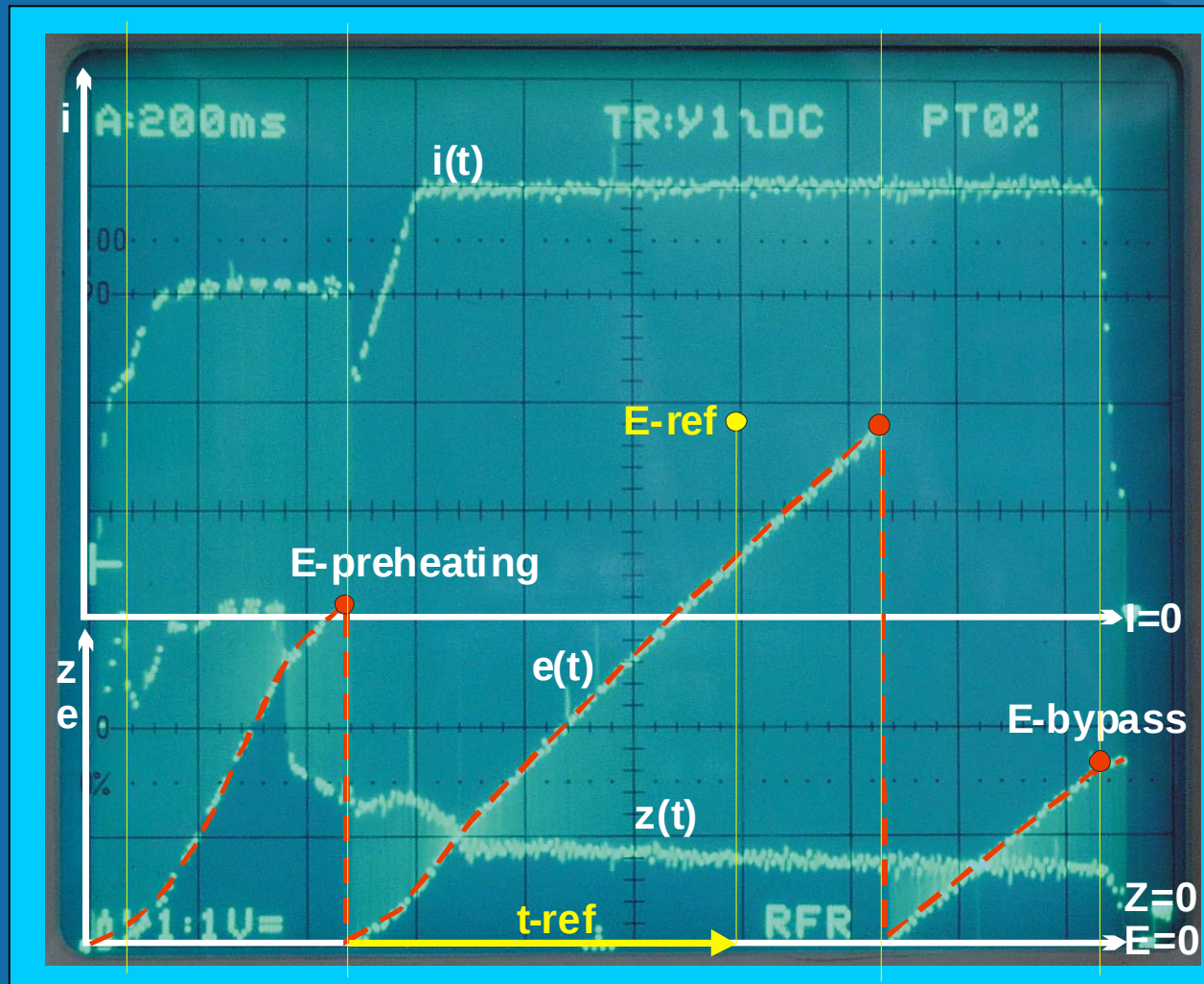
Starting conditions at optimum



Bypass case



ELMAspot 9000 QSVM



Parameters in case of
bypass, welding
operation started
after breakthrough
of a partwise insulation

Controlled energy input
by the Virtual Machine



Probe done under heavy
circumstances with partwise
insulation by corrosion and
bypass after evaporation of
zinc
- Example No. 1 -



Probe done under heavy
circumstances with partwise
insulation by corrosion and
bypass after evaporation of
zinc

- Example No. 2

-



Probe done under heavy
circumstances with partwise
insulation by adhesives
- Example No. 3 -

Aim and Result

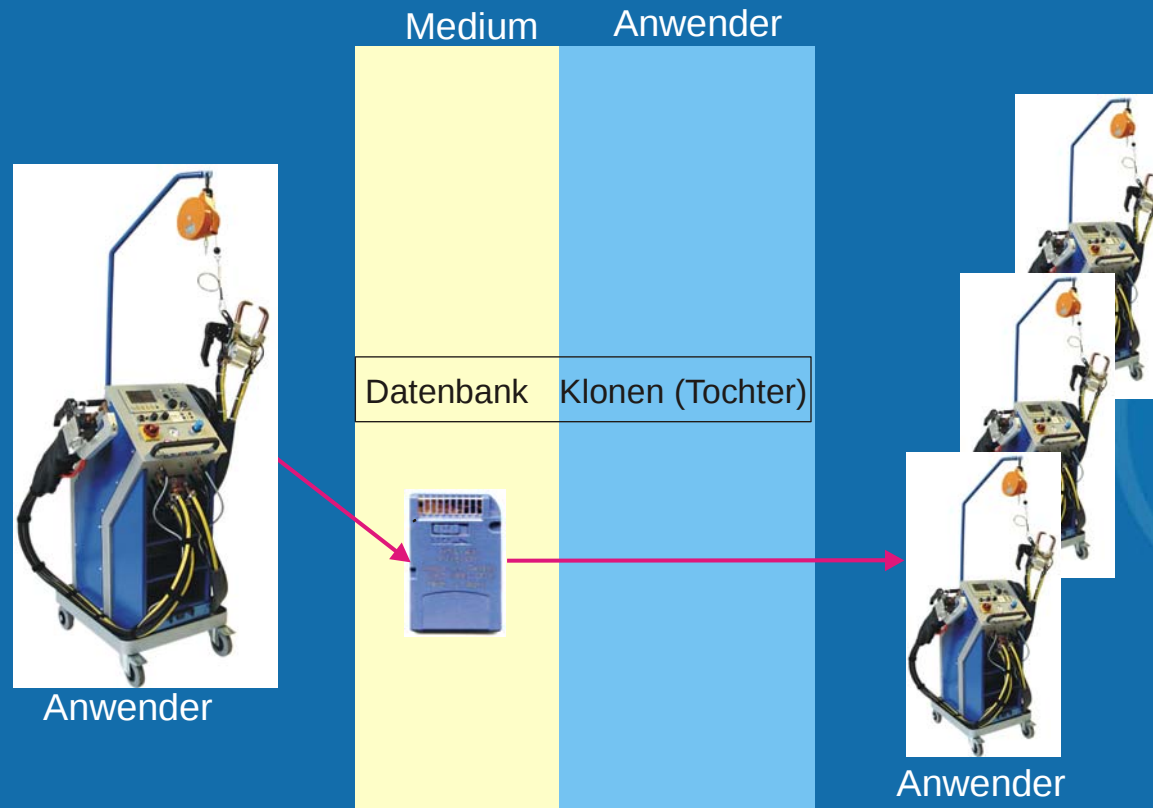
Spot Welder with fast reacting
Power Part

+

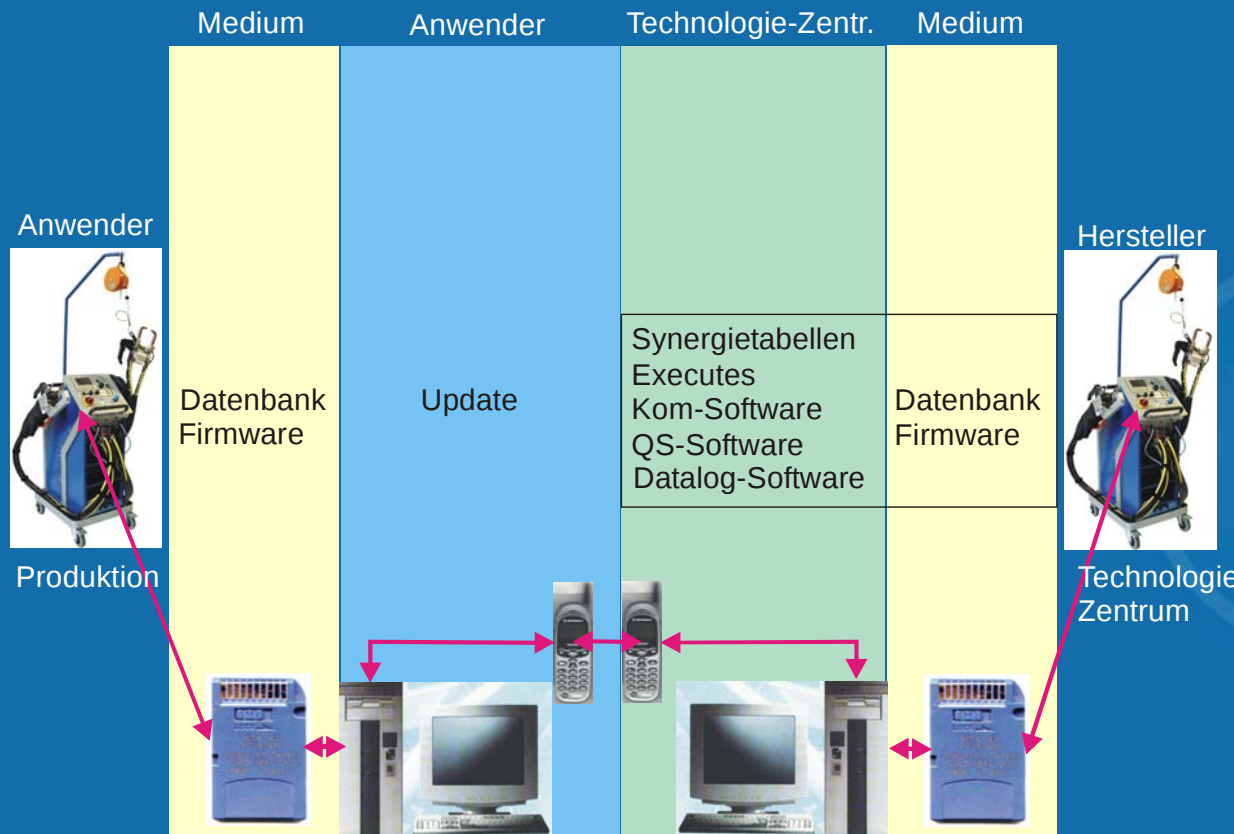
Virtual Machine

=

Reproducible Process Result



Clones of Spot Welders

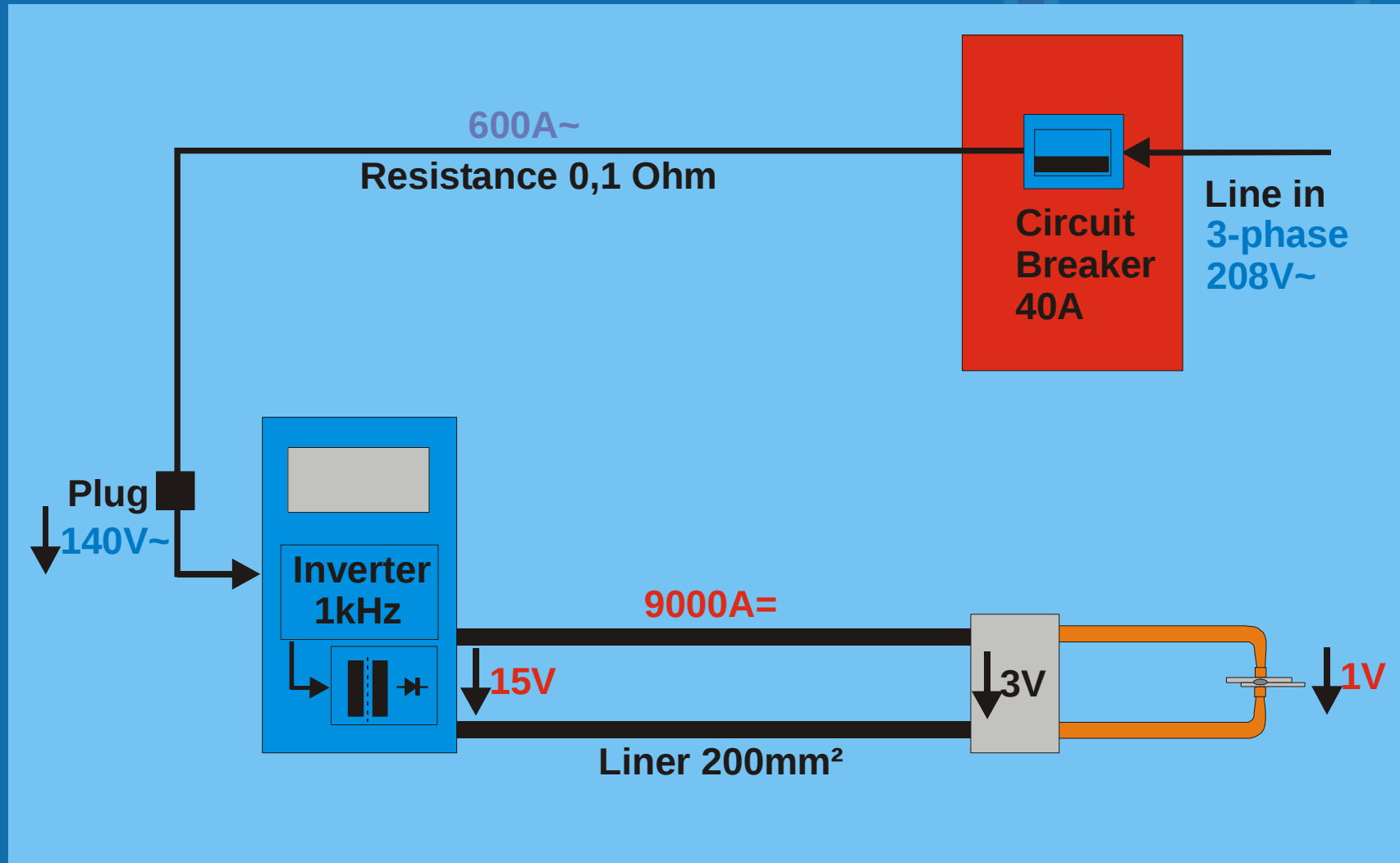


MMC

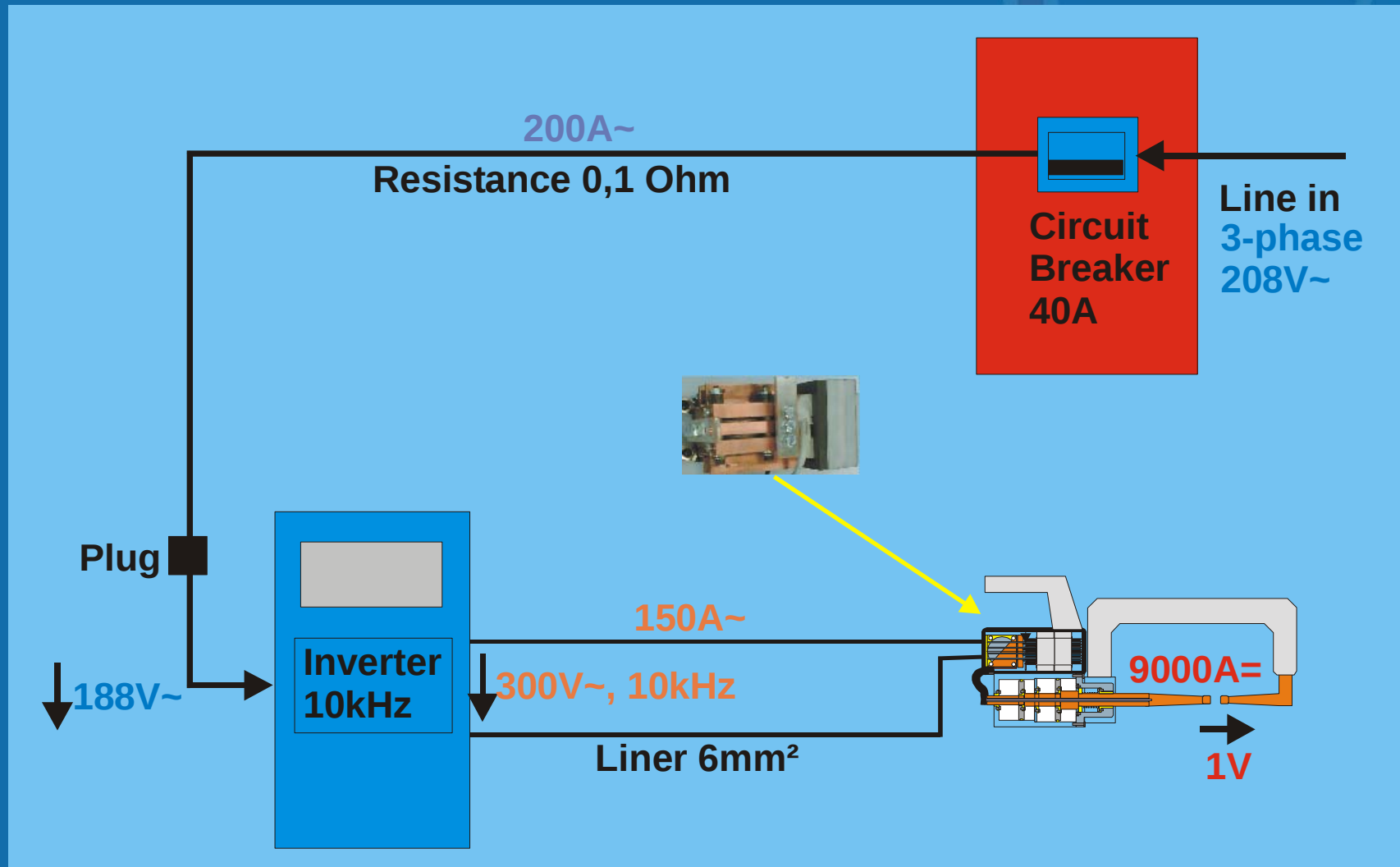
**Firmware
Databank
Processdata
QS-Data**

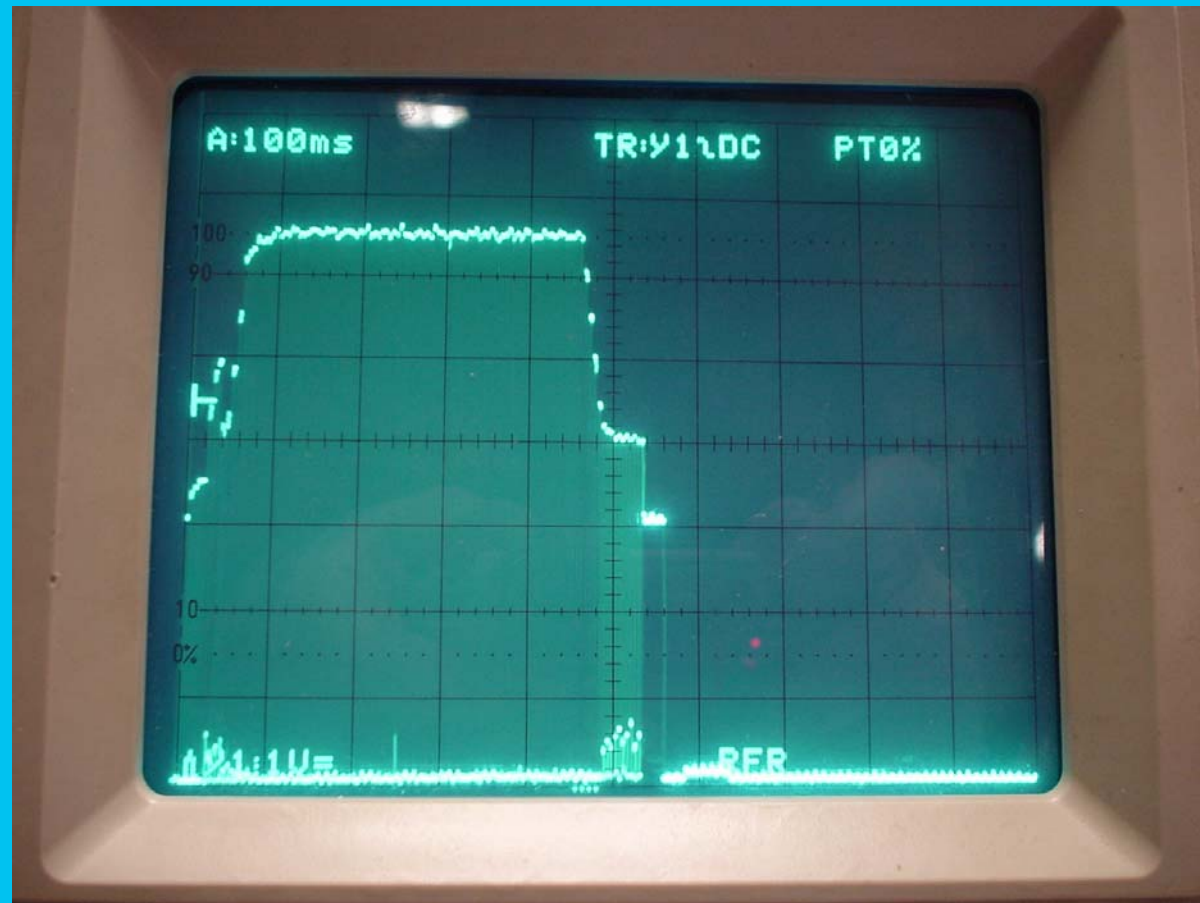
**Machine-Update
managed by
Telecommunication**

Today's Situation

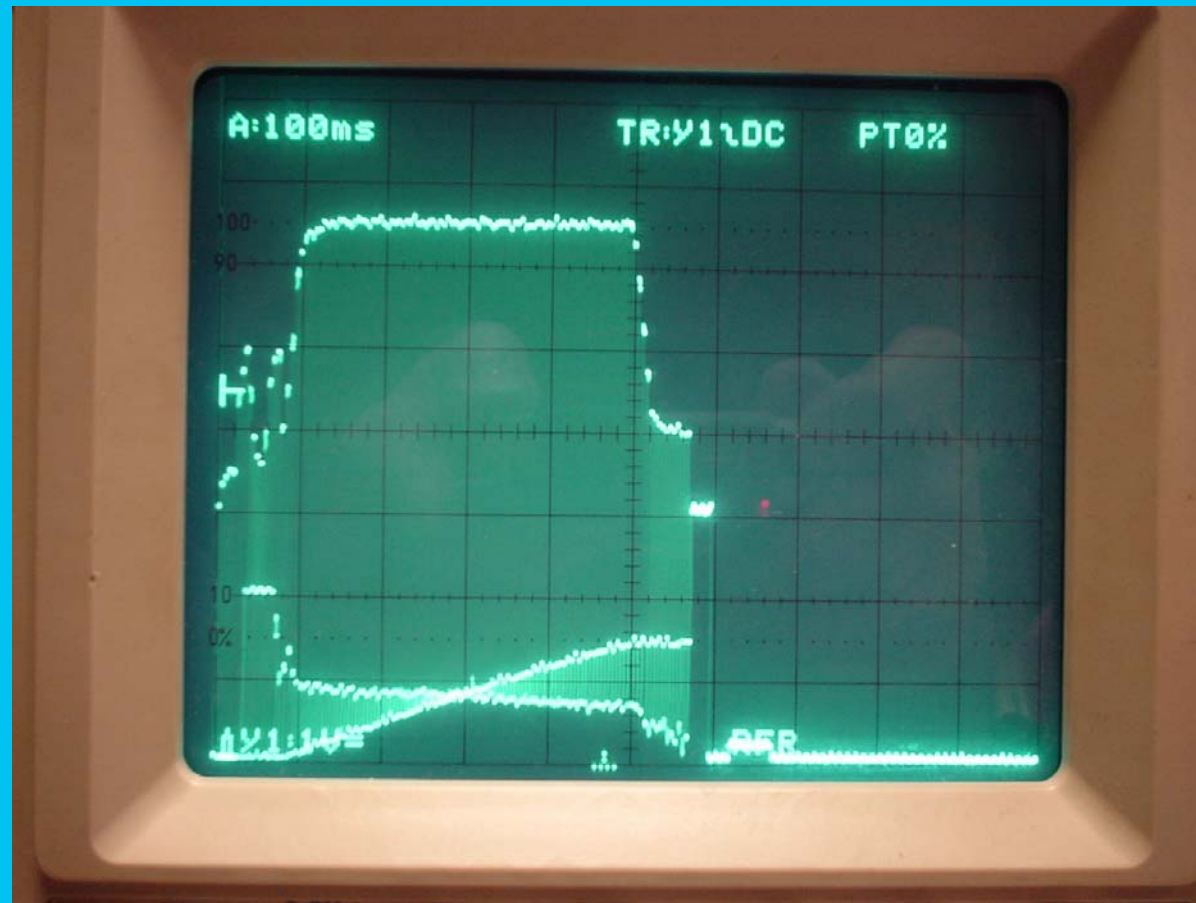


Future





Parameters with closed
tong (copper to copper)
without working parts



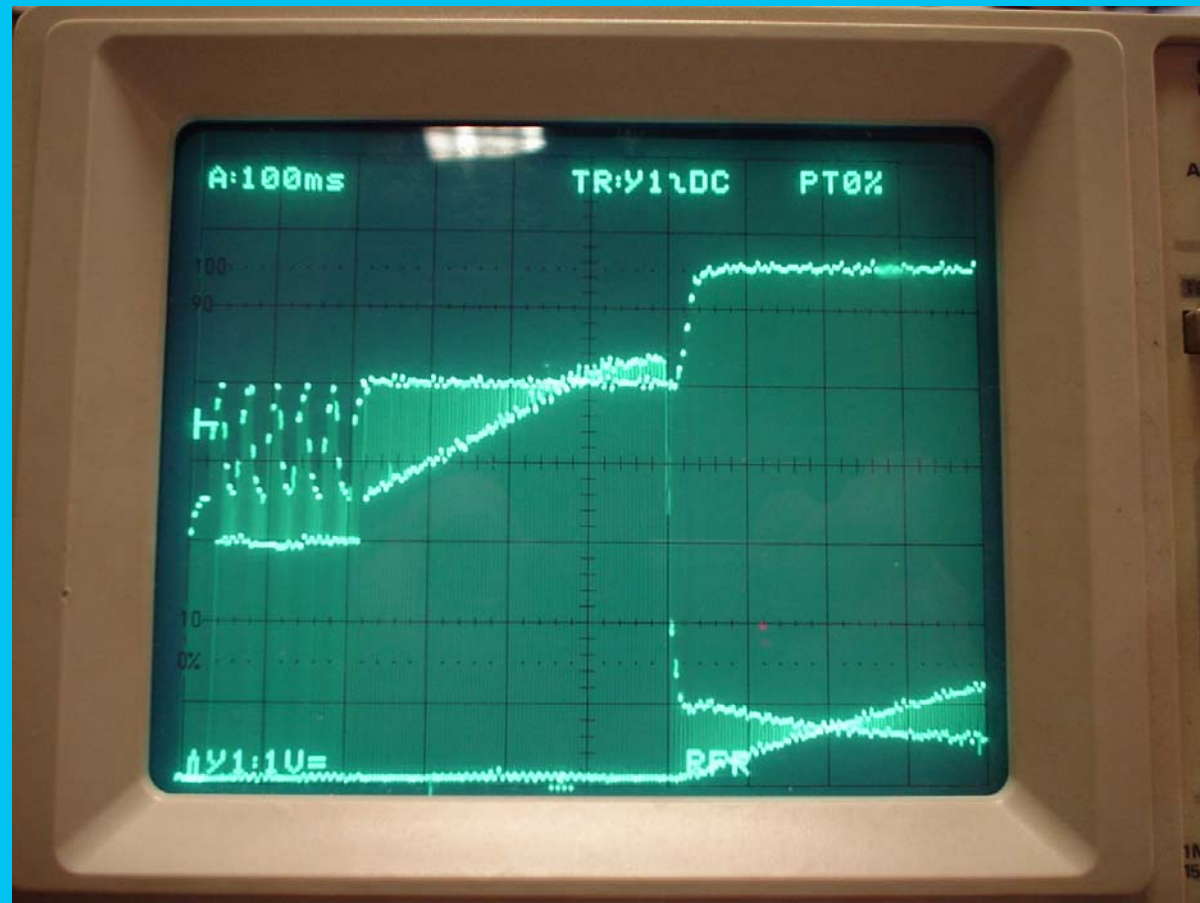
Parameters

2-Sheet-Weld Common Steel



Parameters

2-Sheet-Weld Stainless Steel



Parameters

2-Sheet-Weld Common Steel Partwise Insulation