



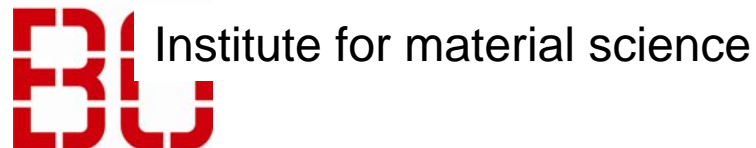
Stress Peening of Minibloc-Springs, the most sophisticated Coil Spring

Eckehard Müller, Otto Benning, Bernd Rhönisch, Angela Yapi

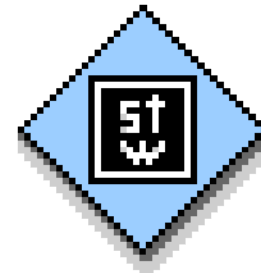
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Institute for material science



Steinbeis-Transfercenter for
spring technology, component
behavior and process
in Iserlohn

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Minibloc Spring



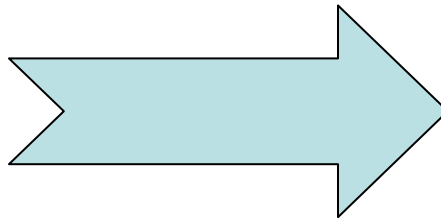
Inconstant wire

coils with raising diameter

Some coils with constant diameter



Minibloc Spring



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lowest solid length

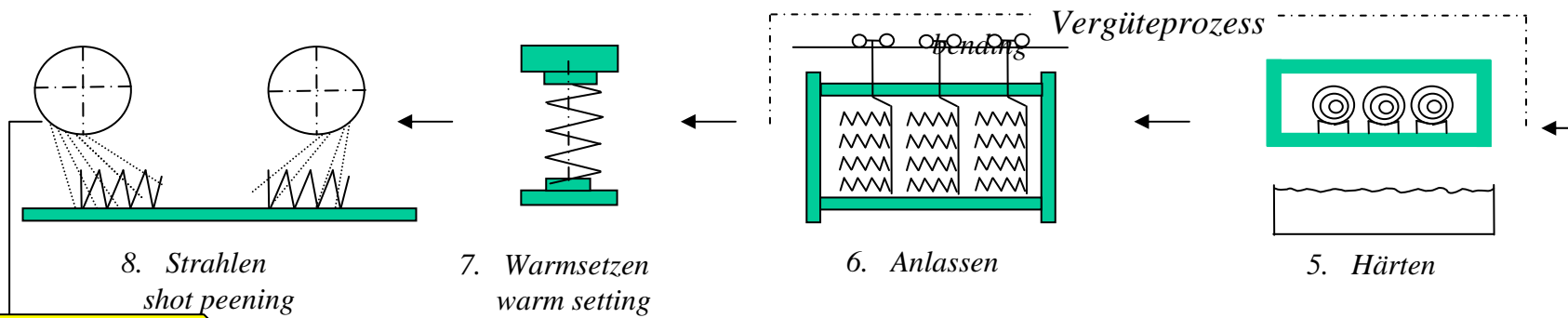
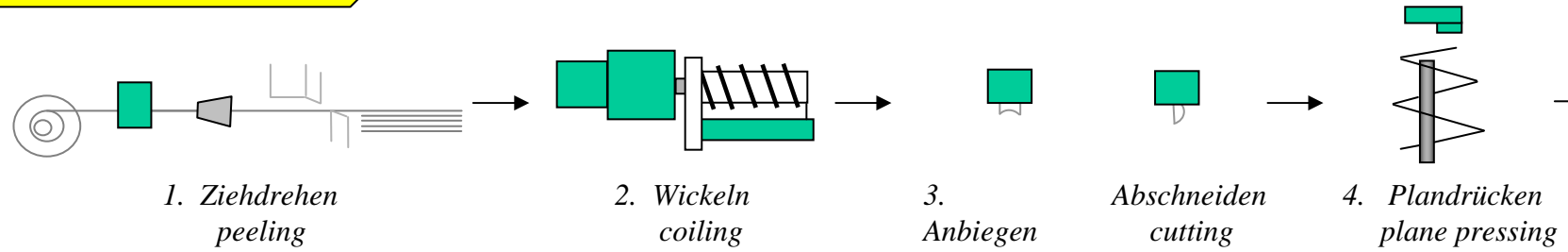
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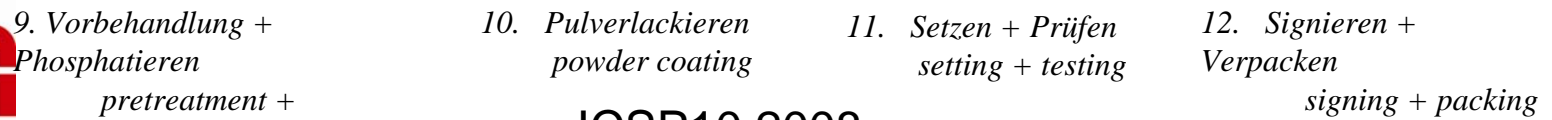
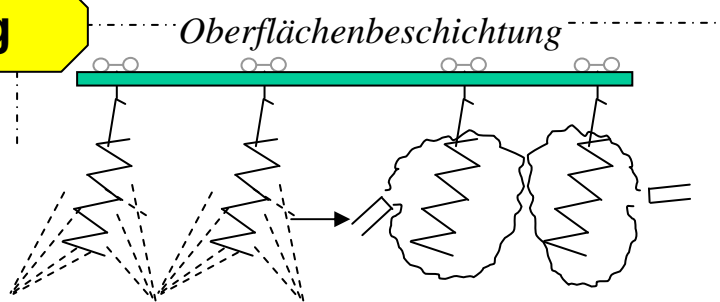
Improving Potentials

AHLEFEDERN

Raw material



Peening



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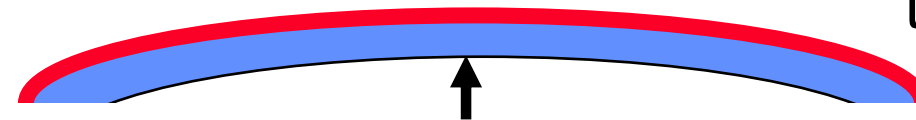


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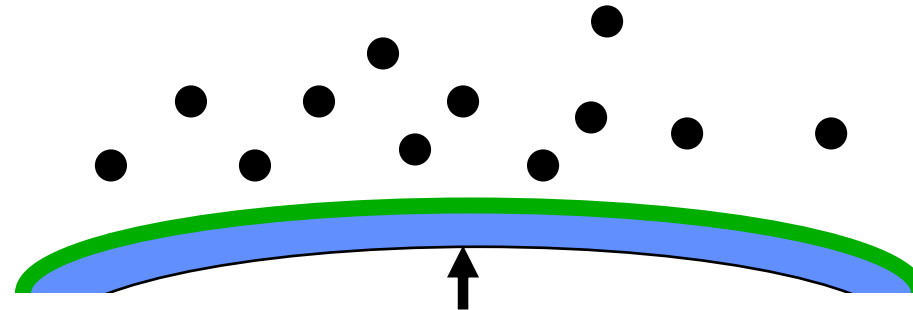


Stress Peening

Basics:



tensile stress



compressive residual stress



increase of the
compressive
residual stress



Behavior of the Residual Stresses

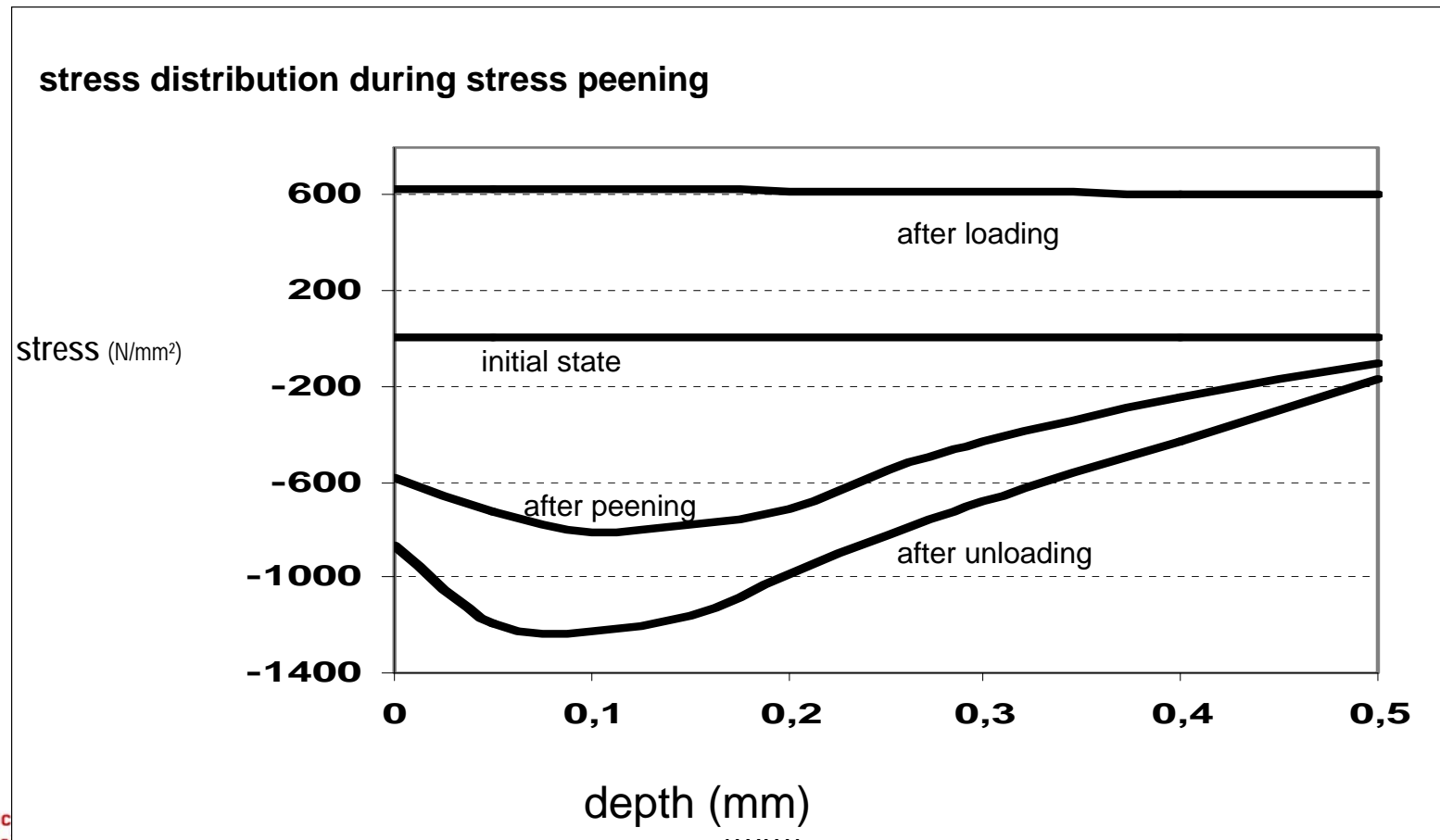


Fig. 1. The residual stress distribution (schematically) after the different steps



Residual Stress Measurements



points of measurements

inner and outer side of the wire

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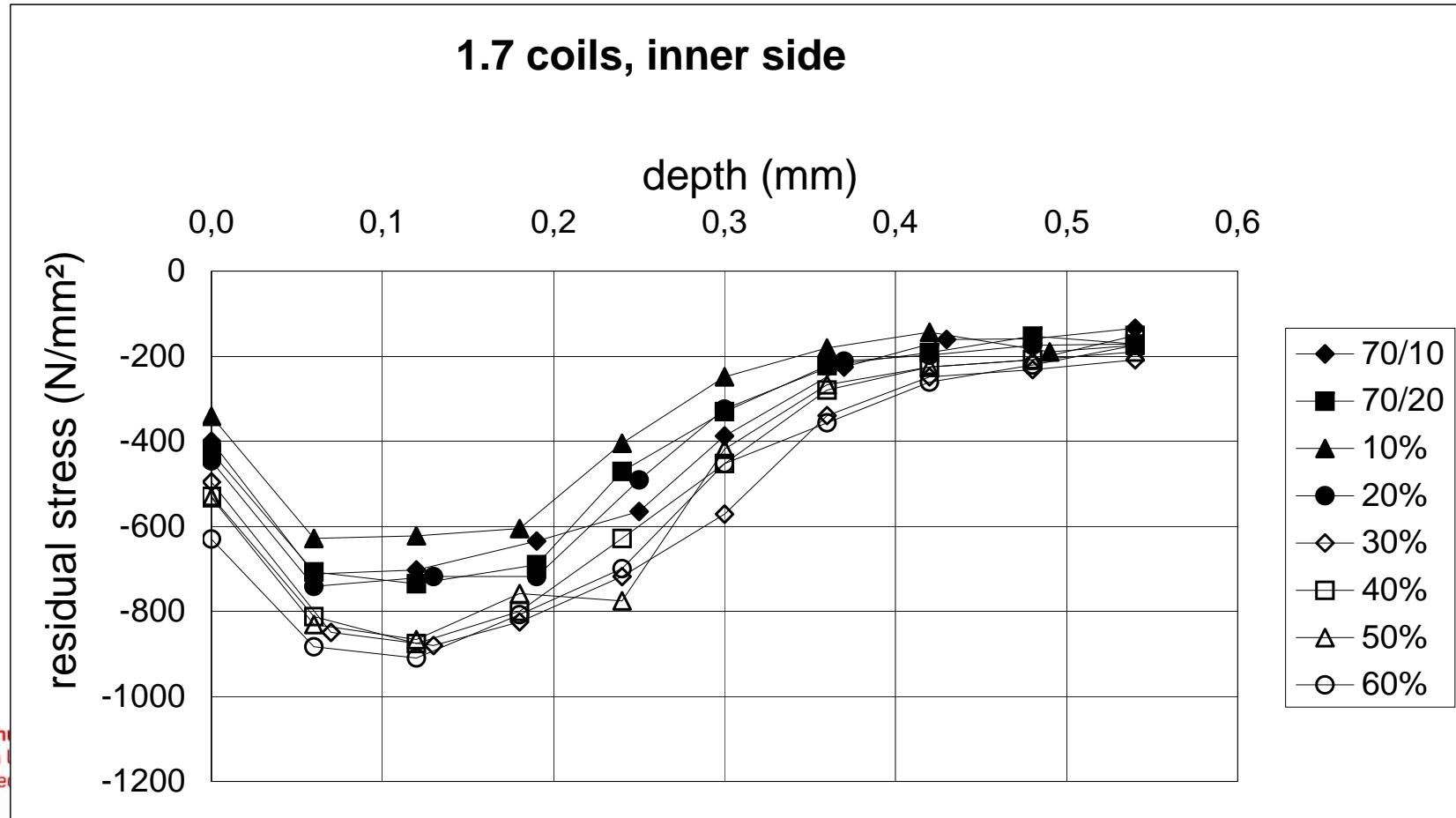
$$R_m = 1800 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

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preload:
0 % to 60 % of the
maximum possible load

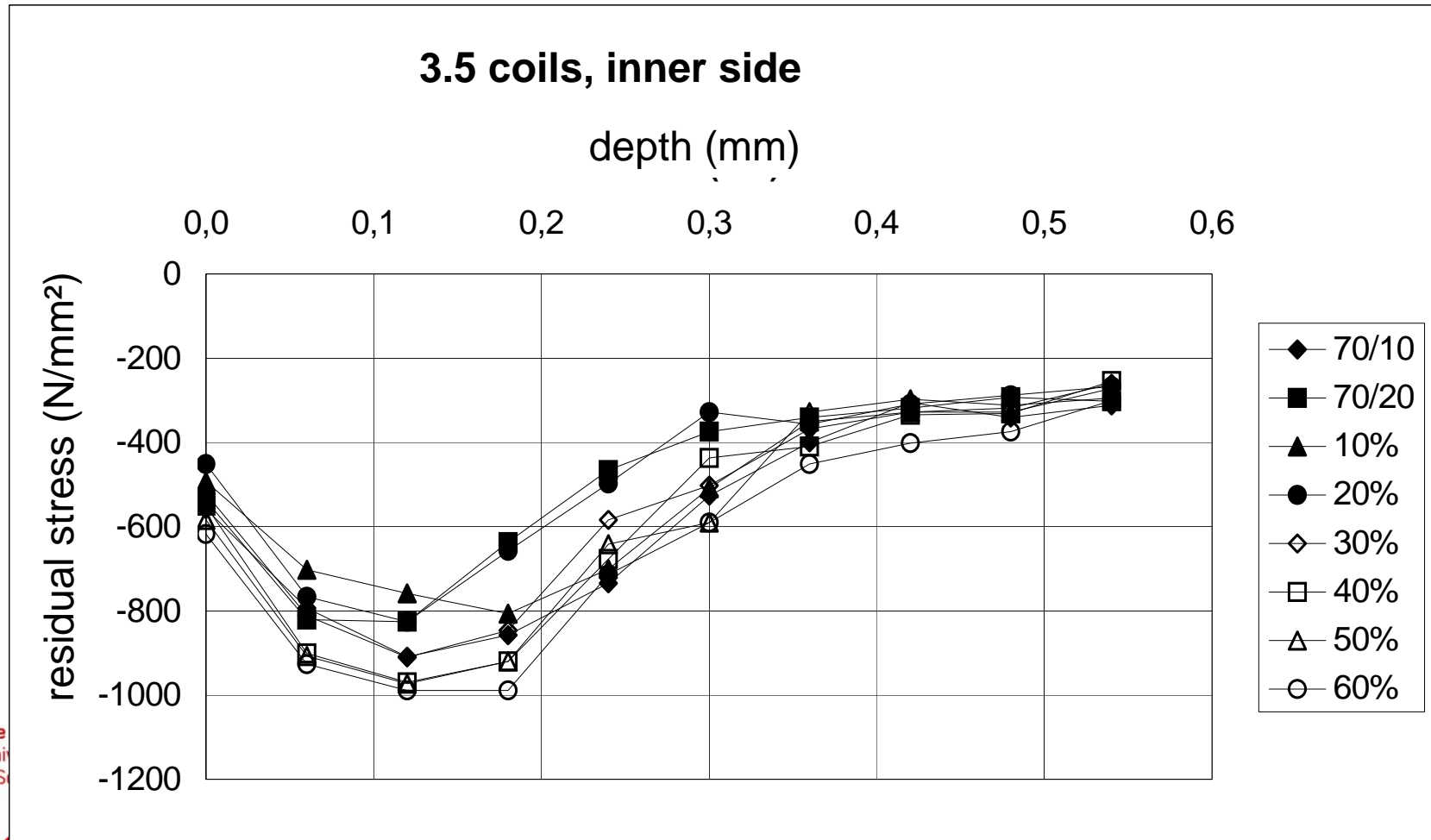


Results



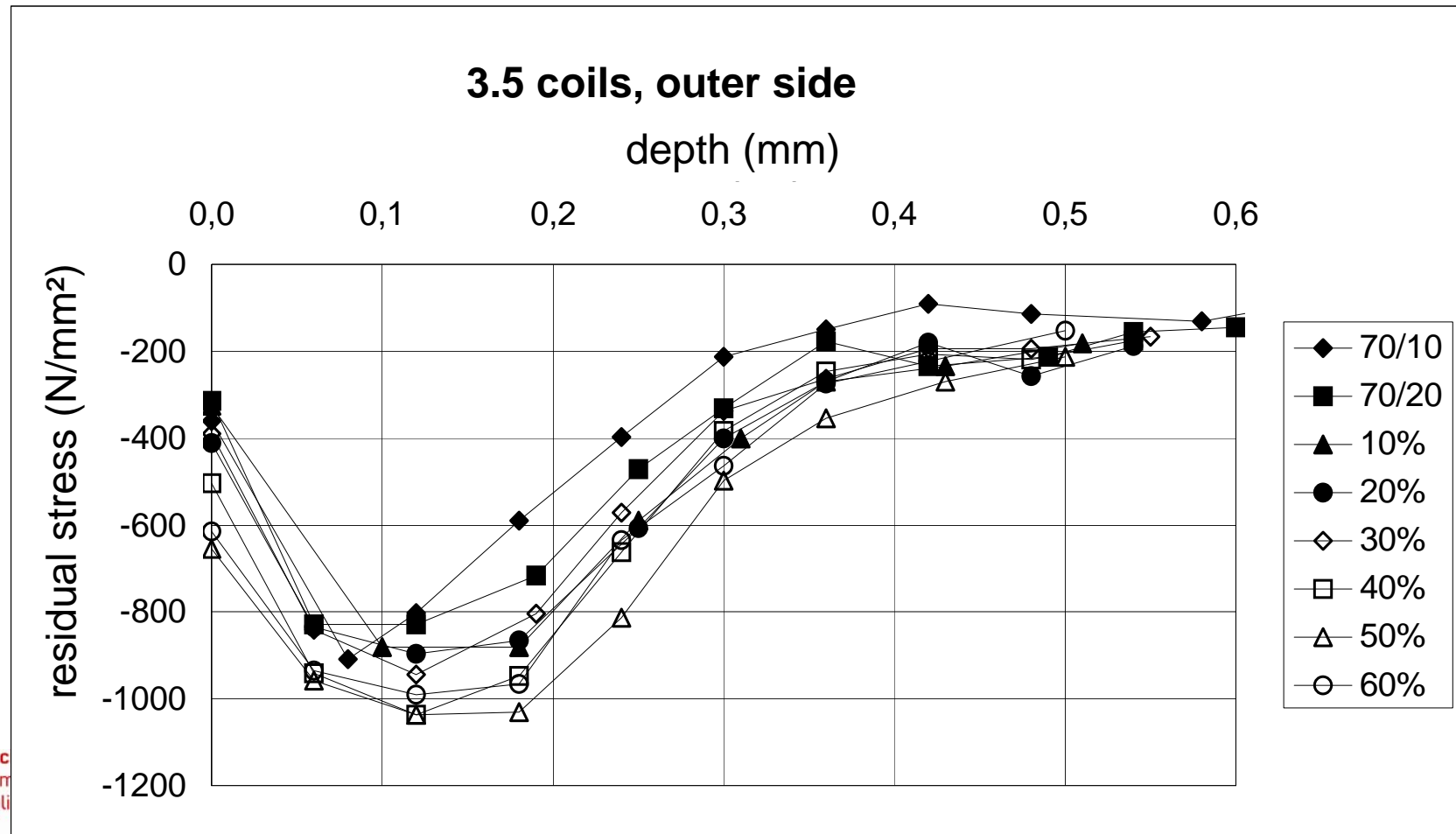


Results



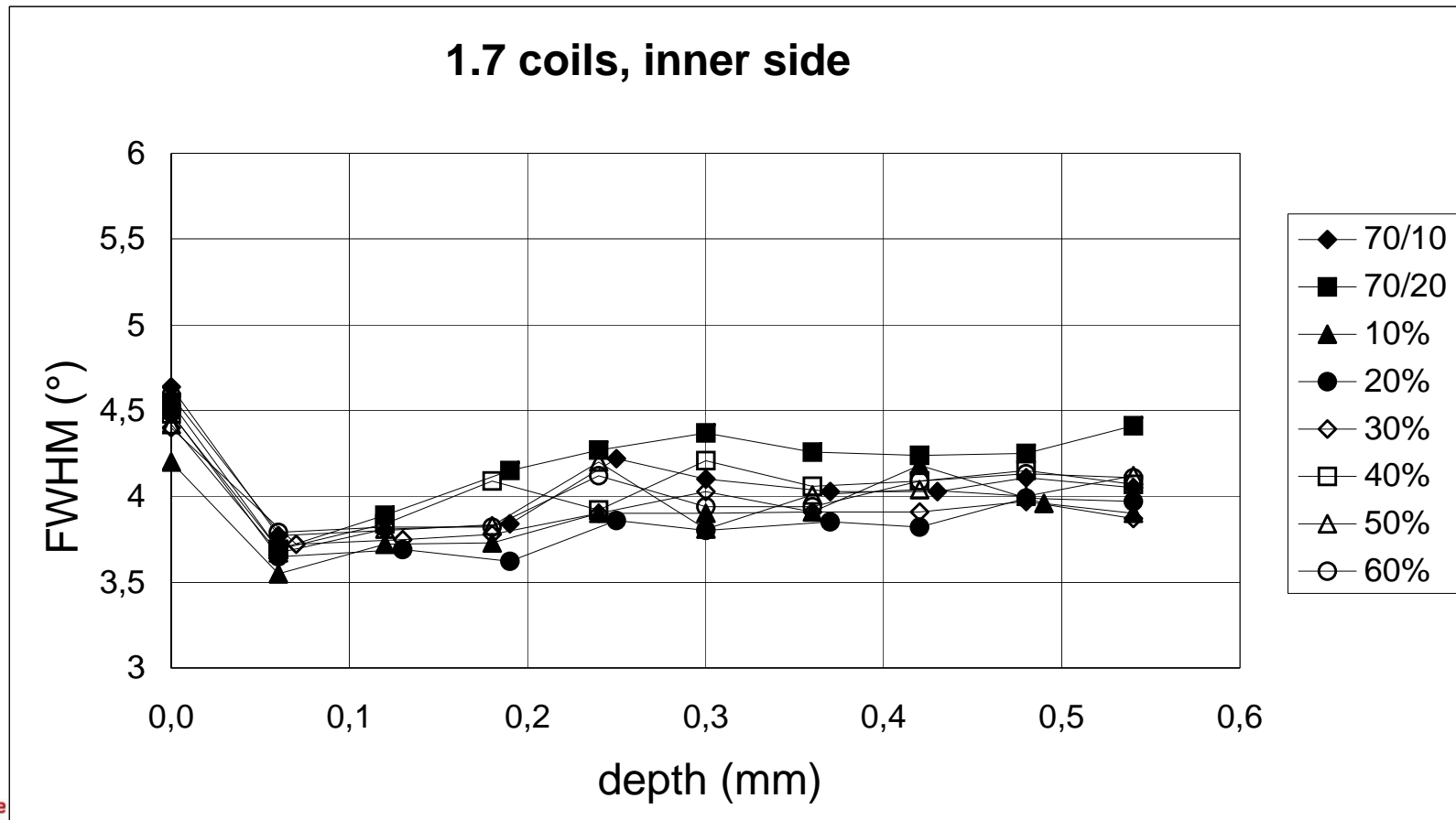


Results



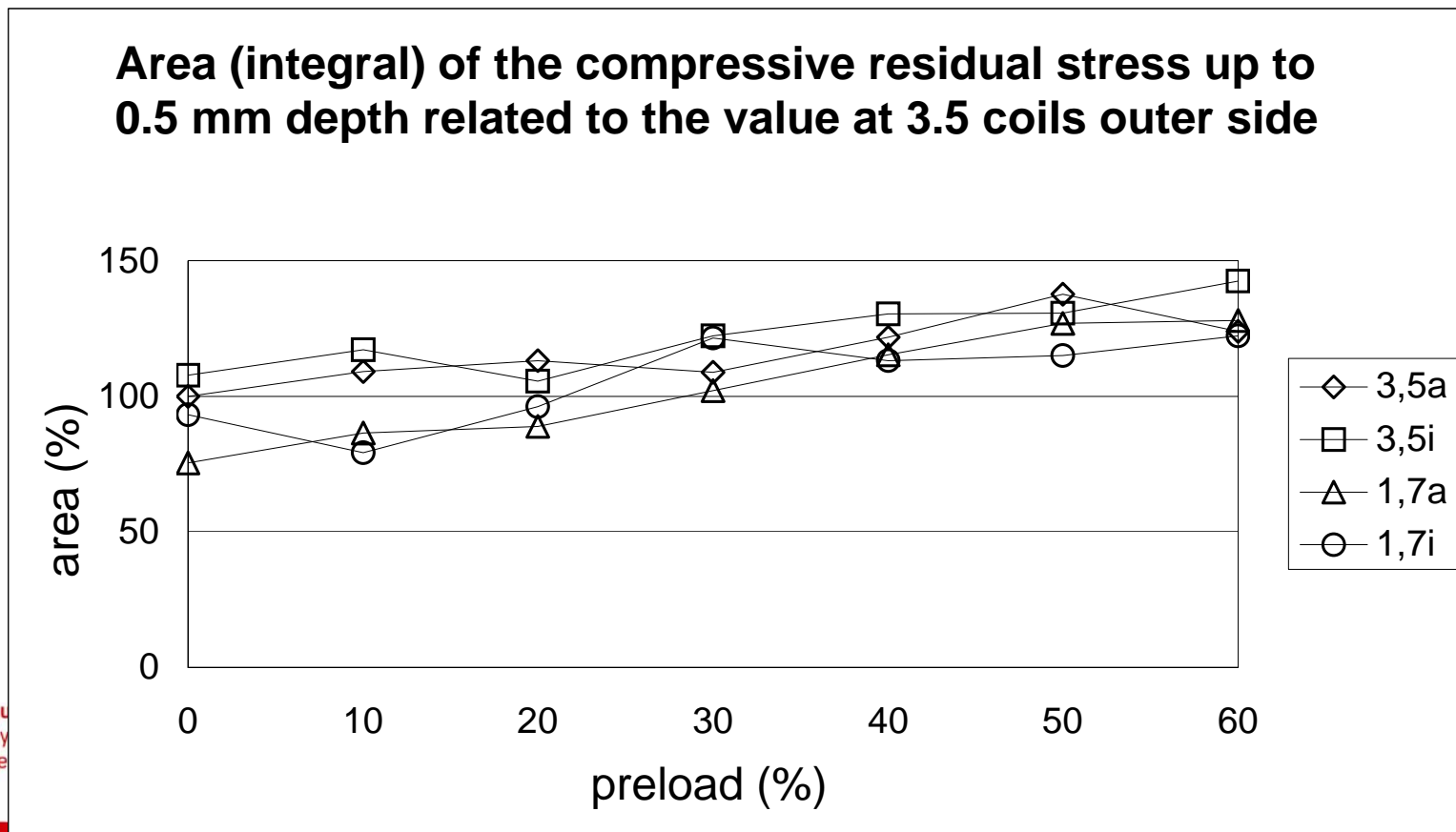


Microstresses



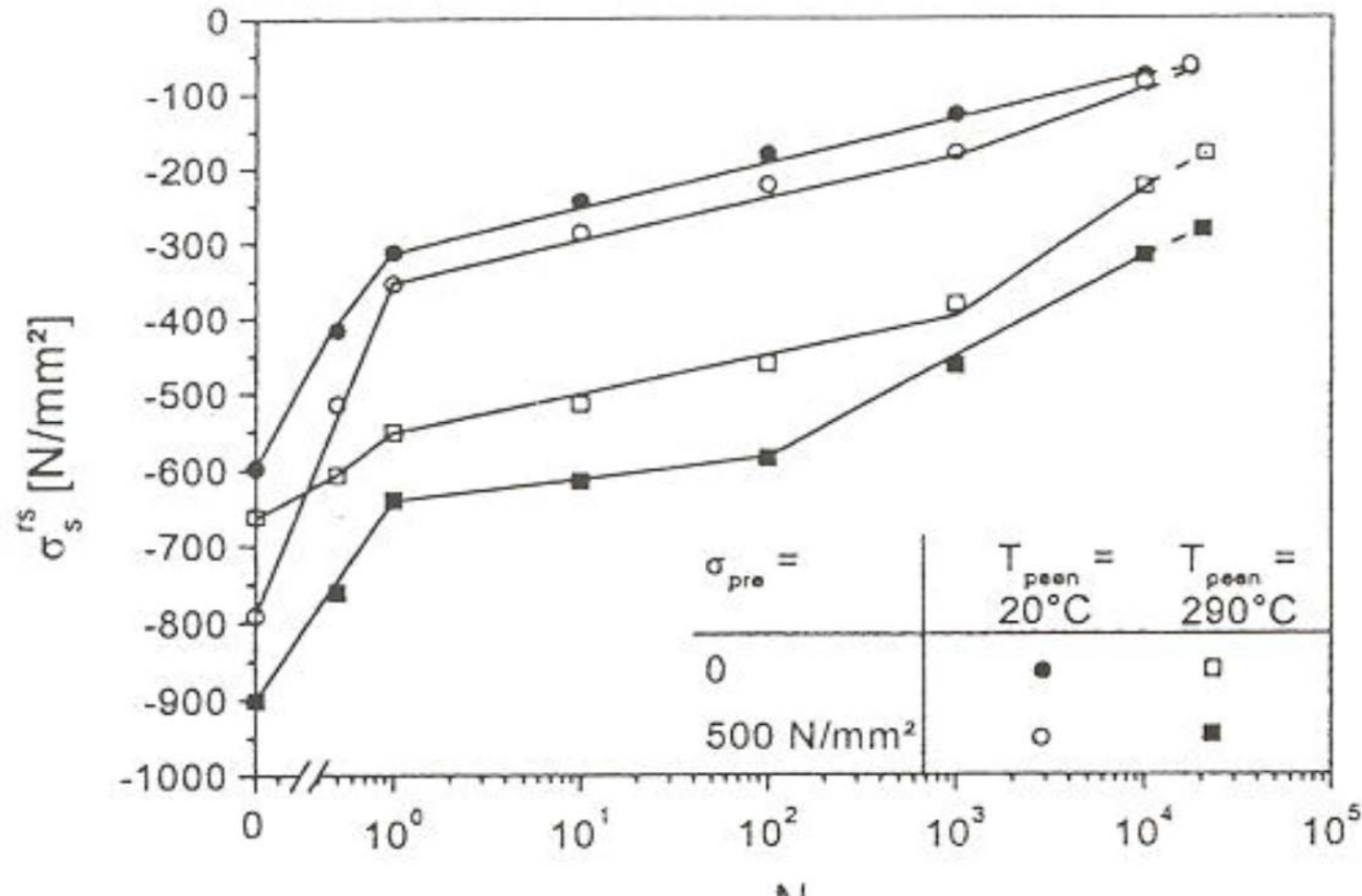


Summary Residual Stress



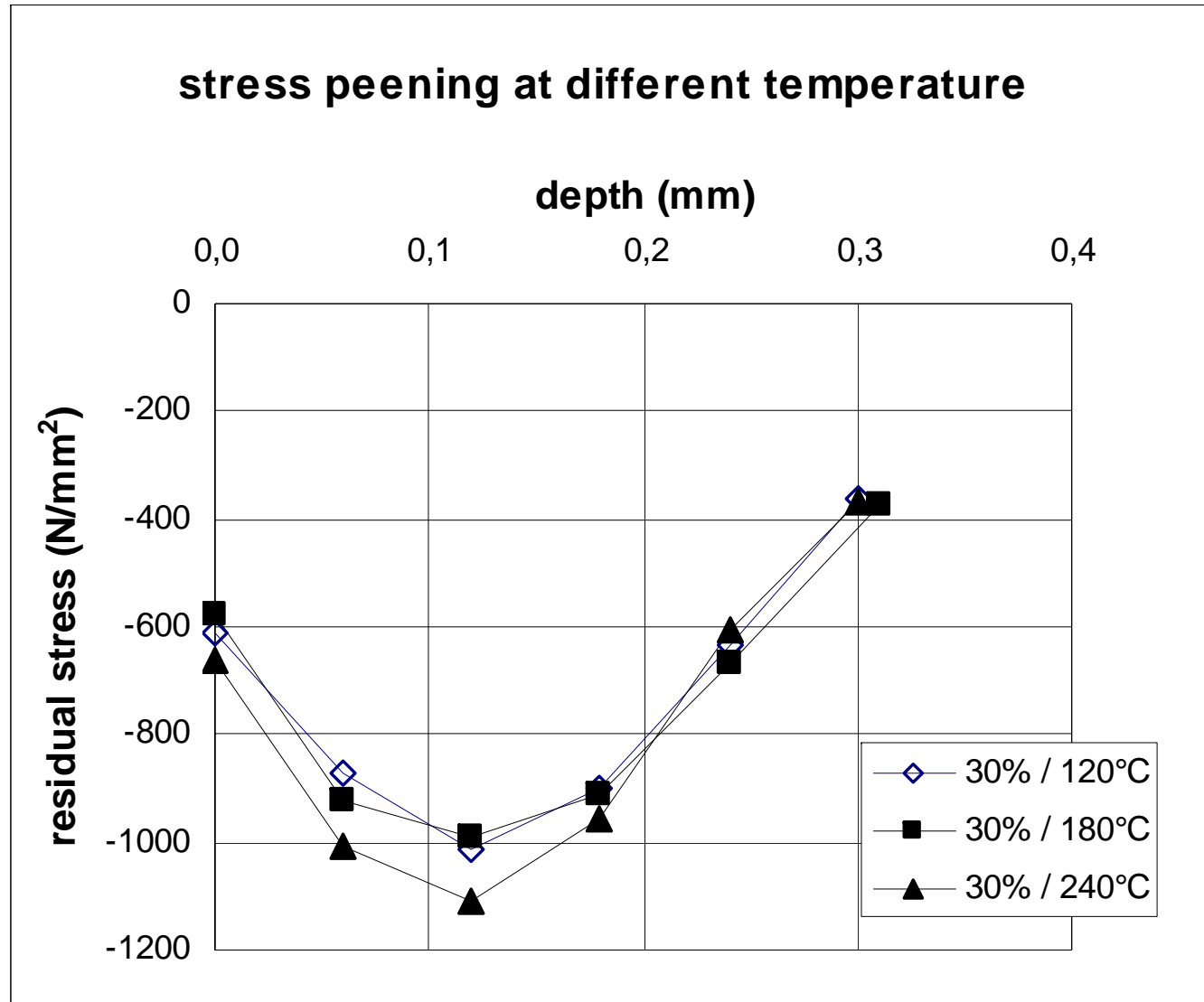


Advantage of Warm Peening



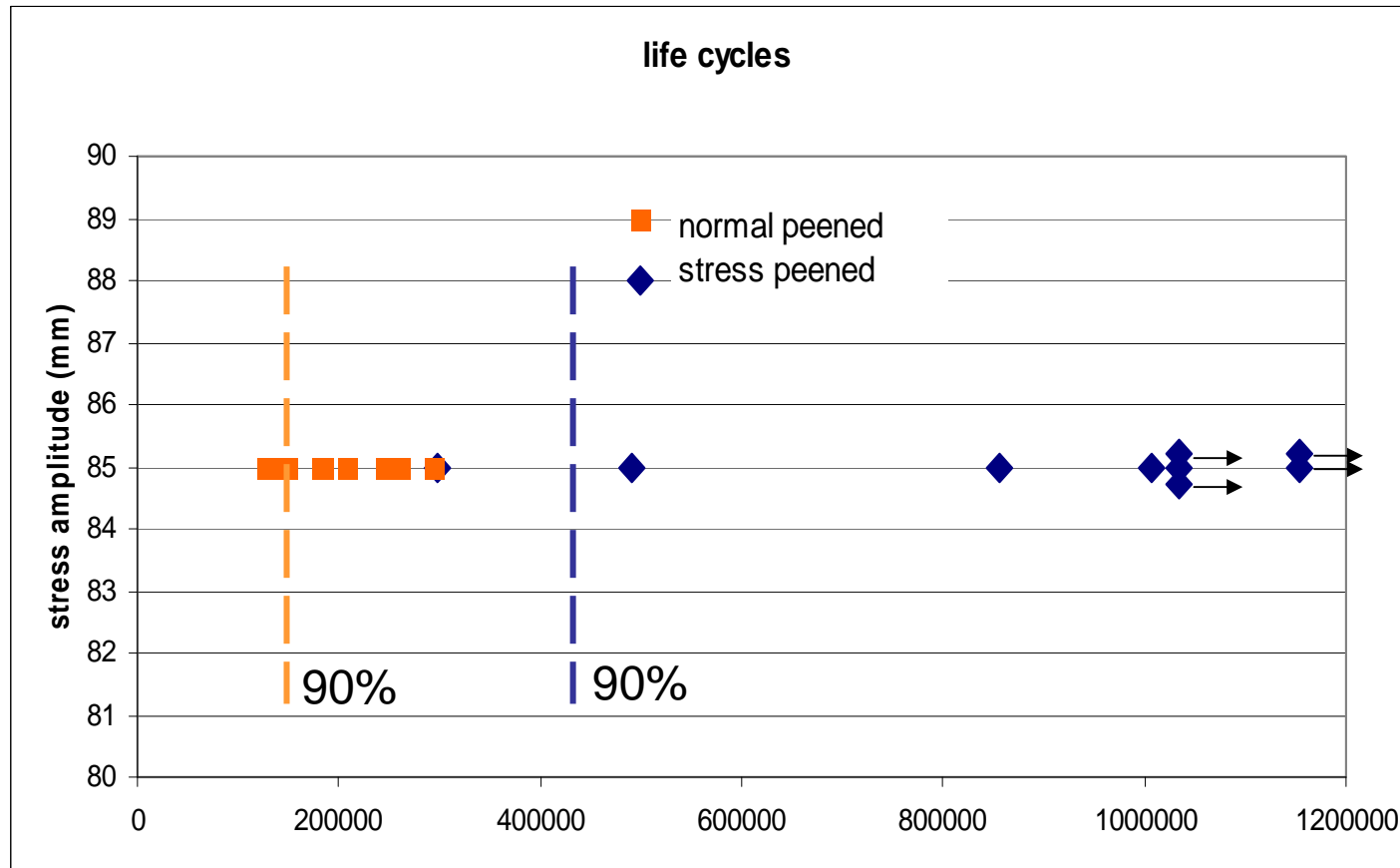


Warm Peening





Durability





Conclusions

- ☑ Stress peening of Minibloc springs is successful possible
- ☑ At 50 % preload a maximum of the compressive residual stress is reached
- ☑ It is no significant difference between outer and inner side of the wire