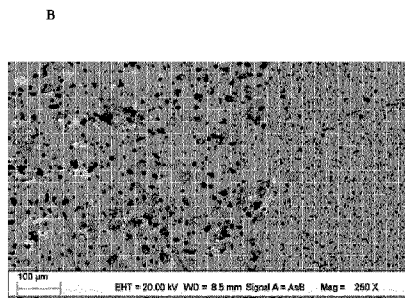
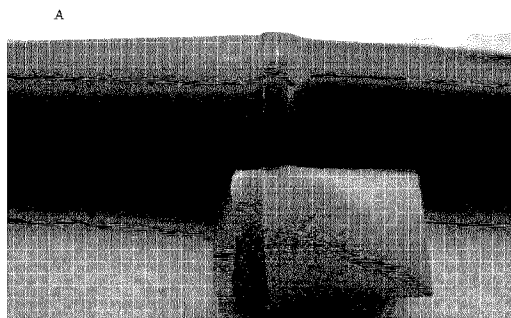




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2019/03/15  
 (87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2019/09/26  
 (45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2021/05/04  
 (85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2020/09/02  
 (86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2019/056627  
 (87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2019/179903  
 (30) Priorité/Priority: 2018/03/18 (EP PCT/EP2018/056777)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C04B 35/58* (2006.01),  
*C04B 37/00* (2006.01)  
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 (54) Title: A HEATING ELEMENT



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present disclosure relates to a heating element comprising at least two parts which are composed of different molybdenum disilicide-based compositions, wherein at least one of the molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a chromium-alloyed based molybdenum disilicide composition ((Mo<sub>1-x</sub>Cr<sub>x</sub>)Si<sub>2</sub> where x is of from 0.05 to 0.25); and at least one part is based on a molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprising more than or equal to 90 weight% Mo(Si,Al)<sub>2</sub>. The present disclosure also relates to the use of the heating element.

**(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)**

**(19) World Intellectual Property  
Organization**  
International Bureau

**(43) International Publication Date**  
26 September 2019 (26.09.2019)



**(10) International Publication Number**  
**WO 2019/179903 A1**

**(51) International Patent Classification:**

C04B 35/58 (2006.01) C04B 37/00 (2006.01)

**(21) International Application Number:**

PCT/EP2019/056627

**(22) International Filing Date:**

15 March 2019 (15.03.2019)

**(25) Filing Language:**

English

**(26) Publication Language:**

English

**(30) Priority Data:**

PCT/EP2018/056777

18 March 2018 (18.03.2018) EP

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**(81) Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,

MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

**(84) Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

**(54) Title: A HEATING ELEMENT**

Figure 2A

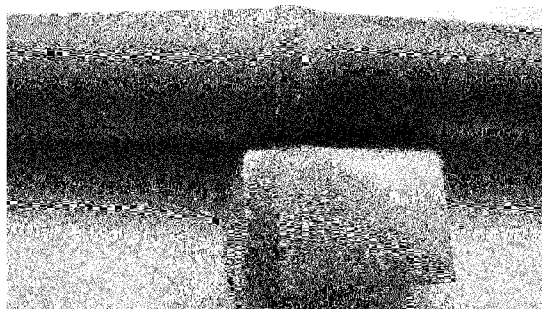
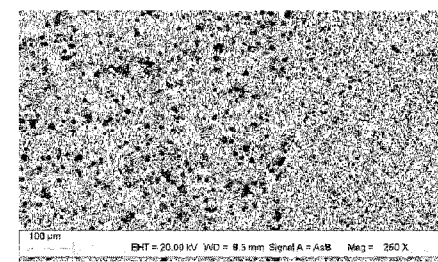


Figure 2B



**(57) Abstract:** The present disclosure relates to a heating element comprising at least two parts which are composed of different molybdenum disilicide-based compositions, wherein at least one of the molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a chromium-alloyed based molybdenum disilicide composition  $((\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2)$  where  $x$  is of from 0.05 to 0.25); and at least one part is based on a molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprising more than or equal to 90 weight% Mo(Si,Al)<sub>2</sub>. The present disclosure also relates to the use of the heating element.



WO 2019/179903 A1

## A heating element

### Technical field

The present disclosure relates to a heating element composed at least two parts based on different molybdenum disilicide-based compositions, wherein at least one of the molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a chromium-alloyed based molybdenum disilicide composition and at least one part of the molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprising more than or equal to 90 weight% Mo(Si,Al)<sub>2</sub>. The present disclosure also relates to the use of the heating element and to a furnace comprising said heating element.

### Background

Molybdenum disilicide-based materials are well known in high temperature applications such as in furnaces. Heating elements made of these materials have good performance at high temperatures, such as above 1800°C, in air because of the formation of a protective silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) layer, also known as silica glass.

When heating molybdenum disilicide-based materials in air, both the molybdenum and the silica will oxidize. The oxide formed from molybdenum will become volatile and evaporate and the oxide formed from silica will form a protective oxide layer on the heating element, which in turn will prevent the heating element from corroding and from being exposed to wear degradation. However, at low temperatures (400 to 600°C), molybdenum dioxide will remain in the silicon dioxide layer and disturbed the formation of a continuous SiO<sub>2</sub> layer. This will lead to a continuous consumption of the material of the heating element and is a phenomenon known as "pesteing" or "pest".

In furnaces, especially in industrial furnaces, there is a problem with degradation of heating elements. Industrial furnaces have zones having high temperature (heat zones) and zones having low temperature (cold zones). In the heat zones, pesting is usually not an issue as a layer of protective silicon dioxide will be formed immediately. However, the parts of the heating element which are in the cold zones will have problems with pesting and thereby these parts will be

exposed to corrosion and wear degradation, which eventually will lead to element failure. Yet another problem associated with pesting is contamination of the material being heated due to falling oxide flakes from the failed elements.

5 Furthermore, it is known that additions of aluminium to  $\text{MoSi}_2$  containing compositions will dramatically improve the pest resistance of heating elements made thereof. However, the problem with aluminium is that it will form hexagonal  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  and parts containing  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  are very difficult to join by welding to parts comprising  $\text{MoSi}_2$  because of the difference in strength between these two materials at the high temperatures required for joining.  
10 Also, the power loss due to unnecessary heating of the terminal will increase because hexagonal  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  has higher electrical resistivity than tetragonal  $(\text{Mo},\text{Cr})\text{Si}_2$ .

The aim of the present disclosure is to eliminate or at least to reduce the above-mentioned problems.

15

### Summary

The aspect of the present disclosure is therefore to provide a heating element which is suitable for use in a furnace, such as an industrial furnace, and which will withstand or at least reduce the above-mentioned problems.

20

The present disclosure therefore provides a heating element comprising at least two molybdenum disilicide-based parts which parts are based on different molybdenum disilicide-based compositions, wherein at least one of the molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on molybdenum disilicide-based composition having more than or equal to 90 weight% of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  where x is of from 0.05 to 0.25; and wherein at least one of molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprising more than or  
25 equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$ .

The obtained heating element will have a lower power loss due to unnecessary heating of the terminal especially during startup of the furnace. Additionally, the obtained heating element will  
30 have a high resistance against pest.

The part(s) of the heating element based on the molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprising more than or equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  is preferably to be used in the hot zones of the heating element, i.e. in zones having a temperature above 600°C.

5

Furthermore, the present disclosure also relates to a fixed contact comprising a heating element as defined hereinabove or hereinafter.

The present disclosure also relates to a furnace, such as an industrial furnace comprising a heating element as defined hereinabove or hereinafter.

10

### Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 illustrates a heating element according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

15 Figure 2A shows a joint between  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$ -based material (left hand side) and Cr-alloyed  $\text{MoSi}_2$ -based material. Lower part of the figure shows the joint in cross section;

Figure 2B shows a scanning electron micrograph (backscattered mode) showing a joint between  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$ -based material (left hand side) and  $(\text{Mo},\text{Cr})\text{Si}_2$ -based material.

20

### Detailed description

The present disclosure relates to a heating element comprising at least two molybdenum disilicide-based parts which parts are based on different molybdenum disilicide-based compositions, wherein at least one of the molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a molybdenum disilicide-based composition having more than or equal to 90 weight% (wt%) of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  wherein x is of from 0.05 to 0.25, and wherein at least one of molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprising more than or equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$ . Thus, one part is based on one molybdenum disilicide-based composition and one part is based on another molybdenum disilicide-based composition.

30

The design of the present heating element will provide for a decrease or even an elimination of peeling without compromising the high temperature performance of the heating element in the heating zone because the heating element has a combination of at least two parts wherein one part is based on one molybdenum disilicide-based and the other part is based on another molybdenum disilicide-based composition. Thus, the parts will have different properties. Additionally, the design of the heating element will provide for lower power loss due to unnecessary heating of the terminal.

The part(s) of the heating element, which will be exposed to the cold zones (400 to 600 °C), of a furnace is based on the molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprising more than or equal to 90 wt% of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  wherein x is of from 0.05 to 0.25. The balance of the composition may be aluminosilicate clay and/or one or more inorganic oxides, such as  $\text{SiO}_2$ . According to one embodiment, the aluminosilicate clay is of the montmorillonite type for example bentonite.

According to one embodiment, the molybdenum disilicide-based composition, wherein part of the molybdenum (Mo) is replaced by chromium (Cr), comprises more than or equal to 95 wt% of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  and the balance is aluminosilicate clay and/or one or more inorganic oxides.

According to one embodiment, and in order to reduce the peeling even more, x is between 0.10 to 0.20, such as between 0.15 to 0.20.

It has been showed that a chromium alloyed molybdenum disilicide-based composition will not form molybdenum oxides in the cold zones, which means that the silica dioxide layer formed will be continuous and therefore will not be exposed to degradation due to corrosion and/or wear. In the present disclosure, the terms “ $(\text{Mo,Cr})\text{Si}_2$ -based material” and “ $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$ ” and “a chromium-alloyed based molybdenum disilicide “ and “chromium-alloyed molybdenum disilicide-based composition” are used interchangeably.

Furthermore, the part(s) of the heating element exposed to the heat zones (i.e. above 600°C) is (are) based on (manufactured from) a molybdenum disilicide based composition comprising more than or equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si,Al})_2$ . The balance of the composition may be

aluminosilicate clay and/or one or more inorganic oxides, such as  $\text{SiO}_2$ . According to one embodiment, the aluminosilicate clay is of the montmorillonite type for example bentonite.

It has surprisingly been found that a  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$ -based part will be readily joinable (connected) to a  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  based part. Without being bond to any theory, it is believed that chromium is the key element. Additionally, not only pesting within the furnace will be reduced by joining parts of these two compositions, the amount of non-desirable heat formation will also be reduced because of the low resistivity of  $(\text{Mo},\text{Cr})\text{Si}_2$  compared to  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$ . Thus, the joints will be less affected due to different thermal expansion of the materials.

The parts may, as mentioned above, also comprise less than or equal to 10 weight-% (wt%) of an aluminosilicate clay and/or one or more inorganic oxides, such as  $\text{SiO}_2$ . According to one embodiment, the aluminosilicate clay is of the montmorillonite type for example bentonite. will function as extrusion aids and/or sintering aids.

The at least one part based on a composition comprising more than or equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  may comprise a  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  based matrix phase and up to 5 vol%  $\text{Mo}_5(\text{Si},\text{Al})_3$  and up to 15 vol%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , respectively.

According to one embodiment, the heating element as defined hereinabove or hereinafter comprises or consists of two parts of different molybdenum disilicide-based compositions. According to another embodiment, the heating element as defined hereinabove or hereinafter comprises or consists of three parts, wherein two of the parts are composed of the same molybdenum disilicide-based composition. According to another embodiment, the heating element as defined hereinabove or hereinafter comprises or consists of four molybdenum disilicide-based parts wherein two parts are based on the chromium alloyed molybdenum disilicide composition as defined hereinabove or hereinafter. According to another embodiment, the heating element comprises or consist of two parts based on the  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  composition and one part based on the  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  composition.

Referring to the drawings, a heating element comprises a section known as terminal(s) (see figure 1). The cold zone is usually located in this section. According to one embodiment, the terminal is preferably based on the part comprising the chromium alloyed molybdenum disilicide-based composition but a small section of the terminal could also be made from the material to be used in the heat zone. The heat zone section is preferably manufactured from the other molybdenum disilicide composition. The whole terminal may be composed of the chromium alloyed molybdenum disilicide-based composition. The terminal may have a larger diameter than the heating zone. The terminal may also be adapted to extend to the outside of the furnace through the furnace wall and to be electrically connected on the outside of the furnace.

10

Figure 1 illustrates examples of a heating element according to the present disclosure. Figure 1 discloses a heating element 1. The heating element 1 has terminals 2. Parts 3 of the terminals are composed of chromium alloyed molybdenum disilicide composition and a part is composed of a molybdenum disilicide-based composition suitable for hot zone 4.

15

The parts of a heating element may be joined by using welding, such as diffusion welding or by using induction heating and then subsequently applying an external pressure perpendicular to the joint. Passing an electrical current through the joint and then simultaneously applying external pressure perpendicular to the joint may also be used. Figure 2 shows a joint between Mo(Si,Al)<sub>2</sub>-based material (left hand side) and Cr-alloyed MoSi<sub>2</sub>-based material wherein the joining has been performed by diffusion welding.

20

The different parts of the heating element may be formed into rod or other forms and then connected. Furthermore, the parts may be shaped as U-elements but also as multi-shank, helical, diffusion cassettes, flat panels, etc. The different parts may thus be in the form of rods and may be bended or straight depending on the intended use of the heating element. The cross-section of the rod may typically be circular, but depending on the application, other geometrical shapes may also be possible such as elliptical or rectangular.

25

According to one embodiment, the part(s) based on the (Mo,Cr)Si<sub>2</sub>-based material is (are) long enough to cover the zone(s) having a temperature range of 400-600°C during operation.

30

According to one embodiment, said part(s) is (are) in the form of a rod having a diameter of 1 to 30 mm and a length of 1 to 40 cm.

In the present description, the expression “the part is based on a composition” is intended to mean that at least 70 weight% of the part is based on that composition.

The present disclosure is further described by the following non-limiting example.

#### EXAMPLE

Two mixtures of molybdenum, silicon and chromium powders were prepared and heated in argon to form  $\text{Mo}_{0.85}\text{Cr}_{0.15}\text{Si}_2$ . The obtained product was milled and subsequently mixed with 5 wt% aluminosilicate (bentonite clay of the montmorillonite type) and water to form a paste for extrusion. The formed paste was extruded into 9 mm diameter rods, which were subsequently dried and pre-sintered in hydrogen. Final sintering to achieve full density was then performed by resistance heating in air. The diameter end surfaces of the rods were ground.

9 mm rods of  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$ -based materials were provided and the diameter end surfaces of the rods were ground.

The rods were heated under protective gas using an induction coil. The rods were pushed together when the temperature reached 1550-1650°C, and a pressure of 400-600 N was applied for 15-60 s (diffusion bonding). Longitudinal sections of the joint were analyzed in a scanning electron microscope and successful bonding between the two materials was confirmed, see Figure 2A and B.

25

## Claims

1. A heating element composed of at least two molybdenum disilicide-based parts  
  
5            wherein at least one of the molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a  
             molybdenum disilicide-based composition having more than or equal to 90  
             weight% of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  where  $x$  is from 0.05 to 0.25; and  
  
             wherein at least one of the molybdenum disilicide-based parts is based on a  
10            molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprising more than or equal to 90  
             weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$ .  
  
2. The heating element according to claim 1, wherein the at least two molybdenum  
disilicide-based parts consists of three molybdenum disilicide-based parts wherein  
15            two parts are based on a same molybdenum disilicide-based composition and one  
             part is based on another molybdenum disilicide-based composition.  
  
3. The heating element according to claim 2, wherein the two parts that are based on  
the same molybdenum disilicide-based composition have more than or equal to 90  
20            weight% of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  where  $x$  is of from 0.05 to 0.25; and the one part is based  
             on the other molybdenum disilicide-based composition comprises more than or  
             equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$ .  
  
4. The heating element according to claim 1, consisting of four molybdenum  
25            disilicide-based parts of which two parts are based on the molybdenum disilicide-  
             based composition having more than or equal to 90 weight% of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$   
             where  $x$  is of from 0.05 to 0.25 and two parts are based on the molybdenum  
             disilicide-based composition comprising more than or equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},$   
              $\text{Al})_2$ .  
30  
  
5. The heating element according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the  
molybdenum disilicide-based composition having more than or equal to 90

weight% of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  where x is 0.05 to 0.25 also comprises less than or equal to 10 weight% of one or more inorganic oxide.

5

6. The heating element according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein x is between 0.10 and 0.20.

10

7. The heating element according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the molybdenum disilicide-based composition containing  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$  comprises more than or equal to 95 weight% of  $(\text{Mo}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{Si}_2$ .

15

8. The heating element according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the molybdenum disilicide-based composition based on more than or equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  also comprises less than or equal to 10 weight% of one or more inorganic oxide.

20

9. The heating element according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the least one part composed of the composition based on more than or equal to 90 weight%  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  also comprises a  $\text{Mo}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2$  based matrix phase and up to 5 vol%  $\text{Mo}_5(\text{Si},\text{Al})_3$  and up to 15 vol%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , respectively.

10. A fixed contact comprising the heating element according to any one of claims 1 to 9.

11. A furnace comprising the heating element according to any one of claims 1 to 9.

Figures

Figure 1

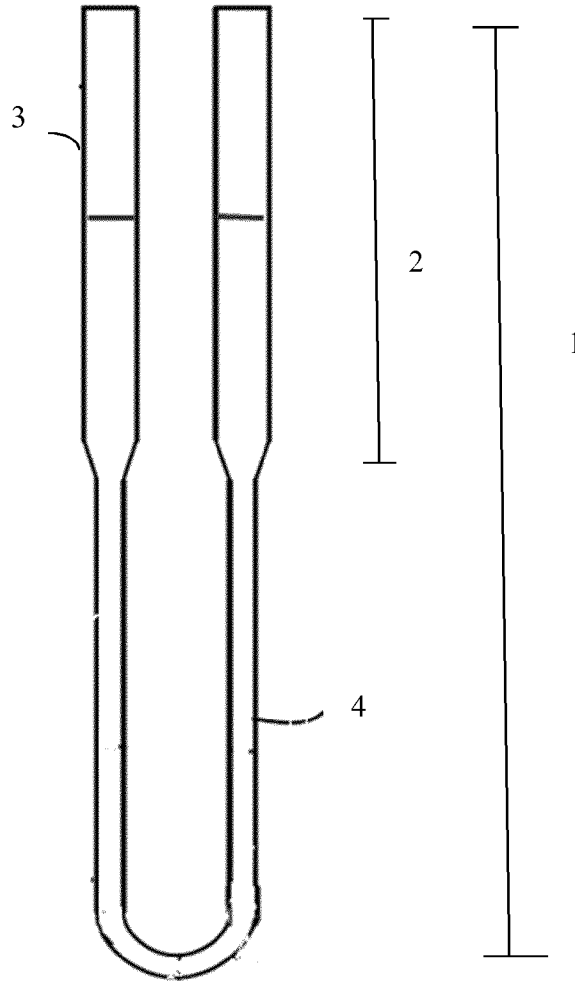


Figure 2A

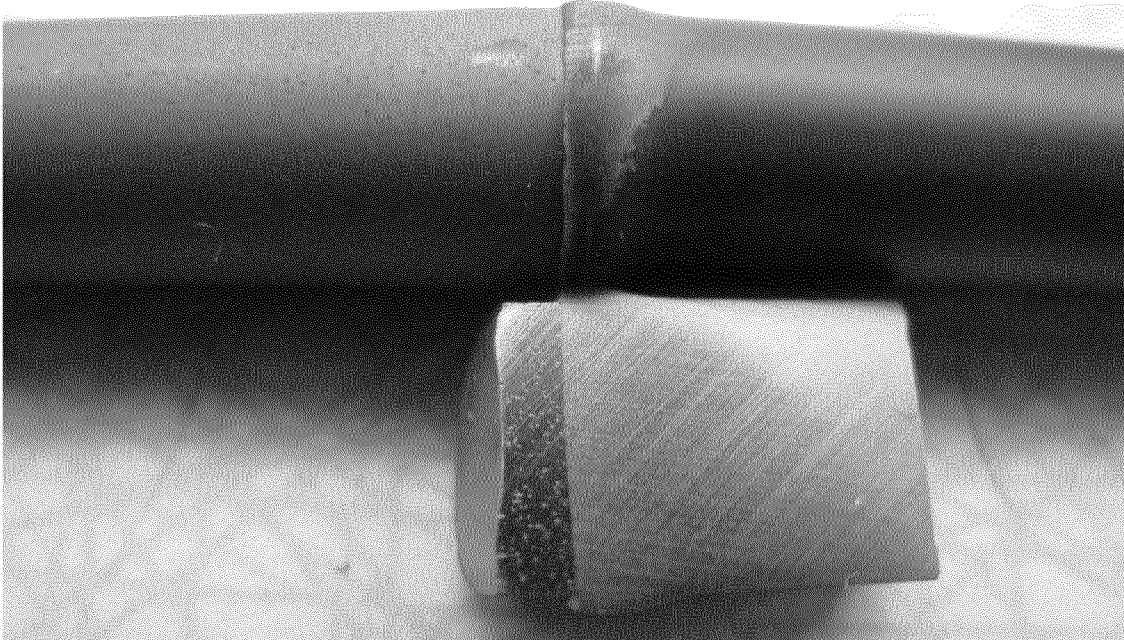
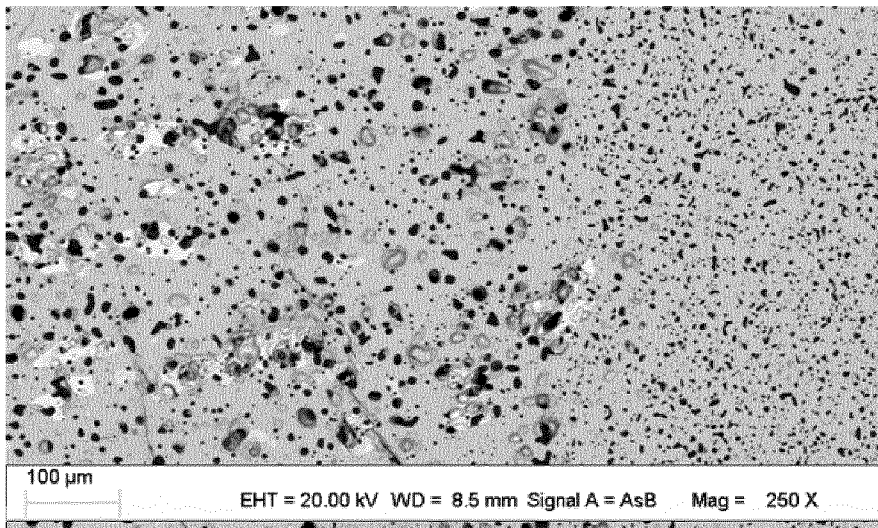
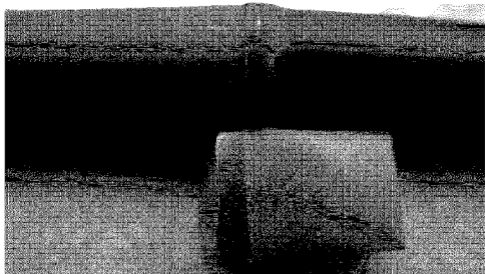


Figure 2B



A



B

