# Laser cladding technology in the repair of shearer picks Lei Che<sup>\*</sup>, Wenlei Sun, Yong Huang, Yongsheng Chao

School of Mechanical Engineering, Xinjiang University, Urumai Xinjiang 830046, China Received 1 December 2014, www.cmnt.lv

#### Abstract

Xinjiang is rich in coal mineral resources, and the consumption of machineries in mines wear is quite great. In order to improve the wear of mining shearer picks, laser cladding technology have been used in the repair of worn shearer in this paper, and the result is very satisfactory. The conclusion provides some reference and guidance for similar problems of repair, and its application prospects are extensive.

Keywords: shearer picks, wear, laser cladding, repair

#### **1** Introduction

Xinjiang is located in China's northwest, where possesses the most abundant coal resources of the whole of China. The expected coal storage in Xinjiang is about 2.19 trillion tons, accounting for 40% of Chinese total reserves. In 2014, China approved the construction plan of large coal bases in Xinjiang. The large- coal bases in Xinjiang, which is the fourteenth national large coal bases, is an important base to develop the coal productive forces in west part of China. In order to promote the coal resource advantages into economic advantages and accelerate economic and social development in Xinjiang, a principle of high starting point, high-level, highefficient construction of large coal bases in Xinjiang with a way of sustainable resource development, and sustainable ecological environment development was agreed, Although rich coal resources has brought rapid economic development to Xinjiang, the waste in coal mining enterprises is still shocking, especially the high frequency use and easily damaged components of large mining machinery – shearer picks.

Shearer picks are the parts that mounted on the drums and cut coal directly in the coal seam. When the drums rotating, shearer picks rub against the seam directly. Therefore, the friction and wear is the main failure mode of picks. When there are waste rocks and other hard materials in a mine seam, the shearer picks will wear drastically, at the same time, the temperature can reach to  $600 \sim 800$  °C by friction, and the wear of the shearer picks will speed up. Picks suffer high stress, shear stress and shock loads when cutting coal and rock. If the rock is high hardness (up to HV900 ~ 1 100), it will cause overload of the shearer picks and fracture directly. The consumption of picks in coal mining is staggering. Learned from the relevant professional and technical personnel in Dahuangshan mine, Jinta Industrial Co., Ltd.

Fukang City, more than 95% of the total shearer picks failure was wear failure in Dahuangshan coal mine in Xinjiang. The situation in other mines in Xinjiang is similar, and the wear failure of shearer picks also accounted for about 95% of the total failure.

### 2 Laser cladding technique

Laser cladding technique is a surface modification technology that clad a kind of metal on the other metal material surface to improve its wear resistance, corrosion resistance and other properties. Laser cladding technique combines laser technology, computer technology, digital technology, sensor technology and materials processing technology. It is a new multi-discipline-crossing edge subject and emerging advanced manufacturing technology. The technology combines the rapid prototyping techniques and laser cladding surface hardening technology. Molten pool is formed on the metal substrate by high-energy laser beam , then metal powder which is delivered to the molten pool by entrainment means or a powder spray nozzle preset, or the coating preset on the substrate in advance is melted, after rapid solidification, metallurgical bond with the substrate is formed. According to the parts of the computer aided design model, materials are accumulated through line by line, layer by layer, and threedimensional near-net shape metal parts are directly formed. Laser cladding system is composed by the following four parts, a computer, powder delivery system, and laser and CNC table.

Laser cladding technique has the following process characteristics: 1. Due to the high energy density and fast heating speed of the laser, the heat effect of laser cladding on the substrate is very little, and the deformation caused by laser cladding is also small, thus scrap parts in the laser cladding procedure are thimbleful. 2. The matrix material can be diluted down to a lesser extent by

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author's E-mail: 66459919@qq.com

#### COMPUTER MODELLING & NEW TECHNOLOGIES 2014 18(12A) 563-565

controlling the laser input energy, thus ensuring the formation of metallurgical bonding with the cladding layer and the substrate under the premise, while maintaining the original excellent properties of the cladding material selected. 3. It has a wide range of applications, and almost all of the metal or ceramic materials can be laser cladding to any alloy theoretically. 4. through beam aiming, it is possible to process are as which is difficult to reach and the process can be automated easily. Because of these advantages mentioned above, laser cladding technology has been attracted increasing attentions been concerned in fields of the materials surface modification in recent 10 years.

Given the advantages of laser cladding technology, if the worn shearer picks are repaired by laser cladding technology, the cost is only 25% to 30% of the cost of new products, and energy and materials savings is more than 60% and 70% respectively.

#### **3** Repair the worn shearer pick

The common materials of actual use of shearer picks, whether imported or domestic, the materials of shearer pick body are most steel, such as 42CrMo, 35CrMnSi. The shearer picks production standards of the heat treatment process of the coal industry require that the hardness of shearer pick blade is  $40{\sim}45$ HRC, and impact toughness is not less than 49 J / cm<sup>2</sup>. In the production process, shearer pick material should meet or exceed the requirements specified mechanical properties by heat treatment.

Then a worn shearer pick of mine in Xinjiang was repaired in this paper. The material of the shearer pick is 42CrMo. The degree of wear is shown in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1 The worn shearer pick



FIGURE 2 Repairing by laser cladding technique

The IPG4000W fiber laser equipment and the KUKA robot equipment of Germany are used in the process. In view of shearer pick 42CrMo material, we

#### Che Lei, Sun Wenlei, Huang Yong, Chao Yongsheng

chose laser cladding powder Machinery Co., Ltd. Shandong more gold production of nickel-based self-fluxing alloy powder grades for the DJ-N1560~75. Repair process is shown in Figure 2.

#### 4 The results of laser cladding repairing

Figure 3 shows the worn shearer pick after the laser cladding repairing. The worn shearer was repaired by laser cladding technique, and wear-resistant alloy coating layer which having a thickness of about 2.5mm was clad. After testing, the picks average micro hardness can reach to HV900, Rockwell hardness is HRC67, and the intensity is approximate to 1300MPa, far more than HRC40 picks coal industry regulations. Furthermore, toughness and fatigue strength has also been greatly improved, and the wear resistance and other mechanical properties of shearer picks is also greatly improving. The life of the shearer pick increased to 5 times through practice utilization.



FIGURE 3 The worn shearer pick after the laser cladding repaired

#### **5** Conclusions

In this article, shearer picks, vulnerable parts used in Xinjiang coal mine machinery was repaired by laser cladding forming technology, which is the most cuttingedge. Technology in the manufacture field, the strength, hardness, toughness and fatigue strength of the repaired shearer pick were improved significantly, and the life of the shearer pick was extended greatly. The technology has high applicability in the field of mining machinery. It can not only reduce the costs of coal mining enterprises, but also reduce the consumption of resource and energy, and the pollution of the environment. Since huge economic benefits are accompanied, laser cladding forming technology will have very extensive application in the coal business.

#### References

[1] S.R. Guo, J.H. Yao, Z.J. Chen, C.H. Lou, H.F. Wu 2013 Effects of structure of nozzle on gas atomization for laser cladding alloy powders. *Journal of Materials Engineering* **0** (7), 50-53, 60

[2] Y.X. Ding, Z. Chai 2012 Research on Repairing the Knob Removing Tool Used for K1000 Rail Welding Machine by Laser Cladding. *China Railway Science* **33** (2), 71-75

#### COMPUTER MODELLING & NEW TECHNOLOGIES 2014 18(12A) 563-565

[3] J.M. Chen, L.Q. Wang, J.S. Zhou, Z.C. Deng, M. Bao 2011 Research Progress of Laser Clad Ni-based Coatings. *China Surface Engineering* 24(2), 13-21

[4] Y.C. Lin, H.M. Chen, Y.C. Chen 2013 Analysis of microstructure and wear performance of SiC clad layer on SKD61 die steel after gas tungsten arc welding. *Materials & Design* **47** (2), 828-835

[5] X.D. Pan, M.L. Bu, L. Wang 2013 Application of reverse engineering technology to remanufacturing of colliery equipments. *Mining & Processing Equipment* **41**(12), 105-109

[6] F. Liu, C.S. Liu, X.Q. Tao, S.Y. Chen 2006 Laser cladding of Nibased alloy on copper substrate. *Journal of University of Science and Technology Beijing* **13** (4), 329-332

[7] H.K. Lee 2008 Effects of the cladding parameters on the deposition efficiency in pulsed Nd: G laser cladding. *Journal of Materials Processing Technology* **202**(1-3),321-327

#### Che Lei, Sun Wenlei, Huang Yong, Chao Yongsheng

[8] W.W. He, S.Y. Su, S.H. Si 2012 Effect of Ti Doping on Microstructure and Properties of Laser Cladding Fe-based Coating. J. of Anhui University of Technology(Natural Science) **29**(4), 327-330

[9] L.H. Dong, B.S. Xu, S.Y. Dong, D. Wang 2010 Progress in Life Prediction of Remanufacturing Blanks by Using Metal Magnetic Memory Testing. *China Surface Engineering* **23**(2), 106-111

[10] H. Zhang, Y. Zou, Z.D. Zou, Z.K. Wang 2013 Properties of in-situ formed TiC-VC particle reinforced Fe-based alloy composite coatings produced by laser cladding on 42CrMo roller. *High Power Laser and Particle Beams* **25**(11), 2856-2860

[11] J. Mazumder, D. Dutta, N. Kikuchi 2000 Closed loop direct metal deposition: art to part. *Optics and Lasers in Engineering* 34(6), 397-414
[12] Y.M. Fu, J.S. Zhang, L.J. Zheng, S. Zhang, L.N. Yang 2012 Research on heat transfer mechanism of caster roller and laser cladding strengthening. *Journal of Plasticity Engineering* 19(2), 96-101

Authors

## Lei Che, February, 1983, Shaanxi Province, China Current position, grades: the Doctoral Student of School of Mechanical Engineering, Xinjiang University, China University studies: mechanical engineering, Material Engineering, control technology and so on Scientific interest: software design, Mechanical Designing and Manufacturing Automation, and computer technology Publications: 11 papers Wenlei Sun, October, 1962, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China Current position, grades: the Professor of School of Mechanical Engineering, Xinjiang University, China University studies: mechanical engineering, Material Engineering, CAD, CAM and so on Scientific interest: control theory, CAD, CAM, theory of machines and so on Publications: more than 100 papers. Experience: teaching experience of nearly 30 years. Yong Huang, November, 1980, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China Current position, grades: the Doctoral Student of School of Mechanical Engineering, Xinjiang University, China University studies: mechanical engineering, Material Engineering, control technology and so on Scientific interest: control theory, CAD, CAM and so on Publications: more than 10 papers. Yongsheng Chao, born in January, 1976, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China Current position, grades: the lecturer of School of Mechanical Engineering, Xinjiang University, China University studies: machinery manufacturing, mechanical design, automation technology and so on Scientific interest: software design, Mechanical Designing and Manufacturing Automation, program Publications: more than 10 papers.

Experience: teaching experience of 2 and a half years.