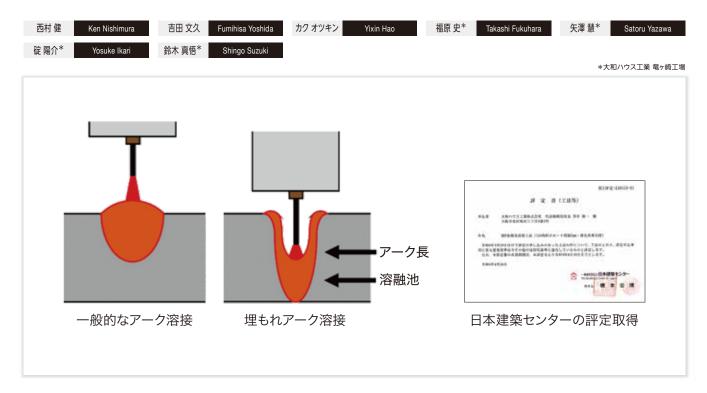
Environment & Energy

埋もれアークを用いた小径コラムの半自動高能率溶接法の開発

Development of a Semi-Automatic High-Efficiency Welding Method for Small-Diameter Columns Using Buried Arc Welding



概要

埋もれアーク溶接は、溶込みが深く、能率向上のための狭開先の完全溶込み溶接が可能である一方で、アークが不安定になりやすく、溶接欠陥の発生やスパッタの大量発生などの問題が生じ、普及には至っていなかった。近年、これらの問題に対し、出力電圧を周期的に変化させる電圧振幅制御による埋もれアークの安定化技術が開発され、実用化されている。ただし、狭開先溶接に埋もれアークを用いることで初層の溶込みは確保しやすくなるが、高温割れの発生が懸念される。本研究では冷間ロール成形角形鋼管の最小径150mm角の最大板厚12mmを対象に、埋もれアーク溶接の深溶込みという特性を活用し、開先断面積を小さくすることでパス数低減を図った半自動高能率溶接法の溶接施工試験と構造試験を行い、JASS6等で規定される標準的な継手と同等の性能を有することを確認した。

Abstract

Buried arc welding offers deep penetration and enables complete penetration welding with narrow grooves, improving efficiency. However, issues such as arc instability, welding defects, and excessive spatter have limited its adoption. Recently, a voltage amplitude control technique that stabilizes the buried arc by periodically varying the output voltage has been developed and put into practical use. However, while buried arc welding in narrow groove applications makes it easier to secure sufficient penetration in the root pass, it also raises concerns about the occurrence of hot cracking.

In this study, welding and structural tests were conducted on a semi-automatic high-efficiency welding method for cold-formed square steel tubes with a minimum column size of 150 mm and a maximum plate thickness of 12 mm. The method utilizes the deep penetration characteristic of buried arc welding to reduce the number of passes by minimizing the groove cross-sectional area. Welding and structural tests confirmed that this method achieves performance equivalent to that of standard joints specified in JASS 6 and other relevant standards.

関連するSDGs





