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- Abstract -

Performance Assessment of Fume Extracting Welding Gun

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Fume extracting welding gun is one of the promising options for reducing the welder's fume exposure. The performance of the gun was assessed on the basis of capture efficiency. Capture efficiencies were measured in a test chamber recommended by American Welding Society. The overall capture efficiency was turned out to be above 95%. But it did not include the effect of crossdraft existing in the real work

environment because all experiments were conducted in a closed chamber. It thus needs more work in the future. In addition, the future directions for improving the present commercial techniques of the gun were discussed.

Keywords : Fume extracting welding gun, Welding fume, Fume box, Capture efficiency

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I.

100%

가

가

99%

가

가

(ACGIH, 1984; NIOSH, 1974 and 1979; , 1984).

가

가

가

(Fume box)

(Torch tip)

(Nozzle)

가

II.

(Fume extracting welding gun)가 가

1.

(NIOSH, 1974 and 1979; Back, 1985; Head and Silk, 1979; Cullison, 1994).

1)

(Weaving)

(Base metal)

(KS D 0062)

(Arnold, 1983).

가

가

14mm

(SS41)

(, 1995).

(Brush)

가

(Blow - hole)

소화하였다. 용접기는 Murex 350 인버터형 CO₂ 용접기를 사용하였다. 용접 와이어는 탄산가스 아크 용접용 플럭스 코어드 와이어(Wire) 1.2mm를 사용하였다.

2) 흡토치(Fume extracting welding gun) 및 집진기(Fume collector)

흡토치는 Fig 1에서 보인바와 같이 토치 부분에 슬롯으로 된 후드를 부착시키고 닥트를 기존의 가스, 전기, 용접와이어가 통과하는 용접기라인을 이중으로 감싸서 집진기(Fume collector) 쪽으로 배출시키는 방식이다. 이 방식은 흡 발생부위 근처에서 저유량, 고유속으로 흡을 흡인함으로써 집진효율을 향상시킨 장치(Low-volume, high-velocity exhaust system)이다(Cullison, 1994).

흡토치 배기유량은 배기노즐에서의 흡인유량을 평가하여야하나 직접적인 측정이 불가능하여 집진기 배기구측의 유량을 측정하였다. 유량 측정을 위해 배기구에 직경 80 mm의 원형 연결관을 부착시키고 피토튜브를 이용하여 동압을 측정후 유속으로 환산하여 유량을 추정하였다. 동압 측정점은 난류의 영향을 줄이기 위하여 집진기 배기구에서 덕트 직경의 8배 지점에서 측정하였다. 측정 유량은 2.09~2.19 m³/min으로 제조업체에서 제시하고 있는 유량 2.48 m³/min의 84~88%정도였다. 집진기 필터는 사용시간에 따른 차압변화로 배기유량의 변동을 초래할 수 있기 때문에 동일한 배기유량을 얻기 위해 부직포 필터를 별도로 제작하고 매 실험마다 교체하였다.

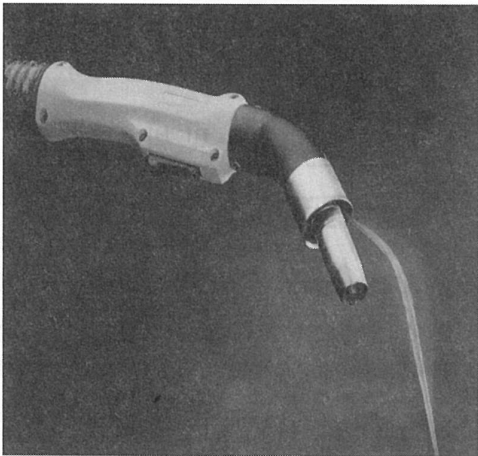


Fig. 1 Fume extracting welding gun(left) and fume collector(right)

3) (Test chamber) Fig 3
 ANSI/AWS F1.2- 92(AWS,
 1992) (가 (Turn table)
 61cm, 61cm) 가
 (20.3cm × 25.4cm)가
 (80mm) (Track)
 (Blower)



Fig 2. Test chamber and blower

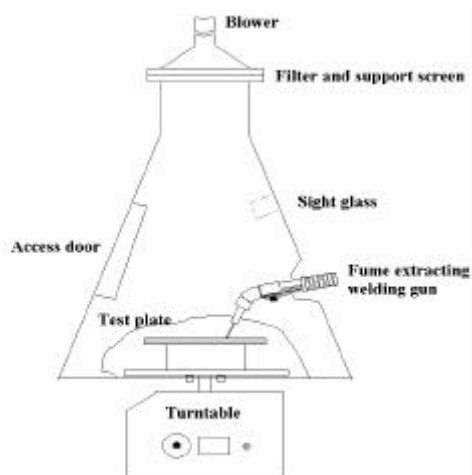


Fig 3. Test chamber

2. 가
- 1) 가 (Overhead position),
 가 (Flat position), 가 (Horizontal position)
 가 (Torch tip)

- 2) 가
- 가 (Bead)
- 3)

Fig 4

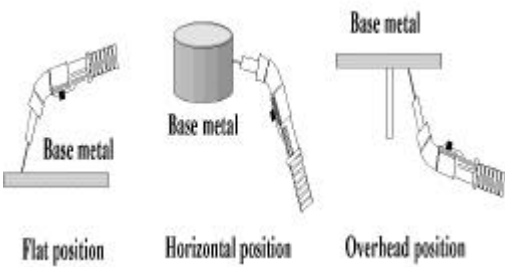


Fig 4. Welding positions and base metal shapes

Fig 5

- 3
- 가 3 cm, 3.5 cm, 4 cm
- 가



Fig 5. Control of gap between torch tip and exhaust opening

, Table 1

290~340A

26~28V

33cm/min

61, 47cm/min

가

()

가 가 (CO2)

10~30 l/min

20 l/min

18- 24mm

19 mm

4)

(Super VAC,
 Hanjin Industry, 1,350 mmAq, 26 m³/min)

1.5 m³/min

8

AWS(American welding society) F1.2- 92

Table 1. The welding conditions being tested.

Welding position	Welding current (A)	Arc Voltage (V)	Welding speed (cm/min)	Shield gas (CO ₂)	Torch angle (°)	Wire thickness (mm)	Wire feeding speed
Flat	290~300	27~28	33	20 (ℓ/min)	10	1.2	145 (mm/sec)
Over head	290~340	26~28	47				
Horizontal	280~320	27~28	61				

(Glass fiber filter, Wattman EPM 2000)

5)

93~107°C 1

0.01mg

(Electric balance, Sartorius R160)

0.1mg

93~107°C 1

(%) = $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}} \times 100$

SPSS 7.5k

20

(ANOVA)

(1) .

3

III.

1.

Table 2

(Flat) 95.8%,

(Overhead) 96.4%,

(Horizontal) 95.1%

$$F_t = \frac{(W_2 - W_1) \pm B}{T} \times 60 \text{ [g/ min]}$$

, Ft : (mg/min)

W1 : (mg)

W2 : (mg)

B :

(+ -) (mg)

T : (s)

가

가

가

, Table 2

가

Table 2. The fume generation rate and capture efficiency at various welding positions and nozzle locations.

Welding position	Fume extraction	Total fume generation rate (g/min)				Collection efficiency (%)
		1st	2nd	3rd	Average	
Flat	No extraction	0.7154	0.7401	0.6501	0.7019	-
	A*	0.0306	0.0342	0.0118	0.0255	96.4
	B*	0.0157	0.0164	0.0167	0.0163	97.7
	C*	0.0267	0.0252	0.0374	0.0298	95.8
Overhead	No extraction	0.6440	0.6408	0.7359	0.6736	-
	A*	0.0115	0.0147	0.0469	0.0244	96.4
	B*	0.0215	0.0291	0.0118	0.0208	96.9
	C*	0.0045	0.0023	0.0125	0.0064	99.0
Horizontal	No extraction	0.6672	0.6840	0.7779	0.7097	-
	A*	0.0074	0.0130	0.0386	0.0197	97.2
	B*	0.0396	0.0315	0.0325	0.0346	95.1
	C*	0.0401	0.0250	0.0108	0.0253	96.4

* : A, B and C are 3, 3.5 and 4 cm gap between torch tip and exhaust opening, respectively

Table 3 (가 가 가)

. Fig 3

(Interaction)

Table 3. Analysis of variance for the welding fume generation rate.

	SSA	df	MS	F	p
Gap between torch tip and exhaust opening	5.51E-05	2	2.76E-05	0.2192	0.8053
Welding position	0.0004	2	0.0002	1.5638	0.2365
Interaction	0.0011	4	0.0003	2.1024	0.1227
Residual	0.0023	18	0.0001		
Sum	0.0038	26			

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가 (Tracer gas)

가

(Cornu, 1991).

가

가

2. 가

가

. CO2 가

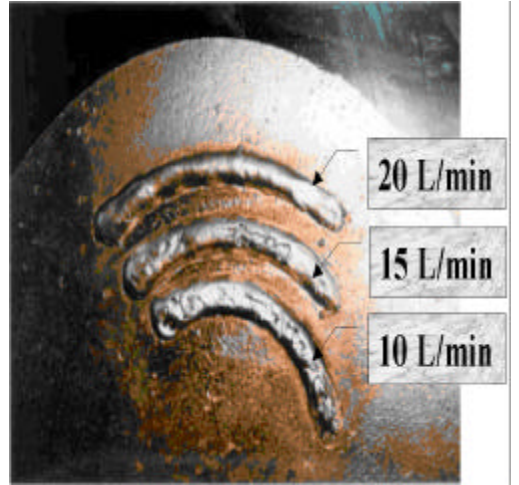


Fig. 6 Bead appearance for various shield gas flow rates

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3.

가

가

가

가

(Low-volume, high-velocity exhaust system)

가

. EC 가

X-

99%

NIOSH (National Institute of Safety and Health)가

3, 4.5, 4cm

(NIOSH,

Fig 6

CO2 가

1979). Table 4

8 가

CO2 가

15 l/min 가

(TWA)

50%

가

5 l/min 가

(STEL)

80%

가

가

"5 l/min"

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가 :
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