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Objectives

- **Develop a Novel Manufacturing Technology to Manufacture Dimensionally Critical Hydrodynamically Smooth Lifting Surfaces for Naval Vessels.**

⇒ Develop a Low Cost **VARTM Composite Fabrication Technique**



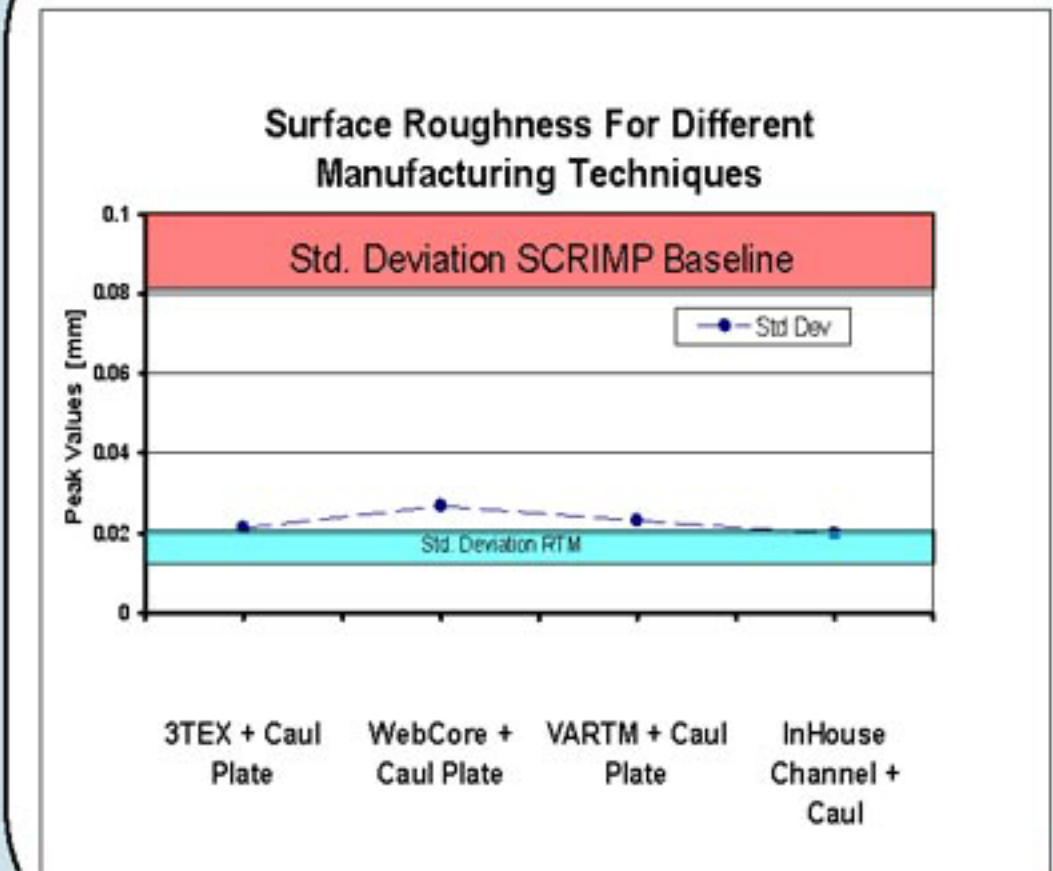
Manufacturing Approach

- ✓ No distribution media required
⇒ No imprint of distribution media(DM) on the non-mold side
- ✓ No additional infusion time required
⇒ Ensure complete wet-out during VARTM process

Manufacturing concepts

- ❑ **Preform Method**
 - 3TEX Prefom material
- ❑ **Core Concepts**
 - Integrated channels
 - UD – CCM core-channel design
- ❑ **Processing Technique**
 - FASTRAC

Down-Selection of Concepts



Evaluation & Conclusion

- Standard deviation of surface smoothness of RTM part and SCRIMP part is comparable
- ✓ RTM-like smooth surface parts can be achieved with several design concepts
- ✓ Use of caul plate is critical (rigid plastic plate used as caul plate)
- ✓ Improvement of surface smoothness quality requires new injection schemes to eliminate DM

UD-CCM Core-Channel Design



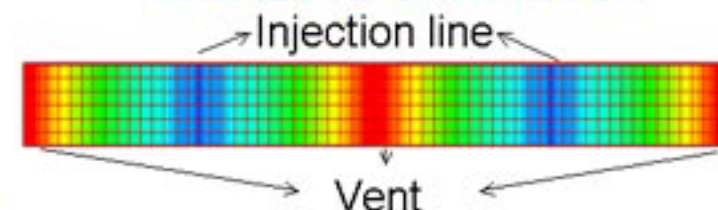
Dimensions for different channels

	3	2	3	4	5
width (mm)	3	2	3	4	5
height (mm)	1	5	5	5	5
	0				

Infusion after 10 min

- Flow behavior is comparable for all infusion channels
- Optimize width for
 - o Cutting
 - o Reduced resin waste
 - o Avoid less preform dumping into channel

Alternating Injection Scheme and LIMS simulation



- Channels are designed to be alternating vents and injection lines
- All injection lines are opened at the same time

Scale-Up for Twisted Rudder

- ❖ Caul plate (rigid rubber)
- ❖ Integrated alternating injection lines and vents along the depth of the rudder
- ❖ SMART-Molding allows for automated infusion



¼ scale twisted rudder manufactured by Production Products

Conclusion

- ✓ Surface quality is comparable to RTM parts
- ✓ Large-scale parts can be infused with vacuum
- ✓ Injection time is shorted (approximately 30 minutes)
- ✓ Low-cost tooling(core is the tool) reduces cost
- ⇒ New low-cost process has been developed and shown potential for scale-up of large hydrodynamic smooth surfaces