



# HOT ISOSTATIC PRESSING

# FOR IMPROVED MATERIAL PERFORMANCE



ot Isostatic Pressing (HIP) is a specialised manufacturing process employed in industrial sectors to eliminate internal defects in components that occur during the initial manufacturing process. This is achieved by subjecting components to a blend of high temperature and high gas pressure (approx. 2000 bar) within a regulated environment

The CSIR houses state-of-the-art HIP technology with the ability to perform HIPing, quenching, and heat treatment in one cycle. This integrated approach results in **reduced costs** and **increased productivity**. The facility's operations are supported by specialised non-destructive testing (NDT) and metrology laboratories that uphold standards of quality and precision.





### **APPLICATIONS**

- Casting densification
- Additive manufacturing
- Powder metallurgy
- Metal injection moulding
- Introduce compressive residual stresses in parts to improve fatigue performance.

#### MATERIALS

- Steel
- Titanium

#### TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Each component of the  $\mathsf{HIP}$  is integral to ensuring the process's versatility and success.

	PRESS TYPE	QIH 32 MOLYBDENUM RAPID COOLING FURNACE
	Maximum operating pressure	207 MPa
	Maximum operating temperature	1 400 °C
	Maximum height of workload	890 mm
$\oslash$	Maximum diameter of workload	300 mm
	Design pressure	228 MPa
٢	Pressure vessel volume	242 dm <sup>3</sup>
KG	Maximum weight of workload	350 kg
	Temperature control	± 8 °C
	Number of heating zones	3 pcs
	Number of furnace thermocouples per heating zone, type B	2 pcs
	High quench capability for in situ heat treatment	

	PRESS TYPE	QIH 32 MOLYBDENUM RAPID QUENCHING FURNACE
$\bigcirc$	Maximum operating pressure	207 MPa
	Maximum operating temperature	1 400 °C
	Maximum height of workload	500 mm
$\oslash$	Maximum diameter of workload	270 mm

- Aluminium
- Magnesium
- Nickel superalloys.

#### INDUSTRIES

- Aerospace
- Automotive
- Mining
- Industrial
- Oil and gas
- Power generation.

Pre-HIPing assessments and measurements are crucial for establishing a material's initial condition. These include density measurement, dimensional analysis and mechanical property testing. Metrological analysis such as surface profilometry provide high-resolution data for analysing surface finish and geometrical accuracy.

## **METROLOGY EQUIPMENT**

Absolute Coolant -proof caliper Digimatic Depth Micrometer Digital Micrometer Dial Test Indicator.

Pre and post-NDT, such as ultrasonic testing or radiography, is typically performed to identify existing defects or irregularities like cracks or voids.

#### NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING EQUIPMENT

- IR Thermographic Testing Equipment
- Eddy Current Flaw Detector NORTEC 600
- Digital Ultrasonic Flaw Detector Karl Deutch ECHOGRAPH 1090
- Ultrasonic Phase Array M2M- GEKKO 170
- Digital Ultrasonic Thickness Gauge CYGNUS 4
- X-Ray Radiography (Basic 2D microfocus Xray radiography)
- Magnetic particle inspection.

**CONTACT DETAILS:** >> Dr Robert Tshikudo RTshikhudo@csir.co.za