



**SPECIFIC CONSUMABLES** 

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# DEMAND FOR GREEN ENERGY IS RISING SHARPLY

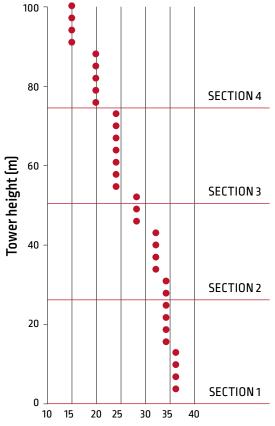
As the world population approaches 8 billion, global energy consumption is growing exponentially. To fight global warming, clean energies are increasingly popular. Hence the number of Wind farms is rising sharply across the globe.

At the same time, governments are reducing or eliminating clean energy subsidies and the Wind industry is challenged with producing at lower costs. To remain profitable, the only way forward is to **increase productivity** whilst **maintaining quality**.

Regarding welding productivity, Lincoln Electric has the products, knowledge, experience and support teams to help wind tower manufacturers achieve their targets. In particular, the Tandem Long Stick Out (TLSO) submerged arc welding process can deliver **substantial savings**.







# REDUCE YOUR WELDING TIME WITH THE SAW TANDEM LONG STICK OUT PROCESS

#### On-shore tower

- Height: 96 m
- 4 m diameter at the base and 3 m at the top
- 14-35mm wall thickness
- Symmetrical 60° X bevel type used between 14 and 20 mm
- 60° Y bevel type used above 20 mm

| Tandam Drasses              | Average Deposi | tion Rate (kg/h) | Welding time per tower (h)                            |  |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|---|--|
| Tandem Process              | Multi Run      | Two Run          | Welding time per tower (h) using 85% operating factor |  |
| 2 torches with standard SO* | 18             | 15               | 74  |  |
| 2 torches with long SO*     | 32             | 15               | 50  |  |

or

\*SO - Stick out

Wall thickness (mm)

**CUT YOUR** 

**WELDING** 

**TIME** 

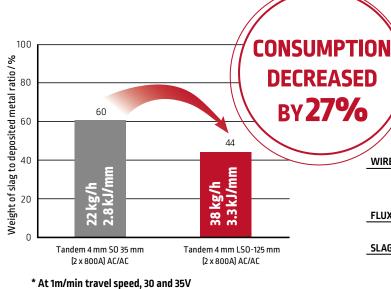
BY 33%

## REDUCE YOUR FLUX CONSUMPTION WITH TANDEM LONG STICK OUT

- LSO increases the deposition rate and at the same time significantly reduces the flux consumed during welding
- Higher volumes of metal are deposited whilst the amount of slag produced is moderately increased
- Due to the difference in materials density the consumed flux to deposited metal ratio decreases

### **USER'S ADVANTAGES**

- Purchase less flux for completing your project
- Reduce your waste generation



for standard and Long Stick Out respectively.

For 100 kg of deposited weld metal, the quantity of additional recyclable flux is 16 kg.

SLAG **WELD DEPOSIT** 

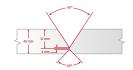
WIRE

FLUX

# **SAVINGS CALCULATION**



Application:



Joint welding

Base material: S355 G10+M Thickness: 40 mm Length per year: 10,000 m

| PROCESS: SAW                              |                       |         | DC+/AC Tandem<br>Standard SO | DC+/AC Tandem<br>1 Long SO | AC/AC Tandem<br>2 Long SO |
|---|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| CONSUMABLE: FLUX + SOLID WIRE             |                       |         | 0                            | erlikon/Lincoln EH 12      | K                         |
| PROCESS<br>PARAMETER                      | Stick Out             | (mm)    | 35                           | 35-120                     | 120                       |
|   | Wire Diameter         | (mm)    | 4                            | 4                          | 4                         |
|   | Current range         | (A)     | [600-720]                    | [650-850]                  | [650-850]                 |
|   | Av. Heat Input        | (kJ/mm) | 3,6                          | 3,3                        | 3,4                       |
|   | Av. Deposition Rate   | (kg/h)  | 18,0                         | 25                         | 32,7                      |
| CONSUMABLES<br>COST                       | Wire                  | (€/kg)  | 1,20                         | 1,20                       | 1,20                      |
|   | Flux                  | (€/kg)  | 1,70                         | 1,70                       | 1,70                      |
|   | Ratio Flux/Wire       |         | 0,73                         | 0,67                       | 0,53                      |
|   | Total cost/kg weld    | (€/kg)  | 2,44                         | 2,34                       | 2,10                      |
| PRODUCTION<br>COST                        | Labour cost           | (€/h)   | 60                           | 60                         | 60                        |
|   | Duty cycle            | [%]     | 100                          | 100                        | 100                       |
|   | Weight per meter weld | (kg/m)  | 6,00                         | 6,00                       | 6,00                      |
|   | Time per meter weld   | (h/m)   | 0,33                         | 0,24                       | 0,18                      |
|   | Cost per meter weld   | [€/m]   | 35                           | 28                         | 24                        |
| TOTAL                                     | Total length          | (m)     | 10 000                       |                            |                           |
|   | Total weight          | (kg)    | 60 000                       |                            |                           |
|   | Total welding time    | (h)     | 3 333                        | 2 400                      | 1 835                     |
|   | Total cost            | (€)     | 346 460                      | 284 340                    | 236 152                   |
| TIME SAVINGS VS TANDEM STANDARD STICK OUT |                       |         | -933 h                       | -1498 h                    |                           |
| COST SAVINGS VS TANDEM STANDARD STICK OUT |                       |         |                              | -62120€                    | -110 308 €                |

Tandem
2 LSO vs
Tandem
2 standard
SO means
saving
a 25 kg
flux bag
every 21 m

-45%

-32%

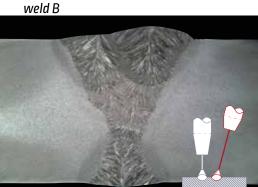
#### **EXAMPLE: PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF TANDEM WELDS**

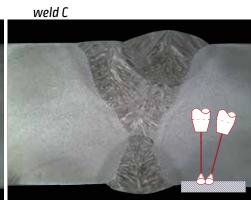
Application: S355G10+M, 40 mm plate thickness, 1 m length

Heat input range: 3.3-3.6 kJ/mm

Consumables: Oerlikon OP128TT with OE-SD3 (EH12K) wire (diameter 4 mm)

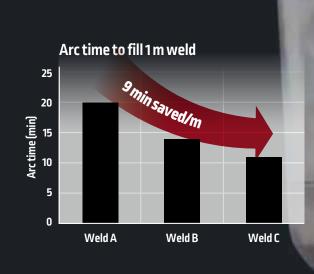
weld A





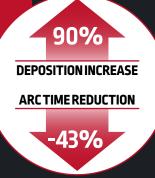
- Tandem Standard Stick Out (DC+/AC)
- Max deposition rate 21.3 kg/h
- Average deposition rate 18 kg/h
- Average heat input 3.6 kj/mm
- 11 passes
- Average CVN at -50°C:103 J
- Tandem 1 Long Stick Out (DC+/AC) (trail)
- Max deposition rate 29.4 kg/h
- Average deposition rate 25 kg/h
- Average heat input 3.3 kj/mm
- 10 passes
- Average CVN at -50°C: 116 J

- Tandem 2 Long Stick Out (AC/AC)
- Max deposition rate 39,7 kg/h
- Average deposition rate 32,7 kg/h
- Average heat input 3.5 kj/mm
- 8 passes
- Average CVN at -50°C: 131 J



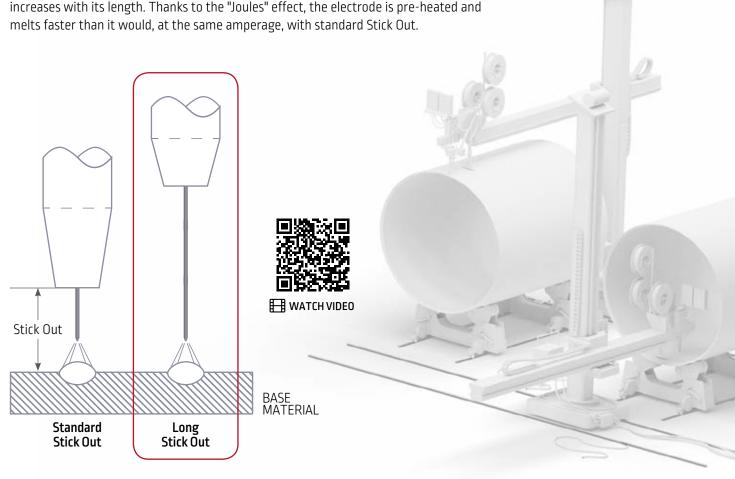
## **USER'S ADVANTAGE**

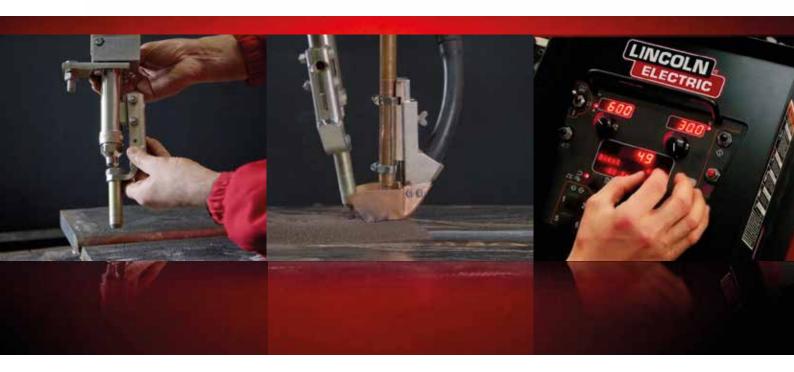
- 40 kg/h in tandem with heat input below 3.5 kJ/mm
- Number of passes reduced by 27%
- Preserved Charpy impact toughness



## THE LONG STICK OUT PROCESS

In submerged arc welding, Stick Out, is the distance between the contact tip and the work piece. This distance can be increased using dedicated extensions of various lengths to obtain what is known as Long Stick Out (LSO). The wire electrical resistance increases with its length. Thanks to the "Joules" effect, the electrode is pre-heated and melts faster than it would at the same amperage with standard Stick Out





## **KEY COMPONENTS**

## **REQUIRED equipments:**

- Power Wave® AC/DC1000® SD: State of the art power source which insures consistent arc starts.
- Maxsa 10822 controller and head: Robust and easy to use operator interface.
- Positive contact torch (K148) and its extension (K149): Easy to mount and engineered for LSO.



## Power Wave® AC/DC 1000® SD

## WELDING POLARITY CHARACTERISTICS

DC + DC-

- Most common mode
- Deep penetration and stable arc
- Improves deposition rate
- Limits penetration
- Limited arc stability
- A compromise between the two DC modes
- The optimum choice

AC

## Waveform Control Technology®: customised AC mode



notifications based on

equipment conditions and

wire consumption.

KNOW MORE

Frequency
 Number of switches per second from positive

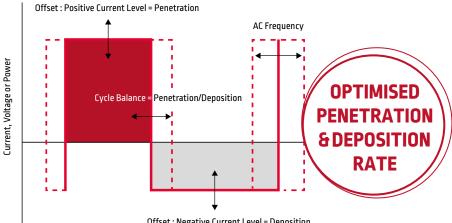
to negative polarity

Balance
 Percentage of time in the positive polarity part of a cycle

Offset
 Positive/Negative
 Amplitude

## **USER'S ADVANTAGES**

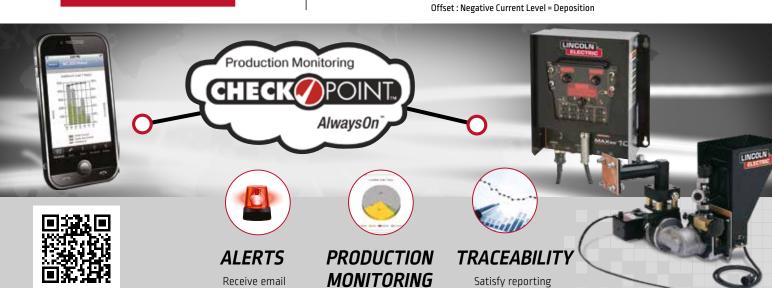
- Wave form control
- Low electrical consumption
- Easy set up and control of multiples arcs
- Check Point (welds recording and monitoring)



requirements by

capturing audit

trail data.



View live status of each

welder and weld details.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

**SCAN HERE** 

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Positive Contact torch and its extension providing Long Stick Out (125 mm)

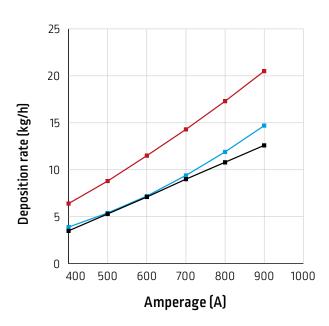
## **USER'S ADVANTAGES**

- Easy torch installation
- Reduced number of passes
- Reduced flux consumption
- Preserved mechanical properties

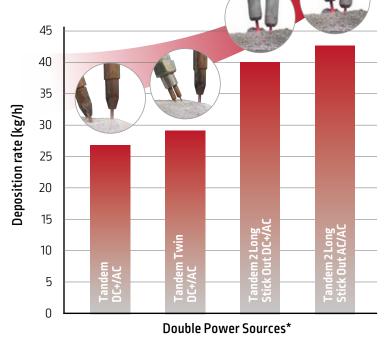


The long stick out process is the most productive of the single power source processes.

In Tandem, 1 or 2 LSO torches can be used. In the 2 LSO configuration, deposition rates can easily exceed 40 kg/h using 4 mm wires.



- Mono 4mm DC+ (SO : 125mm)
  Twin 2x2.4mm DC+ (SO : 25mm)
- Mono 4mm DC+ (SO: 25mm)



Comparison carried out at :

\*800/875A for double power source processes

## **SPECIFIC CONSUMABLES**

Lincoln Electric offers a wide portfolio of welding consumables fulfilling the highest standard requirements. The most frequently used in the wind industry are reported below. Depending on required mechanical properties and joint configuration more options are available.\*

## Two-run welds & Multi-run welds Multi-run welds with -60°C requirements

**FLUX** 

OP 128TT

#### **WIRE OPTIONS**

- OE-SD2
- 0E-SD3
- OE-S2Mo

- OP 121TT
- OE-SD3
- OE-SD3 1Ni 1/4Mo

## **USER'S ADVANTAGES**

- Excellent slag release
- Multi-wire configuration



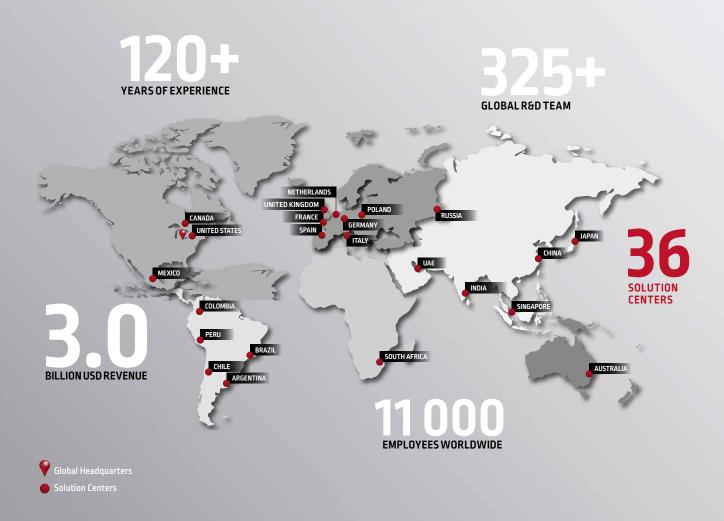
Please contact us to book an appointment.



<sup>\*</sup>Please contact your local representative for Lincoln equivalent consumables

## **BEING PRESENT LOCALLY**

## MAKES US MORE AWARE GLOBALLY



#### **CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE POLICY**

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