

GREAT DESIGNS IN  
**STEEL**

TWENTY YEARS

# INNOVATIVE JOINING OF FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS IN PH- STEEL DURING THE HOT FORMING

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Presented by: Dr. Sebastian Meyer

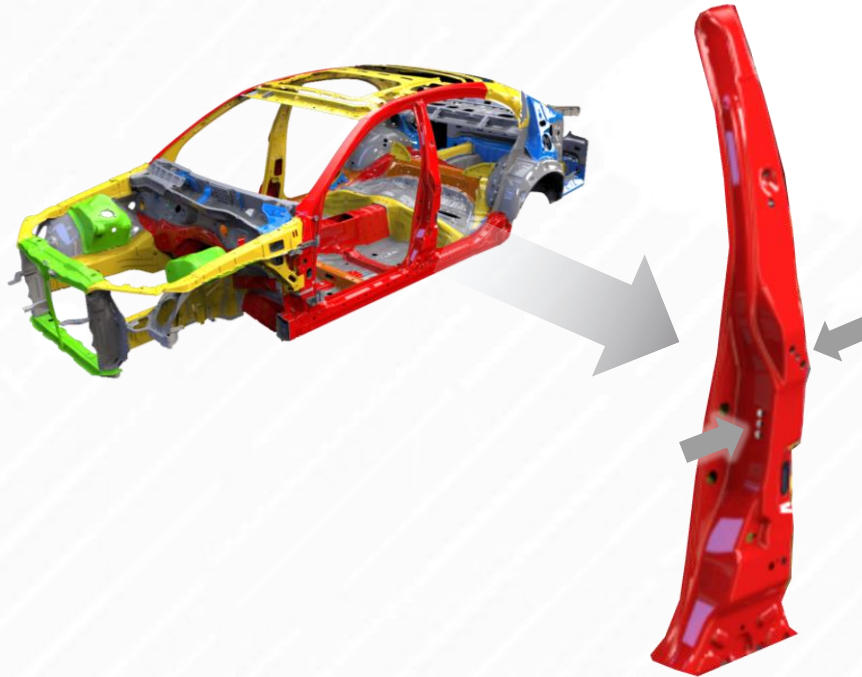
# PRESS HARDENED STEELS IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

## Market analysis

- CO<sub>2</sub>-Emission
- Range of e-cars
- Occupant safety



- Reduction in vehicle weight
- Use of light materials
- Use of high-strength steels




Need for mounting points in Press hardened, thin-walled parts

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ■ Mild Steel                   | ■ Ultra High Strength Steel |
| ■ High Strength Steel          | ■ Press hardened Steel      |
| ■ Advanced High Strength Steel | ■ Aluminum                  |

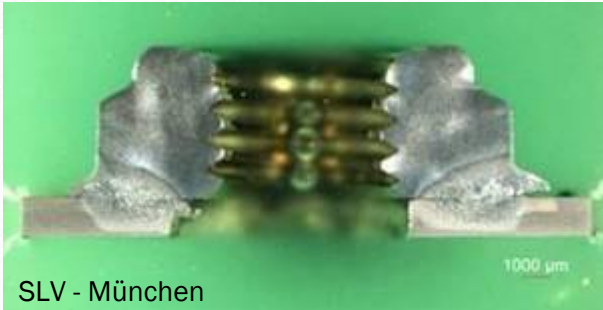
# CURRENT JOINING TECHNOLOGIES FOR PHS

## Welding elements

## Mechanical Attached Fasteners (MAF)



Schmeck      Würth



SLV - München

Disadvantages

- Separate process
- Negative thermal effect on sheet strength (HAZ)
- Not always possible

### Riveting elements




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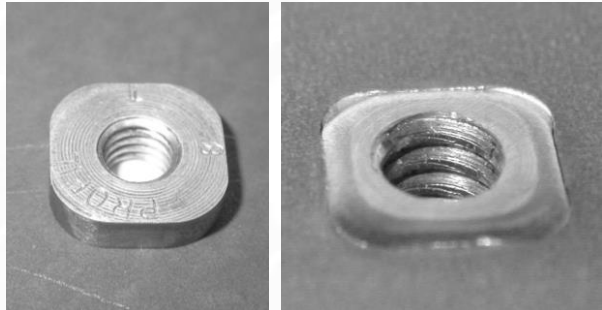
Disadvantages

- Separate process
- Pre hole operation needed
- Special solutions (plain hole-perforated sheet etc.)

### Self-piercing elements



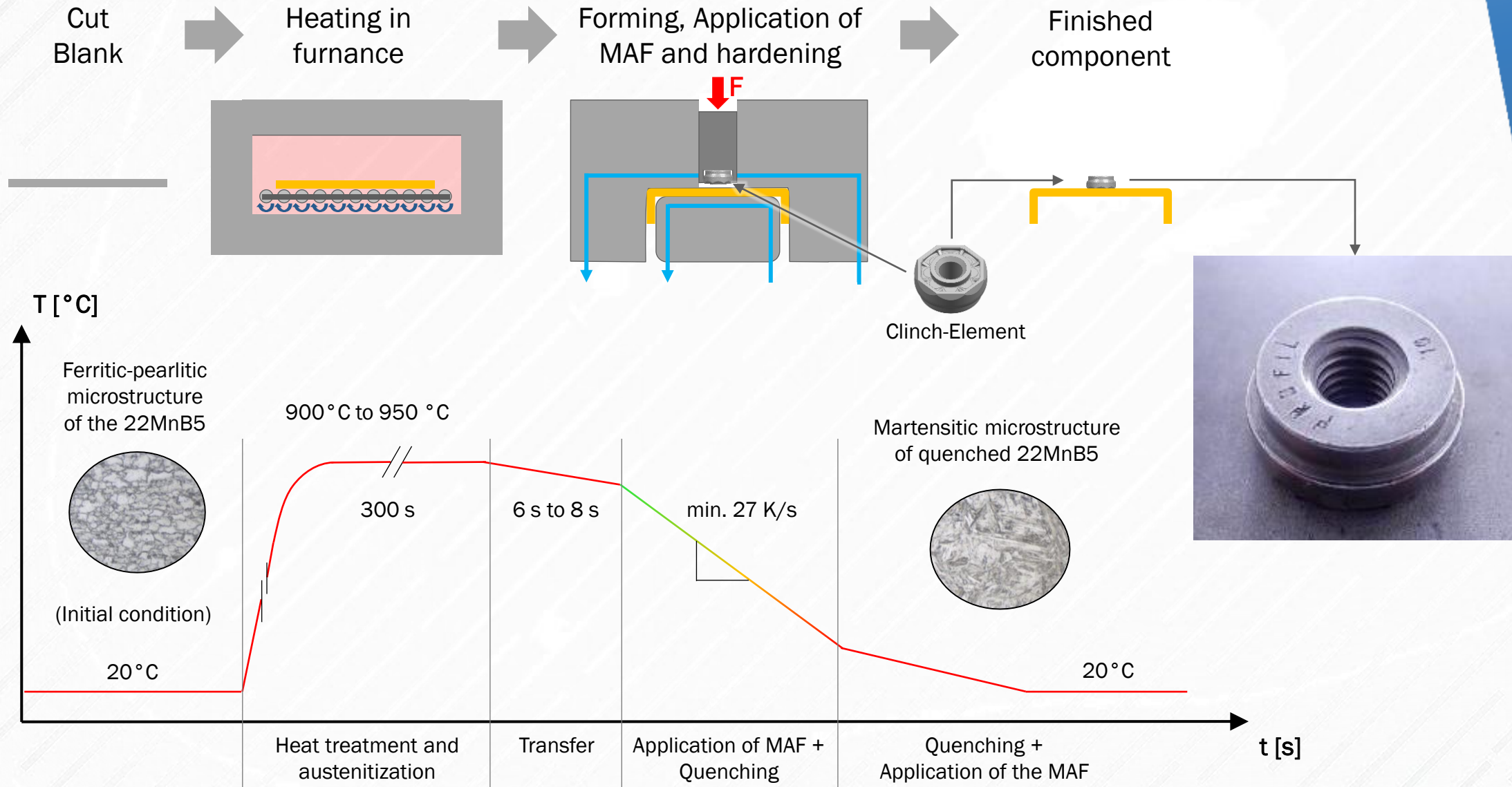
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Disadvantages

- High process forces
- Risk of Microcracks
- Limited sheet thickness range

# PRINCIPLE



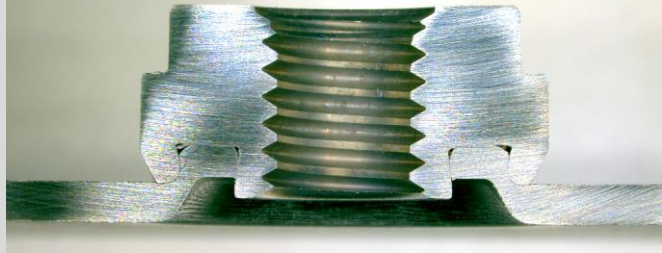
# EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENT AND PANEL

## Evaluation of the cross-sections

$T_{\text{Joining}} = 800 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

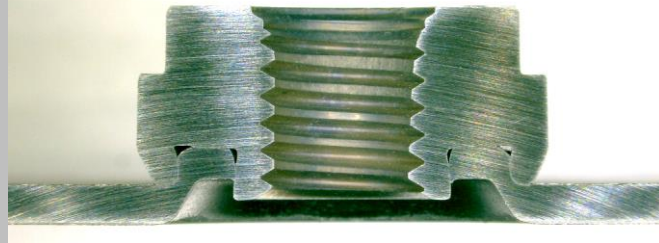
Thread size: M6

$F_{\text{Joining}} = 57 \text{ kN}$



$T_{\text{Joining}} = 600 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

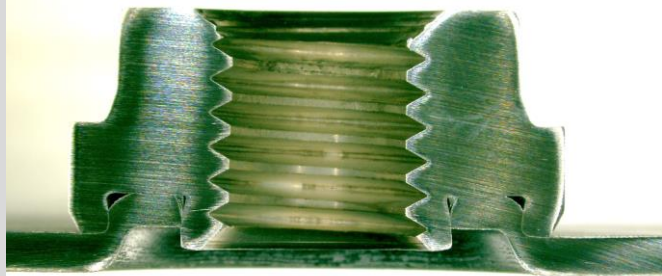
$F_{\text{Joining}} = 67 \text{ kN}$



Thread functionality was tested by a thread gauge.

Thread size: M8

$F_{\text{Joining}} = 78 \text{ kN}$



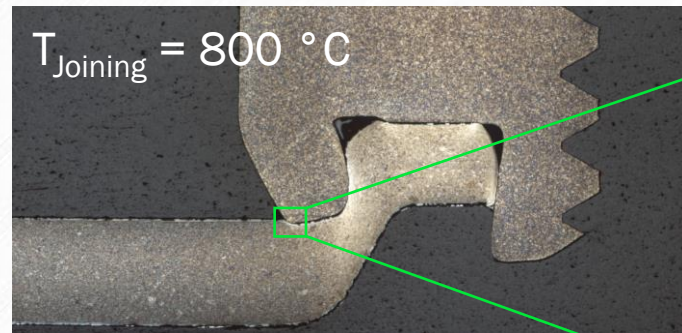
$F_{\text{Joining}} = 85 \text{ kN}$



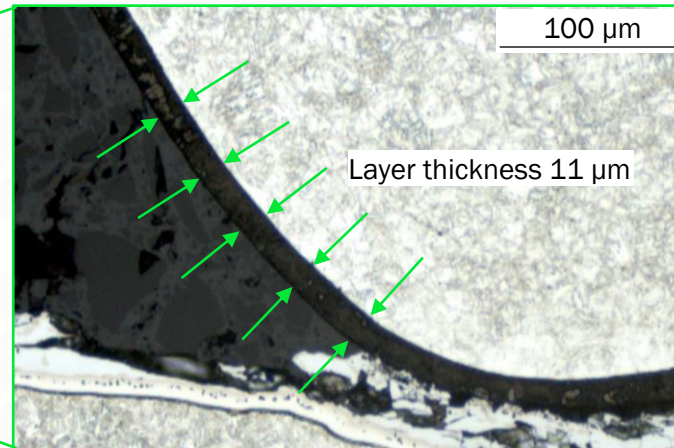
|                            |
|----------------------------|
| <b>Sheet metal</b>         |
| 22MnB5 (AlSi coated)       |
| <b>Panel thickness</b>     |
| 1.5 mm                     |
| <b>Joining temperature</b> |
| See image                  |
| <b>Joining speed</b>       |
| 60 mm/s                    |

# EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENT AND PANEL

Influence of temperature on the microstructure and the coating of the element

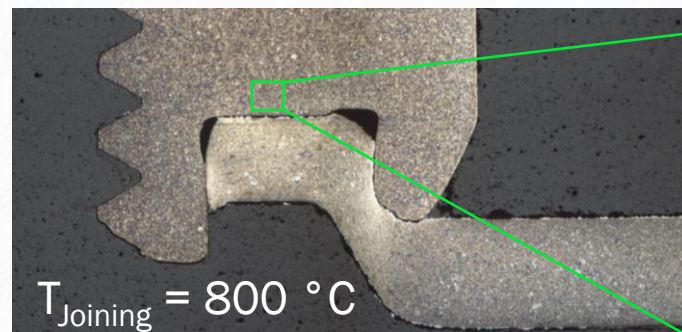


Evaluation of the coating

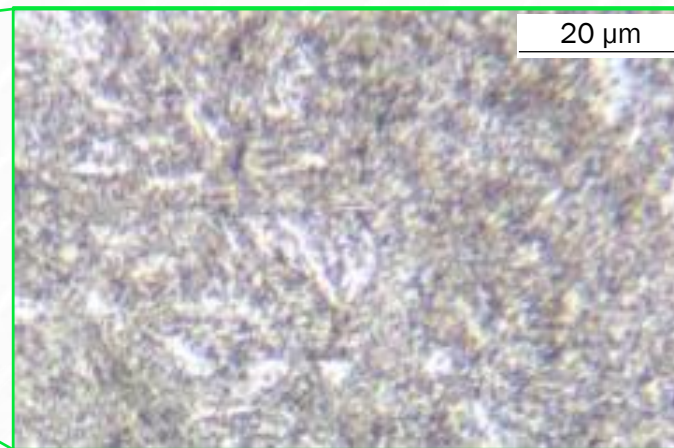


Zinc-nickel coating shows great temperature resistance.

Zinc-coating isn't suitable for this application because of its low melting point.



Evaluation of the microstructure

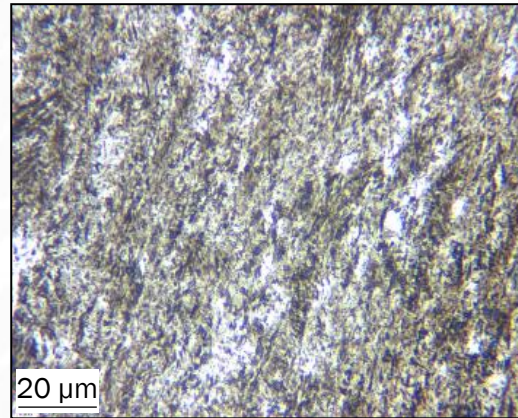
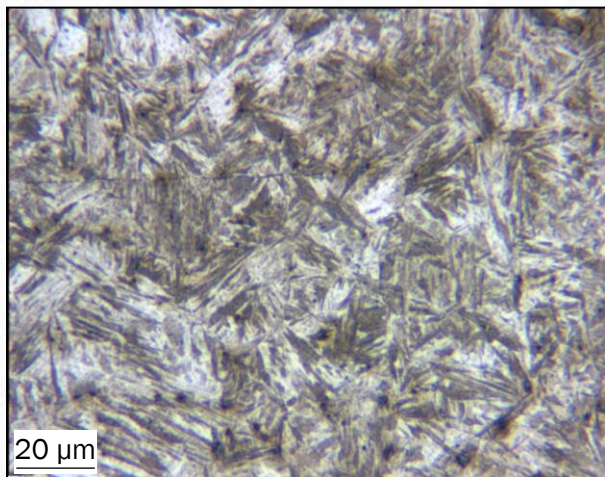


Tempered Martensite – No noticeable changes in the microstructure.

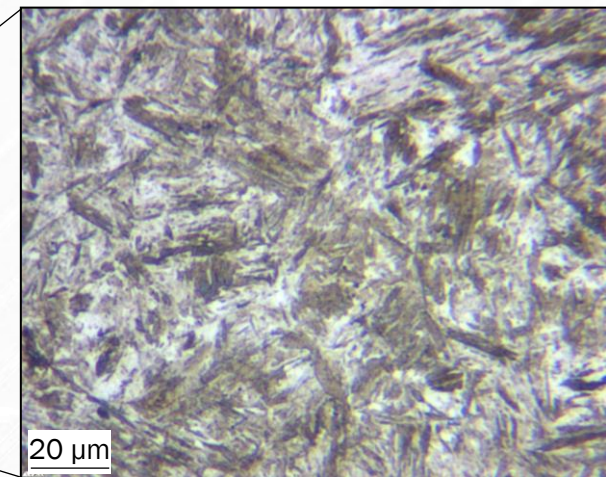
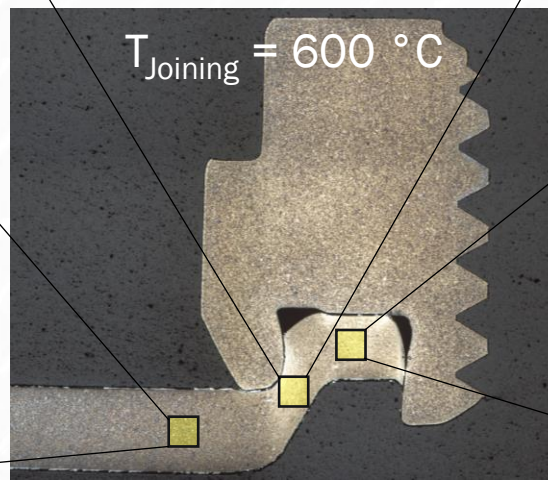
# EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENT AND PANEL

Influence of the process on the panel material

A fully martensitic microstructure can be achieved near the joining zone.

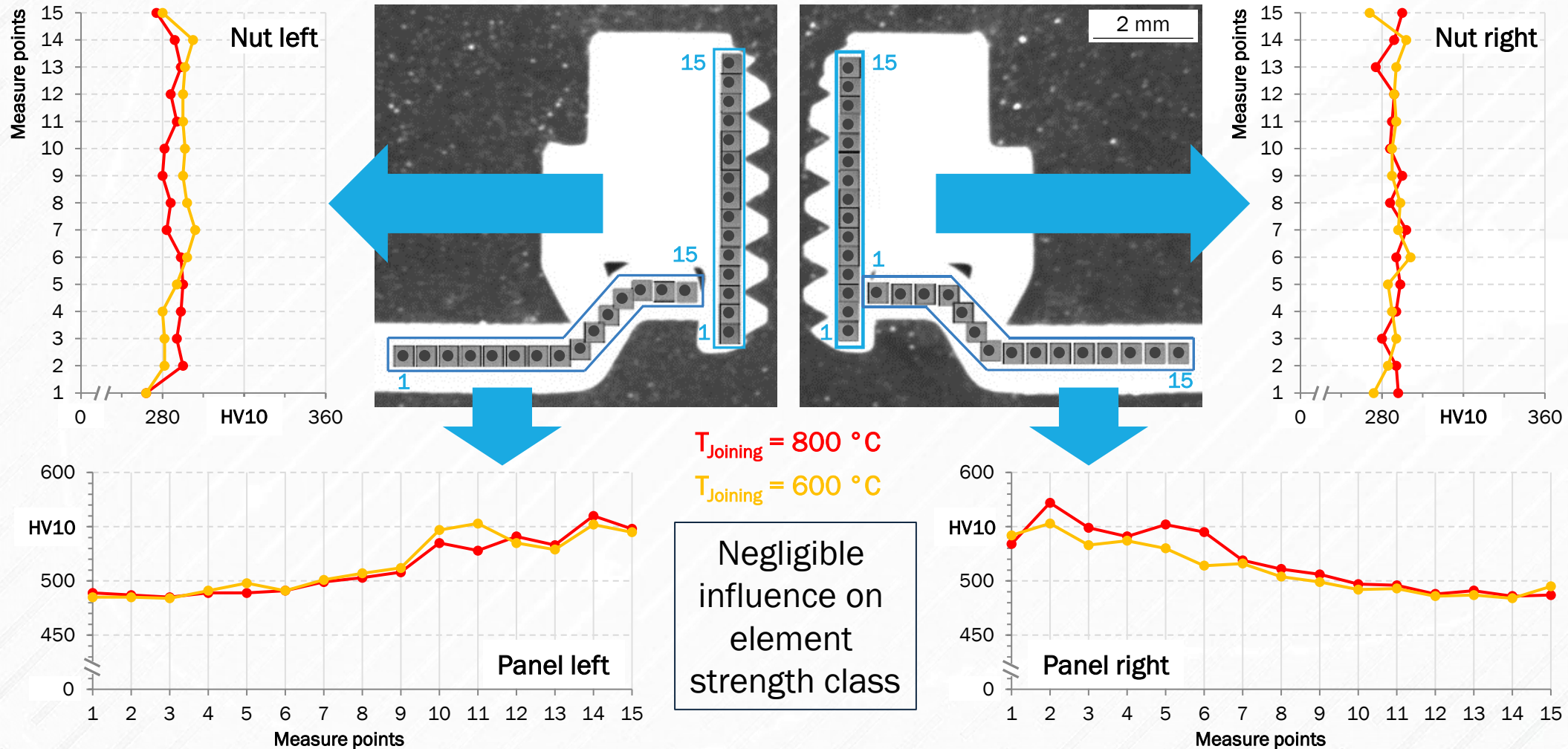


Martensite with needle-like structure in the strongly formed region



# EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENT AND PANEL

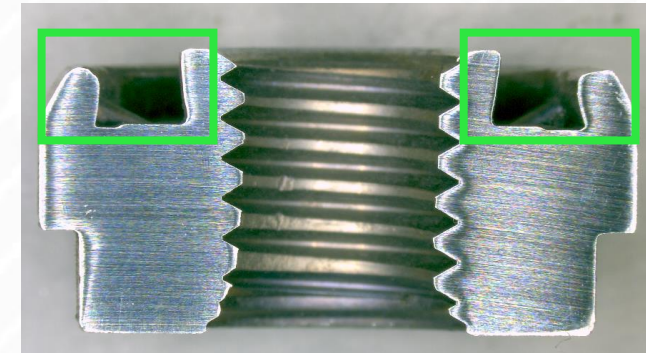
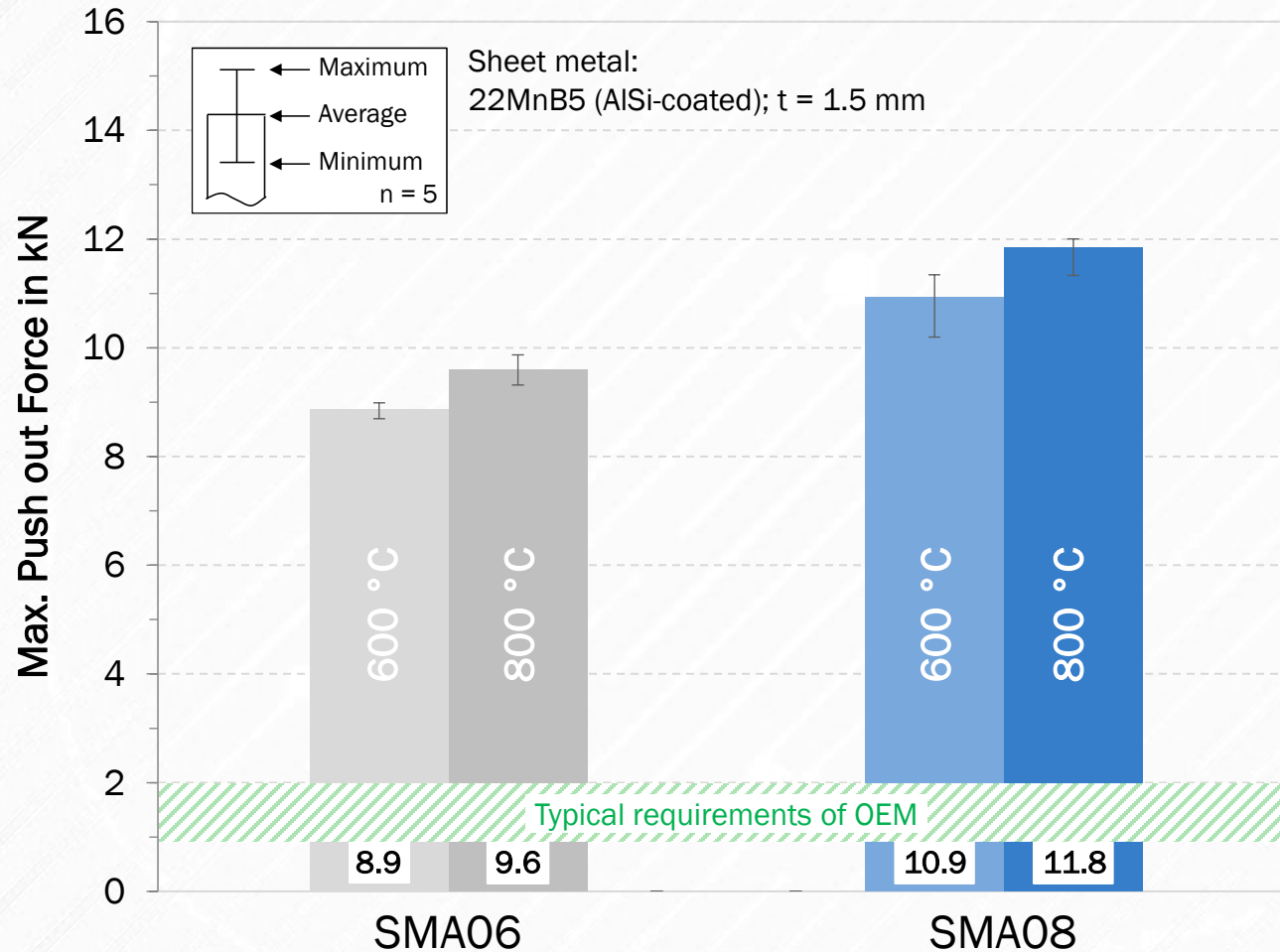
## Influence of temperature on the strength of the SMA06 element



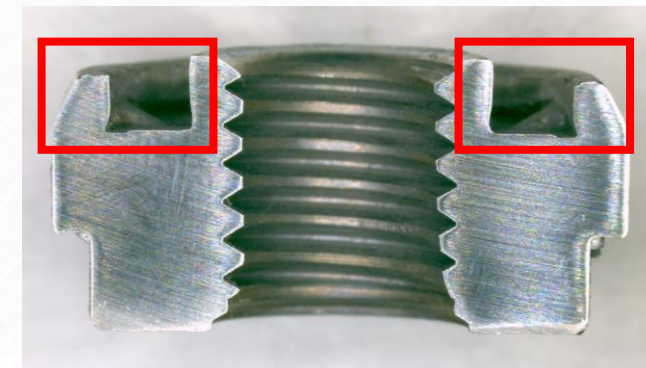


# EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENT AND PANEL

## Mechanical joint properties – Push-out testing

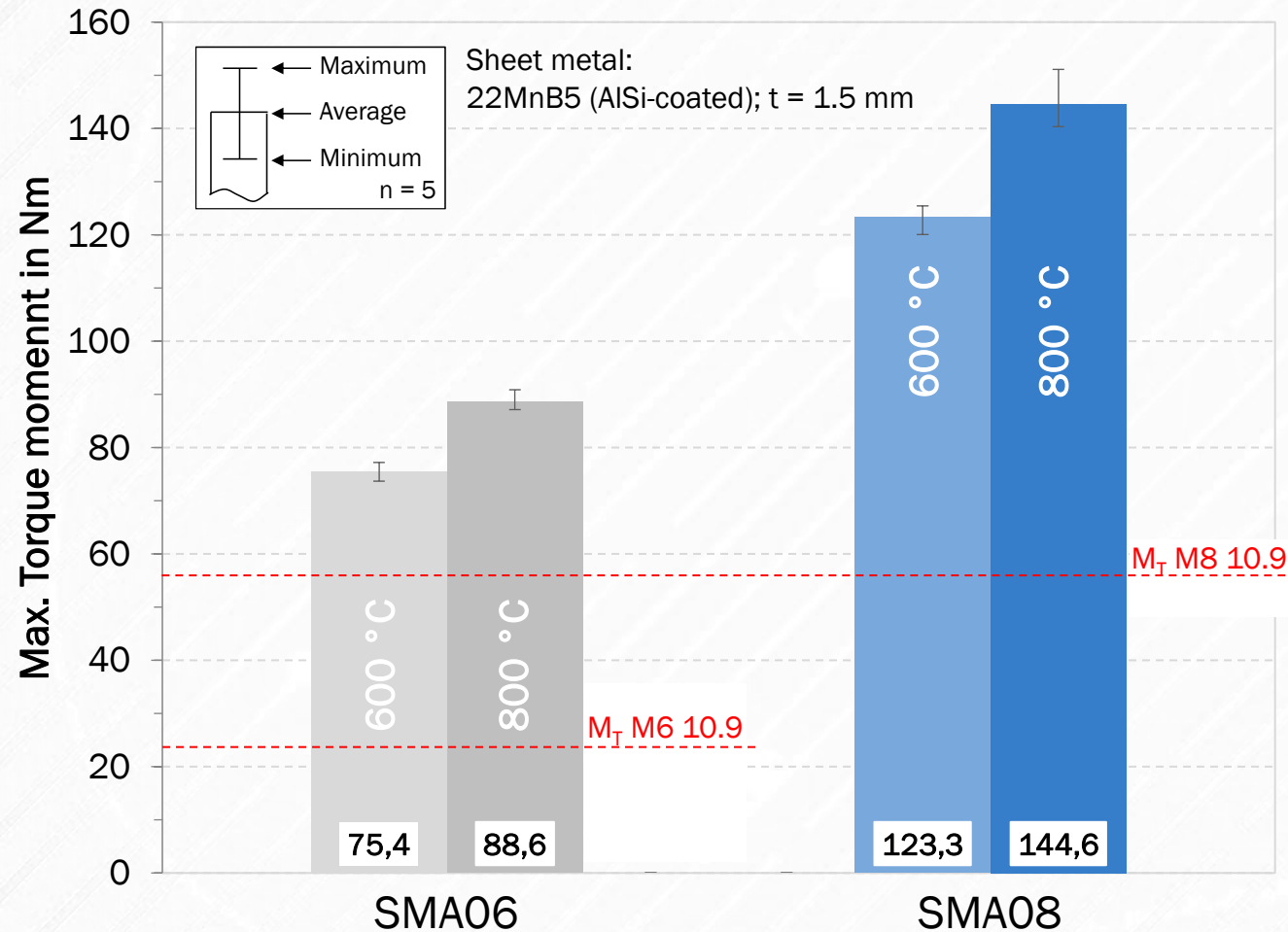


Push-out testing

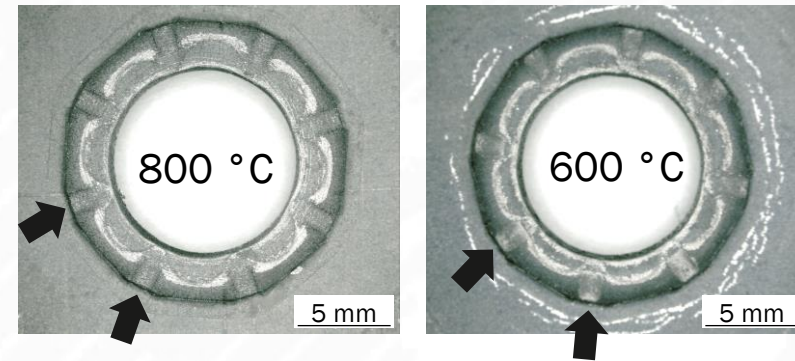


# EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENT AND PANEL

## Mechanical joint properties – Torque testing

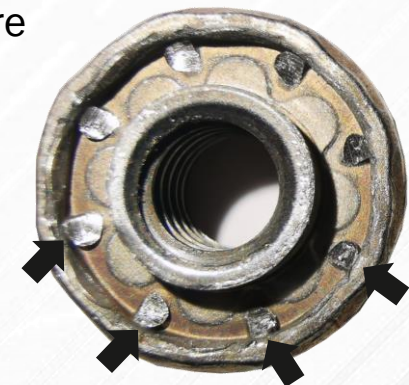


Deformed sheet metal by ribs of the nut.



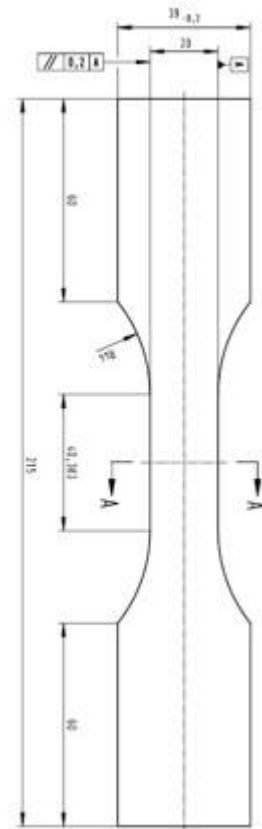
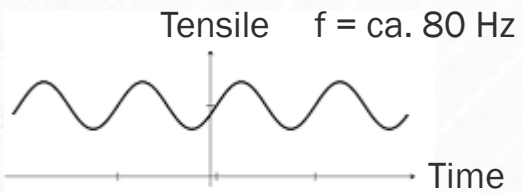
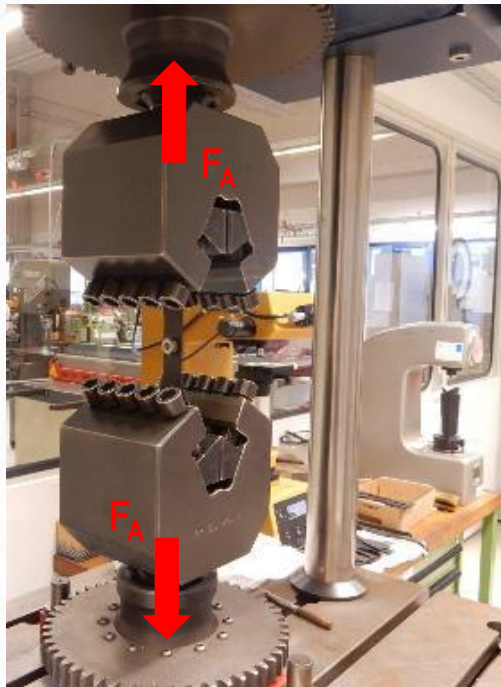
Representative failure picture of the nut:

The ribs were sheared off during the torque test.

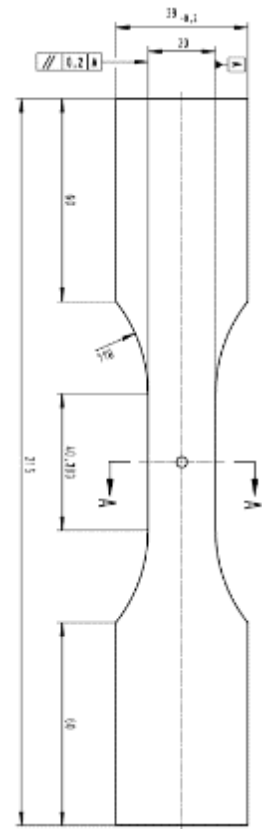


# EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENT AND PANEL

## Mechanical joint properties – Cyclic joint testing



Reference



3 mm hole

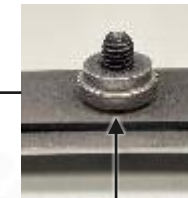


Only the element



Screwed joint

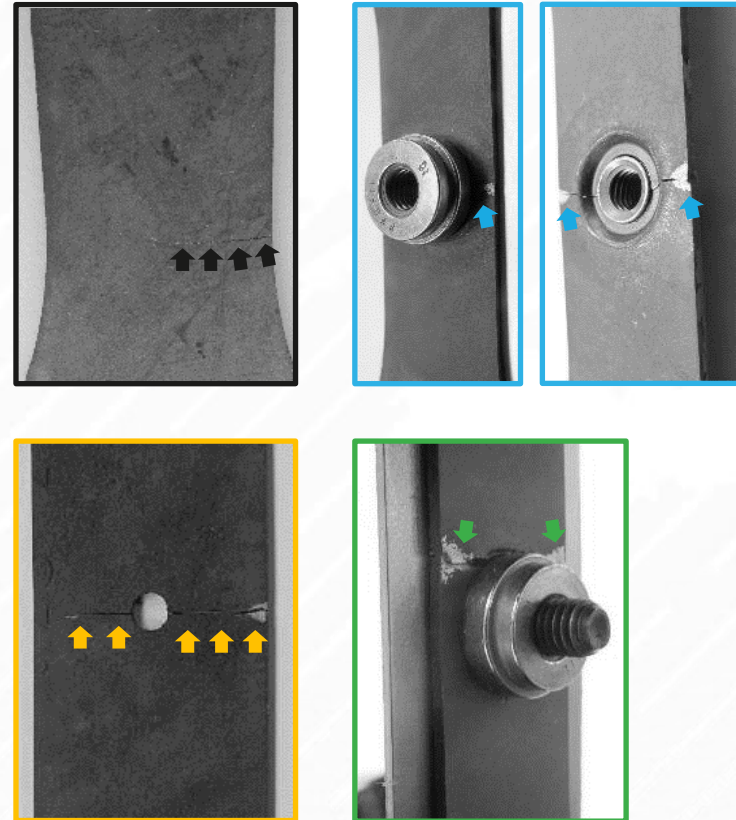
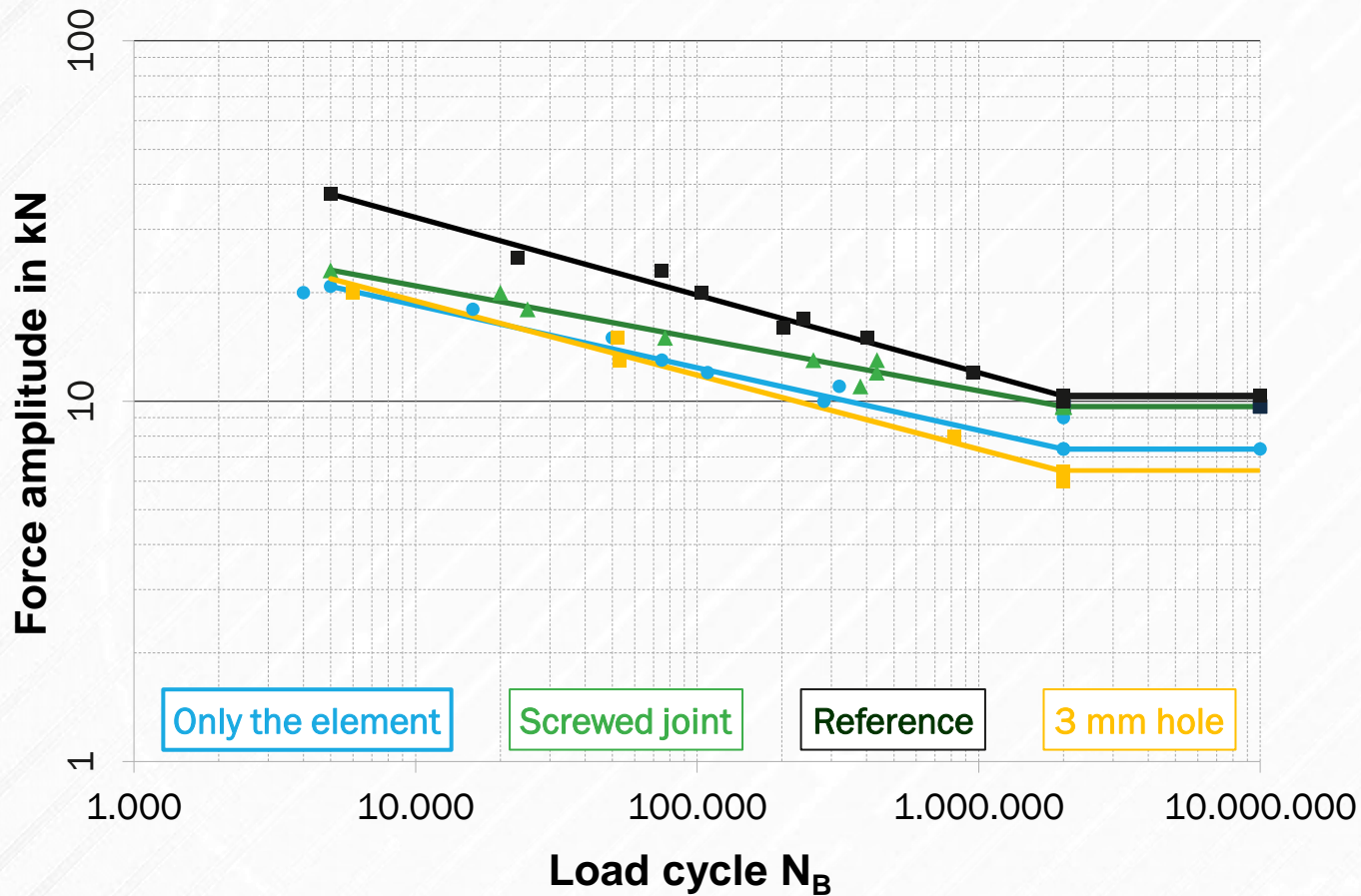
Joining partner:  
DC04; 1.2 mm



Screw:  
Class 10.9;  
MT = 14.9 Nm  
plus a washer.

# EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENT AND PANEL

Influence of the process on the panel material

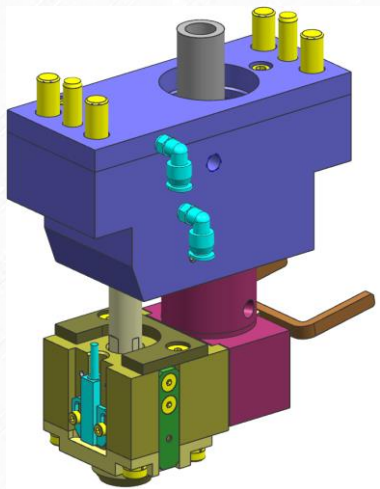


No disadvantages detected under cyclic tensile load tests.

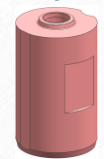
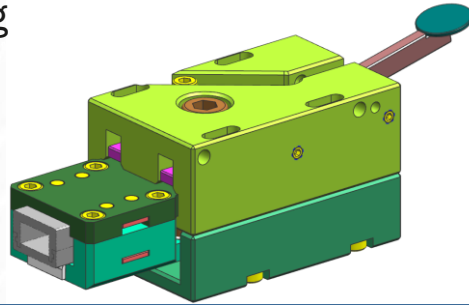
# TOOLING SYSTEM



Pierce head

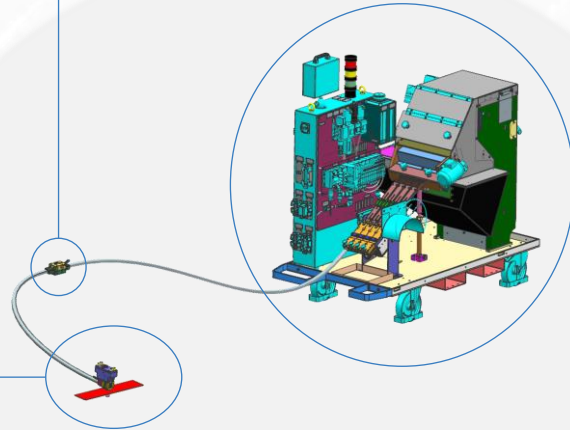
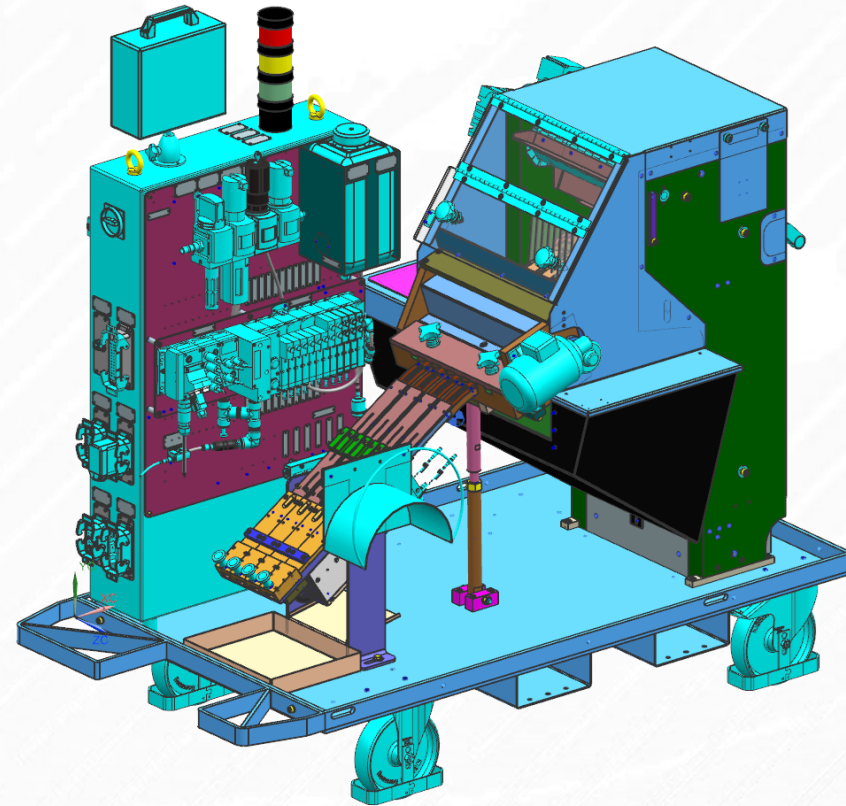


Coupling to the feeding system



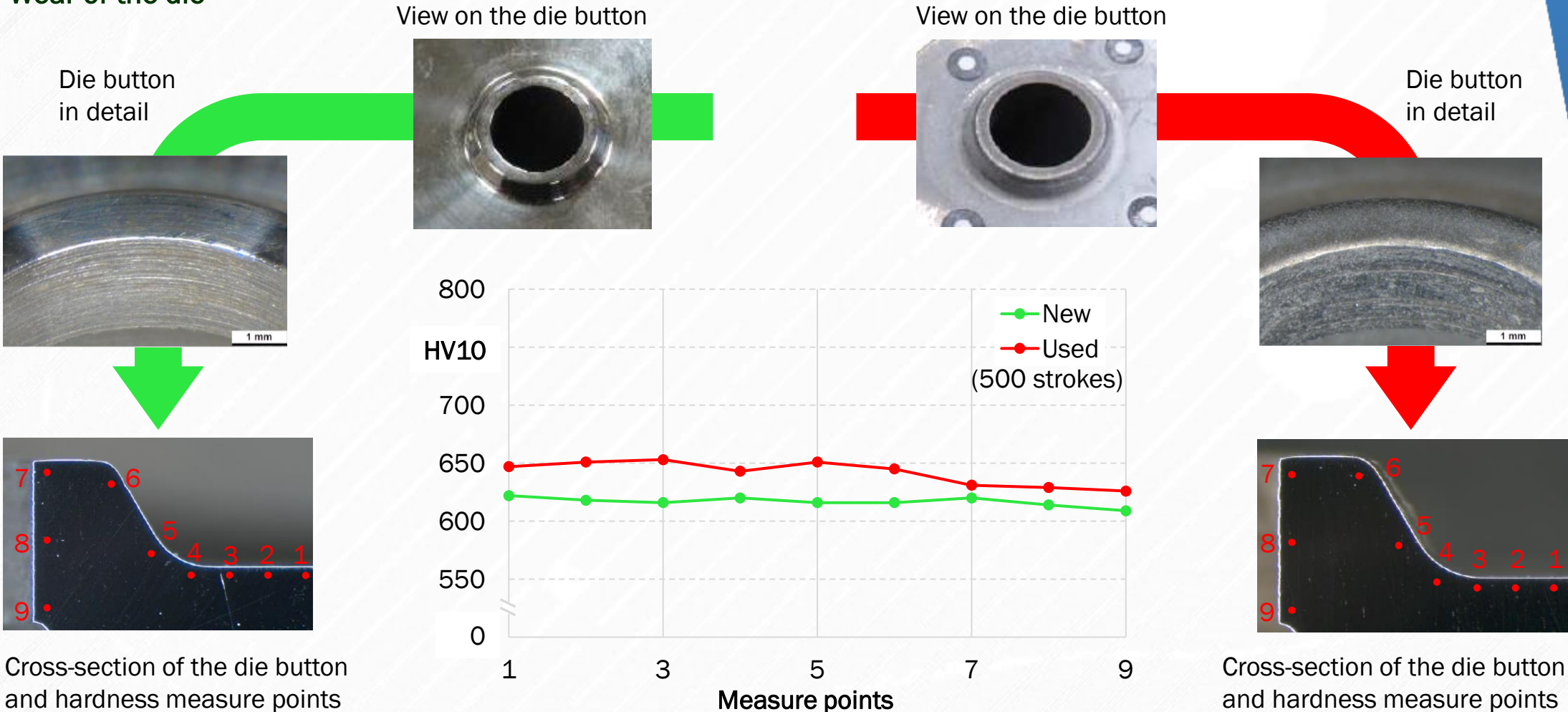
Die

PROFIL Sorting and Feeding system



# TOOLING SYSTEM

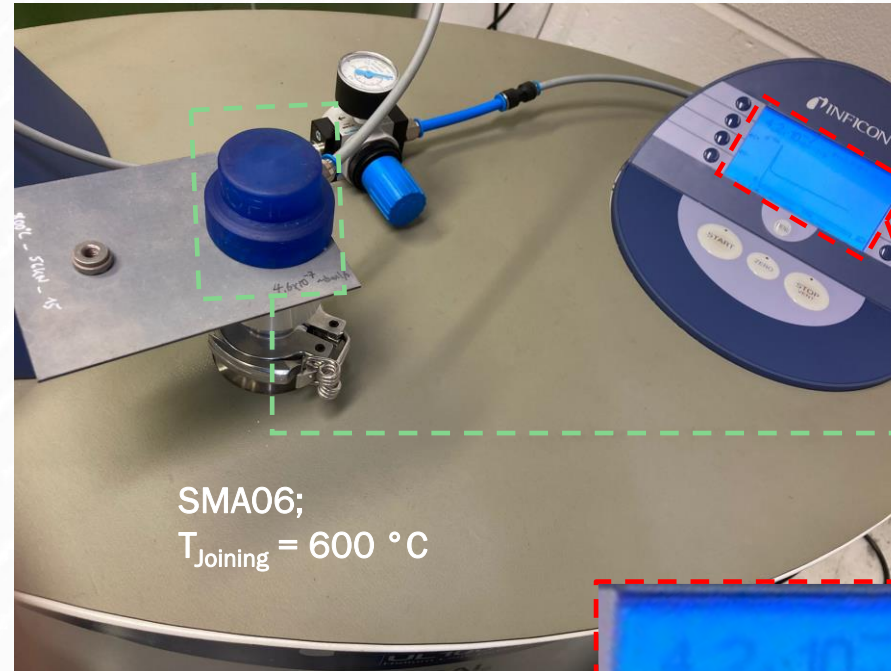
## Wear of the die



# LEAK TEST

## Leakage tests

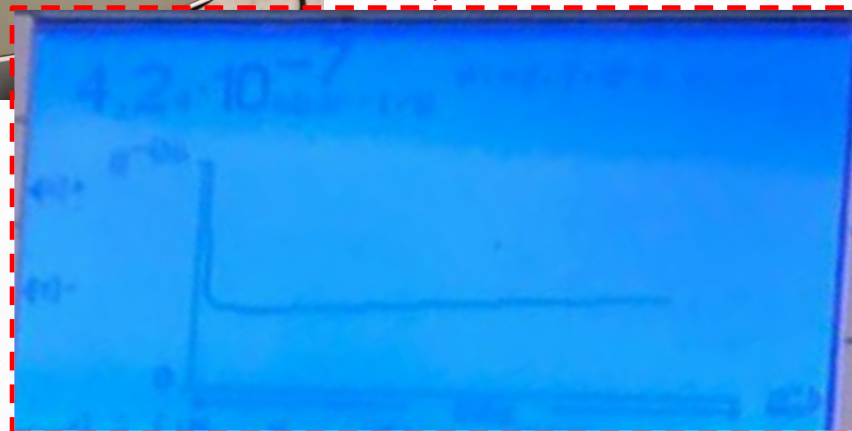
- Measuring device:  
Mobile helium-leak tester  
INFINICON UL1000
- All tested elements have a  
leak rate <math> < 10^{-6}</math> mbar·l/s



Screwed in and sealed screw



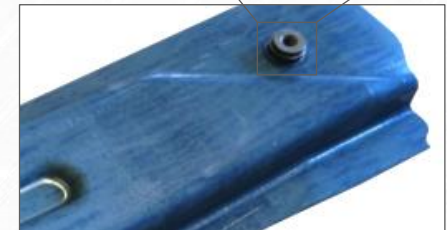
Tested with helium



| requirement            | mbar·l/s       |
|------------------------|----------------|
| $\Delta p=1\text{bar}$ | $10^0$         |
|                        | $10^{-1}$      |
| <b>watertight</b>      | IP67 $10^{-2}$ |
| <b>Oil-tight</b>       | $10^{-3}$      |
| <b>Bacteria proof</b>  | $10^{-4}$      |
| <b>Gasoline proof</b>  | $10^{-5}$      |
| <b>Gas tight</b>       | $10^{-6}$      |

# CONCLUSION

- Integration of the application of MAF into direct hot forming process
  - Significant shortening of the process chain for hot formed components
- Successful application of PROFIL functional elements at a sheet temperature of 600 °C up to 800 °C
- Excellent quasi-static and cyclic mechanical joining properties can be achieved
- No negative impact on the strength class, microstructure and coating of the nut caused by temperature
- Possibilities for automated element feeding developed and tested in a near-series production





# FOR MORE INFORMATION

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