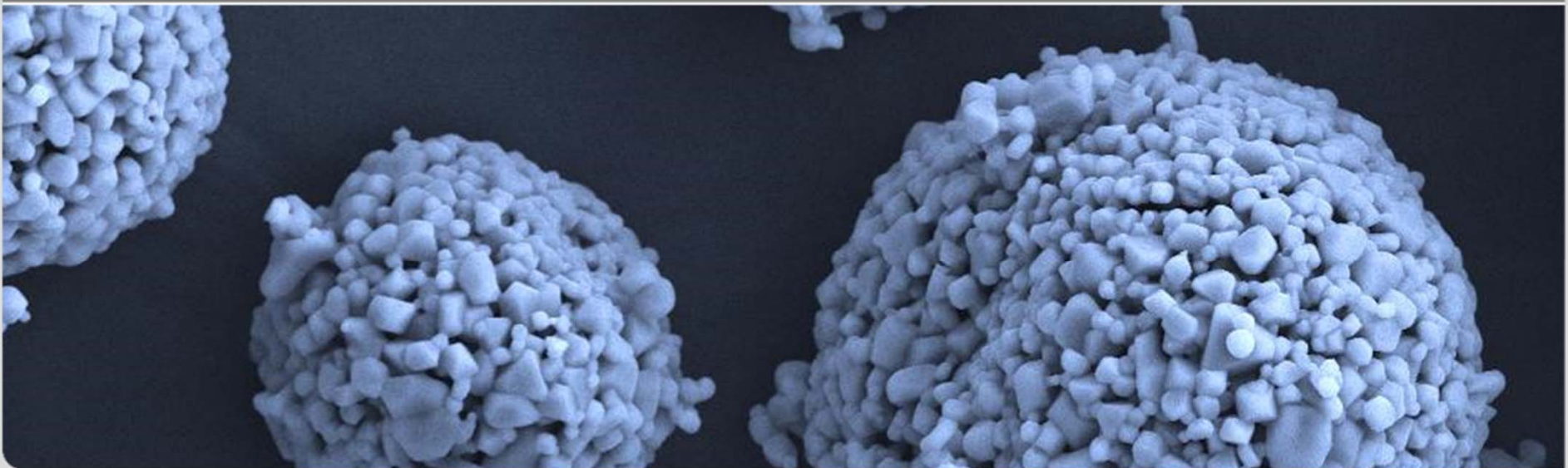


# Accuracy Examinations in Powder Injection Compression Moulding

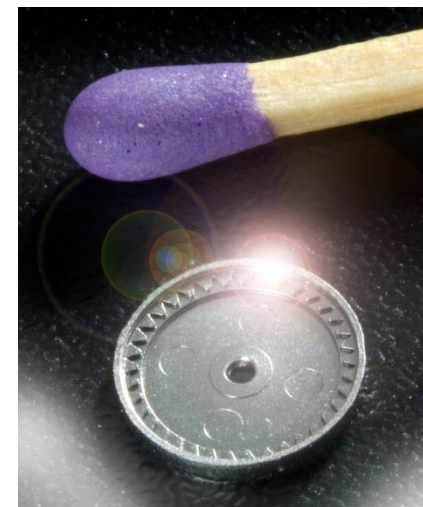
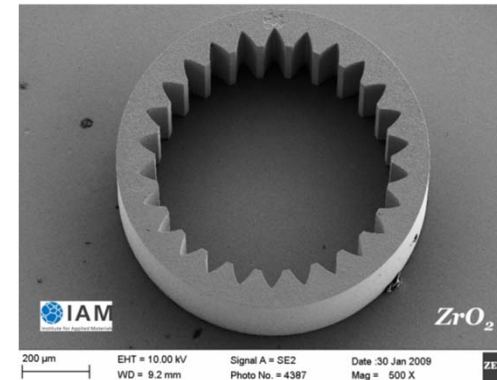
V. Piotter, A. Klein, T. Mueller, K. Plewa

*INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED MATERIALS - (IAM – WK)*

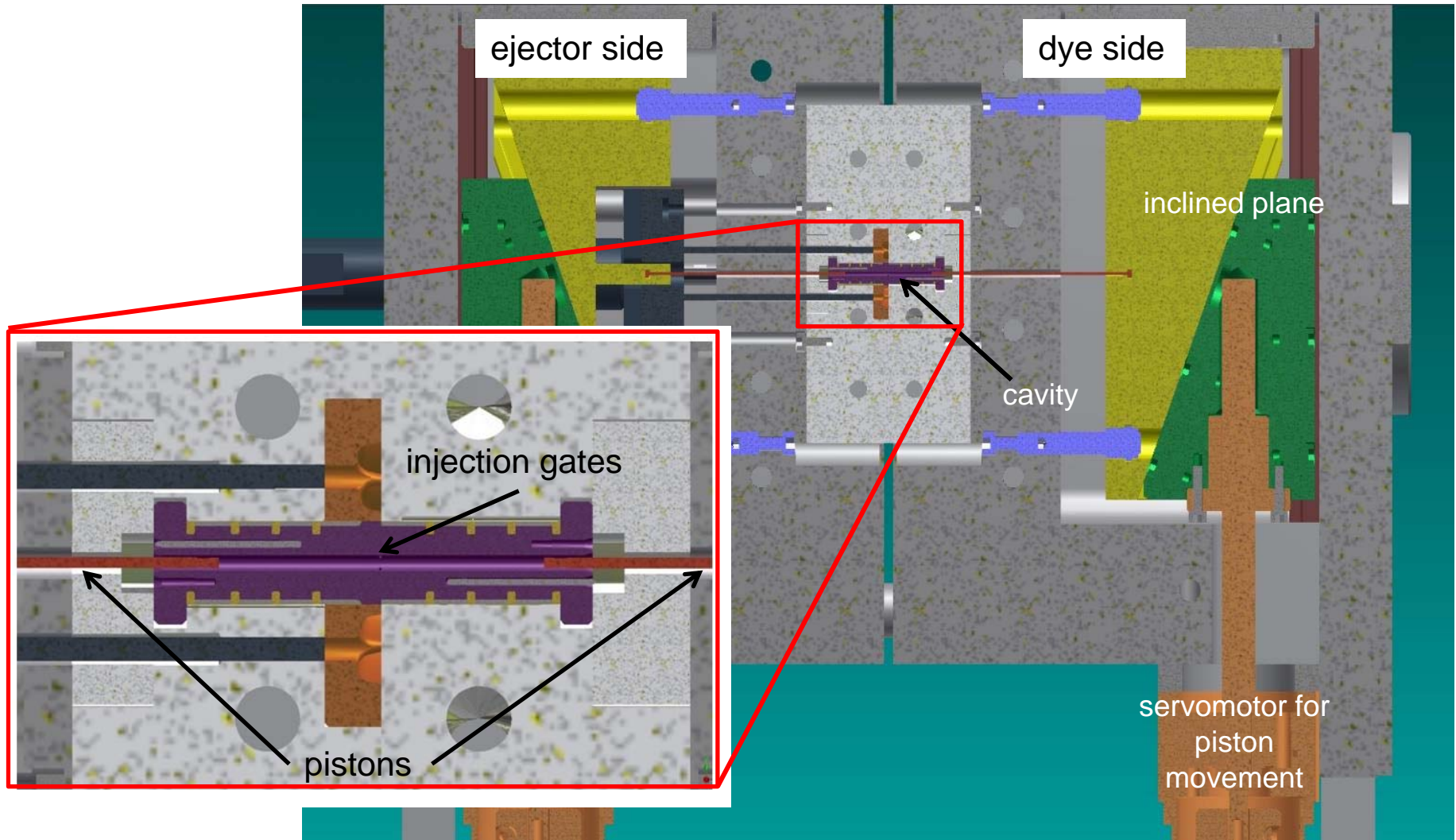


## Contents

- **PIM Accuracy: Powder loading**
- **Thickness variations: Demonstrator**
- **Minimum membrane thickness**
- **Accuracy investigations**
- **Outlook**



# Scheme of twin-piston tool



# PIM Accuracy

First demonstrator:

Cylinder  $\varnothing = 2.015\text{mm}$

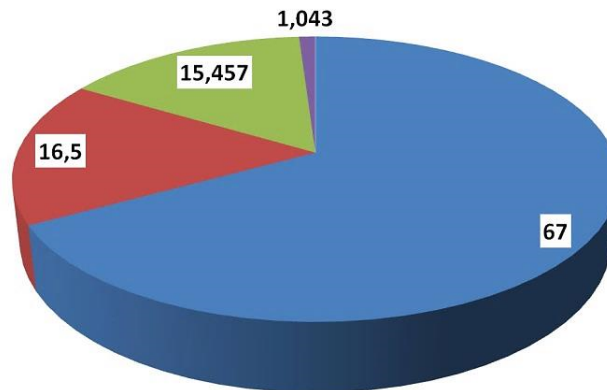
measuring positions



gate position: dye side / middle

piston pressure: 5.8% / 19.5% of  $P_{\text{max, motor}}$

Feedstocks:



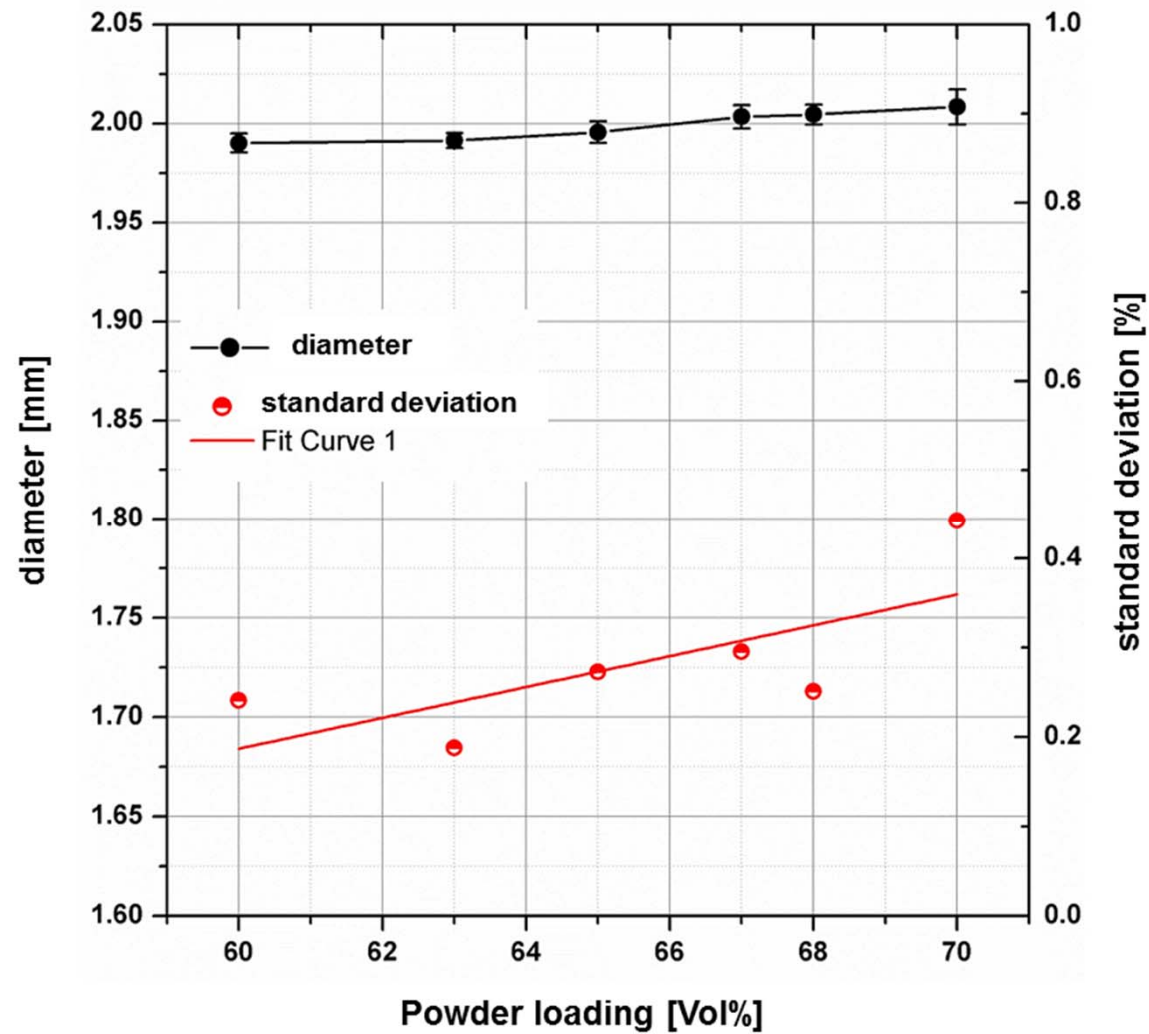
■ Powder      ■ Polyethylene  
■ Paraffine    ■ Stearic acid

Powder: 17-4PH Osprey 1.4542

$D_{50}$  ca.  $4\mu\text{m}$

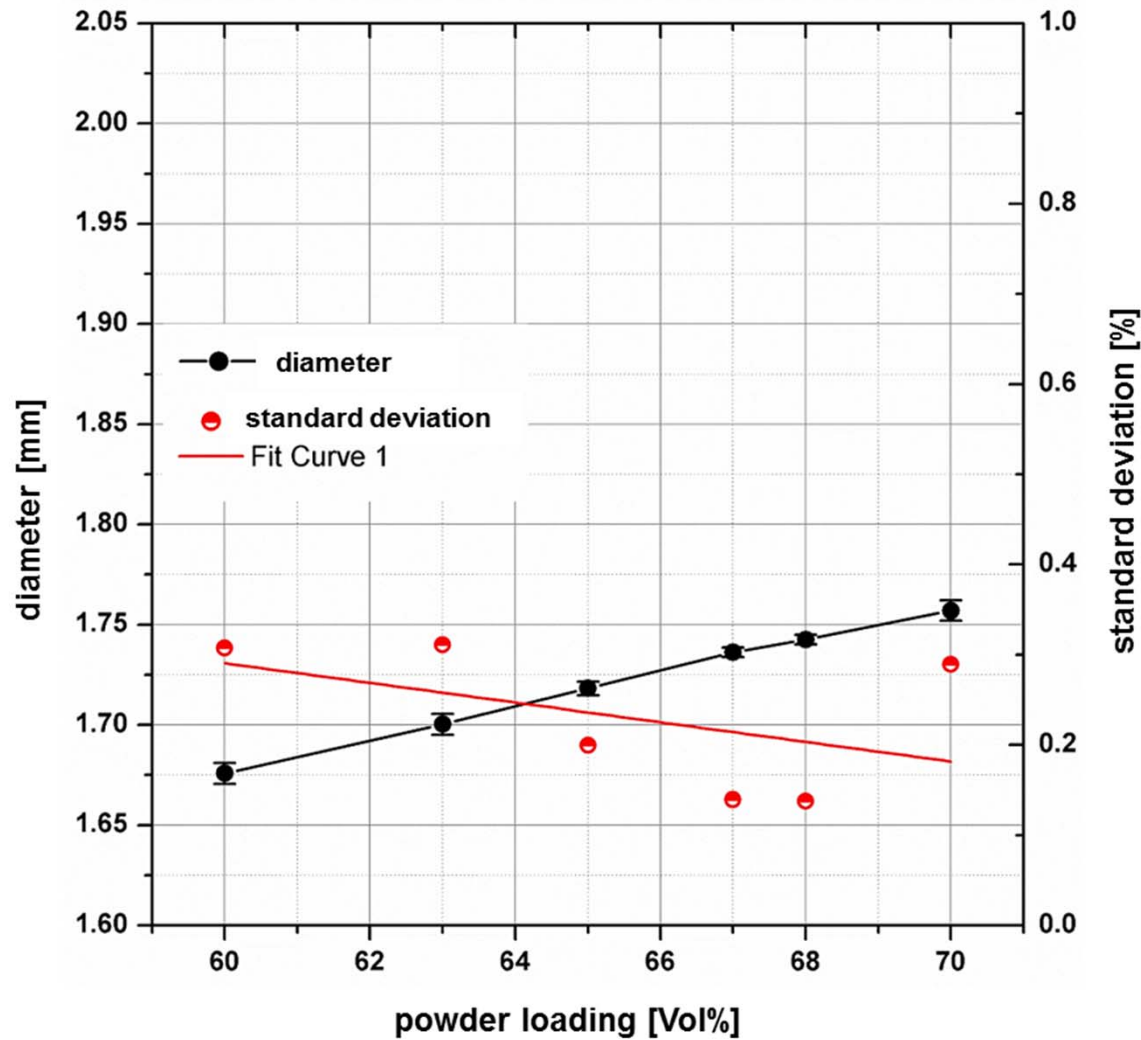
# PIM Accuracy

## Green bodies



# PIM Accuracy

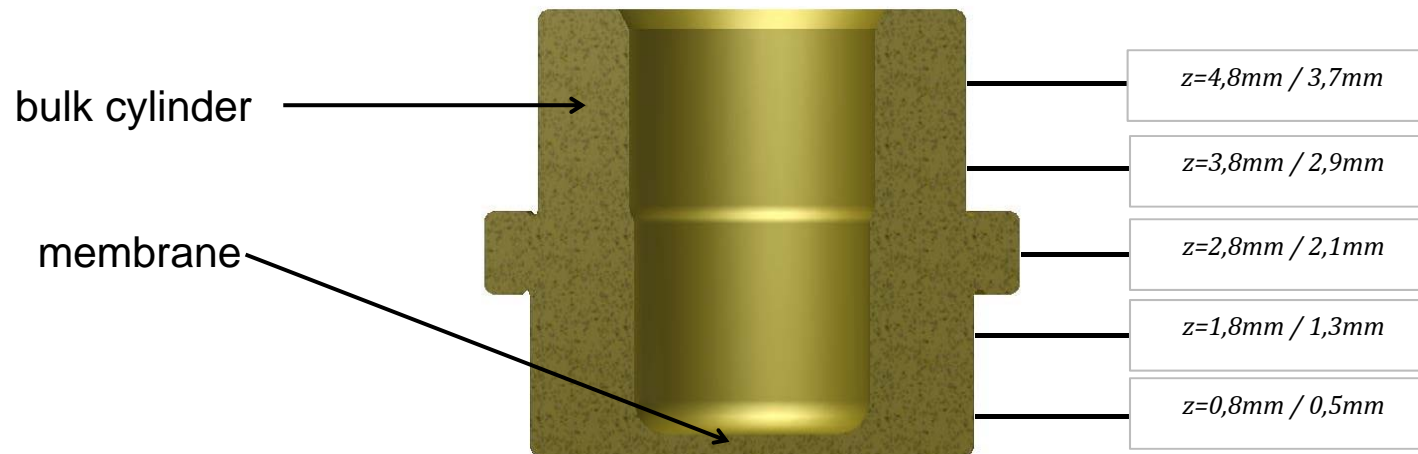
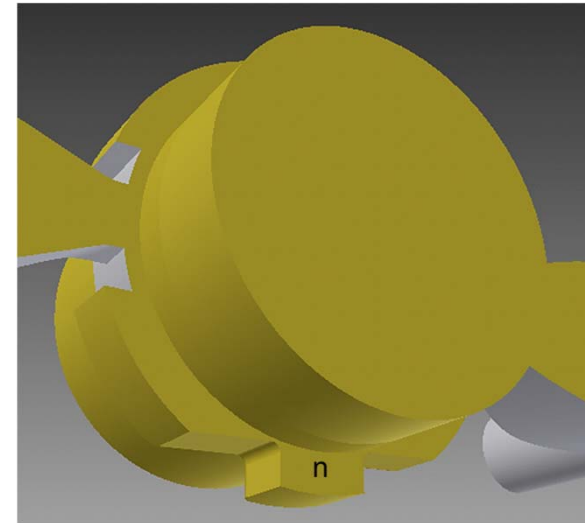
## Sintered parts



# Parts with considerable thickness variation

Creation of demonstrator:

**Membrane carrier**



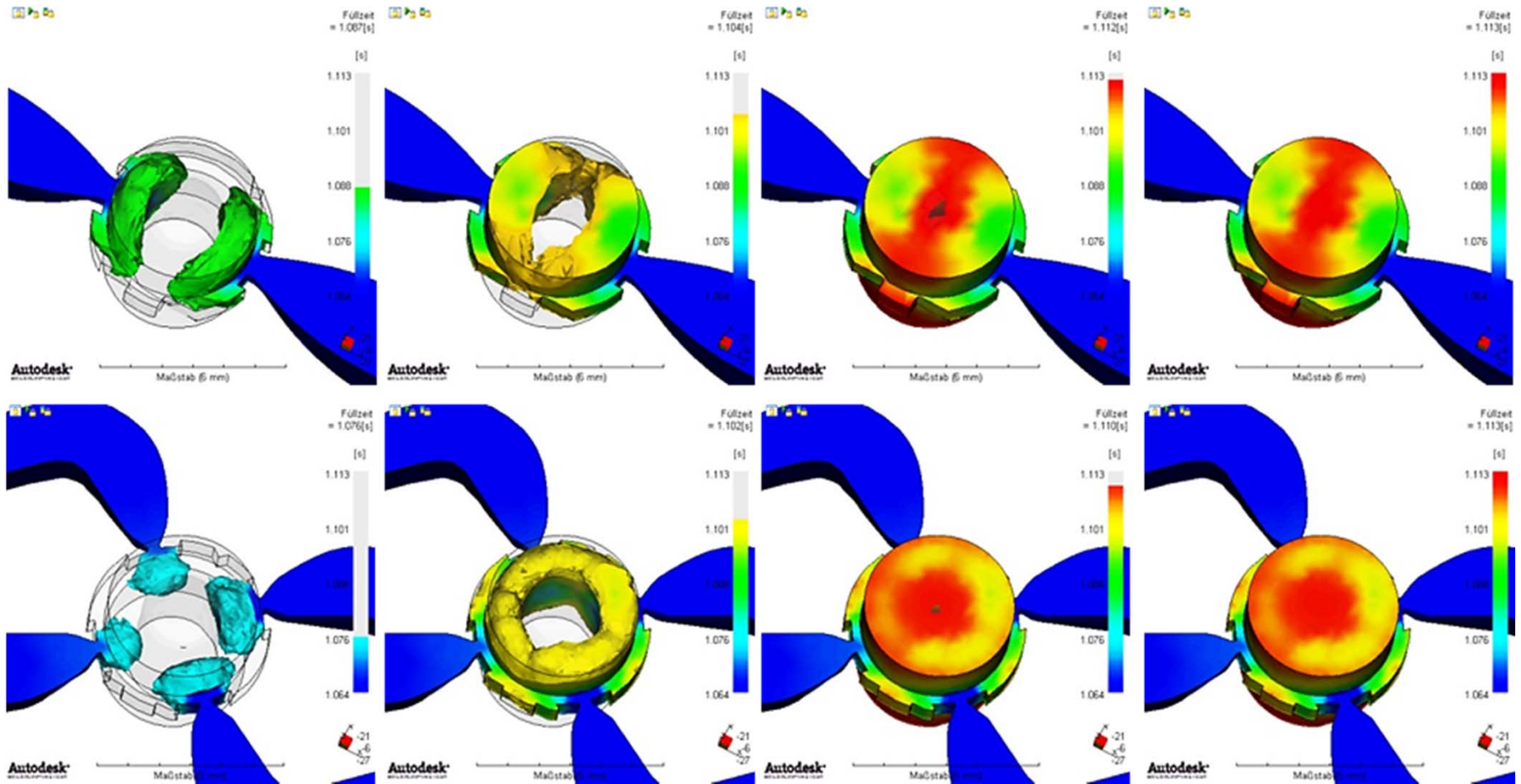
## Process 1: Unaltered powder injection moulding

- 63Vol% 17-4PH feedstock
- filling simulations
- constancy of cylinder diameter



# Filling simulation

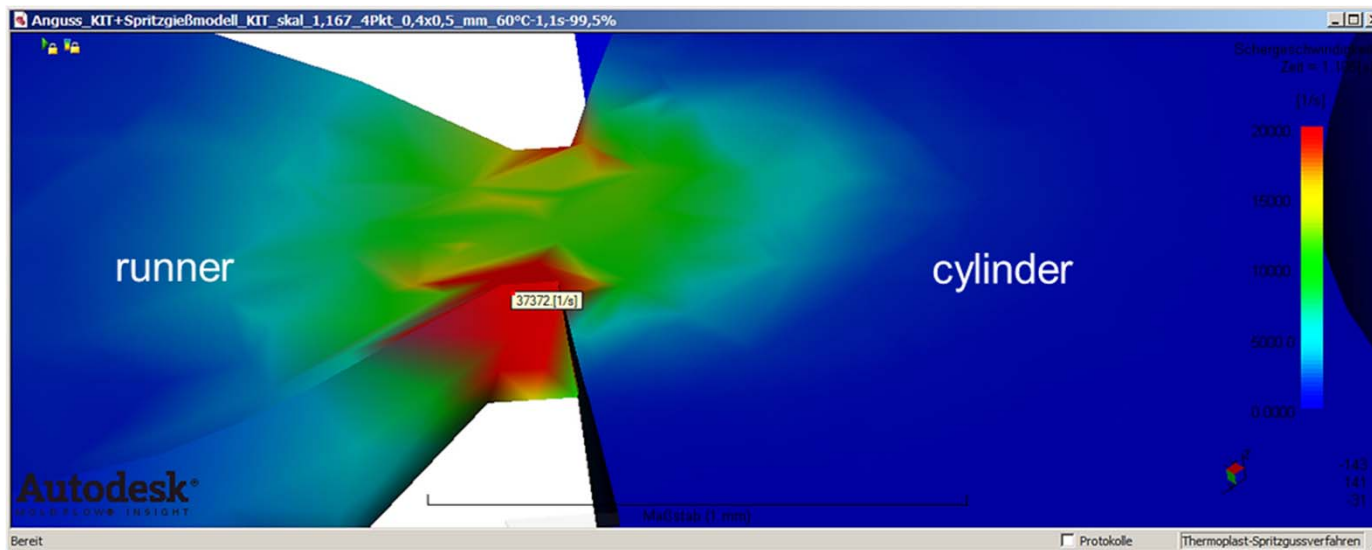
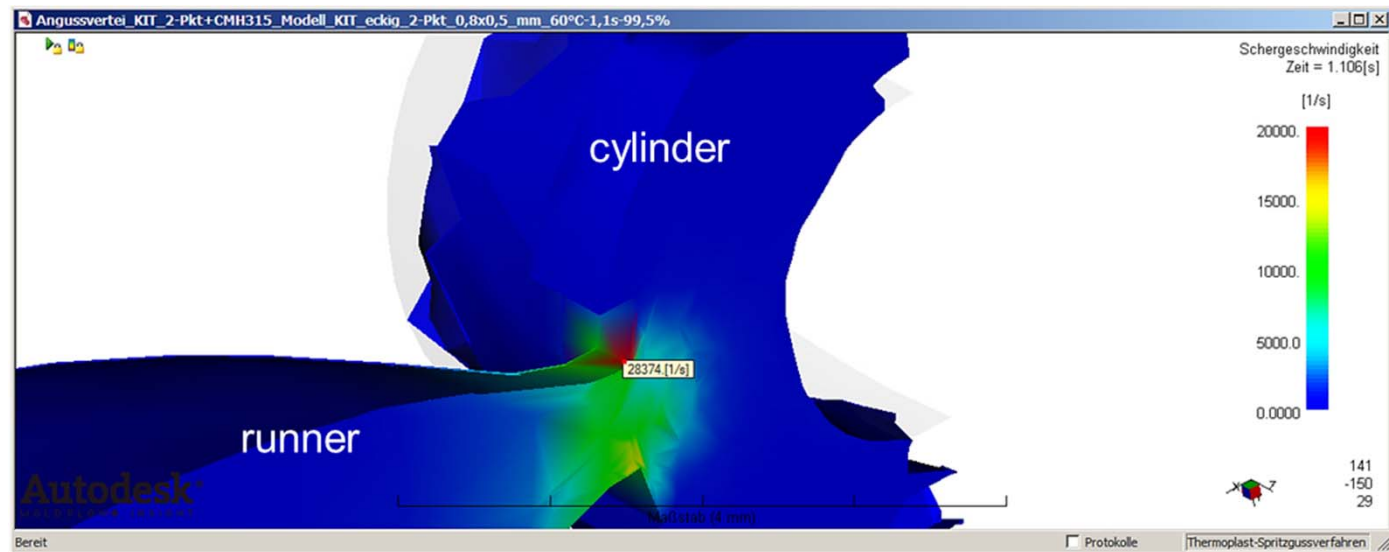
## Evaluation of most suitable runner system



*verified by short-shot studies*

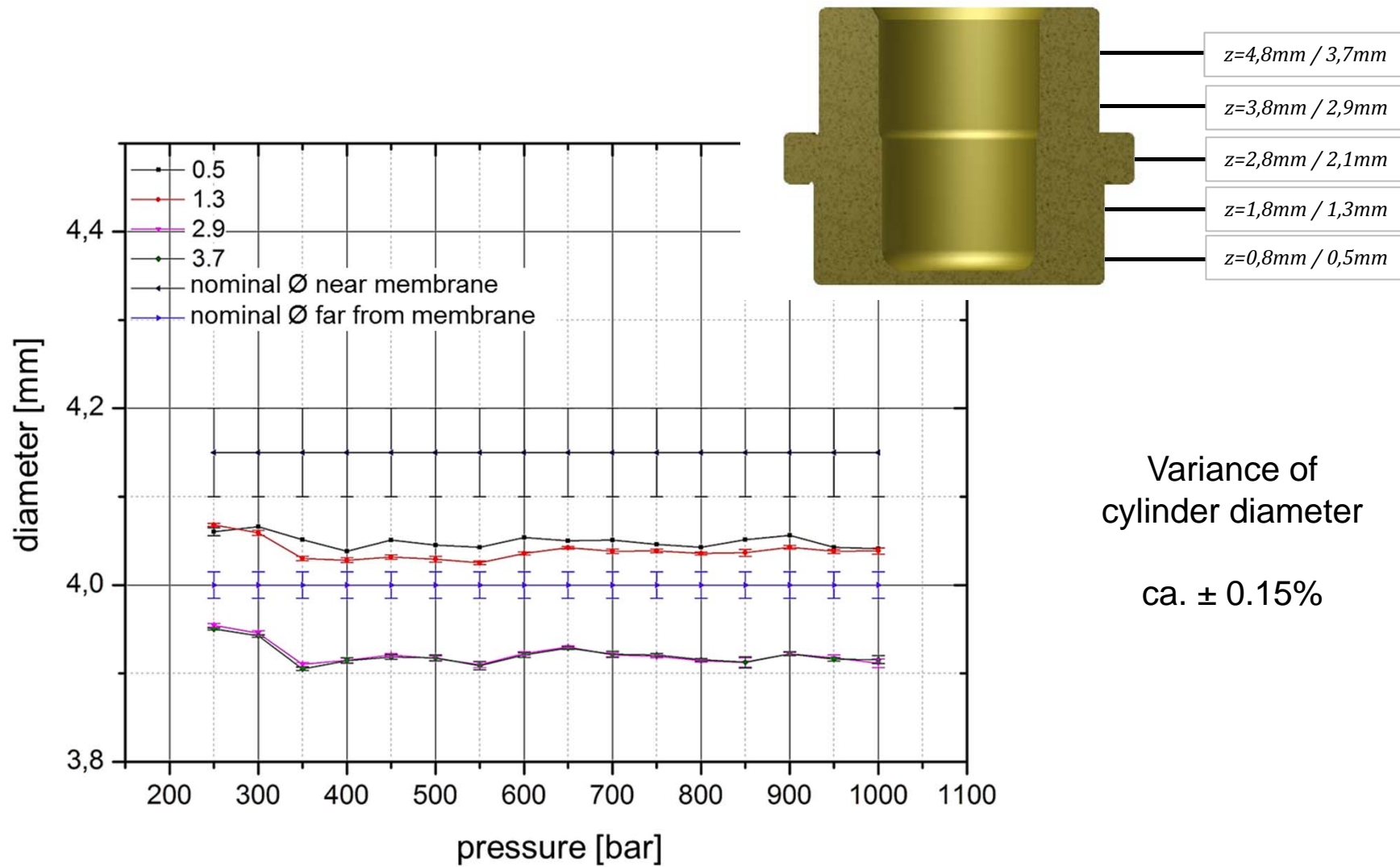
# Filling simulation

determination of critical shear rates



→ acceptable shear rates

# Accuracy of unaltered PIM



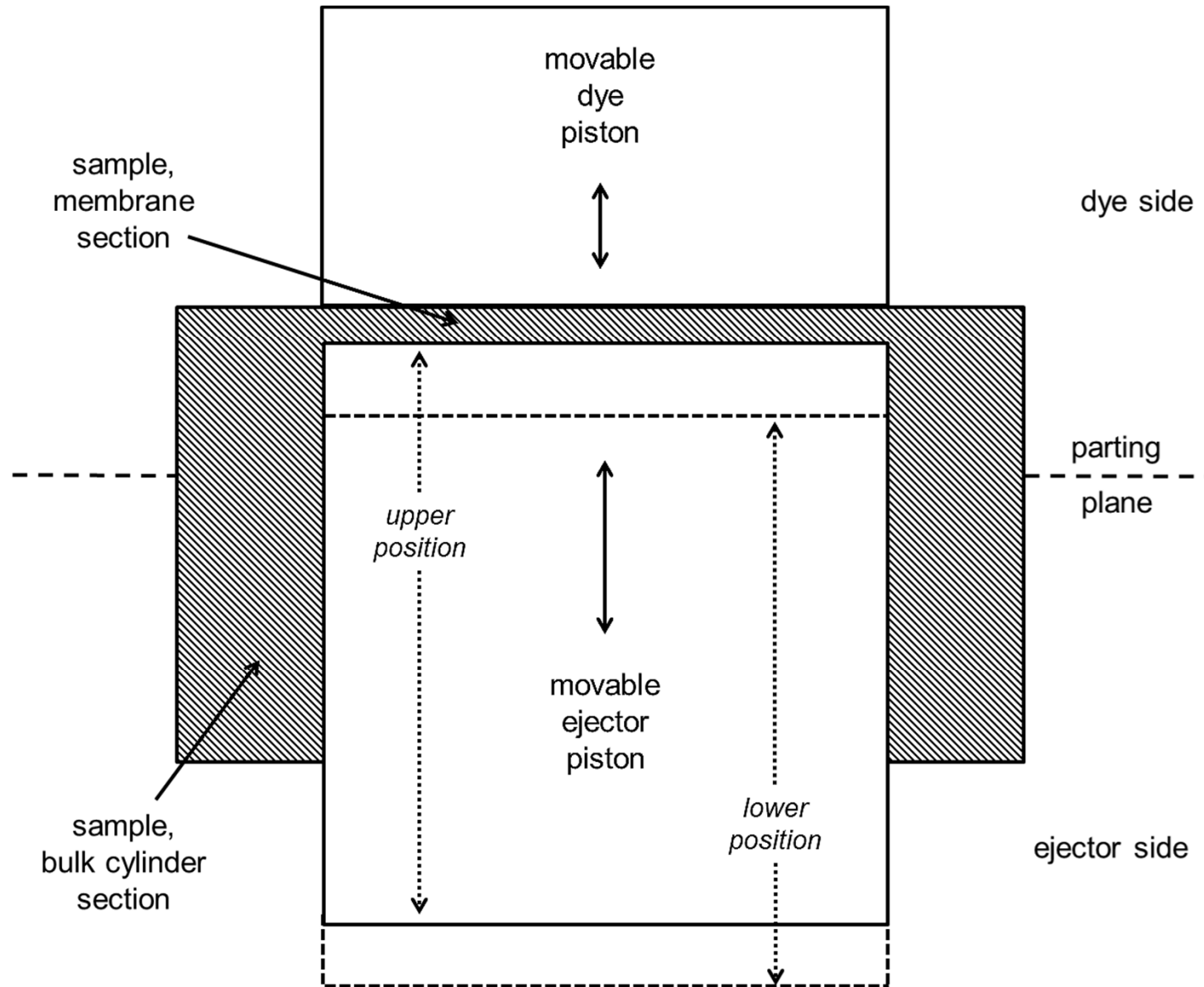
Variance of cylinder diameter  
ca.  $\pm 0.15\%$

## Process 1: Unaltered powder injection moulding

- 63Vol% 17-4PH feedstock
- filling simulations
- constancy of cylinder diameter ca.  $\pm 0.15\%$
- minimum membrane thickness ca.  $400\mu\text{m}$

## Process 2: Powder injection moulding + embossing step

- » *pull back the pistons*
- » *filling this cavity by injection of feedstock*
- » *push the pistons forward up to final membrane thickness*

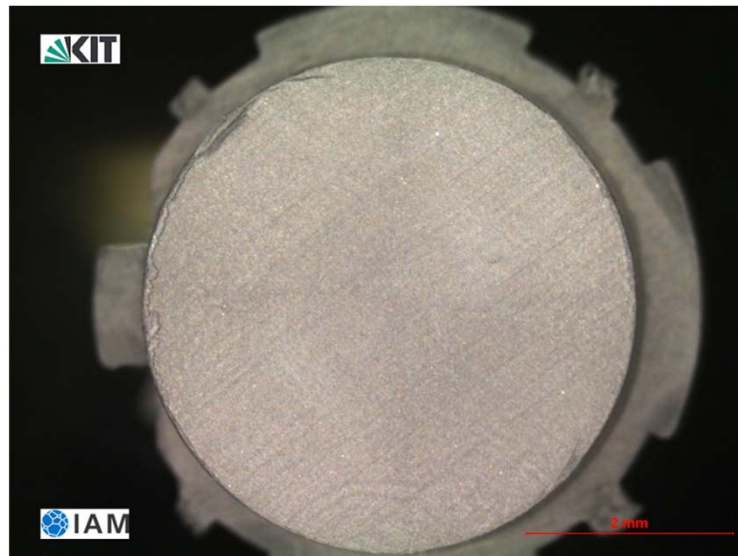


# Minimum membrane thickness

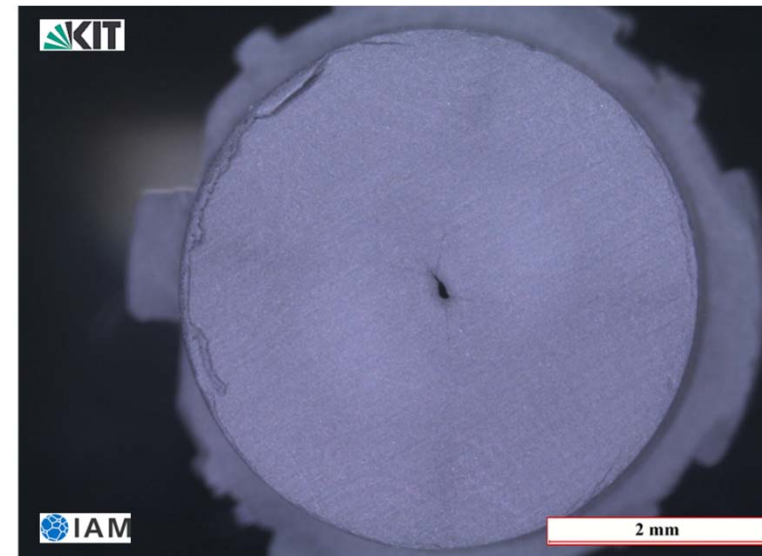
Reduction of membrane thickness due to PIM + embossing process

Variation of main parameters: embossing force, gap width,  
and embossing delay time

Classification (from 1 to 5) of moulded membrane carriers



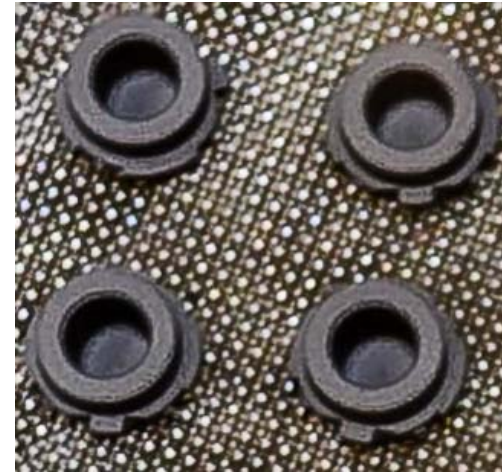
Class 1 sample: no visible failures



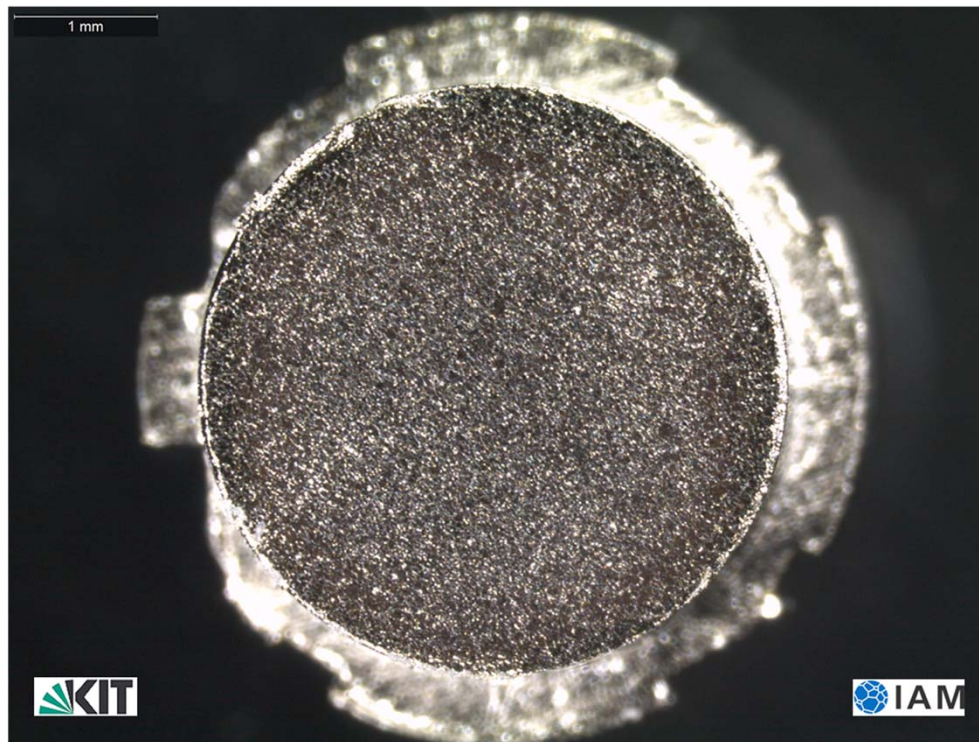
Class 5 sample: clearly visible voids

## Thermal treatment

membrane carriers before debinding



class 1 sample after sintering



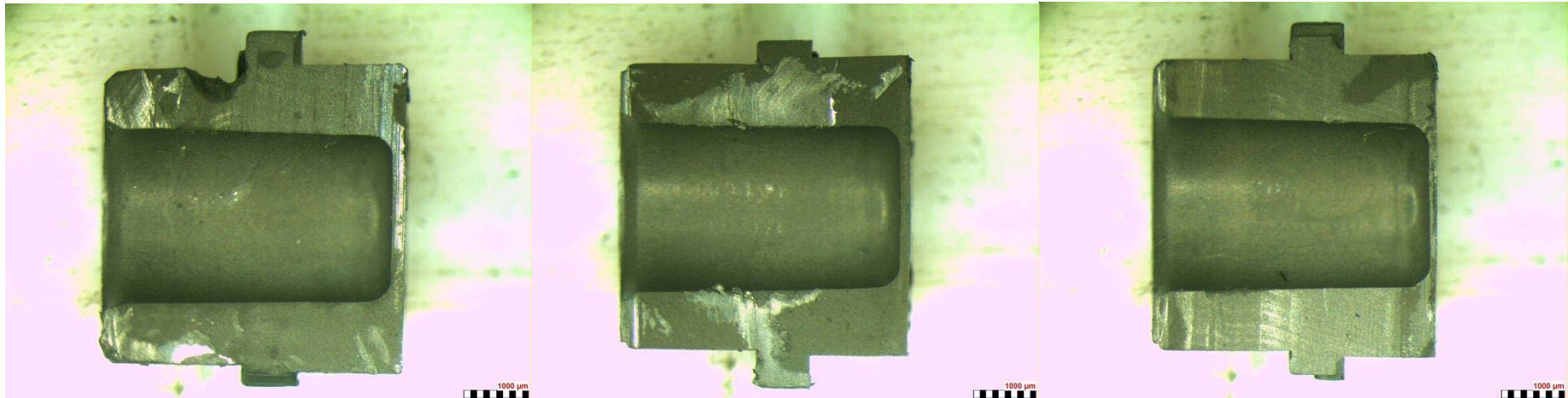
**Porosity**  
**1.6 – 2.1%**

**Pore sizes**  
**1.7 – 2.1  $\mu\text{m}$**

**Minimum membrane thickness**  
 **$\leq 200 \mu\text{m}$**

**Constancy membrane thickness**  
 **$\pm 0.4\%$**

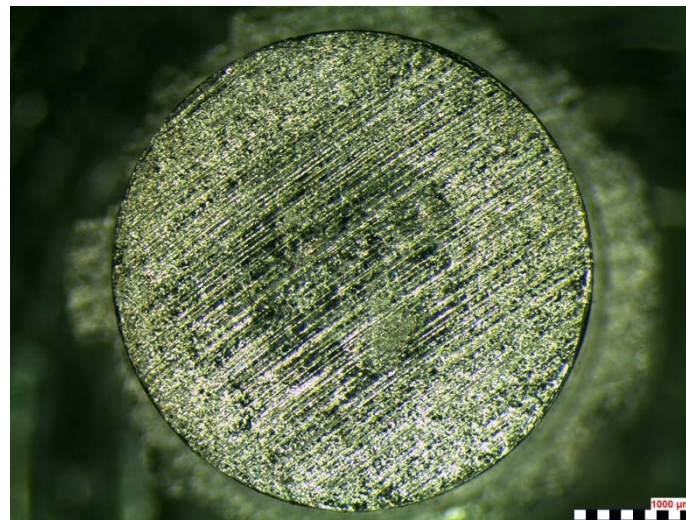
## Further reduction of membrane thickness



200 $\mu$ m

150 $\mu$ m

100 $\mu$ m



Sintered sample  
thickness ca. 90 $\mu$ m  
feedstock sticks on piston top



# Outlook

## PIM + embossing process

- hardening tests
- microstructure investigation
- increase powder loading → 67Vol%
- improve powder composition (bi-modal)
- improve piston movement
- avoid feedstock-wall adhesion

# Acknowledgment

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- **Companies Arburg, microParts, Wittmann Battenfeld, SPT Roth, Sigma Engineering, Junghans, OBE etc.**
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- **All colleagues at KIT**

***Thank you !***