

Project 28-L: Laboratory Testing to Identify Permanent PVD Coatings to Minimize Lubricant Use During Forging

***Fall 2018 Semi-Annual Meeting
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October 2-4, 2018***

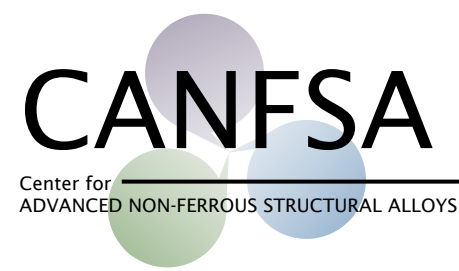
Student: Trevor Kehe (Mines)

Faculty: Kester Clarke, Stephen Midson (Mines)

Industrial Mentors: Rob Mayer (Queen City Forge)

Other Participants: Forging Industry Research and Educational Foundation

Project 28-L: Laboratory Testing to Identify Permanent PVD Coatings to Minimize Lubricant Use During Forging



- Student: Trevor Kehe (Mines undergraduate)
- Advisor(s): Kester Clarke, Stephen Midson (Mines)

Project Duration
UG: May 2017 to May 2019

- **Problem:** Forging operations can use significant amounts of lubricant, which can sometimes affect component outcomes and excessive overspray.
- **Objective:** Evaluate die coatings that can reduce the coefficient of friction of the workpiece to the die.
- **Benefit:** Reduced lubricant use and greater processing consistency.

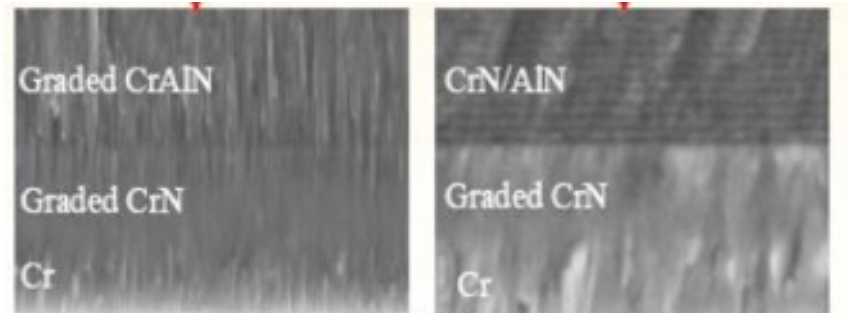
- Recent Progress**
- Laboratory scale dies with inserts have been designed and manufactured.
 - Initial uncoated room temperature ring-friction tests have been completed.
 - Four sets of die inserts have been PVD coated at vendors.

Description	% Complete	Status
1. Literature review	100%	●
2. Die design	100%	●
3. Die manufacture and insert PVD coating	90%	●
4. Ring-friction testing at room and elevated temperatures	35%	●
5. Final report and project summary	15%	●

- Reducing the friction coefficient between die and workpiece in forging will:
 - reduce the amount of lubricant required
 - reduce lubricant overspray
 - improve cycle times
 - improve die life
 - improve quality of forgings

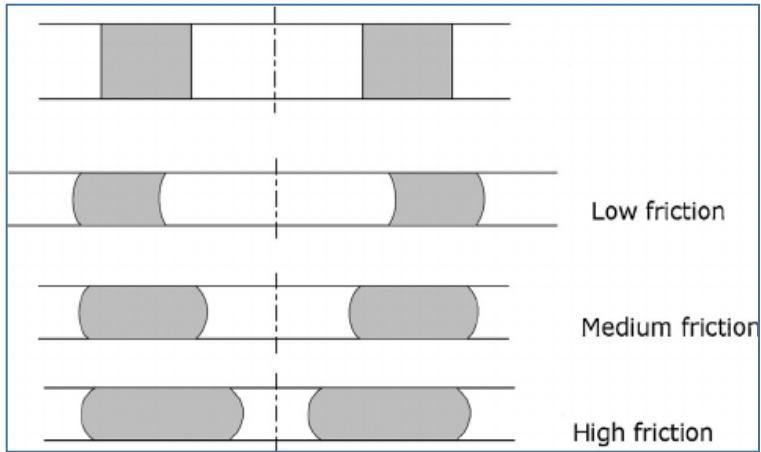
Project approach

- Leverage the recent Mines “Lube Free” die casting coating project
 - New PVD coatings reduced lubricant use significantly
 - Apply similar coating technologies to forging dies

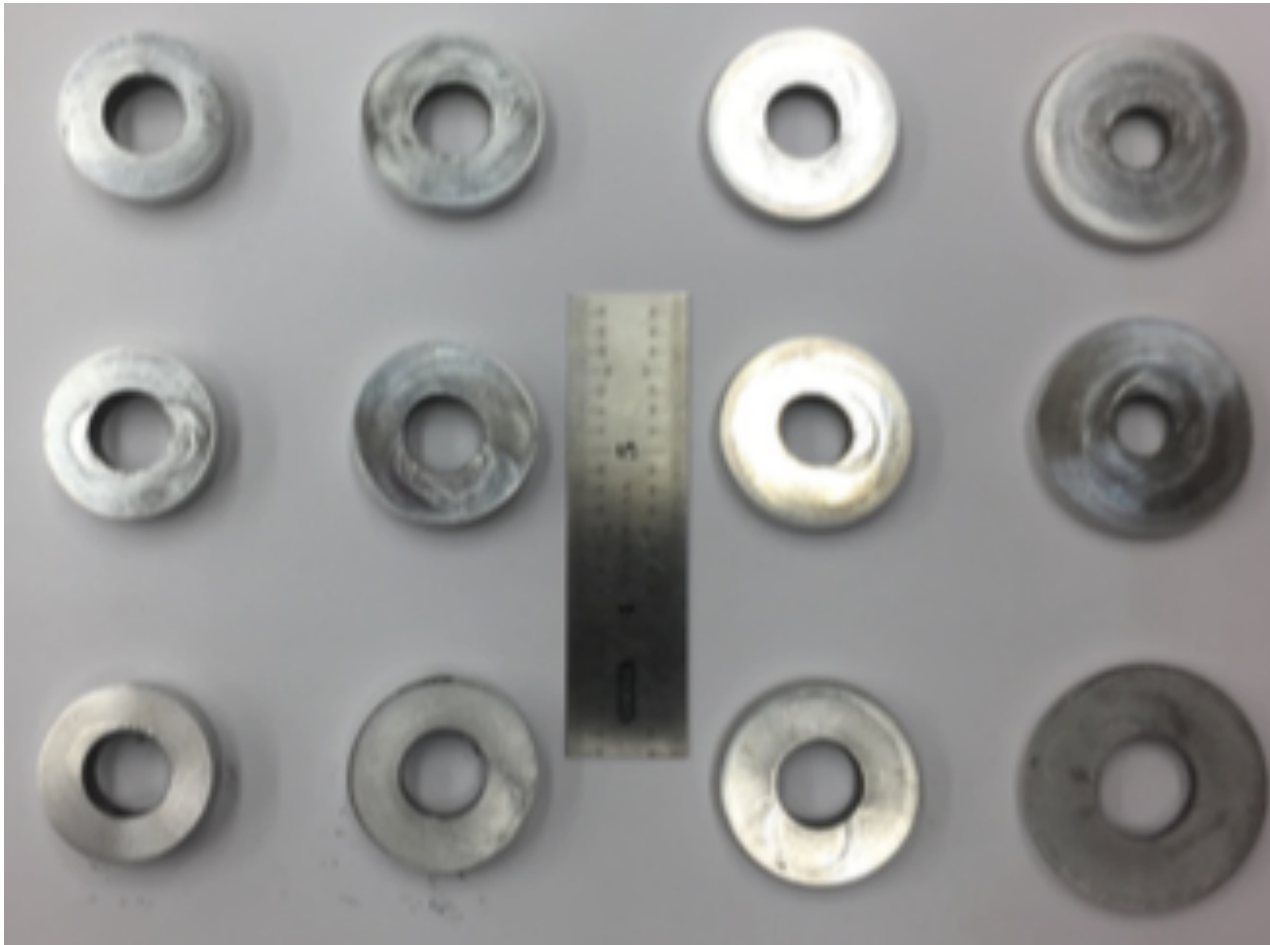


- Develop flexible testing methodology
 - Evaluate relative coefficients of friction of uncoated and PVD coated surfaces
 - Perform tests using aluminum samples at temperatures from ambient to 500°C
 - Investigate effects of lubricant use in combination with PVD coatings

Ring friction test



Ring friction test: 6061 @ RT



No lubricant

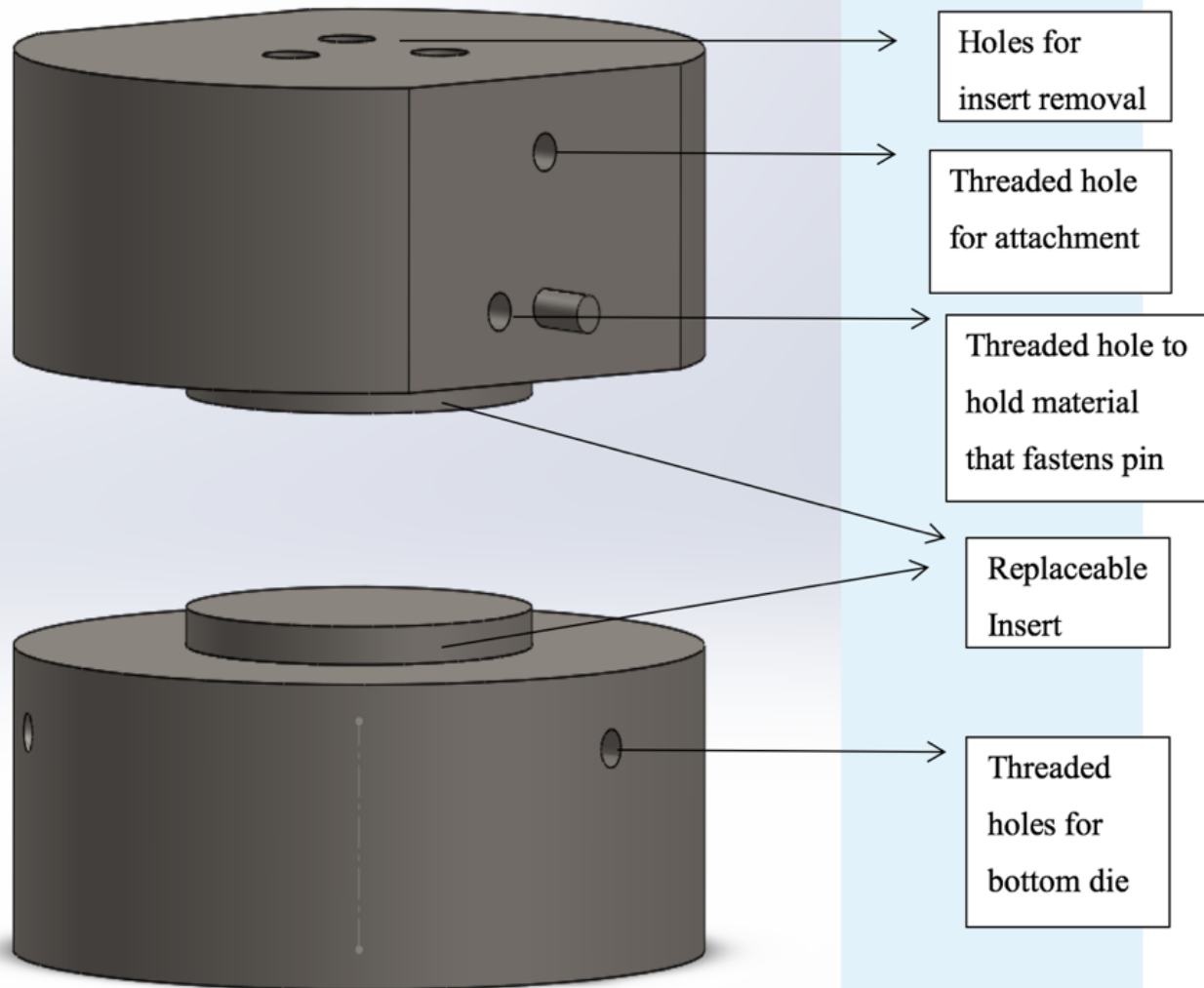
Dry graphite
spray

MoS₂ grease

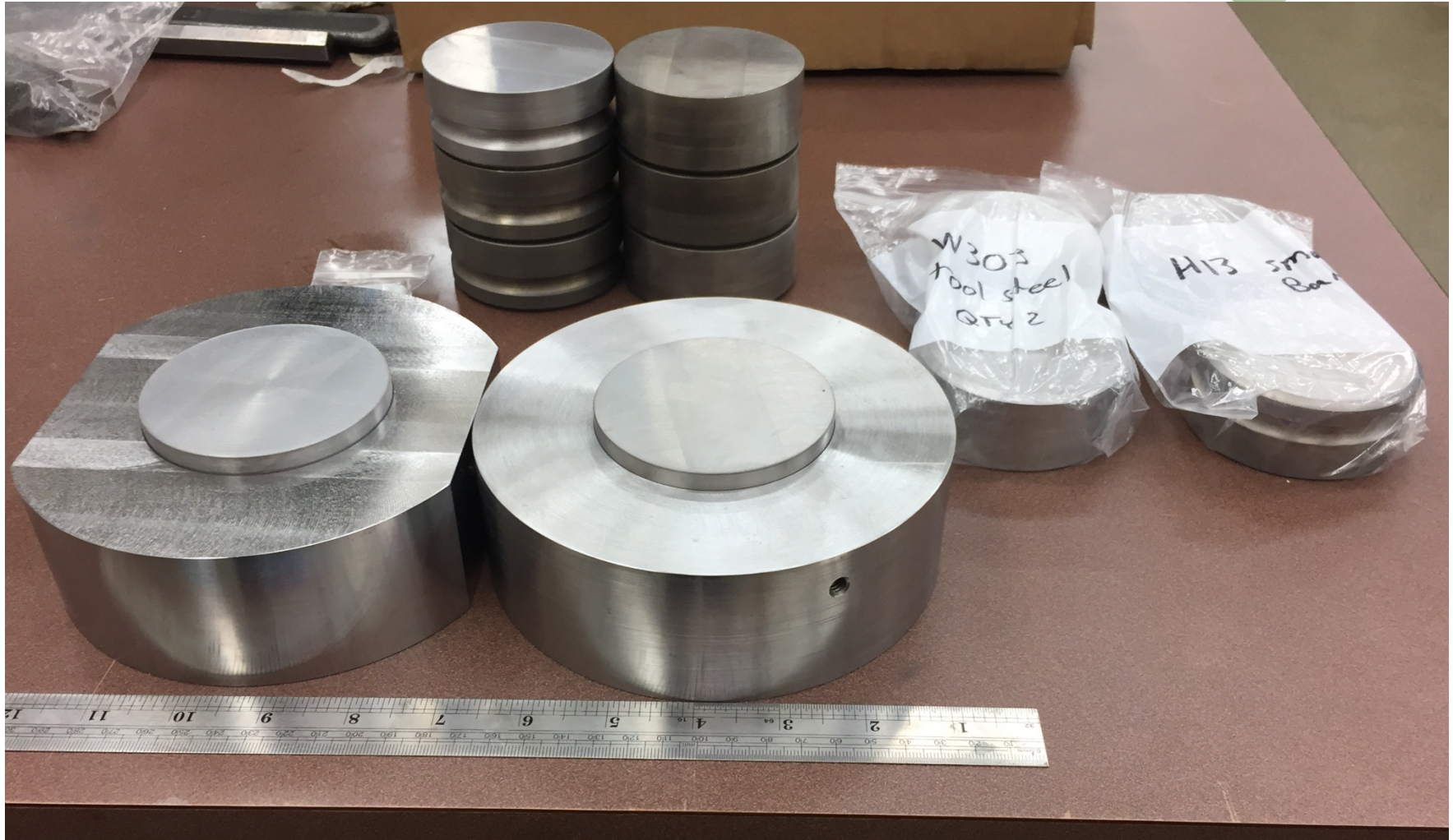
Left to right: Increasing reductions in height

Top to bottom: Increasingly effective lubricants

Die design and fabrication

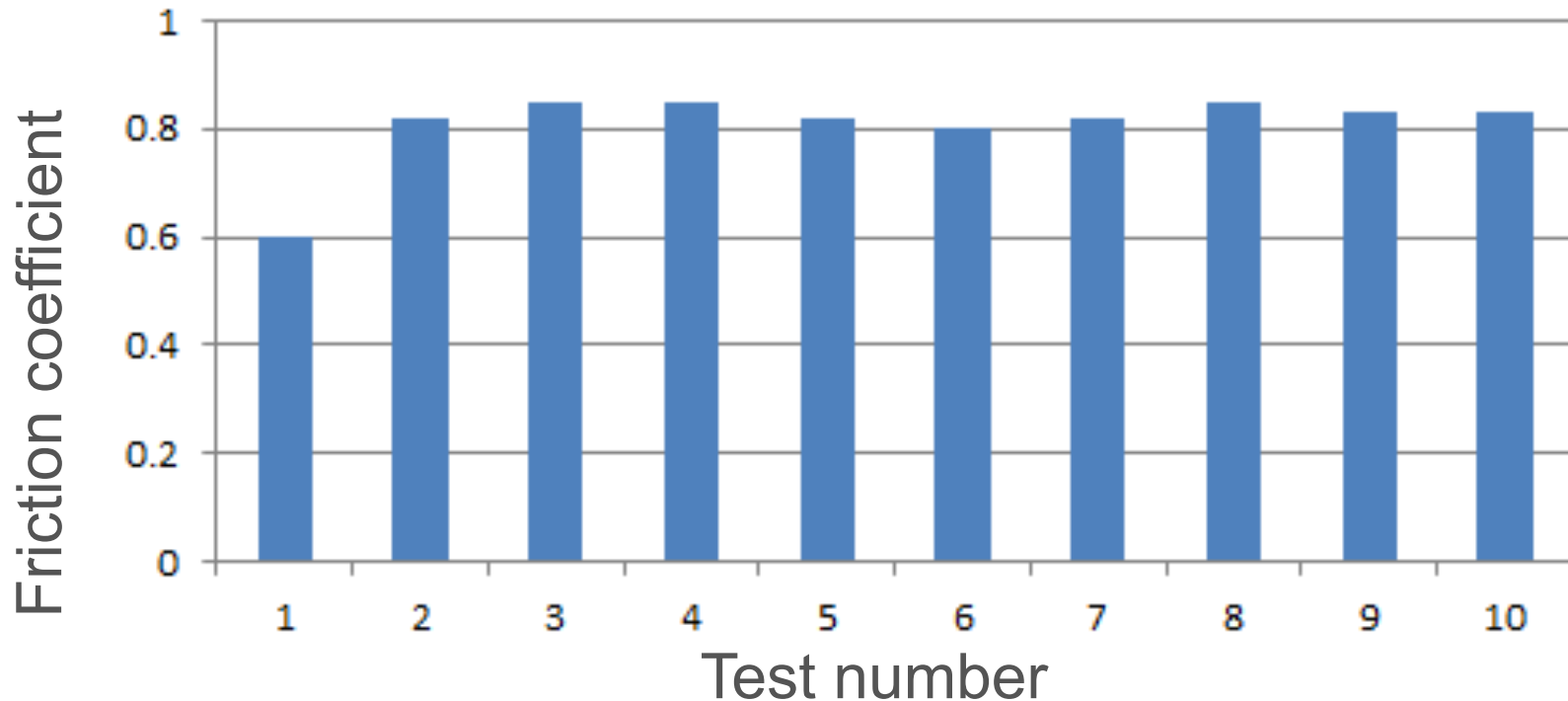


Die design and fabrication

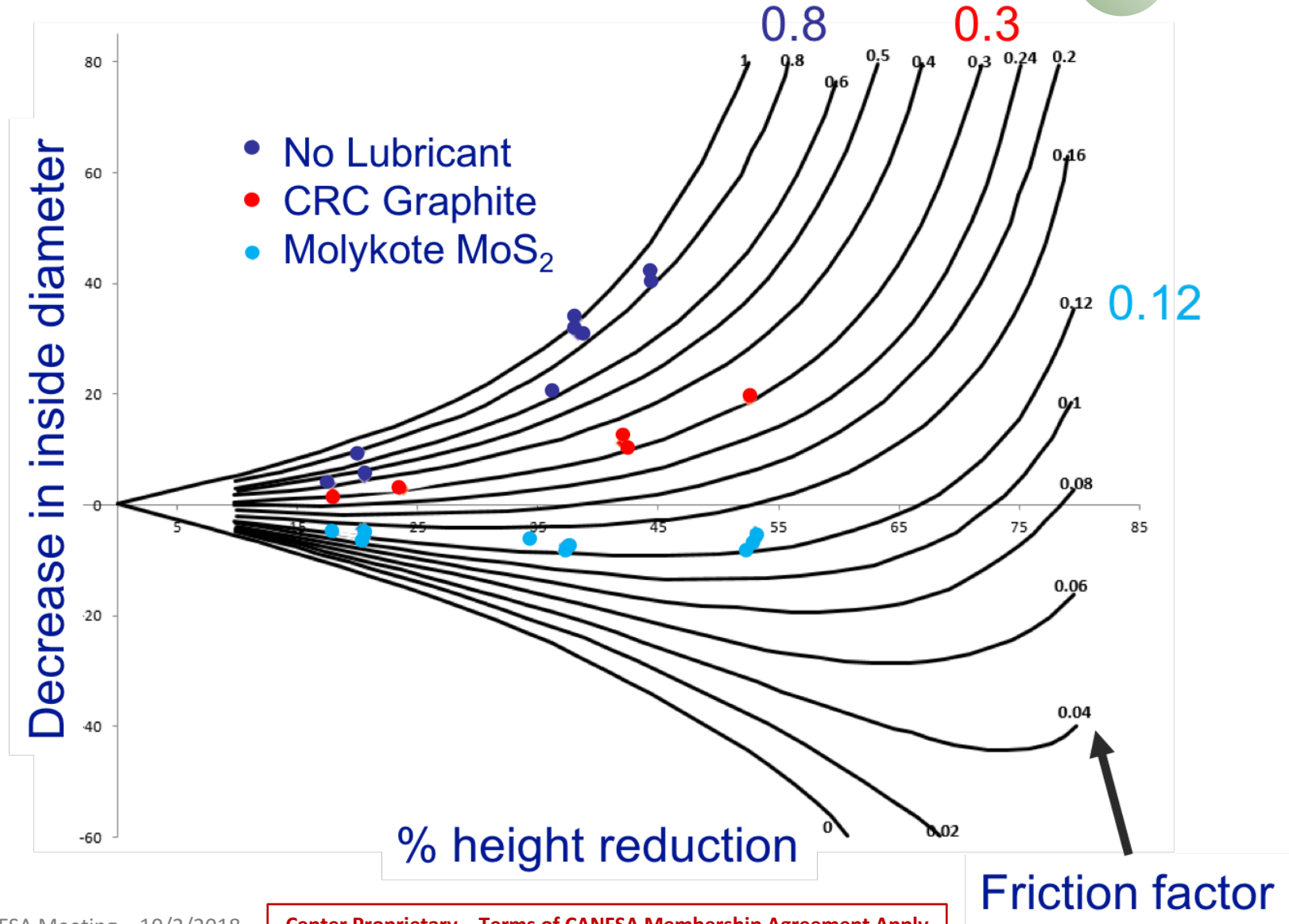


Measured friction coefficient

- Die inserts polished to 1 μ m diamond to normalize surface topology
- Measured friction coefficient over multiple tests
 - No lubricant, room temperature, uncoated dies, 6061 samples



Measured friction coefficient, room temperature



PVD coatings

- 6 die sets (uppers + lowers)
 - 1 H13 set used for no-coating baseline
 - 4 H13 sets are at vendors for coating
 - Can be re-coated
 - Surface imaging, tribology, and metallographic examination of coating performance also possible
 - 1 W303 set will be used to validate no-coating baseline values and coating effectiveness on a different substrate

PVD coatings

Type of Coating	Specifics	Supplier	Temperature
Single-layer hard coatings	TiCN	Tribologix, Dayton, Ionbond	<400°C
Multi-layer hard coatings	✓ Super MoS ₂	Tribologix	375°C
	Ti-MoS ₂ (MOST)	Teer in UK, Ionbond	<350°C
	AlCrN-MoS ₂	Tribologix	
	TiCN-TiMoS ₂	Teer	
	✓ CrN-DLC	Phygen	<300°C
	✓ CrN-SiC	Phygen	
	✓ i-Kote	Tribologix	350°C
Noble Metals	Hard coating plus noble metal	Voevodin, Scharf & Samir at UNT	<500°C
Highly lubricious oxide	--	None identified	
Plasma Sprayed	PS400	NASA	
Laser Textured	Laser texture a TiCN coating	Tribologix/CSM	

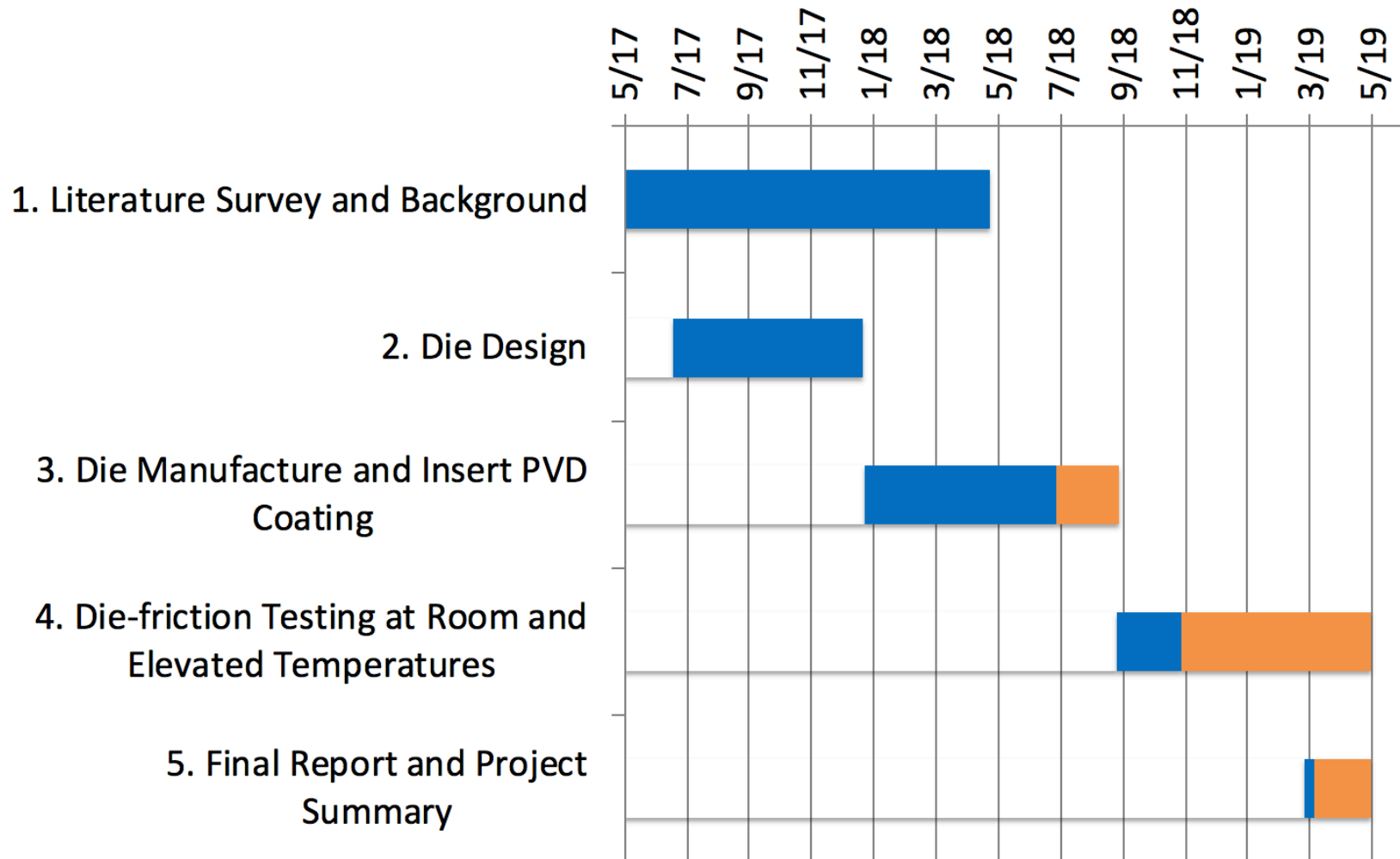
PVD Coating test matrix

- Measure coefficient of friction on uncoated dies and four initial PVD coatings selected (5)
- Vary temperature from ambient to 300°C (4)
- Test with and without lubricant (3)
 - Graphite spray
 - MoS₂ grease
- Three sets of duplicate rings at three deformation levels (9)

Summary

- Flexible forging tooling has been designed and built
 - Room temperature to 500°C
 - Loads to 100 kip
 - 6 sets of interchangeable die inserts
- Ring-compression friction tests have been validated
 - Polished as-heat treated (uncoated) dies
 - Room temperature to 300°C
- Forging die coatings
 - Literature review complete
 - List of promising coatings compiled
 - Four initial PVD coatings selected for application to dies (just received!)

Progress



Trevor Kehe

- Senior in Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, graduating May 2019.
- Future Plans
 - Graduate school (Master's) in physical metallurgy or corrosion
- Other Interests
 - Hiking, climbing, baseball
- Mines Baseball
 - 2nd in RMAC



Acknowledgements

- FIERF – stage gated grant, “Laboratory Testing to Identify Permanent PVD Coatings to Minimize Lubricants Use During Forging”
- FIERF board – stage gate reviews and guidance
- Die materials
 - Bohler-Uddeholm (Patricia Miller), H13 and W303 inserts
 - Hitachi (Tom Bell), H13 inserts
 - Finkl (Al Underys), 4340 die blocks
- NSF REU program grant through the Center for Advanced Non-Ferrous Structural Alloys
- CSM undergraduate research support

Thank you very much!

Trevor Kehe

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Project 28-L: Laboratory Testing to Identify Permanent PVD Coatings to Minimize Lubricant Use During Forging

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Industrial Partners: QCF, FIERF

Project Duration: May 2017 – May 2019

Achievement

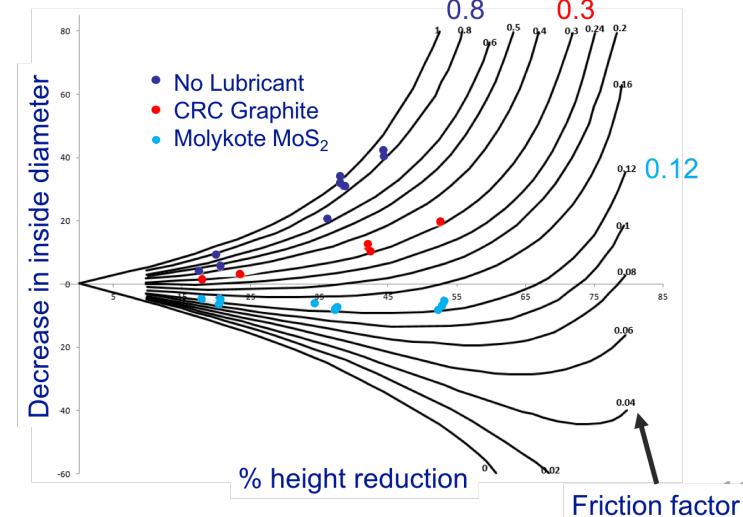
- Developed test methodology to measure friction coefficients during forging at temperatures up to 500°C.

Significance and Impact

- PVD coatings with reduced friction have the potential to reduce the need for lubricant, reduce overspray, and improve cycle times, die life, and quality of forgings.

Research Details

- Initial trials on newly designed tooling show easily distinguishable friction coefficients with varying test conditions.



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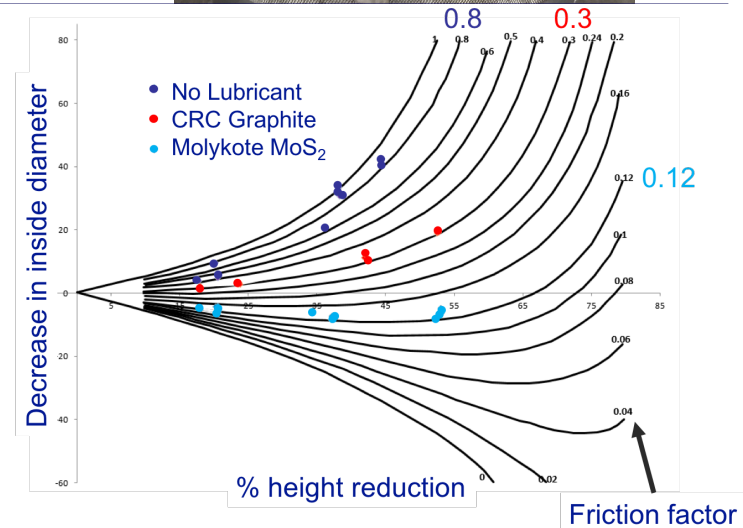
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Program Goal

- Develop a testing methodology for measurement of friction coefficient during forging, and evaluate effectiveness of PVD coatings.

Approach

- Design and build custom die set to allow forging simulations at temperatures to 500°C.

Benefits

- The potential for reduced lubricant use and greater processing consistency in forging operations.

