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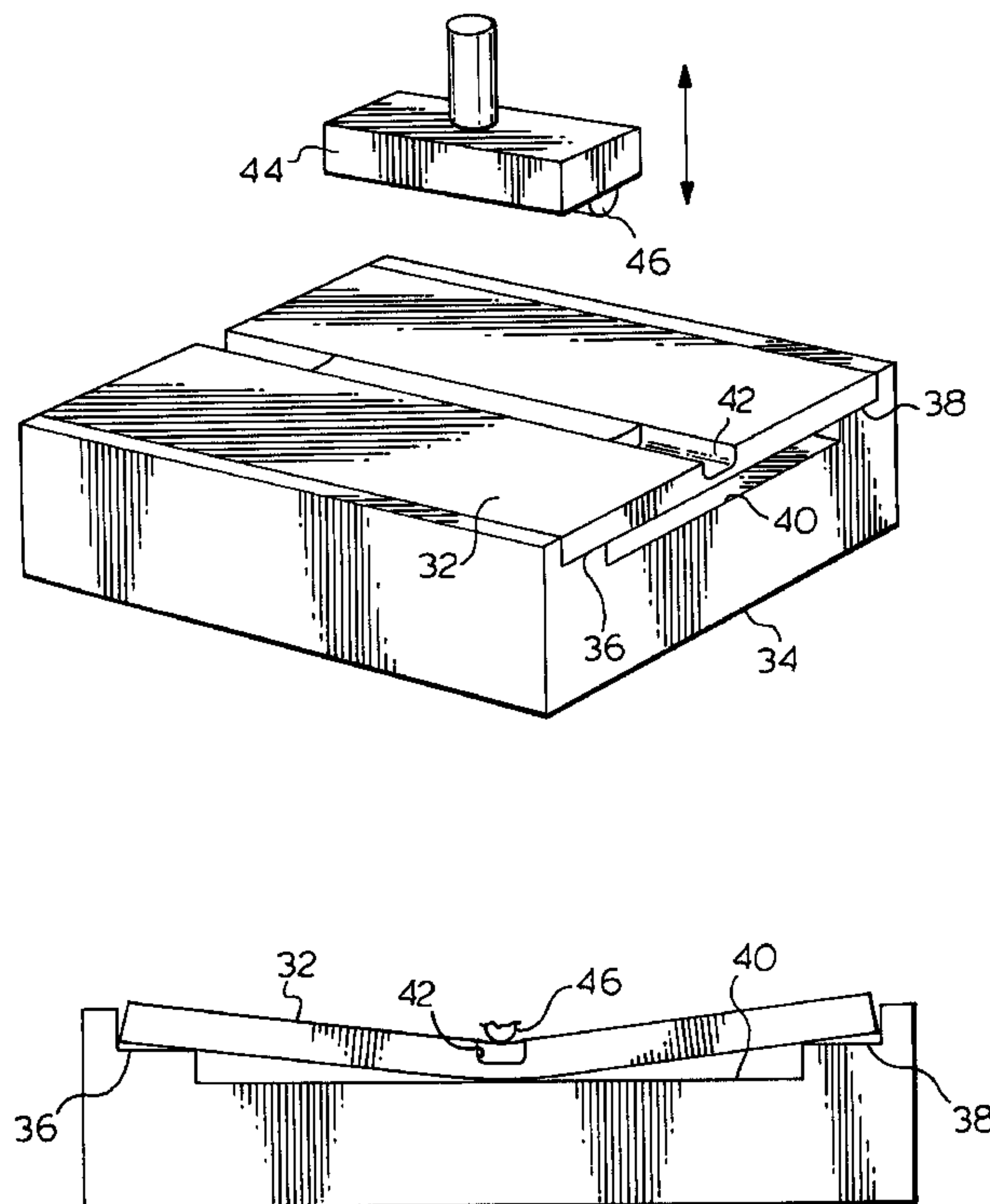
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(54) Titre : **MATRICE FLEXIBLE DE MATRICAGE**

(54) Title: **FLEXIBLE COINING DIE**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A flexible coining die for producing elongated bearing pads of a predetermined radius for use in nuclear reactors. The die is provided with a longitudinal groove having predetermined shape extending across the die. The die is supported by a block which will allow the die to bend at the groove so that the groove effectively "pinches" a bearing pad placed in the groove to be shaped during a coining operation. When the punch is withdrawn, the die returns to its undeflected shape and no longer "pinches" the bearing pad. The pad may be easily removed from the die.

ABSTRACT

A flexible coining die for producing elongated bearing pads of a predetermined radius for use in nuclear reactors. The die is provided with a longitudinal groove having predetermined shape extending across the die. The die is supported by a block which will allow the die to bend at the groove so that the groove effectively "pinches" a bearing pad placed in the groove to be shaped during a coining operation. When the punch is withdrawn, the die returns to its undeflected shape and no longer "pinches" the bearing pad. The pad may be easily removed from the die.

FLEXIBLE COINING DIE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the shaping of zirconium alloy bearing pads for fuel bundles of nuclear reactors. Such bearing pads must be manufactured to very exacting specifications so as to have very precise shape when the manufacture of the pad is completed. Because of the demands of the purchasers of fuel bundles of nuclear reactors, the material forming the bearing pad must be a zirconium alloy. The pad must have a finished surface, length, width, and depth so as to comply with very precise specifications and the cross-sectional profile must be produced within very demanding tolerances.

Because of its peculiar characteristics, the zirconium alloy does not lend itself to shaping by grinding, or filing, thus if the shape of a zirconium article is to be changed, it will usually be

found that, rolling, pressing or coining will be the desirable methods to change the shape.

In the past, spacers of zirconium alloy have been traditionally produced by shearing pieces from sheets of the zirconium material. This produces a bearing pad blank having the shape of a right parallelepiped. The blank is placed in a die having a depression in its surface of a shape which corresponds to the final outer shape of the bearing pad. A coining punch having a profile of the inner shape of the finished product is pressed against the blank to cause the material of the blank to flow to conform to the shape of the die and the punch. It is possible to shape the zirconium alloy in the apparatus previously described, but when the punch is withdrawn experience has shown that the newly formed bearing pad has a tendency to stick to the depression, and it may take considerable time to remove the blank from the die. It is to overcome this problem that this invention is directed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a flexible die useful in producing shaped bearing pads for fuel bundles. The die of this invention has a groove in the upper surface thereof extending
5 across the die. The die is supported on a base that provides support under the die along two planes which are spaced equal distances on either side of the groove in the upper surface. The material forming the die is of such thickness that it is weakened significantly at the longitudinally extending groove, so that when a
10 blank is placed in the groove of the die, and a punch is pressed against it, the die tends to bend at the groove so that the two sides of the groove press inwardly as the die deforms to allow that part of the die housing the groove to drop slightly in its supporting structure. At this time, the die is supported by the
15 aforementioned parallel supporting surfaces and a surface slightly below the parallel surfaces located under the groove in the die.

When the coining punch is withdrawn, the die springs back to its undeformed position and the edges of the groove

retract slightly allowing the newly shaped blank to be released from the groove.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1a illustrates a perspective view of a zirconium
5 alloy blank;

Figure 1b shows a perspective view of a coined bearing pad produced from the blank of Figure 1a;

Figure 2 shows a perspective of a prior art punch and die for forming finished bearing pads;

10 Figure 3 shows a perspective of the apparatus of this invention;

Figure 4a shows the die apparatus of this invention in its undeformed state;

Figure 4b shows the die apparatus of this invention in
15 its deformed state.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to Figure 1a in a blank 10 of an unshaped bearing pad for a fuel bundle of a nuclear reactor is shown.

Figure 1b shows a bearing pad 12 having its top and
20 bottom surfaces formed (from blank 10) by a coining operation.

In this instance, the top surface 14 curved to conform to very precise specifications. The lower surface 16 is also curved to exacting specifications as well.

This bearing pad forming operation has traditionally
5 been accomplished by traditional apparatus as shown in Figure 2. In this instance, a heavy die 20 is shown formed of tool steel. Die 20 has a precisely shaped groove 22 in the upper surface thereof where a blank such as 10 is placed. A punch 24 having a shaped projection 26 is punched against die 20 at the point
10 where blank 10 lies in groove 22. The blank 10 undergoes cold flow during the punching operation, and when the punch is withdrawn, the newly formed blank will generally be "stuck" in groove 22. Various techniques have been employed to remove the formed bearing pad from the groove 22. Damage to the
15 newly formed bearing pad may occur during the removal operation.

Figure 3 shows the apparatus 30 of this invention. Shown here is a die sheet 32 supported on heavy block 34. Block 34 is shaped to have a pair of co-planar surfaces 36 and

38 at the extremities of the top surface of block 34. A depression 40 is formed in block 34 between surfaces 36 and 38.

A groove 42 is formed at the center of die sheet 32 so as to be parallel to and evenly spaced from surfaces 36 and 38.

5 A blank such as 10 is placed in groove 42.

Punch 44 having a curved lower punching surface 46 is forced against the blank 10 in groove 42. As the punching surface advances, the die sheet 32 deflects to engage surface 40. Most of the distortion on die sheet 32 occurs at its weakest
10 point, i.e. the groove 42. At the time that die sheet 32 is deformed (Figure 4b), the sides 48 and 50 will deflect inwardly to "pinch" the blank undergoing forming.

As the punch 44 is retracted, the die sheet 32 returns to its original undeformed shape as shown in Figure 4a and the
15 sides 48 and 50 of the groove 42 separate slightly and allow the formed bearing pad such as 12 to be easily removed from the die sheet 32.

The peculiar shape of the finished bearing pads 12 is dictated by the utility purchasing the product. This means that
20 the manufacturer of the bearing pads must take great care to

produce the precise corner radii demanded by the purchaser.

The smaller the radii of the corners of the bearing pads, the more difficult it becomes to remove the coined bearing pad from the prior art die.

5 It is not possible to make use of any lubricating agent in the production of zirconium alloy bearing pads because of possible contamination of the zirconium alloy metal.

 The use of push rods to push the coined bearing pads from the die groove would probably provide a solution to the
10 ejection problem, but the possible damage to the surface of the bearing pad prevents adoption of this practise.

 It is believed that the process described above will find wide application in the coining industry and materials other than zirconium alloy may be shaped by this process.

15 It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that the tool steel forming the die may not be stressed to its yield point, or deformation or fracture of the die will result.

 Heat treatment of the die may be utilized to add toughness to the die and extend the life of the die.

While alternatives are possible, applicant wishes to limit the scope of protection to the following claims.

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CLAIMS

1. Die apparatus for forming a bearing pad for fuel elements of a nuclear reactor comprising a support member in the form of a block for supporting a flexible die sheet on the top surface thereof,

said die sheet having a groove of a predetermined profile extending along the length of said die sheet in the upper surface at the center thereof,

said block having a pair of co-planar surfaces evenly spaced from said groove at the outside edges of the top of said block,

said block having second upper surface formed therein between said pair of co-planar surfaces,

said second surface being spaced slightly below said pair of co-planar surfaces thereby limiting deflection of said flexible die sheet.

2. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein said die sheet is resiliently deformable at said groove.

3. A method of forming a bearing pad for a nuclear fuel bundle from a blank comprising:

providing a punch having a forming head of a
predetermined shape

providing a die in the form of a sheet having a groove
of predetermined profile running along the length of said sheet,

5 supporting said sheet on a pair of co-planar surfaces
evenly spaced from said groove,

placing a blank of predetermined dimensions in said
groove,

moving said punch into engagement with said blank
10 and pressing said blank to deflect said die sheet at said groove to
slightly displace the center of the lower surface of said sheet a
predetermined distance below said co-planar surfaces while
forming said blank into the shape of a bearing pad,

retracting said punch from said bearing pad and
15 allowing said die sheet to return to its undeformed state

removing said formed bearing pad from said die
sheet.

4. A die sheet as claimed in claim 3 wherein the die
sheet is fabricated from tool steel.

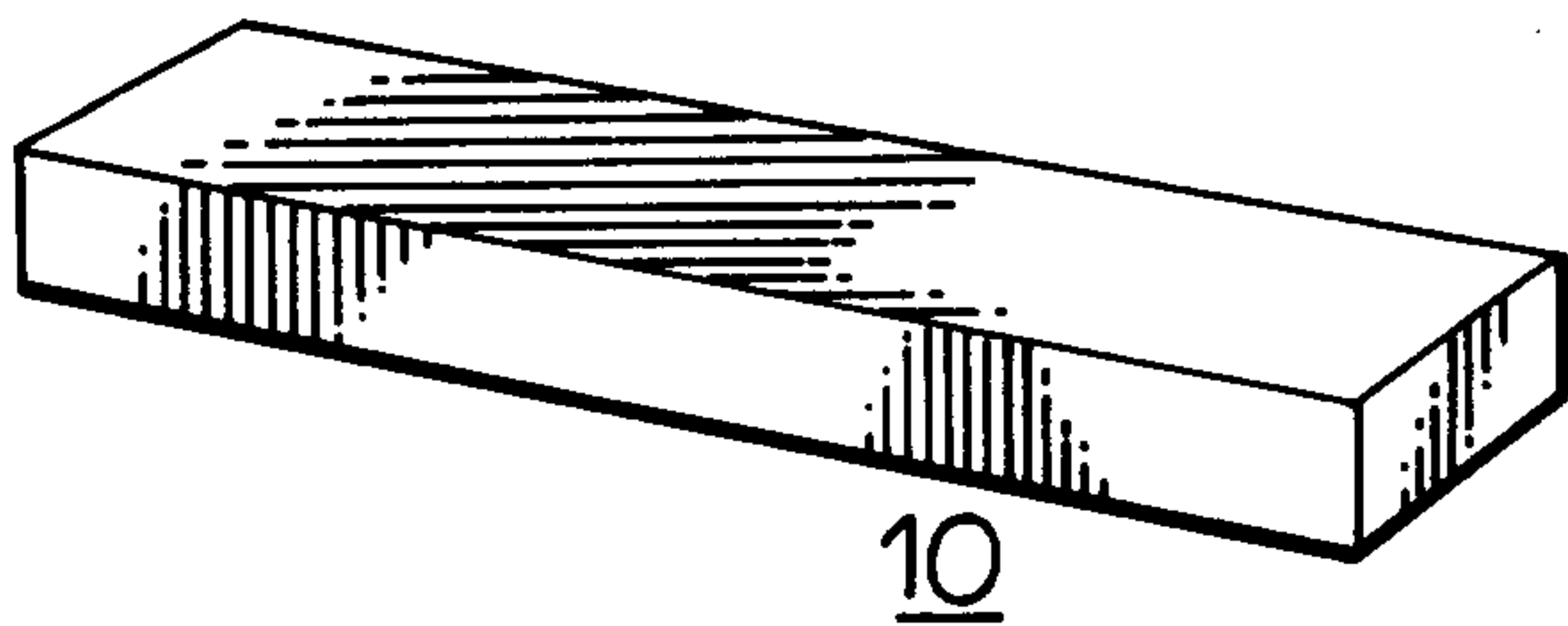


FIG. 1a.
(PRIOR ART)

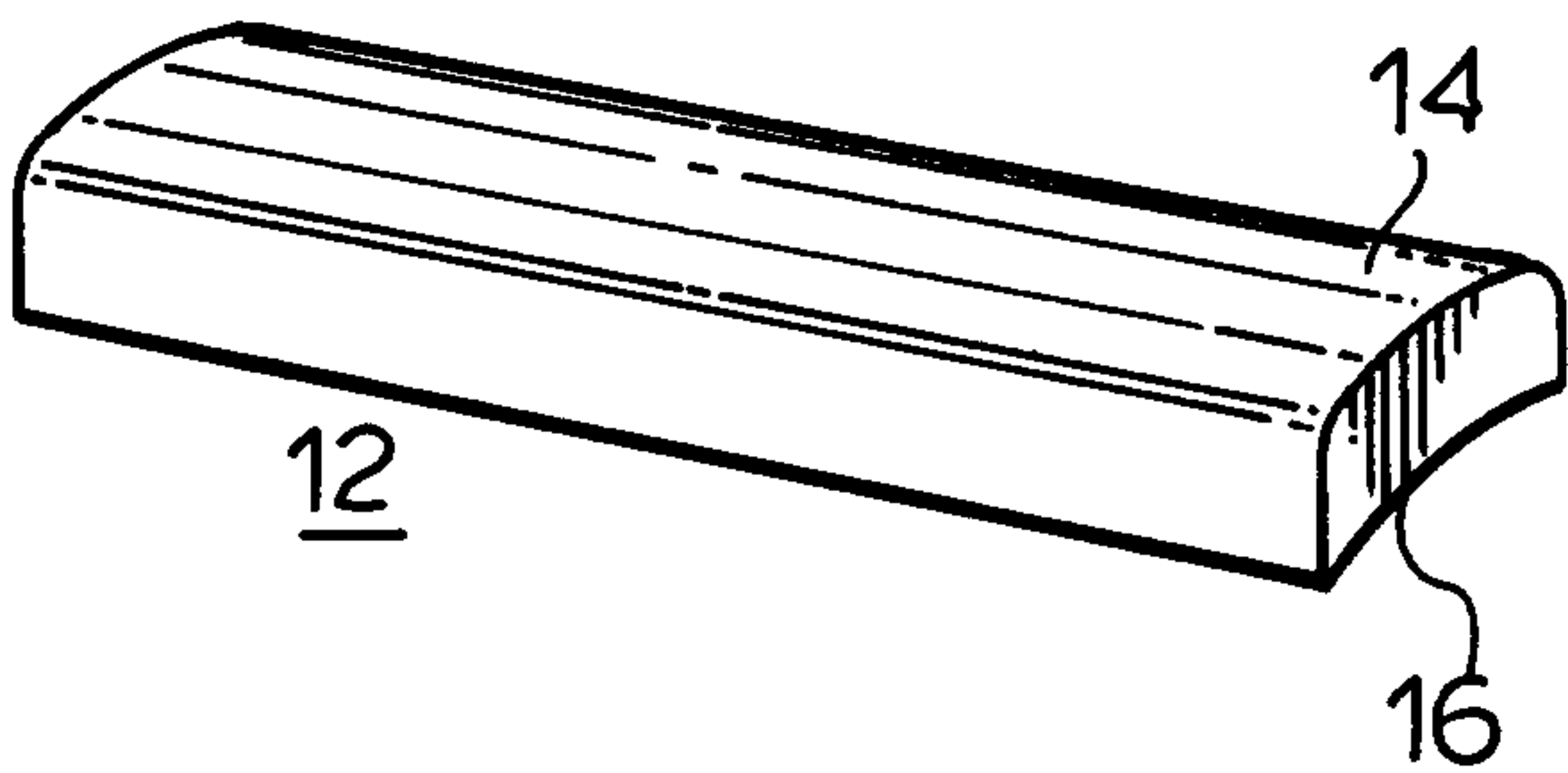


FIG. 1b.
(PRIOR ART)

FIG. 2.
(PRIOR ART)

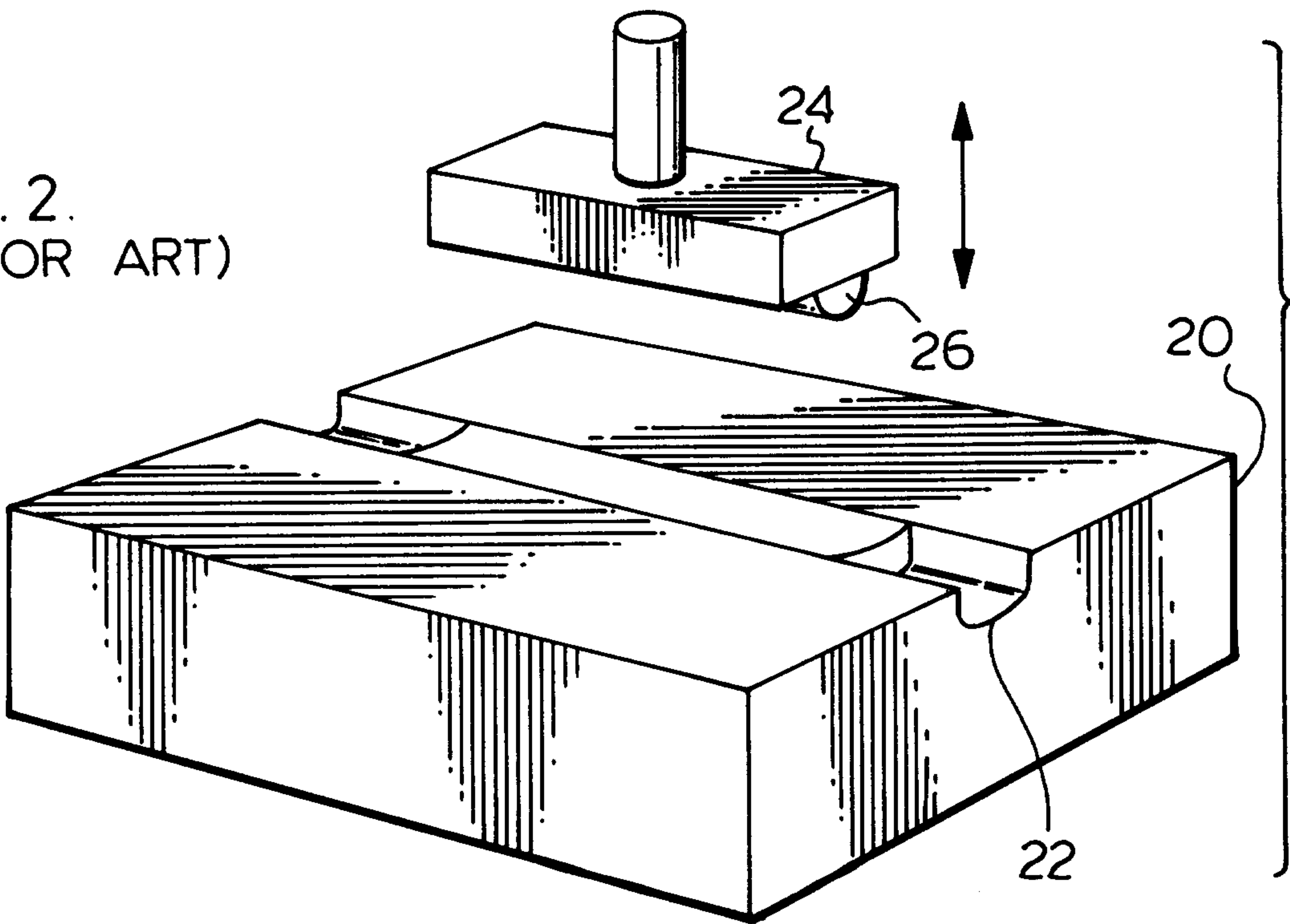


FIG. 3.

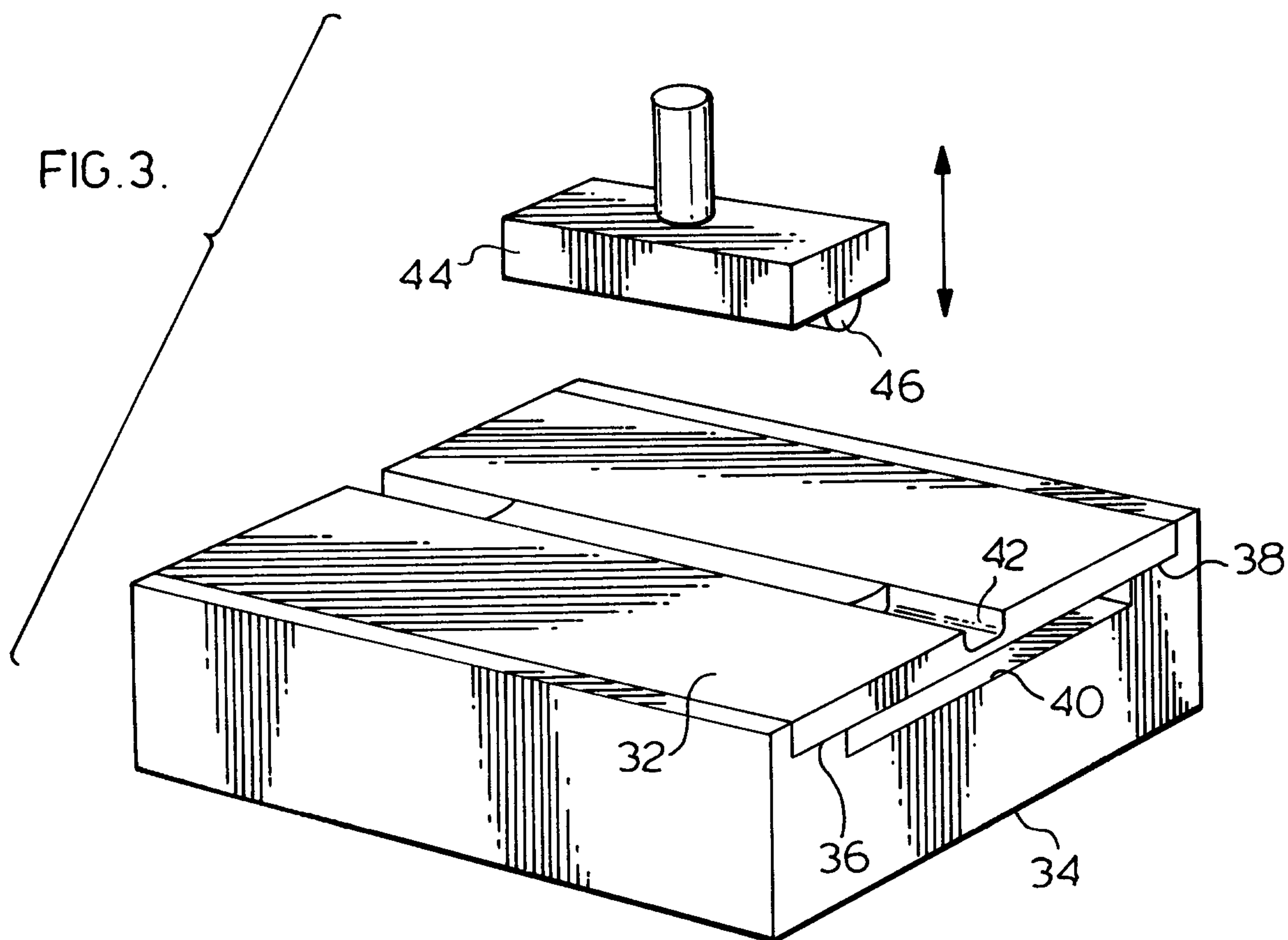


FIG. 4a.

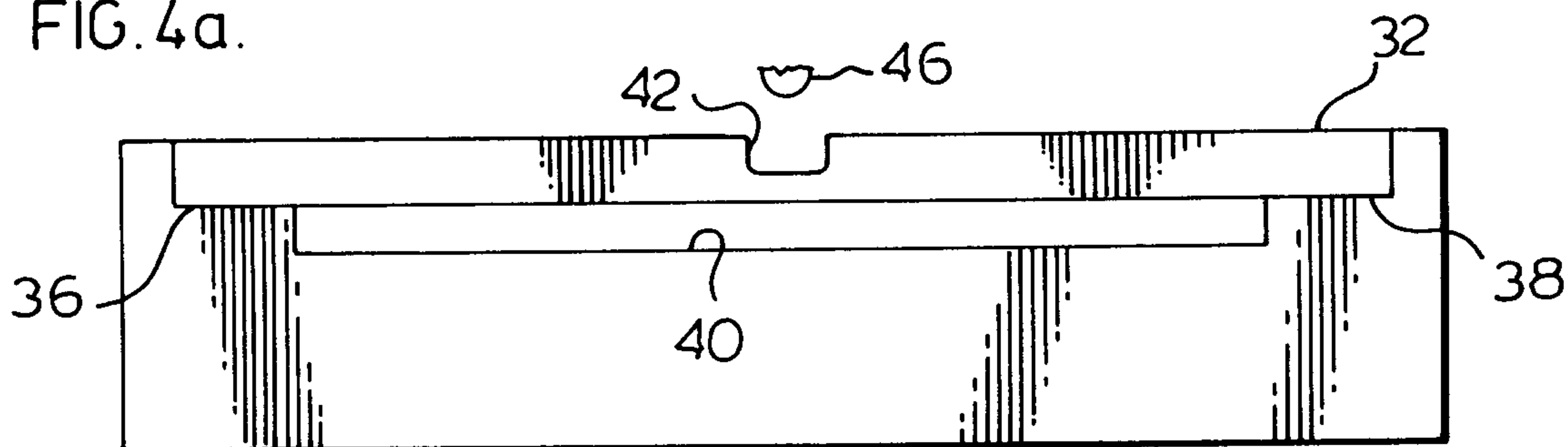


FIG. 4b.

