





3D 'O' Ring Vacuum Tests – PART I 13th April 2011

by Peter Savage & Ian Clark





3D 'O' ring test



Why are we doing this?

A full scale (transversely) model of the seal as could be used for the full RFQ.

It is one quarter the length but sealing along the length is not considered the challenge.

To learn from before using for the real RFQ.



Test # 1

- •3D 'O' ring build #1
- •Cyanoacrylate (Superglue)
- •End plates did not pull down flush
- Suspect trapped 'O' ring
- •Decided to pump anyhow.







Dismantling





Damage to end seal revealed











Test # 2

•3D 'O' ring build #2•Re-assemble•Re-test







Problems encountered....

Tricky to rest minor vanes in position i.e. they move about on the O ring – will design alignment blocks for full RFQ. Also, for full RFQ we won't want to rest vane tips on one another.

Need provision for lifting when full RFQ. Not a problem manually at this ¹/₄ weight.



Test # 3

•3D 'O' ring build #2

•Connect vacuum gauge directly to RFQ model. Previous gauge position (close to the pump) was not reading RFQ model pressure.

•Apply heat



Showing new position of vacuum gauge





Heating tape and thermocouple attached



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pressure [mbar]



Conclusions

Regular superglue makes an excellent bond for Viton O rings

But when baking out may be required it is of limited use with a melting temperature of just 82°C

Plan to use Viton based adhesive that can withstand high temperatures.

In the meantime plan to measure the performance of the vacuum pumping station alone to allow comparison to performance of the RFQ model.



Measuring the performance of the pumping station alone.

- •Test #4 Vacuum gauge connected directly to end of vacuum hose.
- •Test #5 Vacuum gauge close to pump.
- •Test # 6 Vacuum gauge close to pump, hose connected, valve open









Effective pumping speed

S = Effective pumping speed [litres/sec] Sp = Speed of the pump [litres/sec] C = Conductance [litres/sec]
D = I.D. of path in inches L = length of path in inches

So for our setup with an I.D. of 1.5" and a length of 36": **C** = **7.3 litres/sec**

Giving an effective pumping speed (at end of hose) of: **S= 7 litres/sec**

Very poor!



Test # 7

•Viton bonded sealing ring

•Very difficult to use. Weak (easily peeled) bond, indefinite cure time at room temperature. Quick cure at stepped elevated temperatures but still weak)

•Conclusion – several weeks of experiments show it's not practical.



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Removing the end flange revealed the failed bond











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Test # 8



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Requires post-cure - see instructions on Technical Data Sheet (TDS)

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Conclusions

Principle of 3D O ring is good. Have seen pressures in the high 10⁻⁶s but would like to see low 10⁻⁶s.

Need to find adhesive that is practical and can withstand temperatures that may be used for bakeout. Hoped that Permabond 920 is the answer.

If all else fails will have to consider vulcanising. Have not tried because jig is approx. £1000



Appendix



Pumping station (borrowed from RAL)





Pumping station gauges



<u>Gauge 1</u>

Model: APG 100-XM (Active Pirani Gauge) Range: 1 x 10⁻³ to 1000 mbar Operating temp: 5 – 60^oC



Gauge 2

Model: AIM-X-NW25 (Active Inverted Magnetron Gauge) Range: 1 x 10^{-9} to 1 x 10^{-2} mbar Operating temp: 5 – 60° C



How is the 3D 'O' ring made?

I keep calling it an 'O' ring but of course the end (transverse) rings are rectangular

Slide 26 of 37



3D seal bonding jig





4 lengths of O ring bonded to 1 flat end ring





Pushing bonded seal out of jig





Bonding the other end....





Laying seal into grooves of major vane





Minor vane being readied for lifting





Minor vanes resting in position





Four vanes resting in position





Bolts being tightened





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Why are we not vulcanising?

YOU CAN MAKE AN O-RING!

Four easy steps to fabricate an O-Ring to the exact size you need



Measure length of cord and mark with marking instrument supplied, leaving 1/2" excess at end of cord. Place ends in cutting guide.



Cut cord and apply bonding liquid: Insert clean razor blade supplied into cutting guide slot and apply firm pressure downward. Remove cord, keeping cut surfaces clean. Spray small amount of bonding liquid onto spatula provided, dip ends into liquid and allow to dry (until dull).



Set cord into mold: Insert first end of cord half way into mold and lock with screw clamp. Pull to test if cord is firmly locked. Place other end of cord into mold and apply light pressure, forcing both ends together. Lock with screw clamp, being sure to align ends accurately



Vulcanize and cool: After placing top of mold in position, slide mold onto heating element. Set heater to high and leave die on for 12 minutes, then set to low for 5 minutes. Turn off heater and quench die in cooling pan. When cool, remove locks and mold top. Pull out new O-Ring and resume production.

http://www.epm.com/vulcan_oringkit.htm



.... Because a heated mould is required which requires time and money