

RESISTANCE WELDING OF COATED STEEL PLATES IN THE ASPECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

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In the industry, resistance welding has always been regarded as the process without significant adverse effect on the work environment. The research literature of the last years dealing with investigations into fume and chemical factors of resistance welding was the only reason that has directed the attention of specialists on working safety to the amount and type of pollutants emitted during this process. The article presents research conducted at Instytut Spawalnictwa in Gliwice, into the emission of pollutants generated during spot resistance welding of steel plates with various protective coatings. The article demonstrates the research station and methodology of determination of total fume, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and organic matters. The examination of fume and gas emission was conducted during resistance welding of electrolytic and hot-dip coated plates, covered with zinc, zinc and iron alloy, aluminium with the admixture of silicon as well as zinc-epoxy double layer coatings. The comparative analysis of the research results was aimed at the determining the impact of coating type and welding current on emission of fumes and gases during resistance welding of plates with different thickness. 17 Ref., 3 Tables, 9 Figures.

Keywords: spot resistance welding, coated steel sheets, pollutants emission

In the literature on industrial medicine and research into factor having the adverse impact on the safety work conditions, welding of metal coated plates is associated with a disease called metal fume fever [1–7]. This disease is caused by zinc, aluminium and magnesium compounds. Its symptoms resemble the symptoms of influenza and appear usually approximately four hours after the exposition. In the assessment of occupational hazards the metal fume fever is recognised as the risk appearing very quickly after the exposure to the agents causing the disease. Moreover, the fever is accompanied by the characteristic symptom called «Monday morning fever», consisting in the fact that the patient's condition deteriorates after a longer rest. Repeated occupational expositions to the high concentration of zinc oxides (ZnO) lead to lesions in the respiratory system. The metal fume fever is recognised as a direct reason for asthma development initiated by the occupational agents [3]. During welding of aluminium coated plates, fumes containing aluminium oxide Al_2O_3 and silicon dioxide (silica) are the main compounds affecting work conditions and influencing workers health [2]. Aluminium belongs to the elements of toxic action on human body and tends to accumulate in the liver, kidneys, pancreas, bones and brain tissue. Current research data indicate that aluminium reduces the activity of central nervous system, blocking the action potential of neurons.

The process of resistance welding was regarded in the industry as the technology not affecting adversely the work environment. The research results into the issues of the factors harmful to the workers' health during resistance welding performance have drawn

the attention of the specialists in industrial safety on the amount and type of pollutants generated by this process.

Resistance welding of paint coated plates or plates covered with combination of metal, paint and organic coatings is associated with the generation of chemical compounds belonging to the aromatic hydrocarbons group, e.g. benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene, phenol and cresol as well as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) to the work environment [4]. Those substances after penetrating into the human body cause poisoning and occupational diseases. During resistance welding of steel plates with protective coatings, fume containing zinc, iron, aluminium, manganese and silicon is always generated while carbon monoxide generation belongs the gas emission process [5, 6].

Pollutant emission rate research during resistance welding. This article presents the research conducted in the experimental station at Institute of Welding in Poland aimed at the determination of the correlation between the selected resistance welding parameters and amount of pollutants being generated [8–10]. The investigation into fume and gas generation was conducted for hot-dip coated plates with zinc, zinc and iron alloy coatings as well as with a coating of aluminium with admixture of silicon.

The plates used in research had coating thicknesses from 5 to 20 μm with additional surface protection by oiling. The plates electrolytic coated had 7.5 μm thick zinc coating on their both sides and were additionally protected by oiling and phosphating. The investigation of pollutants during resistance spot welding was performed also for electrolytic zinc-coated plates with coating thickness of 5 μm with additional

Table 1. Materials used in research into fume and gas generation during resistance spot welding [8–10]

Steel grade (material thickness, mm)	Coating type	Surface type/ Surface protection
Hot-dip coated plates with Zn coating (Z type)		
HX 260 LAD (1.2) HX 300 LAD (1.2) HX 300 LAD (1.5)	Z100 MBO	MBO: MB — high quality of zinc coating/ O — oiling
HX 420 LAD (1.2)	Z140 MBO	
DX 53D (1.5)	Z140 MBO	
Hot-dip coated plates with Zn–Fe alloy coating (ZF type)		
DX 53D (1.2) DX 53D (1.4)	ZF100 RBO	RBO: RB — high quality of Zn–Fe alloy surface/ O — oiling
HCT 600 (1.2) HCT 600 (1.8)	ZF100 RBO	
DX 52D (1.5)	ZF140 RBO	
Hot-dip coated plate with Al–Si alloy coating (AS type)		
DX 53D (0.6)	AS120	
Double-sided electrolytic-coated plates		
DC04 (1.2)	ZE75/75 A	A: Normal coated surface/ No additional protection
DC04 (2.0) ZSTE 280BH (0.6)	ZE75/75 APO	AP0: A — normal coated surface/ P — additional phosphate coating O — oiling
Double-layer zinc–epoxy electrolytic-coated plate		
LAC 320Y400T (1.5)	ZE/EG + OC2 GardoProtect 9498	OC: O — oiling C — chemical passivation

coating of 5 μm thick epoxy layer. The double layer coating was protected by oiling and chemical passivation. Materials used during the research into the generation of fume and gas during resistance spot welding are given in Table 1, while Table 2 presents the parameters of resistance welding process.

Research station for the examination of fume and gas generation during resistance welding is composed of the following main components (Figures 1 and 2): fume chamber, exhaust system and spot resistance

welding machine of ZPa-130i type with the inverter controller HWS 2102IQ, equipped with computer control system for monitoring current and voltage using the program LOGWELD.

The experimental station and research methodology were developed in accordance with the requirements of PN-EN ISO 15011 standard [12–15]. Sampling of fume aimed at the specification of total fume generation is based on the gravimetric method. The principle of the examination is sampling the fume

Table 2. Technological conditions for resistance spot welding used in pollutants emission investigations [8–10]

Material grade	Plate thickness, mm	Welding current, kA	Welding time, ms	Welding force, daN	Welding productivity, weld/min
HX 260 LAD/Z100 MBO	1.2	9–12	300	250	22–28
HX 300 LAD/Z100 MBO	1.2	9–11	300	250	22–24
HX 300 LAD/Z100 MBO	1.5	9–11	250	300	22–24
HX 420 LAD/Z100 MBO	1.2	9–11	300	250	22
DX 53D/Z140 MBO	1.5	9–12	250	300	22
DX 53D/ZF100 RBO	1.2	9–12	300	250	22–24
DX 53D/ZF100 RBO	1.4	9–11	250	300	22–24
HCT 600/ZF100 RBO	1.2	8–10	300	350	26–30
HCT 600/ZF100 RBO	1.8	9–11	250	350	22–24
DX 52D/ZF140 RBO	1.5	9–12	250	300	22
DX 53D/AS120	0.6	8.4–10.4	250	250	22
DC04/ZE75/75 A	1.2	9.5–12.5	300	300	22
DC04/ZE75/75 APO	2.0	9.5–12.2	250	300	22
ZSTE 280BH/ZE75/75 APO	0.6	7.4–10.5	250	250	22
LAC 320Y400T/ZE/EG + OC2	1.5	8.8–11.8	250	300	22



Figure 1. Research station for the examination of fume and gas generation during resistance welding: 1 — fume chamber of 0.03375 m³; 2 — welded workpiece; 3 — machine of ZPa-130i type; 4 — inverter controller HWS 2102IQ; 5 — aspirators; 6 — fume filter; 7 — gas analyser Testo33/Testo350; 8 — system for measuring and monitoring welding parameters

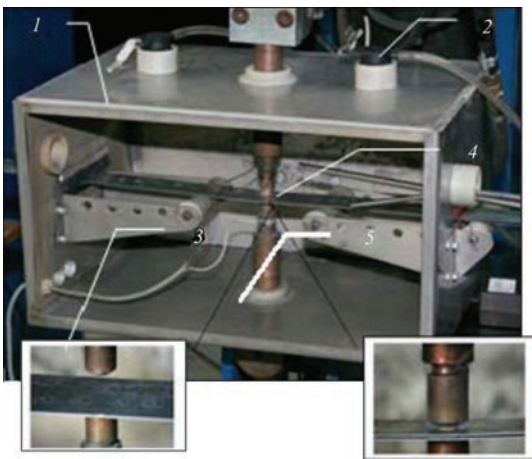


Figure 2. Fume chamber in experimental station for examination of fume and gas emission during spot resistance welding: 1 — fume chamber; 2 — fume filter; 3 — welded workpiece; 4 — electrodes; 5 — electrode around which welding fume is being formed [11]

onto the measuring filters during resistance welding with productivity of 20–30 weld/min, in the hermetic chamber when exhaust system is switched on. It was assumed that the welding process duration in the chamber should be 60 s, since this time makes possible to obtain the increase of fume in the measuring filter enough to determine the mass of collected fume with the accuracy of up to 0.1 mg.

The examination of gas generation during resistance welding was conducted using direct method, therefore,

analyzers Testo-33 and Testo-350 allowed for direct reading of gas concentration (NO, NO₂, CO) and temperatures. Research methodology, developed initially for the determining inorganic gases generation during resistance welding, suggests the measuring the concentration and emission rate of carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides. Preliminary research revealed that the nitrogen oxides generation during welding processes is very limited. The conclusion reached during the preliminary research is in the conformity with the assumptions of EN ISO 15011-6:2010 standard [15], which in the case of inorganic gases generation during resistance welding, recommends examination of carbon monoxide emission only. Next step of research covered both the determination of chemical composition of fume and the examination of organic substances generation during resistance welding of selected coated plates.

Analysis of research results. The conducted tests of the pollutants generation rates during spot resistance welding of coated plates allowed for the conducting comparative analysis aimed at determination of the effect of welding current and plate thickness on fume and gas generation. The pollutants generation rates in similar welding conditions for different steel grades and various types of the coating were compared as well.

Impact of welding current on fume and gas emission rates. The investigation of fume and carbon monoxide generated during spot resistance welding revealed the impact of welding current on emission rate. Increase in welding current resulted in higher total fume generation and higher generation of carbon monoxide during welding of plates of the same thickness, welding time and force. The relation between welding current and pollutants emission rate occurred in the case of all coated materials being tested. Taking into consideration welding of DX 53D/Z140 MBO material (see Table 2), the increase of welding current from 9 to 12 kA resulted in three-fold fume generation and 4.5 times of CO emission rate growth (Figure 3).

Impact of thickness of material being welded on pollutants emission rate. The analysis of this issue was conducted for following coated plates: DX 53D/ZF100 RBO (1.2 and 1.4 mm thick), HX 300 LAD/

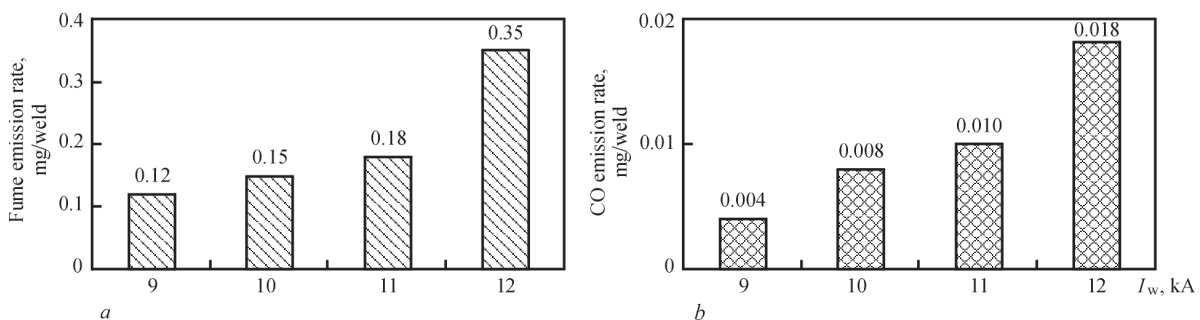


Figure 3. Impact of current on fume (a) and CO (b) emission rates during spot resistance welding of hot-dip zinc-coated plate DX 53D/Z140 MBO of 1.5 mm thickness

Z100 MBO (1.2 and 1.5), HCT 600/ZF100 RBO (1.2 and 1.8) as well as DC04/ZE75/75 A (1.2) and DC 04/ZE75/75 APO (2.0 mm).

During welding HX 300 LAD Z100 MBO plate, higher fume and CO emission rates were revealed for the 1.5 mm thick plate (Figure 4).

In the case of DX 53D/ZF100 RBO material 1.2 and 1.4 mm thick, for the same welding current, the higher emission of fume occurred for thinner plate. Similar relation took place for HCT 600/ZF100 RBO plate 1.2 and 1.8 mm thick. For resistance welding of electrolytic zinc-coated plates the comparative analysis was conducted for DC04/ZE75/75, 1.2 and 2.0 mm thick plates. These plates differed in the additional surface protection; the 1.2 mm thick plate did not have any protection while the 2.0 mm plate was additionally phosphated and oiled (PO type). Higher fume and CO emission rate for all current values occurred during welding 1.2 mm thick plate with zinc coating not protected additionally (Figure 5).

To sum up the research results of the pollutants generation during spot resistance welding, the unequivocal relation between fume and carbon monoxide emission rates and thickness of welded material cannot be established.

Impact of protection coating type on pollutants emission rates. The examination of pollutants emission rate during welding was conducted for five types of coatings differing in the method of applying, chemical composition, thickness and additional protection (Figure 6). The analysis of the research results

have revealed that the type of protective coating affects the generation of total fume and carbon monoxide. During resistance welding LAC 320Y400T grade plate with double layer coating, i.e. electrolytic zinc-coated plate with 5 μm thick zinc coating + epoxy protective coating of GardoProtect type, resulted in the highest fume and CO emission rates in comparison with zinc and zinc-iron coated plates. Fume generation during zinc- and epoxy-coated plates resistance welding can be even 3–5 times higher than that for hot-dip zinc-coated plates. The analysis of fume and CO emission rates during welding of hot-dip zinc- and zinc-iron coated plates and electrolytic zinc-coated plates (ZE type coating) revealed that for similar welding conditions, the highest pollutants emission rates occurred for the plates with, ZF coating. The plates with Z and ZE coating types have similar pollutants emission rates. Research has revealed that fume and carbon monoxide emission rates are affected by the type of additional protection of the coating surface. During resistance welding of electrolytic zinc-coated plates of DC04/ZE75/75 A (no additional protection) and DC04/ZE75/75 APO grade (PO protection), fume generation is 2–3 times lower for the phosphated and oiled material.

Impact of coating thickness on pollutants emission rates. The analysis of coating thickness influence was carried out for similar material grades and thicknesses. They differed with the coating mass — 100 and 140 $\text{g}/\text{m}^2 \div 100 \text{ g}/\text{m}^2$ referred to coating thickness of 7 μm , and 140 g/m^2 thick to 10 μm .

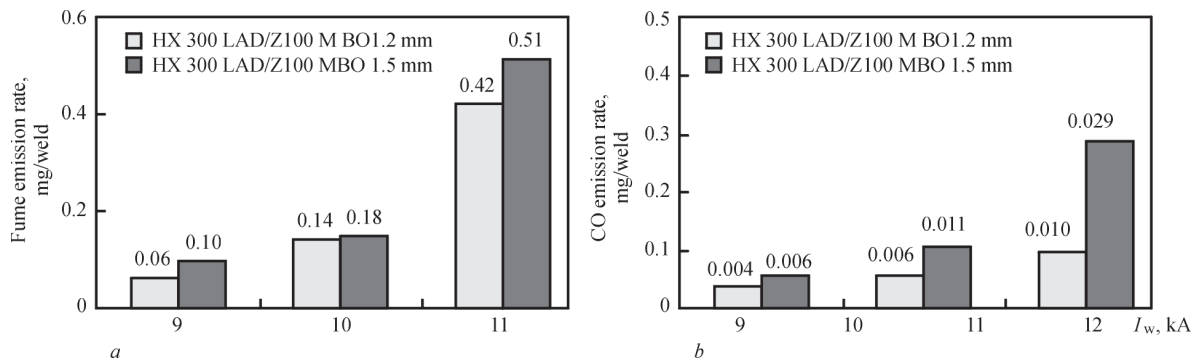


Figure 4. Emission of total fume (a) and CO (b) during spot resistance welding of HX 300 LAD/Z100 MBO 1.2 and 1.5 mm plates for various welding currents

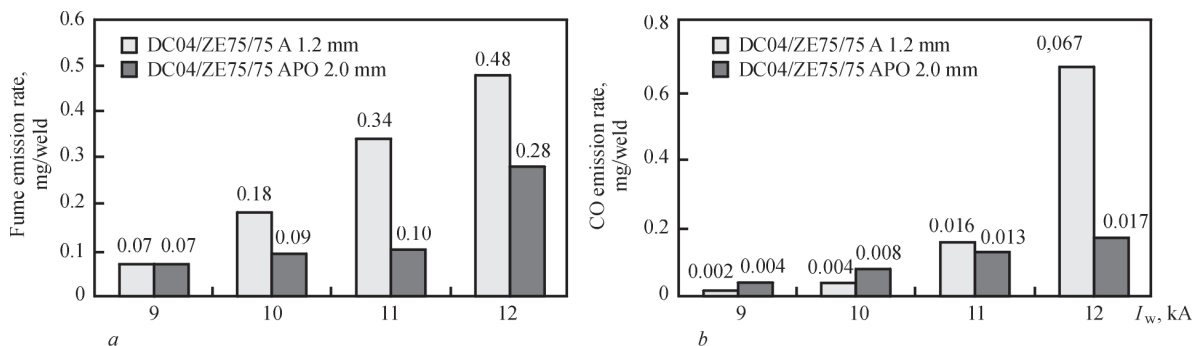


Figure 5. Emission of total fume (a) and CO (b) during spot resistance welding of 1.2 mm thick DC04 + ZE75/75 A and 2.0 mm thick DC04 + ZE75/75 APO plates for various welding currents

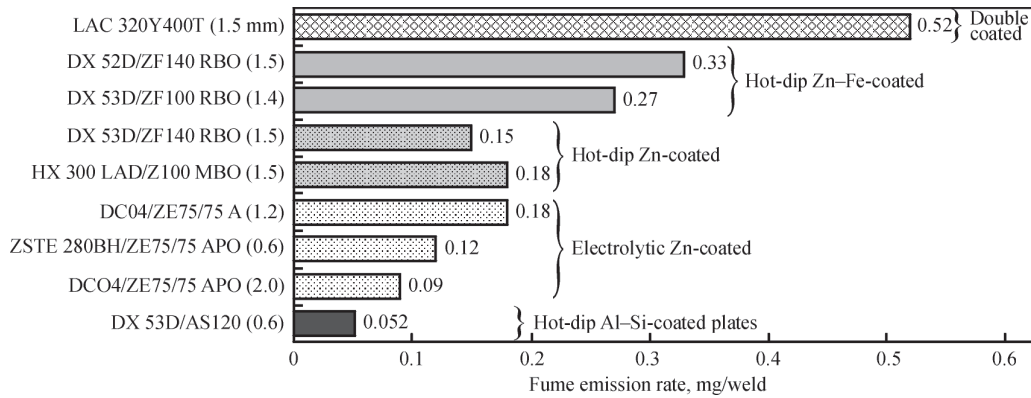


Figure 6. Total fume generation during spot resistance welding plates with various coatings 10 kA

In case of hot-dip coated plates with Z type coating, the research of coating thickness influence was conducted for HX 300 LAD/Z100 MBO and HX 420 LAD/Z140 MBO materials 1.2 mm. The test results have shown that fume emission rate was 3–4 times higher for material with thicker coatings (Figure 7, a). In case of CO emission rate, higher values were also connected with Z140 MBO coating type, the difference was even seven-fold for $I_w = 10$ and 11 kA (Figure 7, b).

For hot-dip coated plates with ZF type, coating the analysis was carried out for two similar material — DX 53D/ZF100 RBO (1.4 mm thick) and DX 52D/ZF140 RBO (1.5 mm). The test results have shown that at $I_w = 10$ and 11 kA the fume emission rates were 20 % higher for material with thicker coating (Figure 7, c). Also CO emission rates for the same welding current values were 10 % higher for ZF140 RBO coating type (Figure 7, d).

To summarize, it is possible to observe directly proportional relation between the coating thickness and the fume and CO emission rate, namely, the high-

er the coating thickness, the higher is the pollutant emission rate value.

Chemical composition of fume generated during resistance welding of coated plates. Chemical analysis was conducted for several steel grades with different type of protective coatings. The testing was performed on fume arising for the chosen highest values of welding current (see Table 2). Values of chemical composition obtained were shown in Table 3.

Zinc content in the fume depended on the type of protective coating. The highest amount occurred during resistance welding of electrolytic zinc-coated plates (ZE75/75 coating thickness of 7.5 μm), the zinc content in fume was 28.2–28.7 %. Then during resistance welding of hot-dip zinc coated plates (Z100 coating thickness of 7 μm) the zinc content in the fume amounted 16.3–18.8 %. Meanwhile in the case of hot-dip coated plates with zinc-iron alloy coating (ZF100 coating thickness of 7 μm) the zinc content in fume was from 8.11 to 12.18 %.

Organic substances emitted during resistance welding of coated plates. The quantitative analysis of organic substances welding was conducted

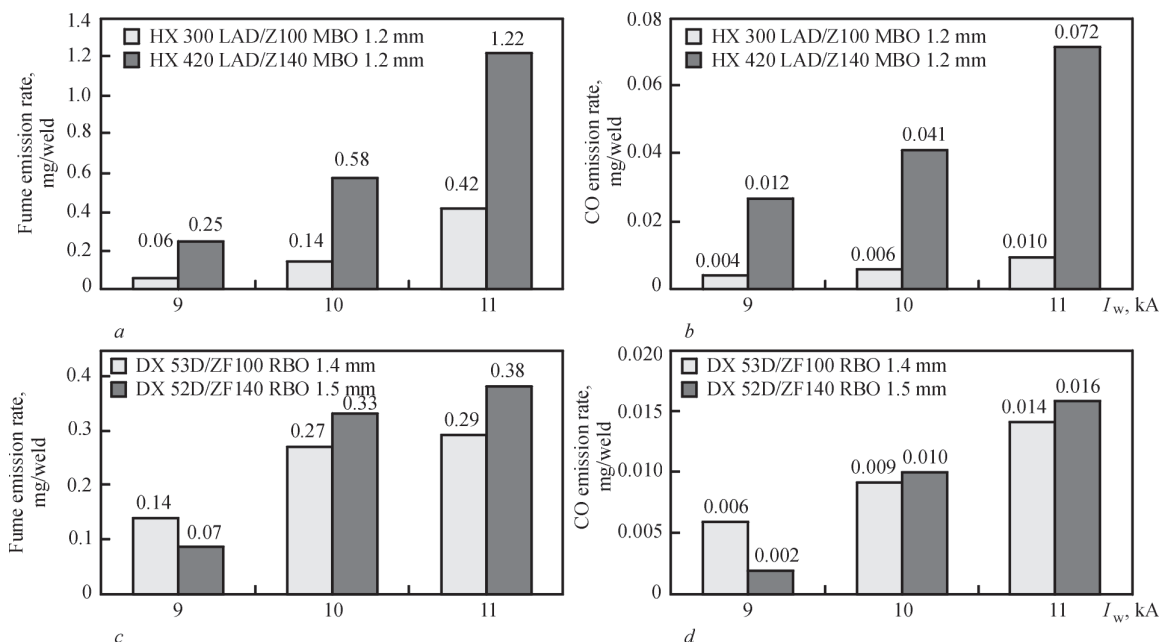


Figure 7. Impact of coating thickness of resistance-welded material on fume and CO emission rates

Table 3. Chemical composition of fume generated during spot resistant welding of coated plates

Type of coated plates	Fume chemical composition, %				
	Fe	Mn	Si	Zn	Al
DX 53D/ZF100 RBO	67.5	0.53	0.30	12.18	–
HCT 600/ZF100 RBO	69.6	1.16	0.27	8.11	–
HX 300 LAD/Z100 MBO	64.0	0.51	0.24	18.80	–
HX 260 LAD/Z100 MBO	62.3	0.62	0.28	16.30	–
DC04/ZE75/75 A	68.9	0.21	0.26	28.7	–
DC04/ZE75/75 APO	55.3	0.26	0.30	28.2	–
DX 53D/AS120	48.8	1.13	1.09	–	6.21

for selected material grades: HCT 600/ZF100 RBO (1.8), LAC 320Y400T/ZE/EG + OC2 (1.5), DX 53D/Z140 MBO (1.5) and HX 420 LAD/Z 140 MBO (1.2 mm thick) for $I_w = 11$ kA and covered three groups of organic compounds:

- for BTEX compounds – benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and o, m, p-xylene;
- for phenol, o-cresol and m+p cresol;
- for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons — naphthalene, acenaphthylene, fluorene, phenanthrene, benzo(a)anthracene, pyrene, chrysene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(k)fluoranthene.

The impact of the protection coating type on organic compounds emission rate during spot resistance welding is shown in Figures 8 and 9. Research has revealed that the type of anticorrosive coating and the additional protection technique of the outside layer influence the emission rate and the type of generated organic compounds. The highest generation of benzene — the substance of the proven carcinogenic action — occurred during resistance welding of

HCT 600/ZF100 RBO grade plate. This plate was covered with coating of the increased quality from zinc-iron alloy and was additionally protected by oiling (see Figure 8). The highest generation of three cresol isomers: ortho, meta and para — the substance of the probable carcinogenic action — occurred for plate covered with LAC 320Y400T/ZE/EG + OC2 + GardoProtect 9498 double layer coating 1.5 mm thick at $I_w = 11$ kA.

The analysis of PAHs emission started with benzo(a)pyrene generation, since this hydrocarbon is the most thoroughly examined substance being defined as confirmed carcinogen and benzo(k)fluoranthene – the next substance of the high relative carcinogenic coefficient (0.1). Benzo(a)pyrene is the standard compound for the calculation of the carcinogenic action of other PAHs compounds. The highest emission of these substances occurred during welding of oiled zinc-epoxy double layer coated and chemically passivated plate. In the case of resistance welding of zinc and zinc + iron coated plates the emission rates of benzo(a)pyrene and benzo(k)fluoranthene were below their determinability levels.

Also the emission rates of the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons identified in welding fumes: pyrene, chrysene and acenaphthalene; these substances are characterised by lower carcinogenic properties (see Figure 9).

All materials with protective coatings being resistance-welded were additionally protected by the oiling and chemical passivation processes. The decomposition of the oil and epoxy resin layers caused emission of organic compounds to the work environment. Especially high emission rate of these

C, µg/100 welds

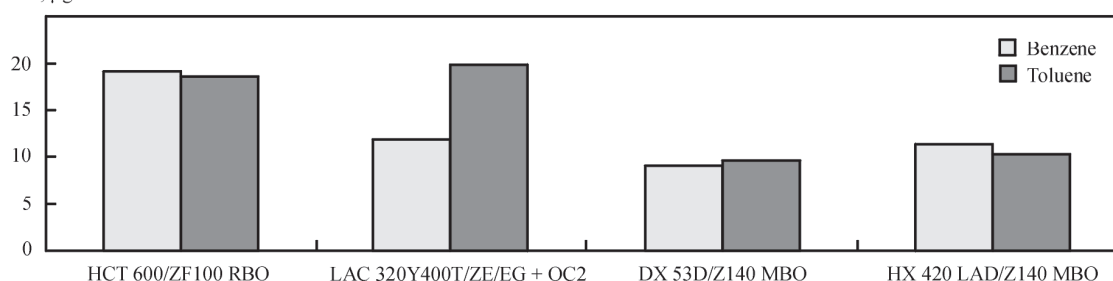


Figure 8. Emission of benzene and toluene during resistance welding of coated plates

C, mg/sample

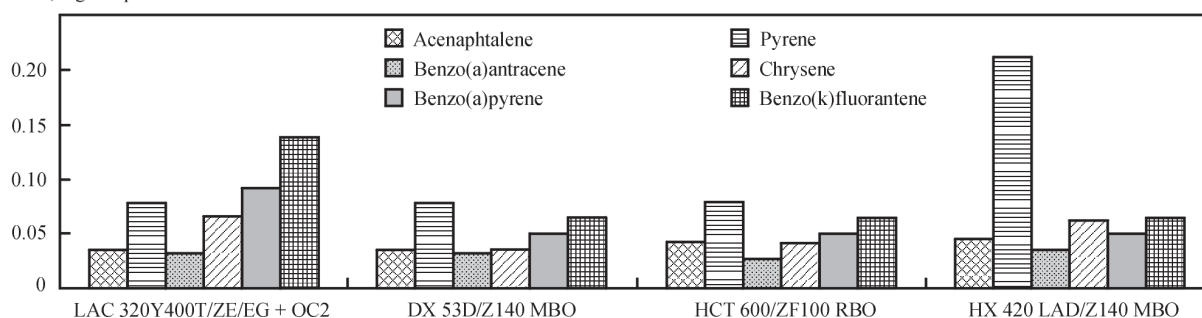


Figure 9. Impact of anticorrosion coating on emission rate of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons during resistance welding of plates with various coatings

substances was associated with resistance welding of double-layer zinc- and epoxy-coated and additionally oiled plates.

Conclusions

The investigations of pollutants arising during spot resistance welding of plates with various protective coatings conducted at Instytut Spawalnictwa allowed for formulating following conclusions [8–10, 16, 17].

The fume and gas emission rates in welding depends on welding current: the increase of current results in higher generation of total fume, carbon monoxide and organic substances in welding of plates of the same thickness and applying the same welding time and welding force. The relation between welding current and pollutants emission rates occurs for all covered materials being tested.

The unequivocal relation between fume and gas emission rates and thickness of the welded material cannot be determined on the basis of the research results of pollutants generation during spot resistance welding of plates with various protective coatings.

The research revealed the impact of the protection coating type on emission rates of the total fume and carbon monoxide, namely, during resistance welding the highest results of fume and CO were identified for double-coated plates (with zinc-epoxy coating), then for plates with zinc and iron coatings. Plates with zinc and zinc-iron coatings have the similar pollutants emission rates. The results analysis confirmed the directly proportional relation between the coating thickness and the values of fume and CO emission rate.

The chemical analysis of fume covered the quantitative determination of Fe, Zn, Si, Mn and Al elements. The results of the chemical analysis of the fume being generated during resistance welding plates with various coatings have revealed that the highest content of zinc in fume occurs in the case of electrolytic zinc coated plates.

The process of resistance welding steel plates covered with protective coatings is associated with the emission of various organic substances. The compounds of the confirmed carcinogenic character emitted in this process are benzene and benzo(a) pyrene. The substances of suspected carcinogenic action being determined in resistance welding fume are cresols and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

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