

# Vacuum Furnace Pumping Systems

## *Failures and Solutions*



**December 4, 2014**

**Presented By: William R Jones, CEO**

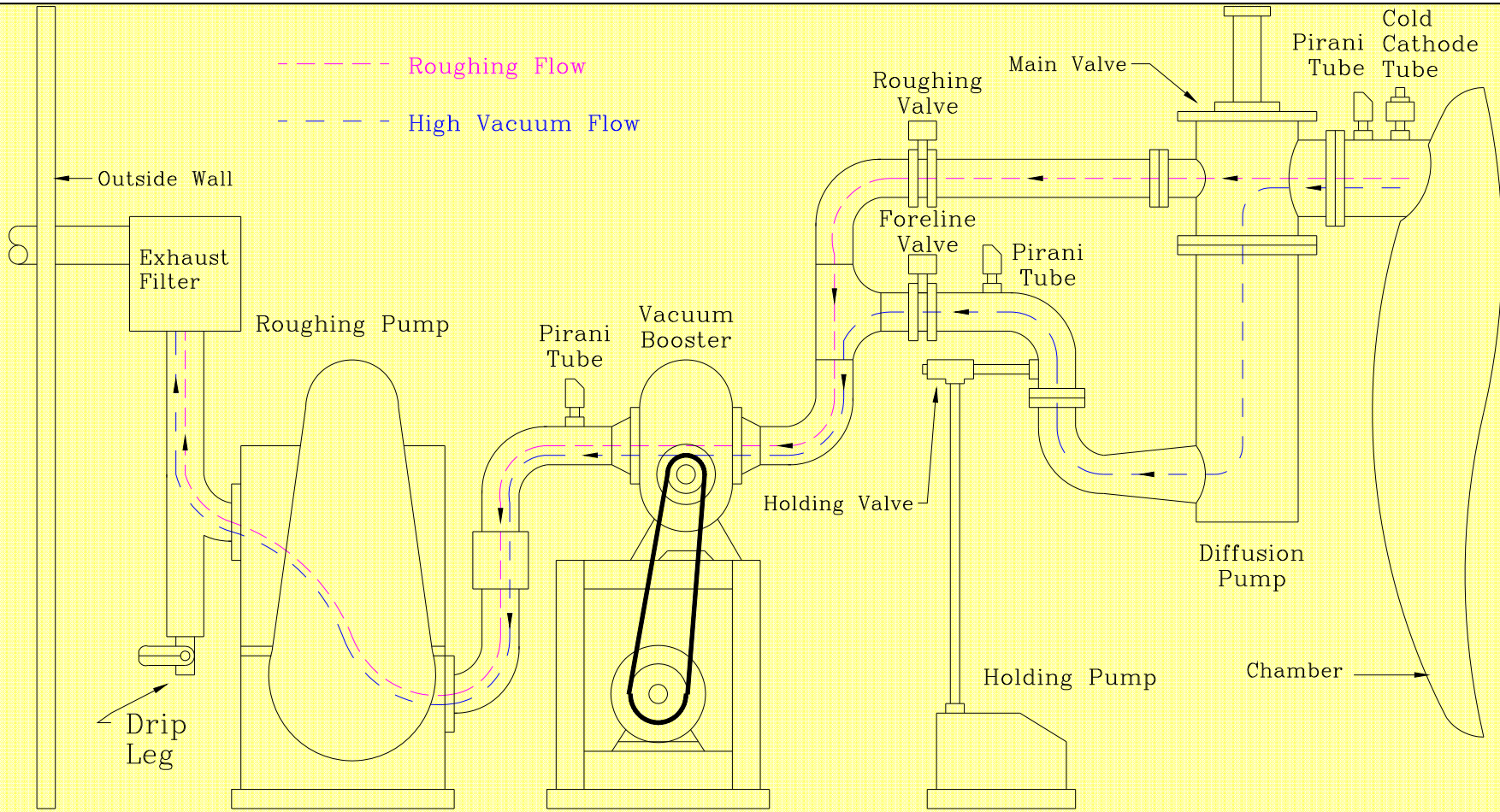
**Solar Atmospheres Inc., [www.solaratm.com](http://www.solaratm.com)**

Technical Contributors:

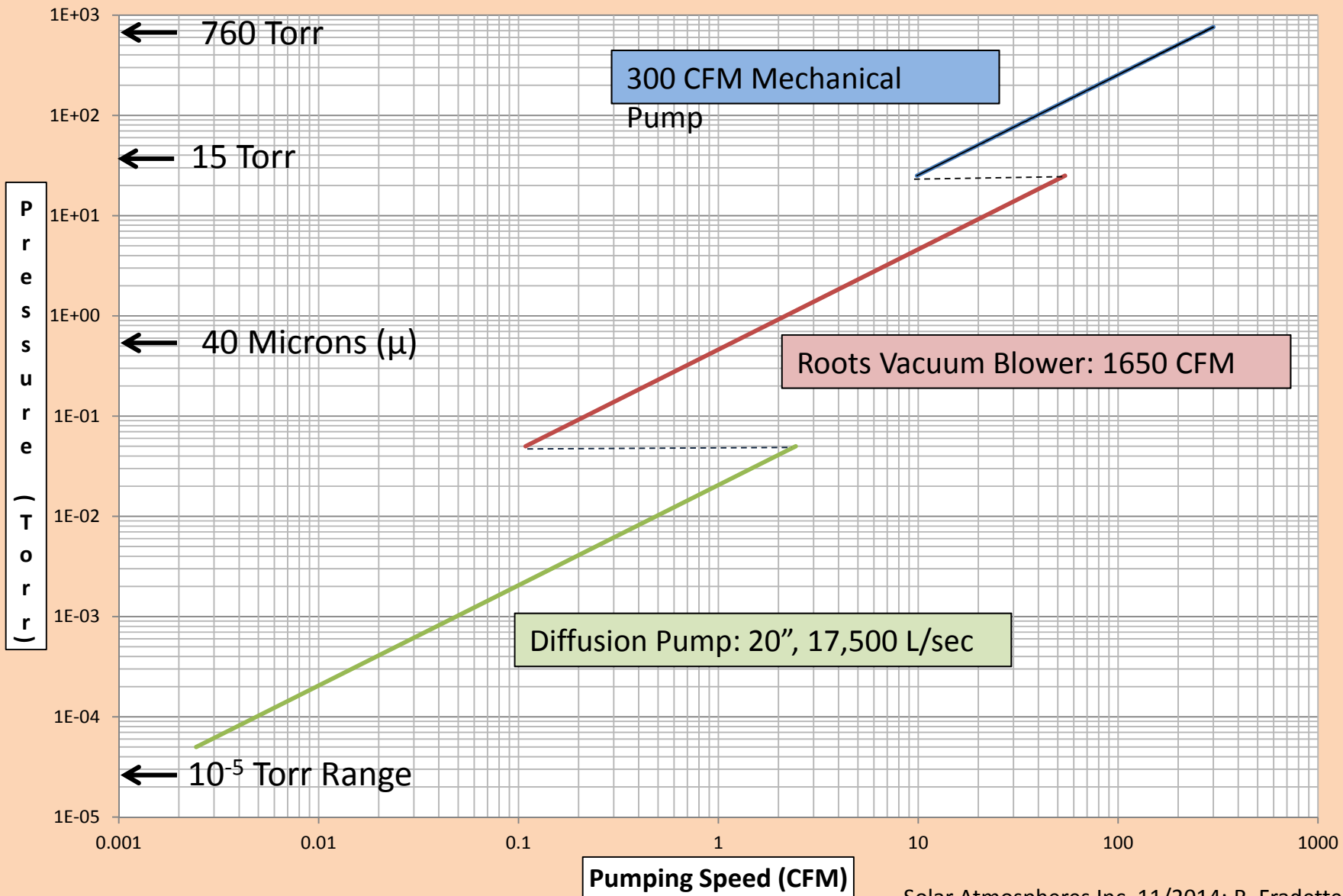
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# Typical Vacuum Pumping System



# Actual Vacuum Pumping Speed Vs. Pressure



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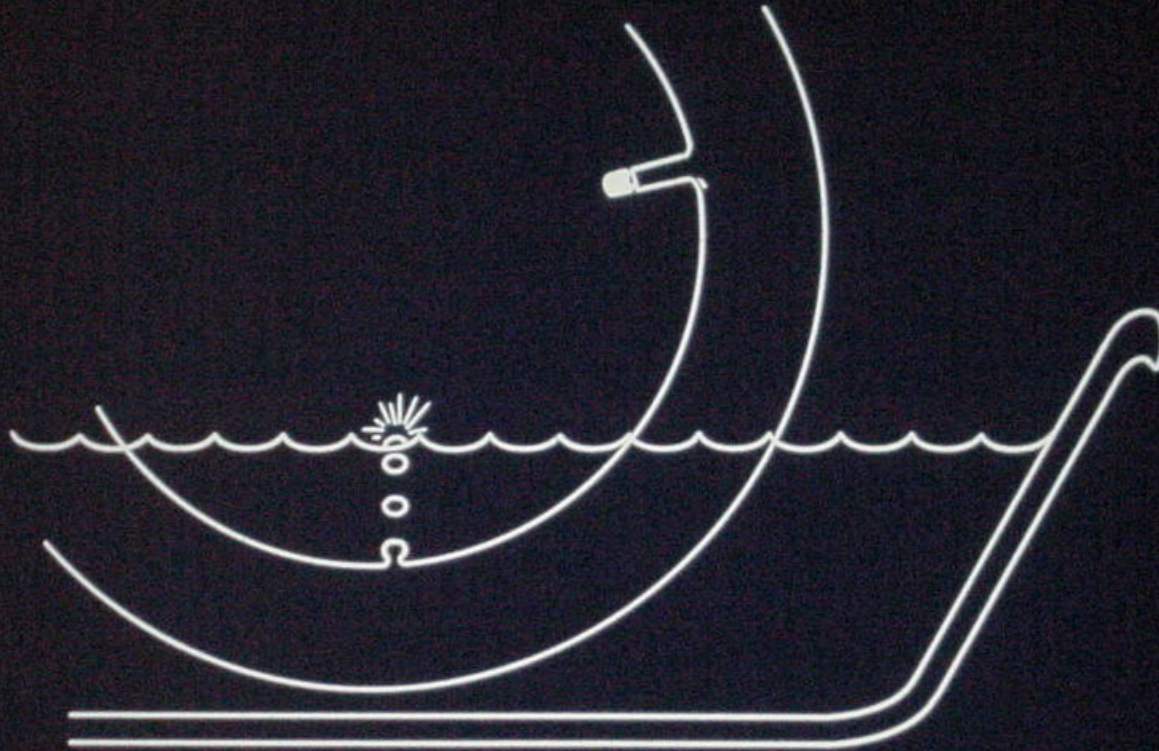
# Actual Vacuum Pumping Speed Vs. Pressure

<i>Mechanical Pump (300 CFM)</i>		<i>Roots Blower (1650 CFM)</i>		<i>Diffusion Pump (17,500 L/S or 37,080 CFM)</i>	
<i>Pressure (Torr)</i>	<i>Actual CFM</i>	<i>Pressure (Torr)</i>	<i>Actual CFM</i>	<i>Pressure (Torr)</i>	<i>Actual CFM</i>
760	300	25	54.27	0.05	2.43
700	276.31	20	43.42	0.01	0.48
600	236.84	15	32.56	0.005	0.24
500	197.36	10	21.71	0.001	0.048
400	157.89	5	10.85	0.0005	0.024
300	118.42	1	2.17	0.0001	0.0048
200	78.94	0.5	1.08	0.00005	0.0024
100	39.47	0.1	.21		
50	19.73	0.05	0.10		
25	9.86				

$$Q = SP$$

Solar Atmospheres Inc., 11/2014; R. Fradette

# Air Leaks

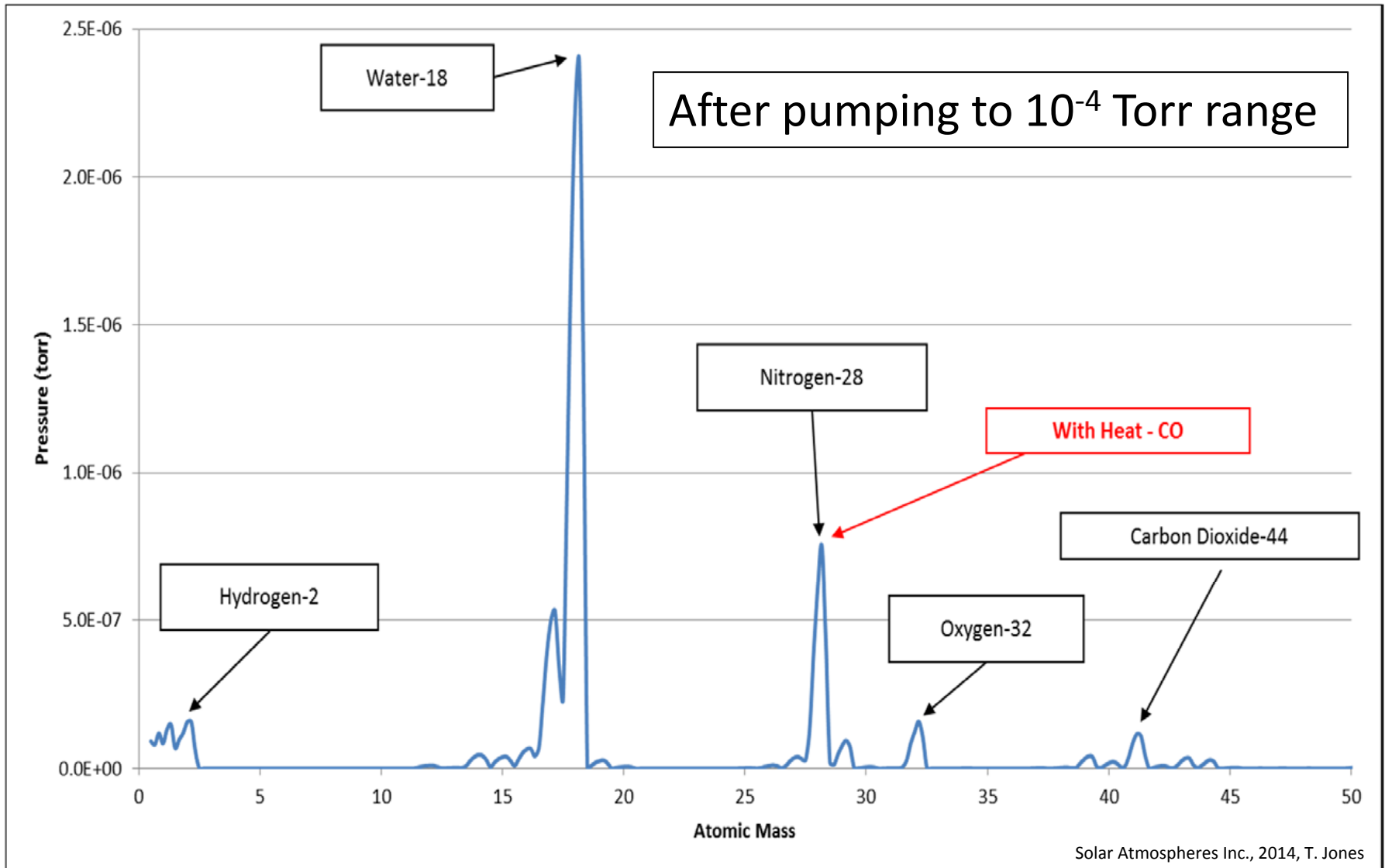


A bicycle tube leak that releases one bubble per second will release a total of 3 cc of air per hour. In leak detector terms, this is about a leak rate of  $10^{-3}$  std cc/sec. ( $2 \times 10^{-6}$  ft<sup>3</sup>/hour)

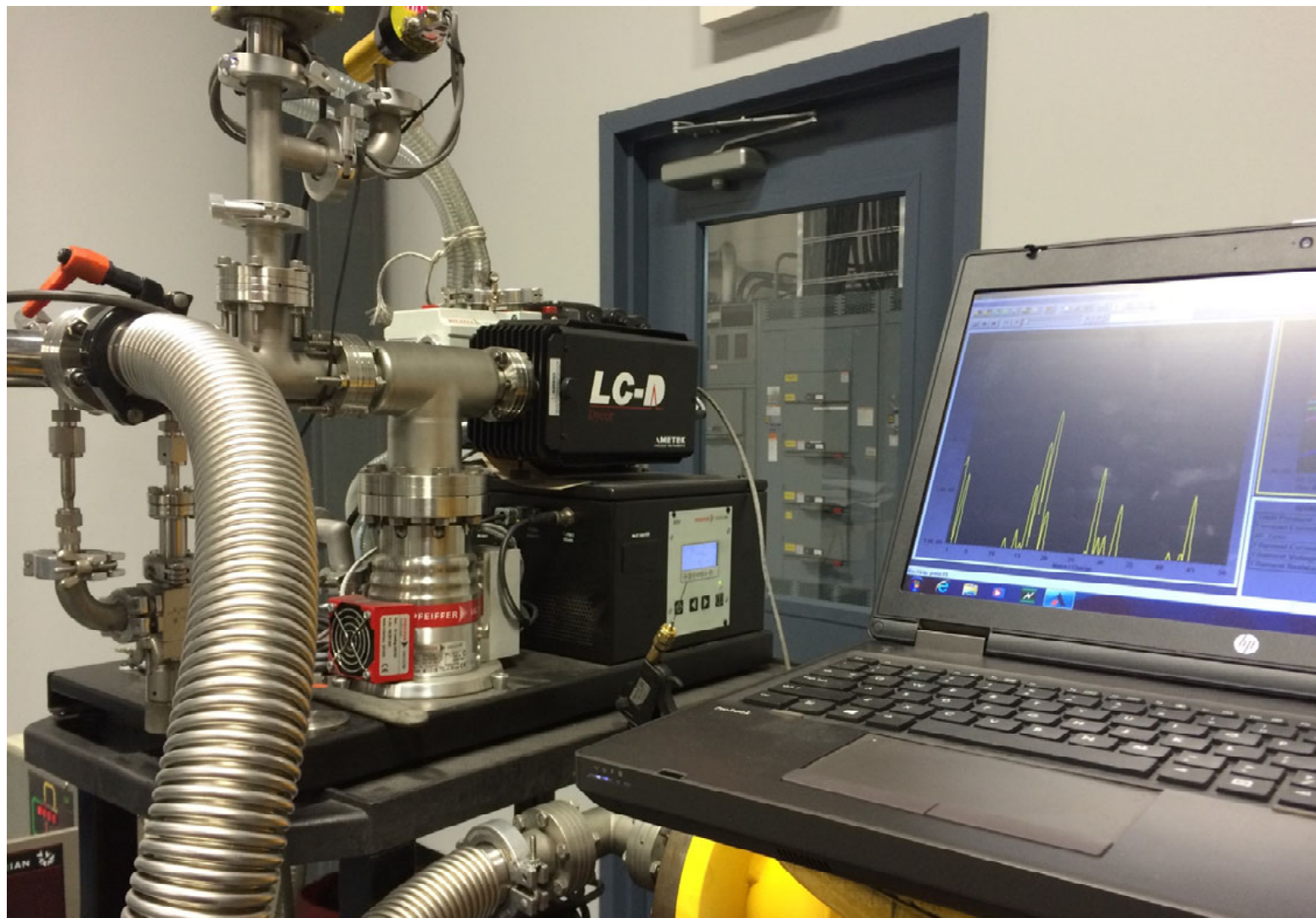
# Helium Mass Spectrometer



# RGA Linear Scale Chart of Residual Gases

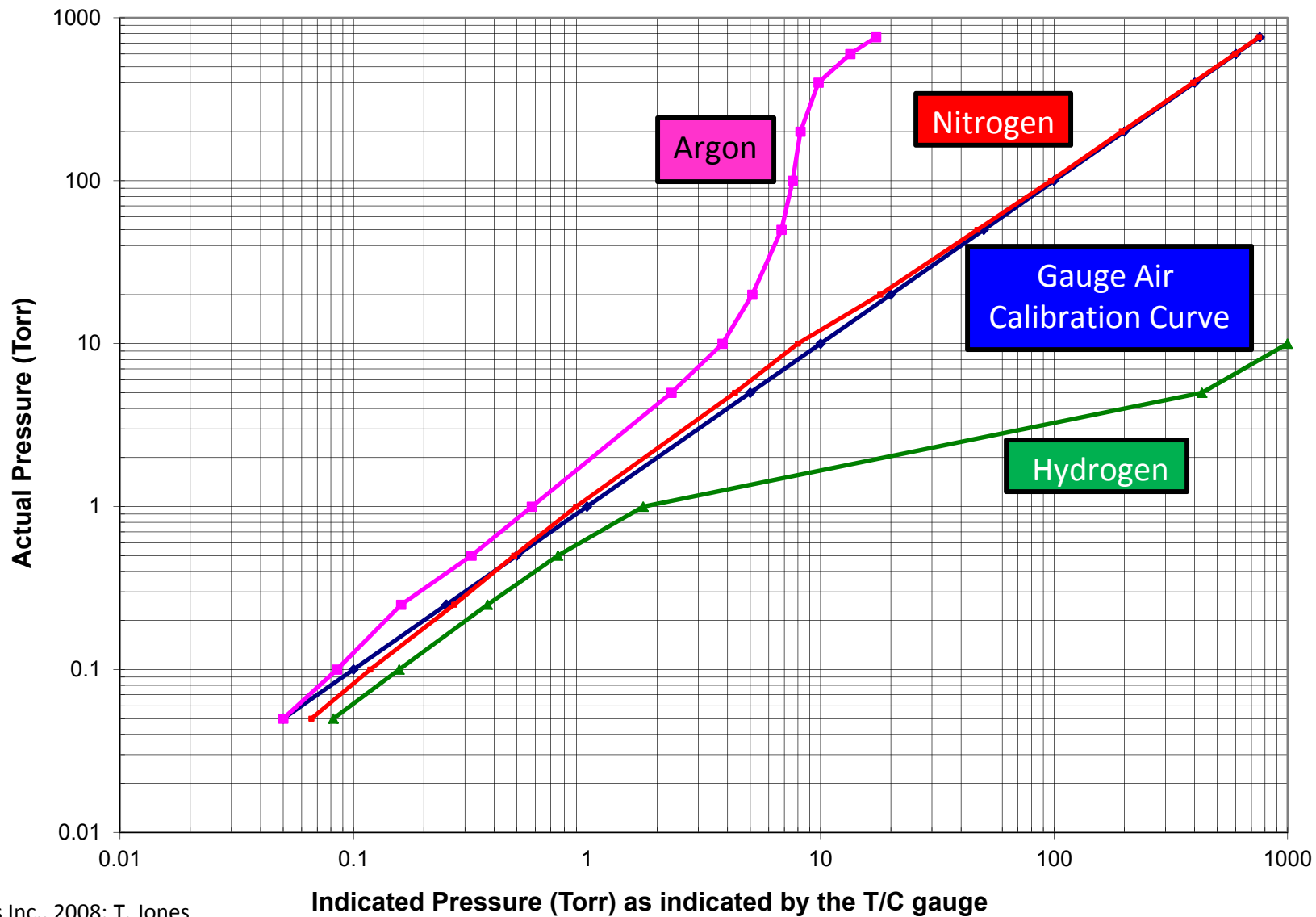


# RGA – Residual Gas Analyzer



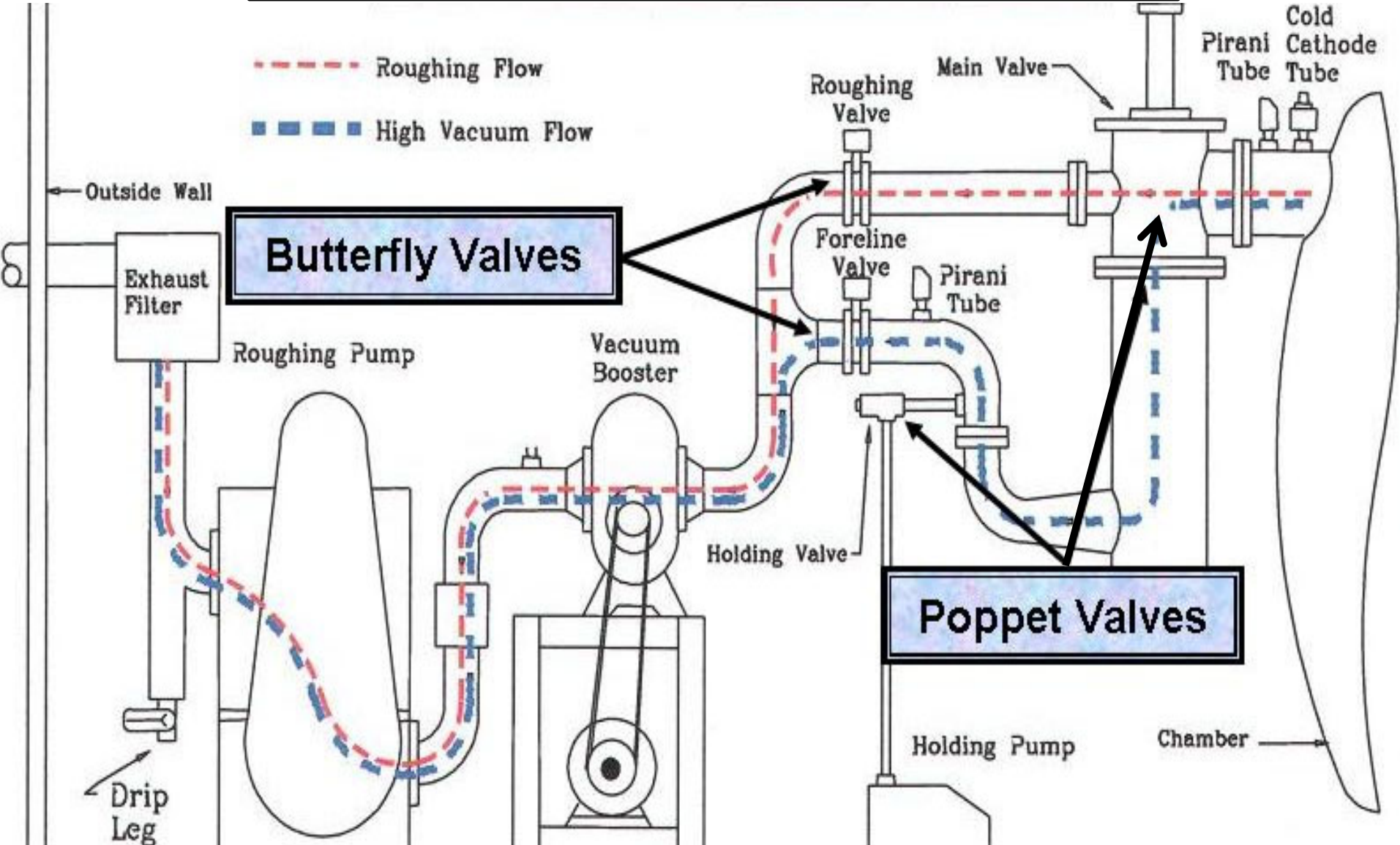


# Gas Species Effect On Thermocouple Vacuum Gauges

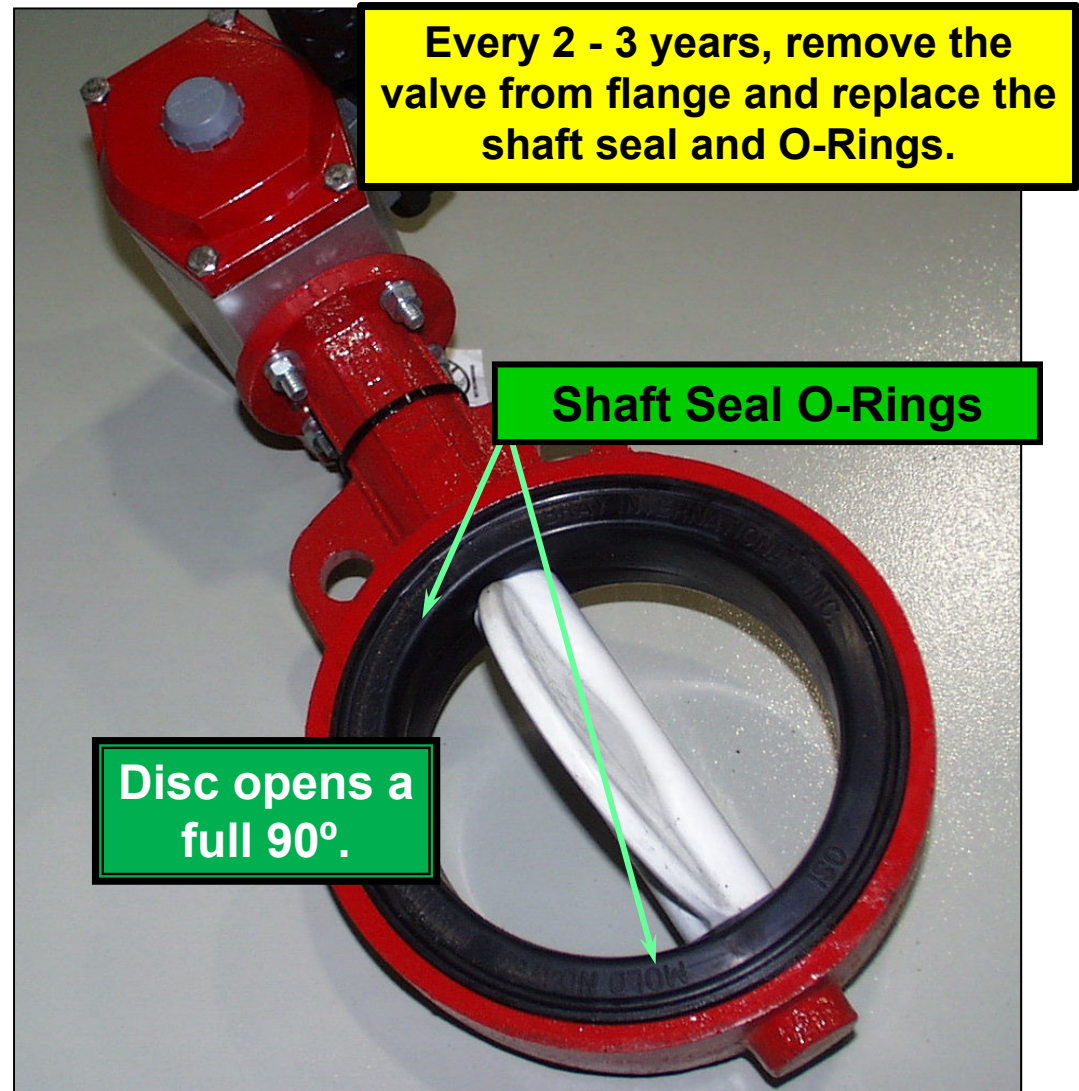
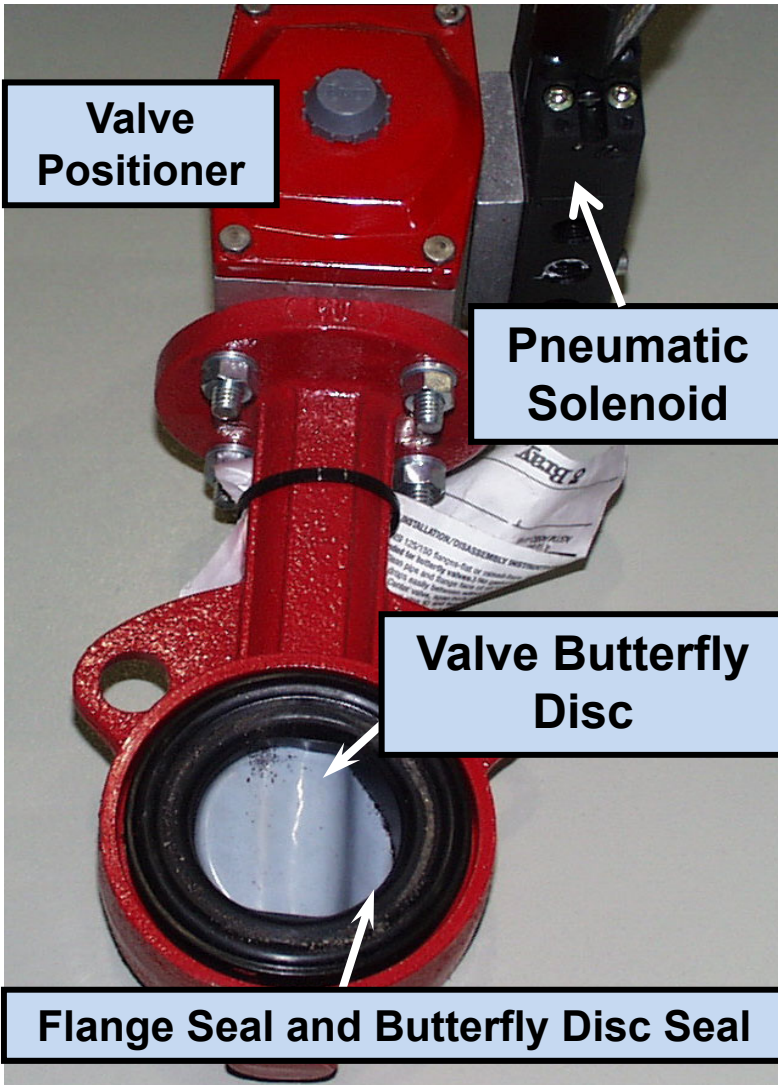


Solar Atmospheres Inc., 2008; T. Jones

# Potential Sources for Leaks: Valves



# Butterfly Vacuum Valves



# Foreline and Roughing Valve – Care and Maintenance

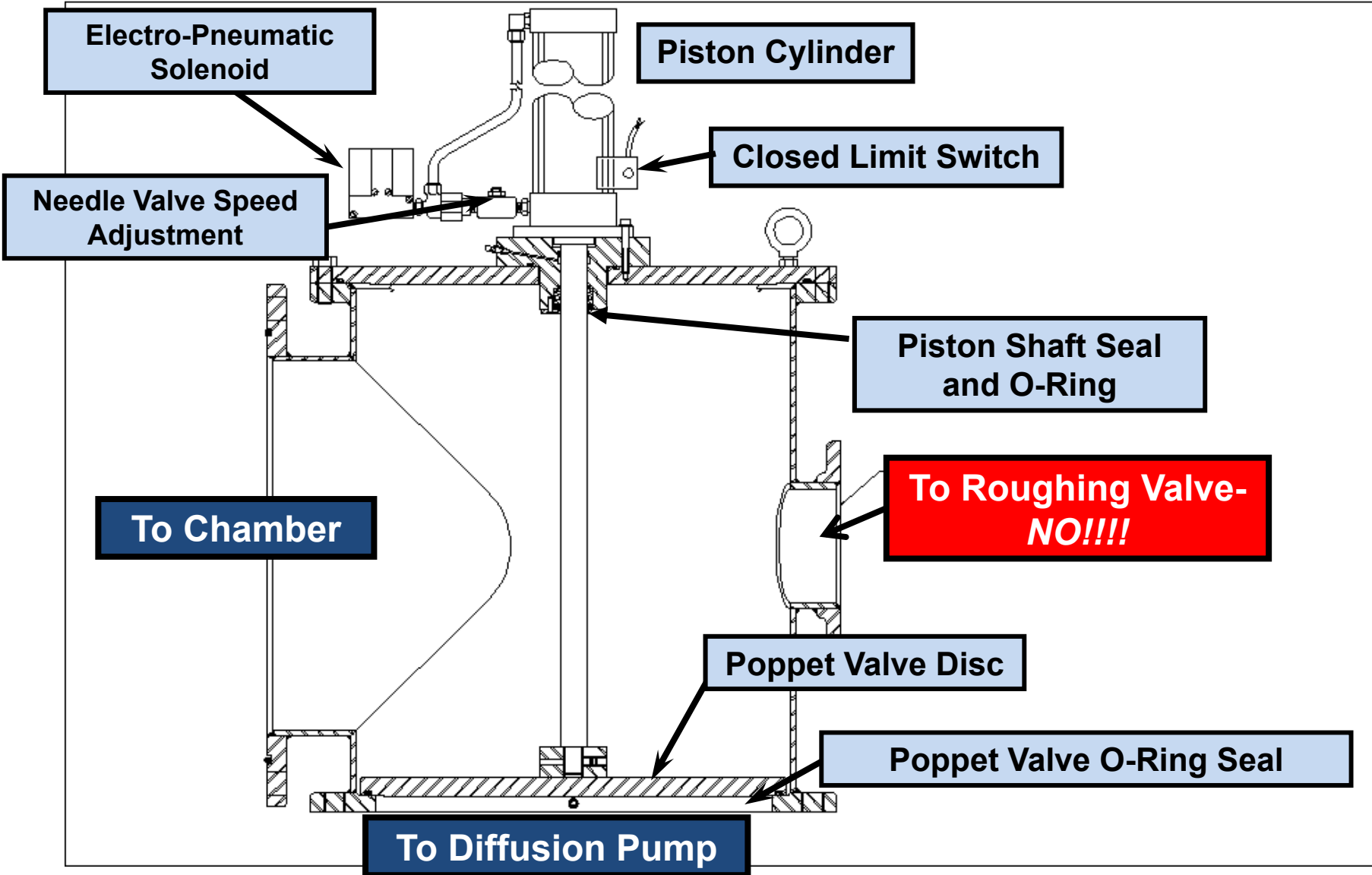
## Butterfly type valves

- Require the least maintenance
  - Designed for minimum wear and maintenance
  - Replace valve seat every 2 years
  - The valve disc should be rotated to the open position before the flange bolts are tightened\*
- 
- \*In order to prevent valve from sticking

# Typical Main Valve

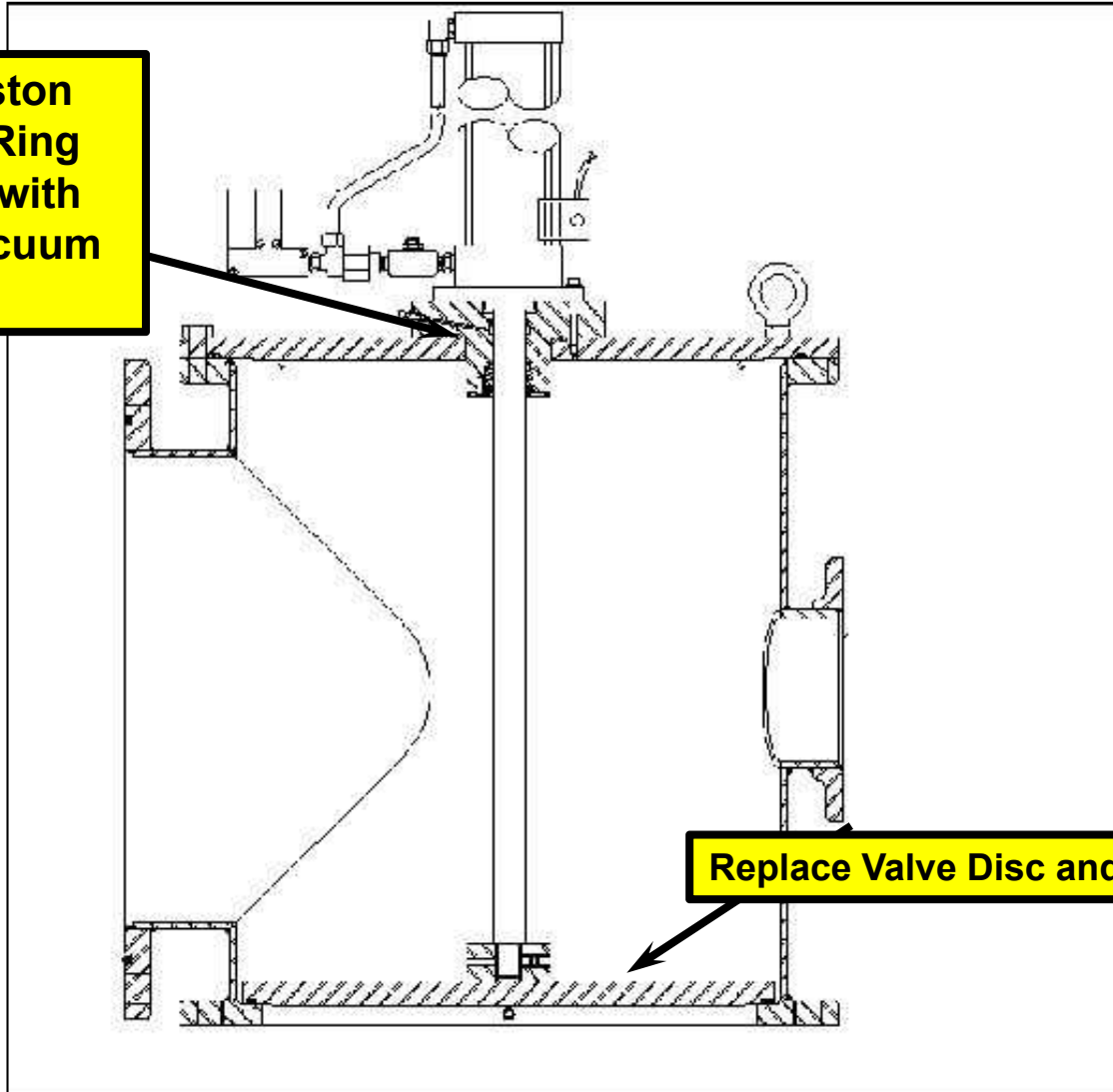


# Main Valve - Poppet Type



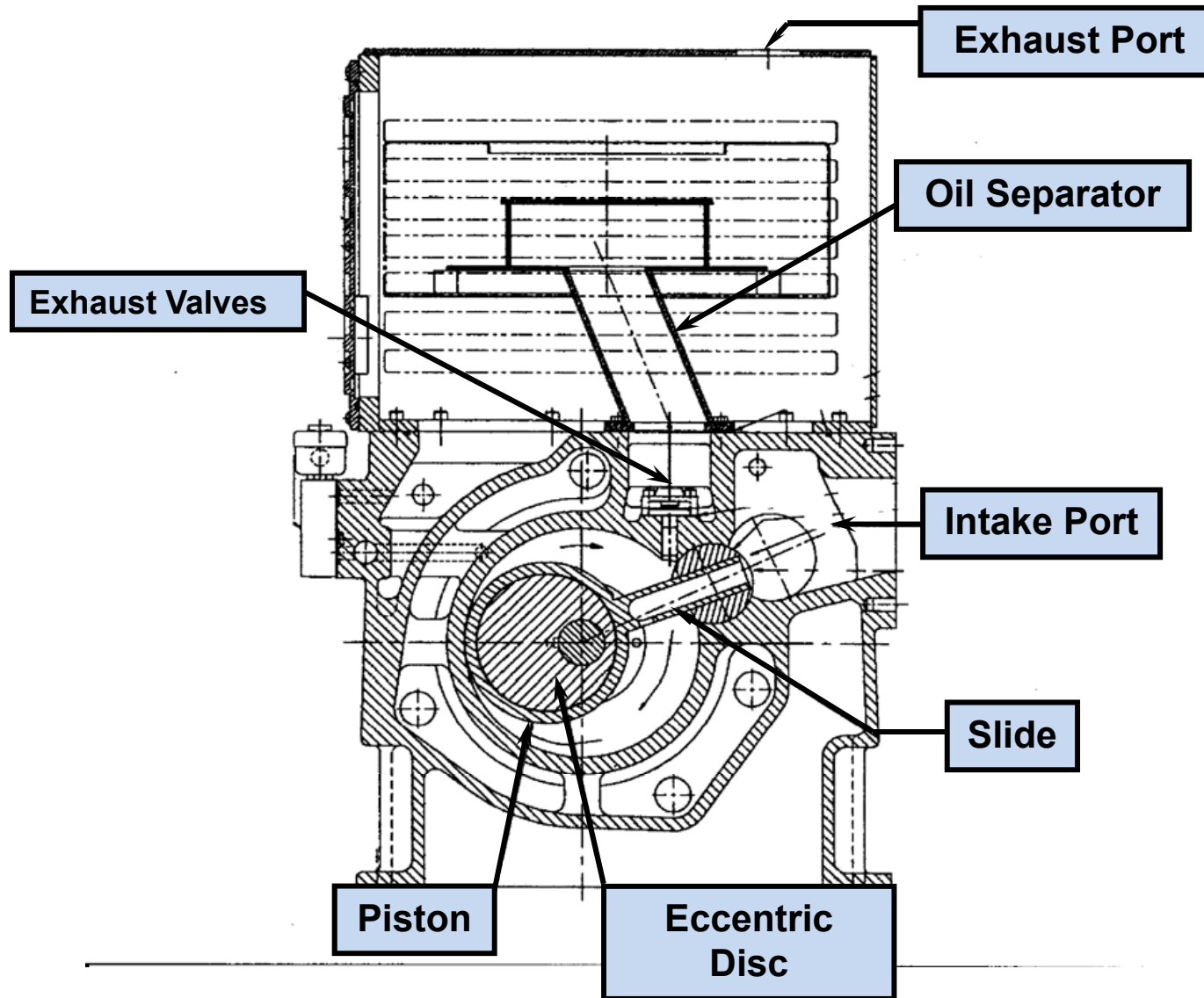
# Main Valve Care and Maintenance

Lubricate Piston Shaft and O-Ring every month with high grade vacuum grease.



Replace Valve Disc and O-Ring annually.

# Typical Stokes Mechanical Pump

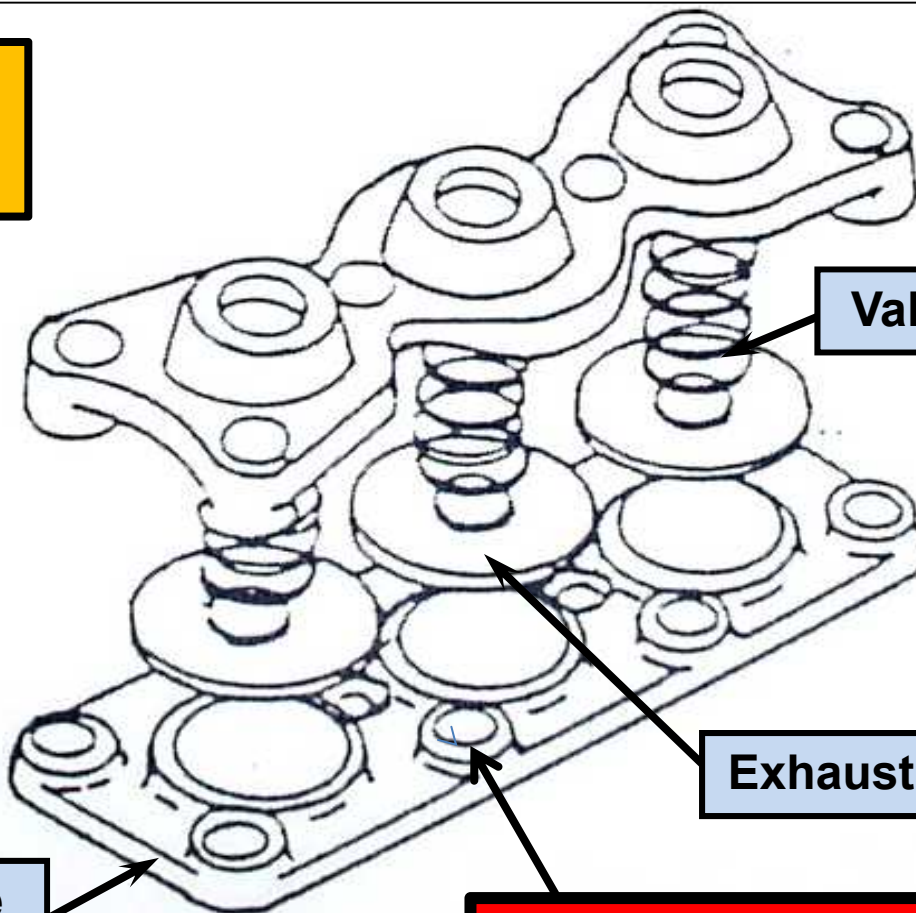




# Stokes Mechanical Pump Exhaust Valve Assembly

Inspect Valve Seat for wear and cracking annually.

Replace Springs and Valve Discs annually.



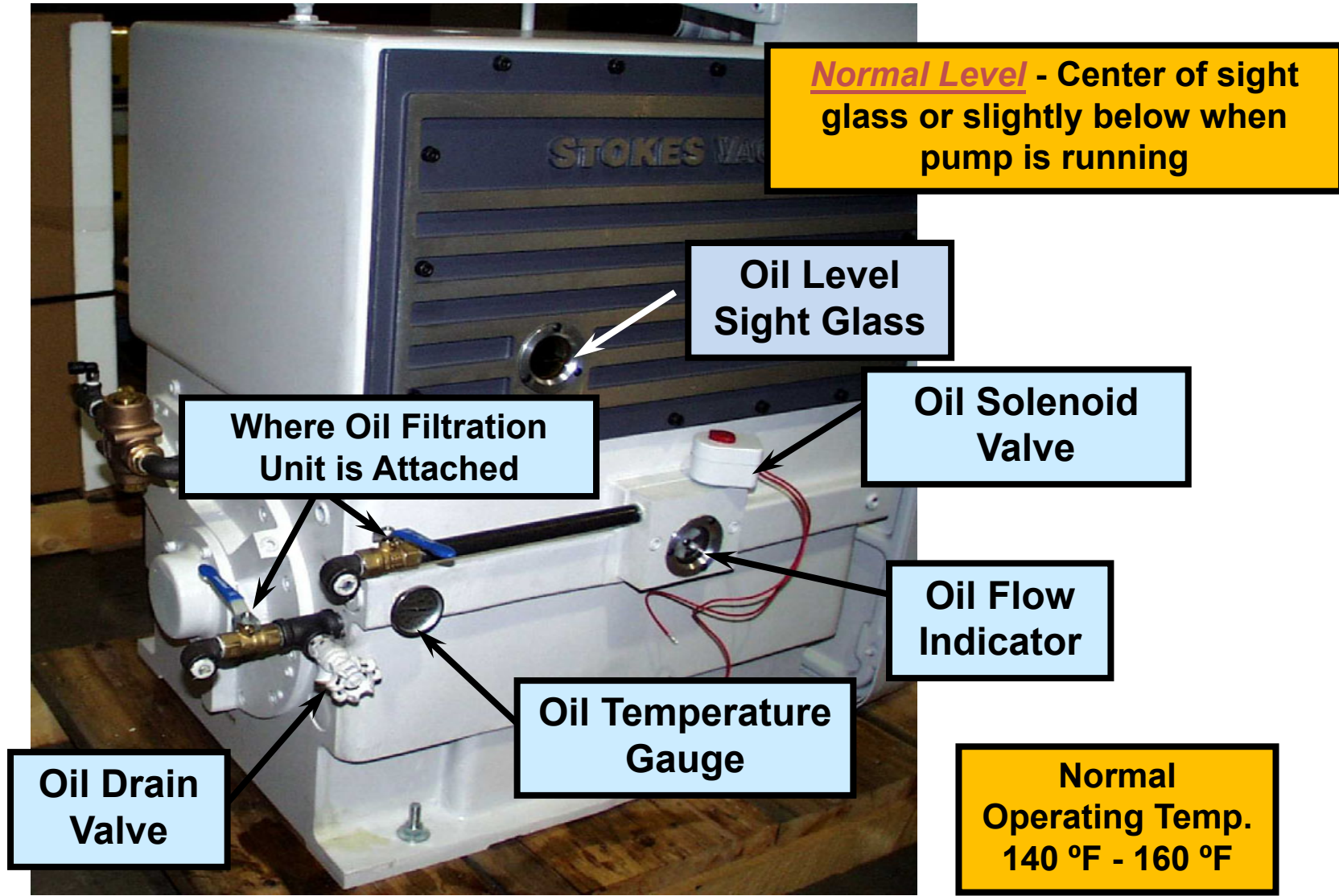
Valve Springs

Exhaust Valve Discs

Valve Seat

Caution Bolting Issue

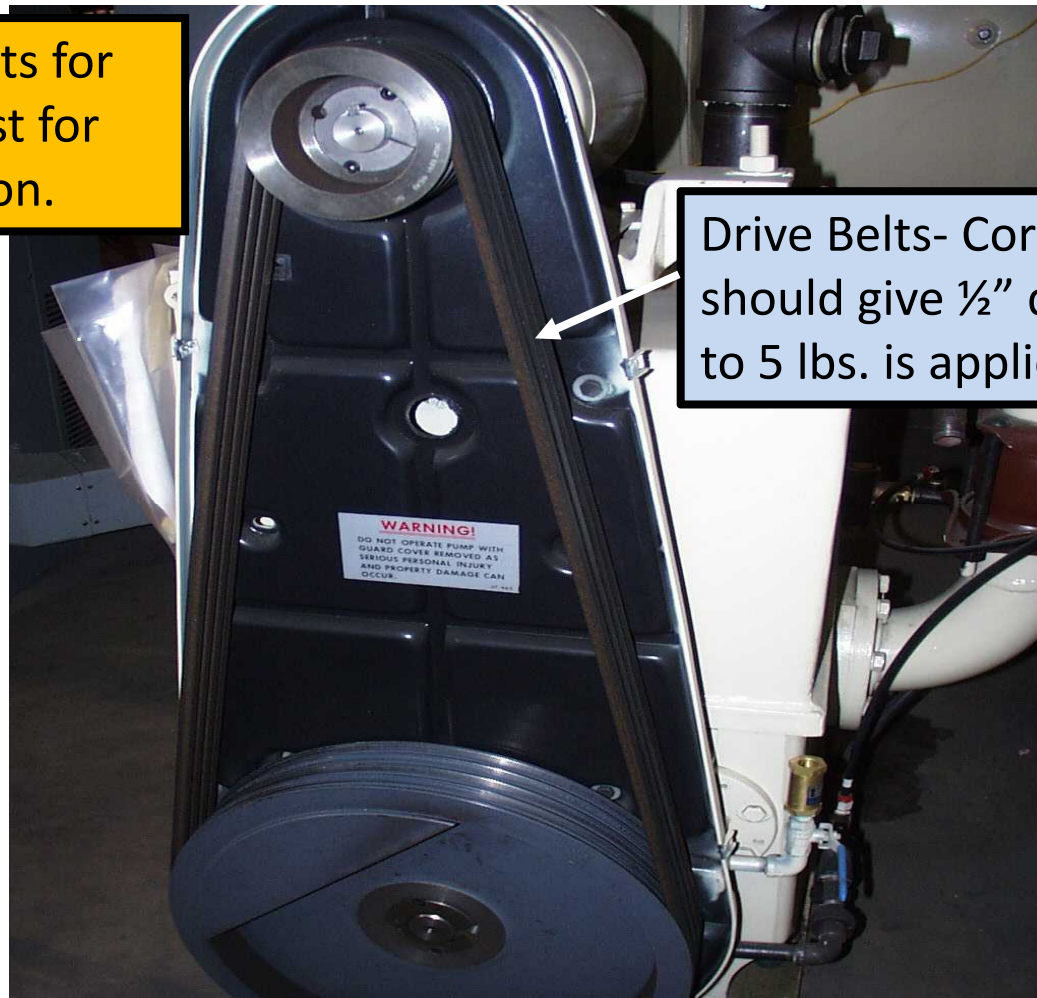
# Stokes Mechanical Pump (Roughing)



# Mechanical (Roughing) Pump - Drive Belts

Check Drive Belts for wear and adjust for proper tension.

Drive Belts- Correct tension should give  $\frac{1}{2}$ " deflection when 3 to 5 lbs. is applied to midpoint.



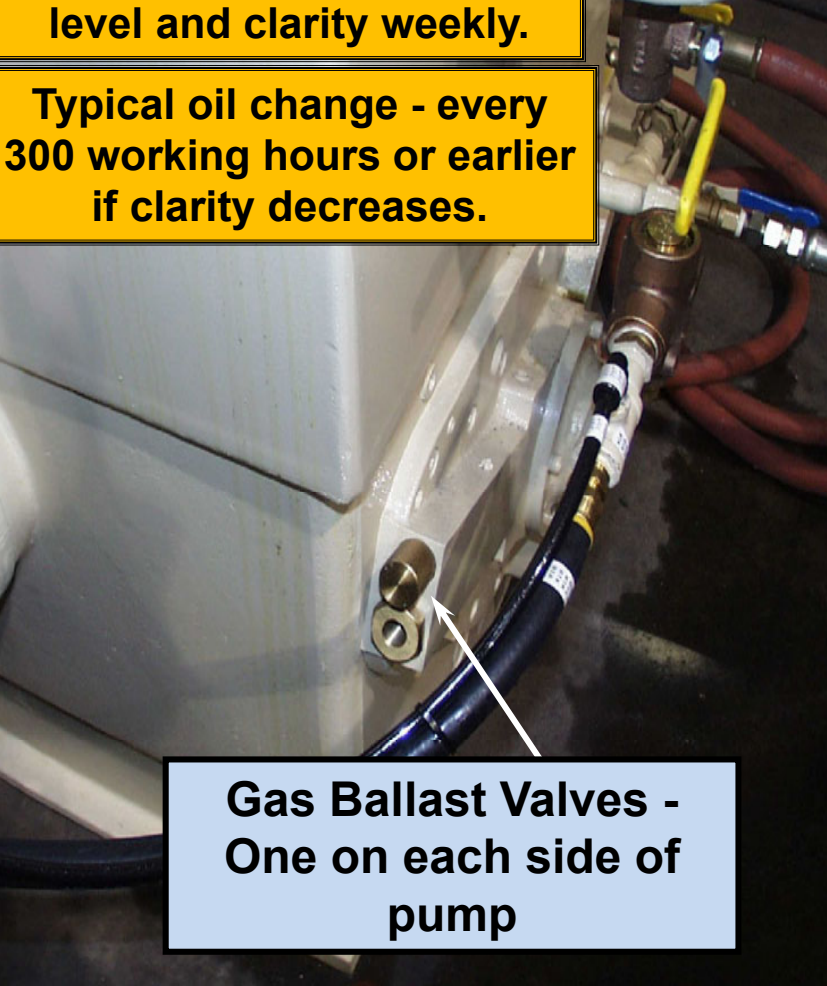
Too Tight – Results in damage to the drive shaft bearings.  
Too Loose - Belts will slip and cause excessive wear.

# Roughing Pump Care

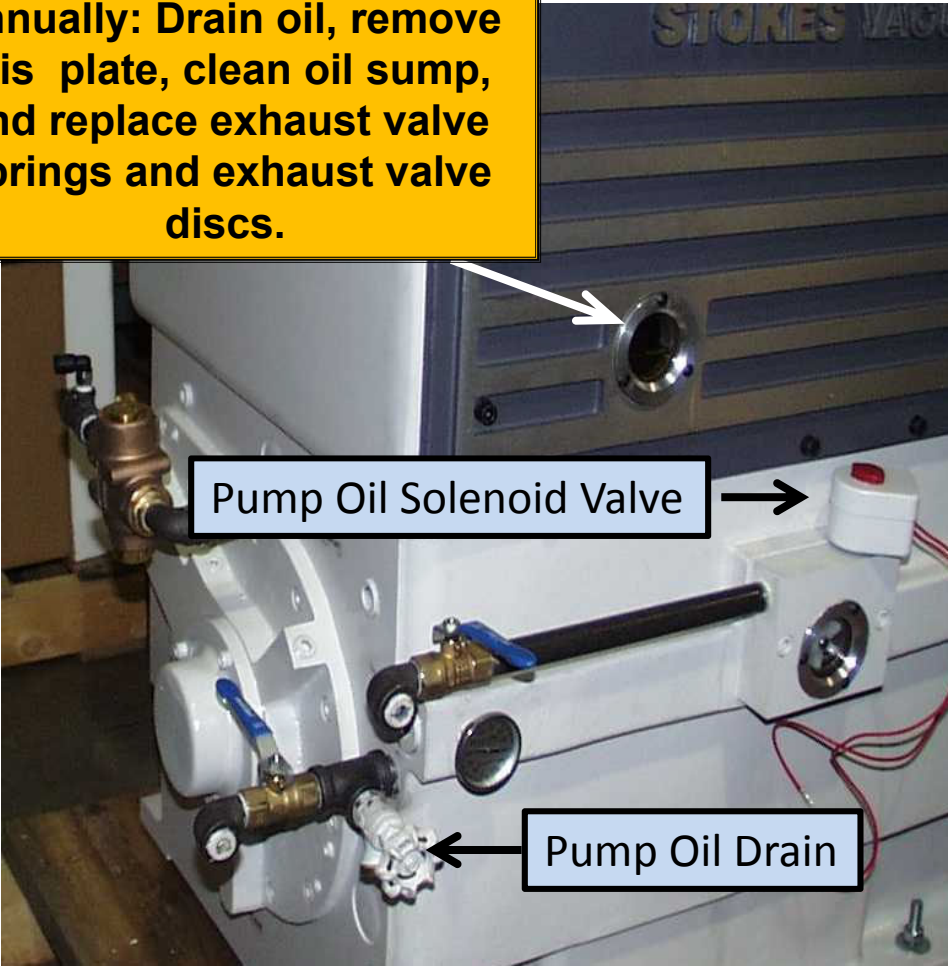
Operators must check oil level and clarity weekly.

Typical oil change - every 300 working hours or earlier if clarity decreases.

Annually: Drain oil, remove this plate, clean oil sump, and replace exhaust valve springs and exhaust valve discs.



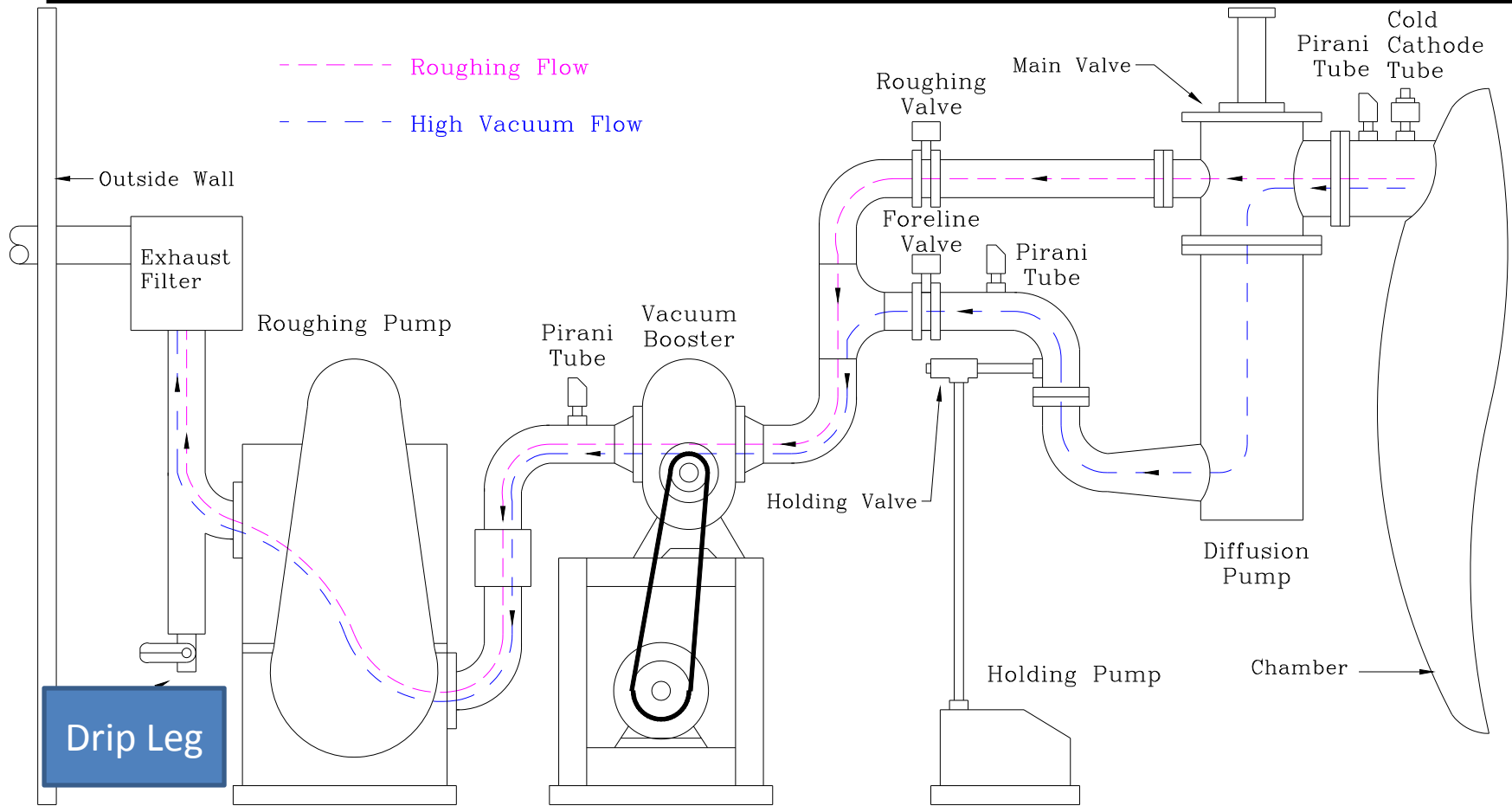
Gas Ballast Valves -  
One on each side of  
pump



Pump Oil Solenoid Valve

Pump Oil Drain

# Vacuum Pumping System – Exhaust Line-Drip Leg



Drip leg collects dirty oil and moisture from roughing pump exhaust line. Check daily and drain as needed.

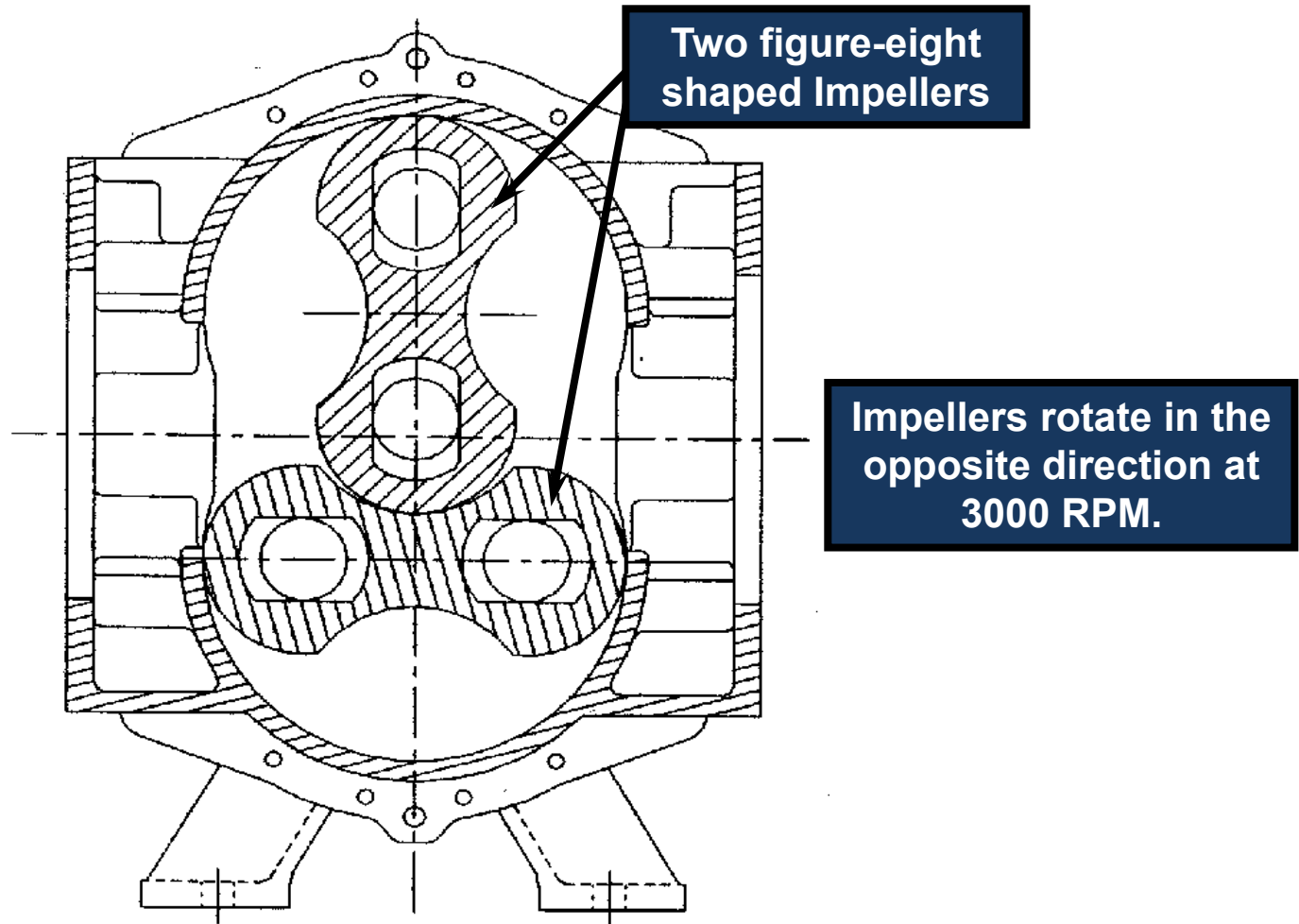
# Roughing Pump – Daily Maintenance

- Oil level:  
Pump “running” - Correct oil level is center of sight glass
- Add oil if required - Pump should not run with low oil level
- Check and drain drip leg

## Oil condition:

- Good oil is clean and has good clarity.
- Cloudy or milky oil shows presence of moisture
- Open gas ballast valves to eliminate moisture from oil; approx. 30 minutes
- Change pump oil if dirty or extremely milky

# Roots 615 Vacuum Booster



# Vacuum Booster Gear End

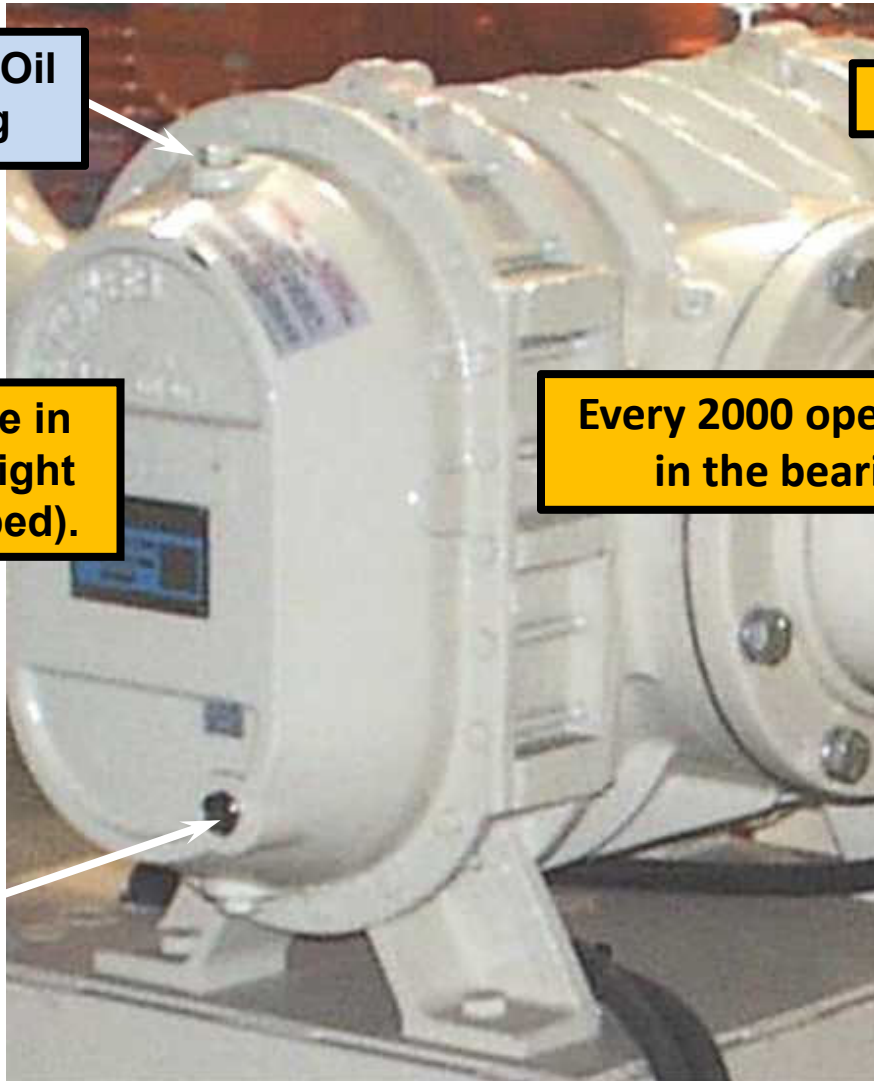
**Gear End Oil  
Fill Plug**

**Check oil levels weekly.**

**Oil level should be in  
the center of the sight  
glass (pump stopped).**

**Every 2000 operating hours, change the oil  
in the bearing and gear reservoirs.**

**Gear End Oil  
Drain Plug**

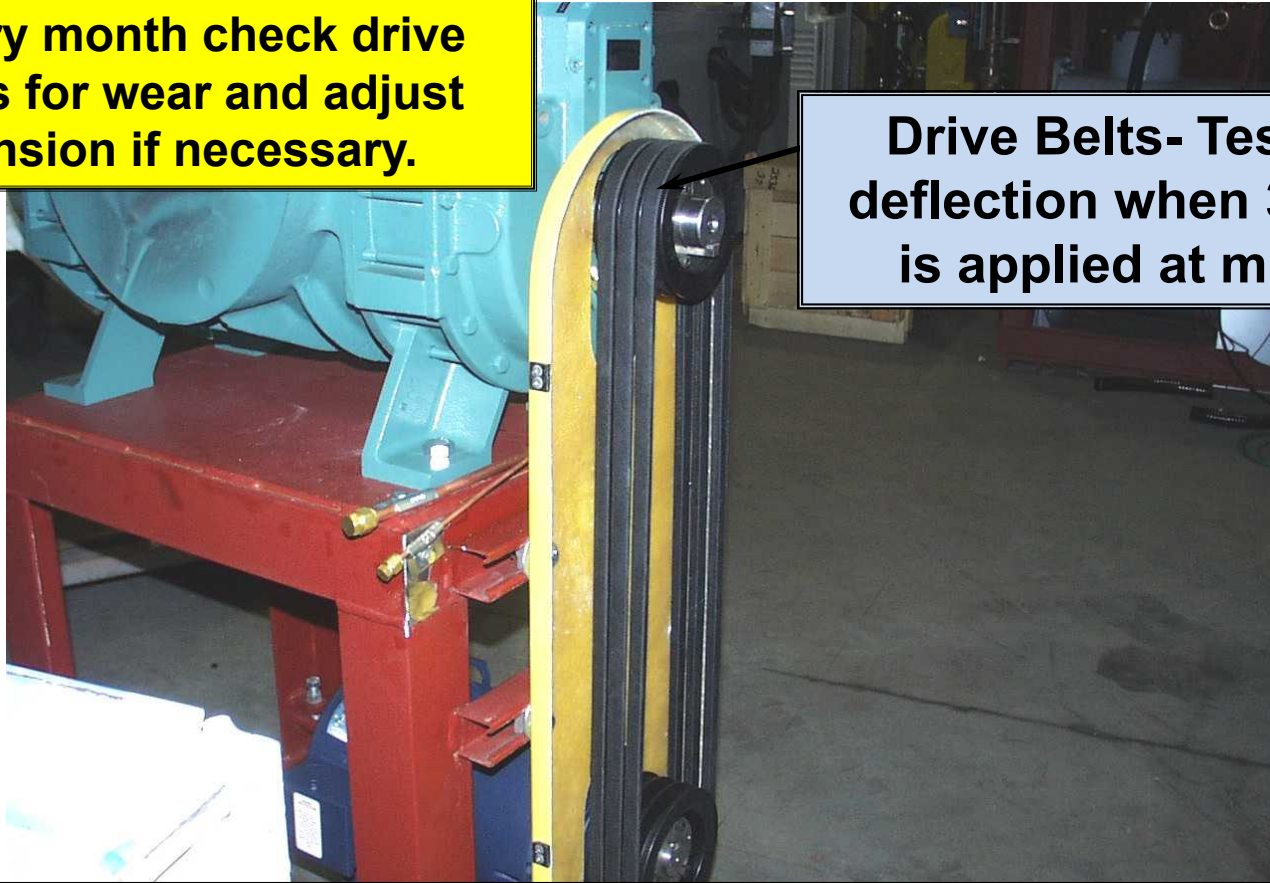




# Vacuum Booster Critical Care

Every month check drive belts for wear and adjust tension if necessary.

Drive Belts- Test for  $\frac{1}{2}$ " deflection when 3 to 5 lbs. is applied at midpoint.



Too tight – Results in damage to shaft bearings.  
Too loose - Belts will slip and cause excessive wear.

# Direct Drive Vacuum Booster Design



# Alcatel Holding Pump

**Operate Continuously**

Operators must check oil level and clarity weekly.

Oil level should be in the center of the sight glass.

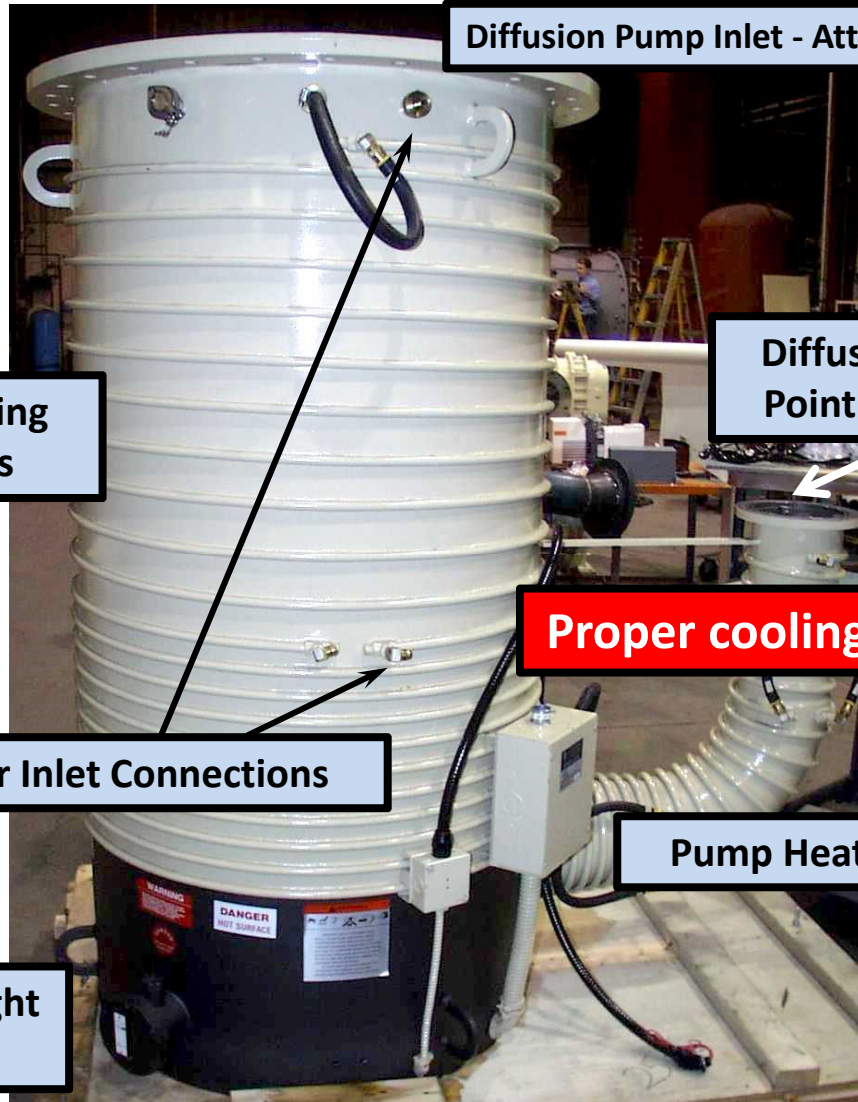
Pump Inlet from Holding Valve

Pump Exhaust Port

Gas Ballast Valve  
(operate closed)

Oil Level  
Sight Glass

# 35" Varian Vacuum Diffusion Pump



Diffusion Pump Inlet - Attaches to and under the Main Valve.

Copper Cooling Water Coils

Diffusion Pump Foreline Connection Point to the Roughing Pump System

**Proper cooling water flow is essential.**

Cooling Water Inlet Connections

Pump Heater Electrical Connection Box

Oil Level Sight Glass

# Diffusion Pump Maintenance

Recommended Oil: Dow Corning 704

Oil Level Sight Glass

Full Hot

Full Cold

Normal oil level is determined by whether the diffusion pump is hot or cold.

Operator must check the oil level monthly.

Never open the oil drain or fill plug when the pump is HOT! - Risk of Explosion!!

# How A Diffusion Pump Operates

The Main and Foreline Valves must be open.

Residual gas molecules from furnace

5. When contacting the cold side walls, the oil returns to liquid form and returns to the bottom of the pump to be reheated.

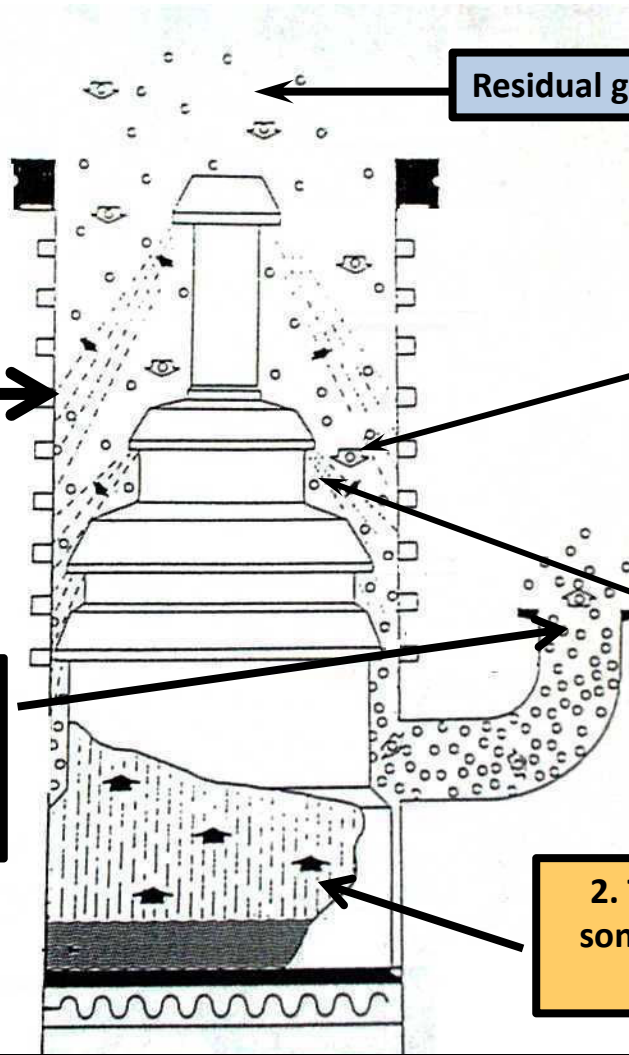
4. As diffusion oil molecules return in a downward direction, the lighter gas molecules from the furnace are captured and forced down to the bottom of the pump.

6. The gas molecules are collected at the Ejector Nozzle and pulled out of the pump by the roughing system.

3. Oil mist particles are deflected from Jet Nozzles.

2. The molecules in the oil mist reach sonic speeds as they travel through the Jet Assembly.

1. Oil is heated to boiling and forced up through the center of the Jet Assembly as a mist.

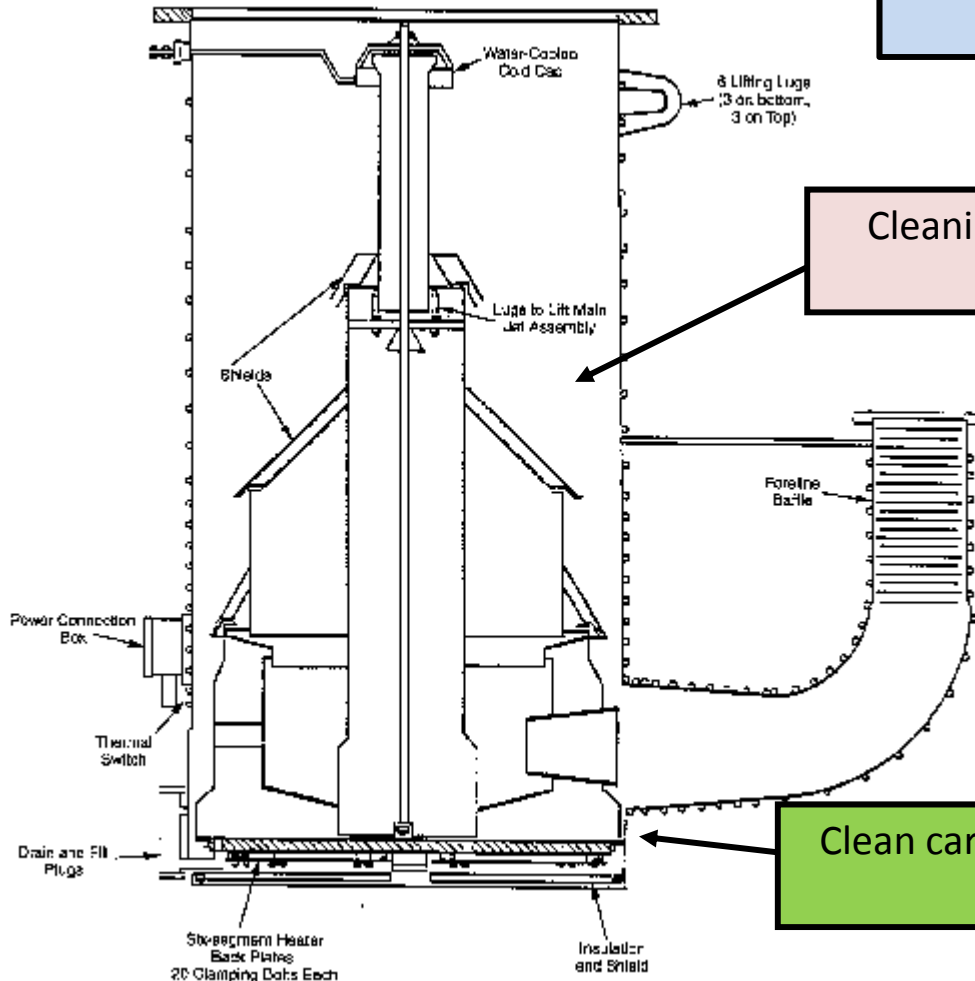


# Diffusion Pump Maintenance

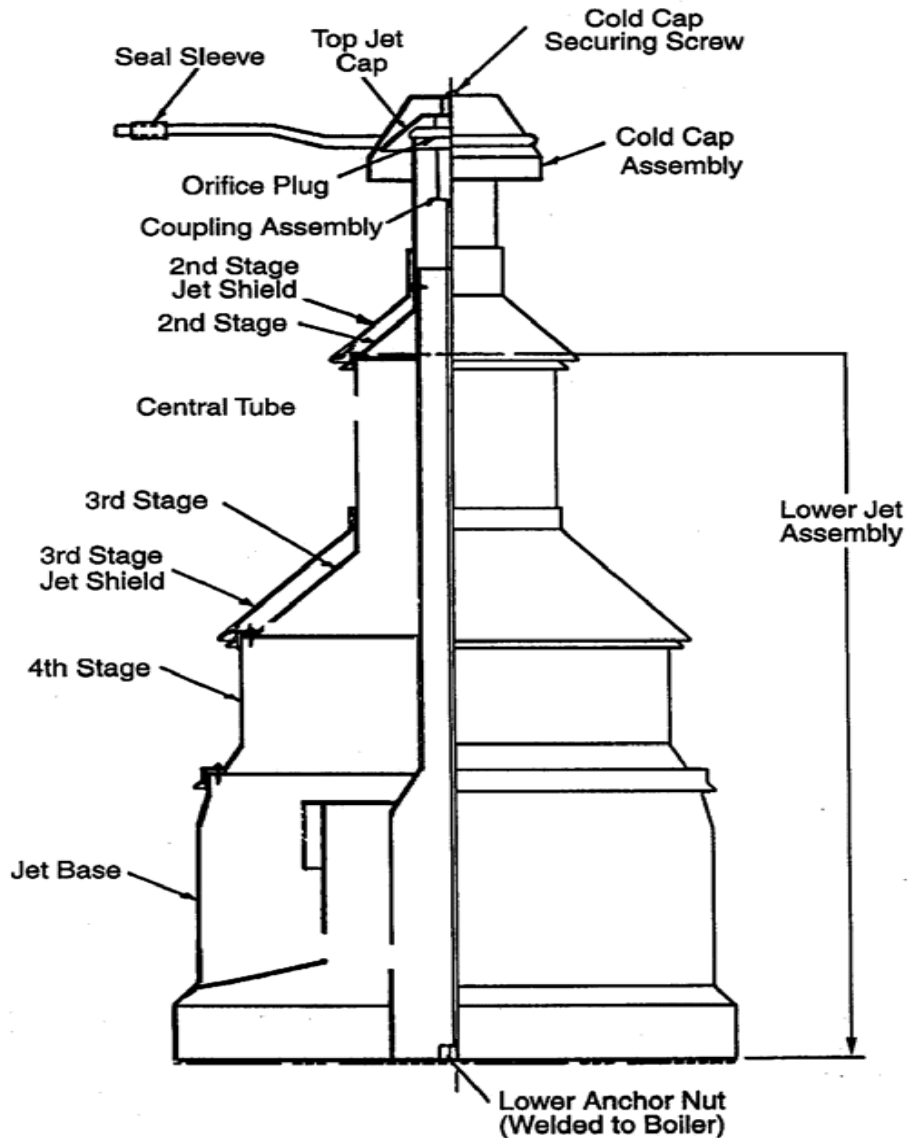
Every twelve (12) months, clean the inside of the pump and change oil.

Cleaning requires removing the pump from the Main Valve and removing Jet Assembly.

Clean carbon buildup on boiler plate at bottom of the pump.

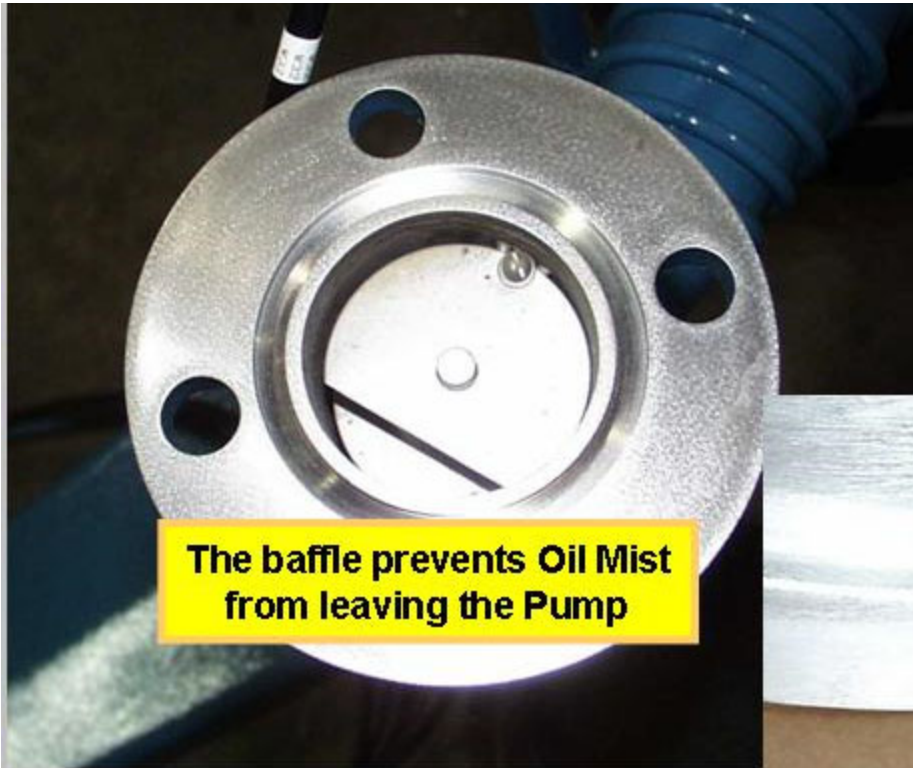


# Diffusion Pump Jet Assembly





# Foreline Mechanical Baffle

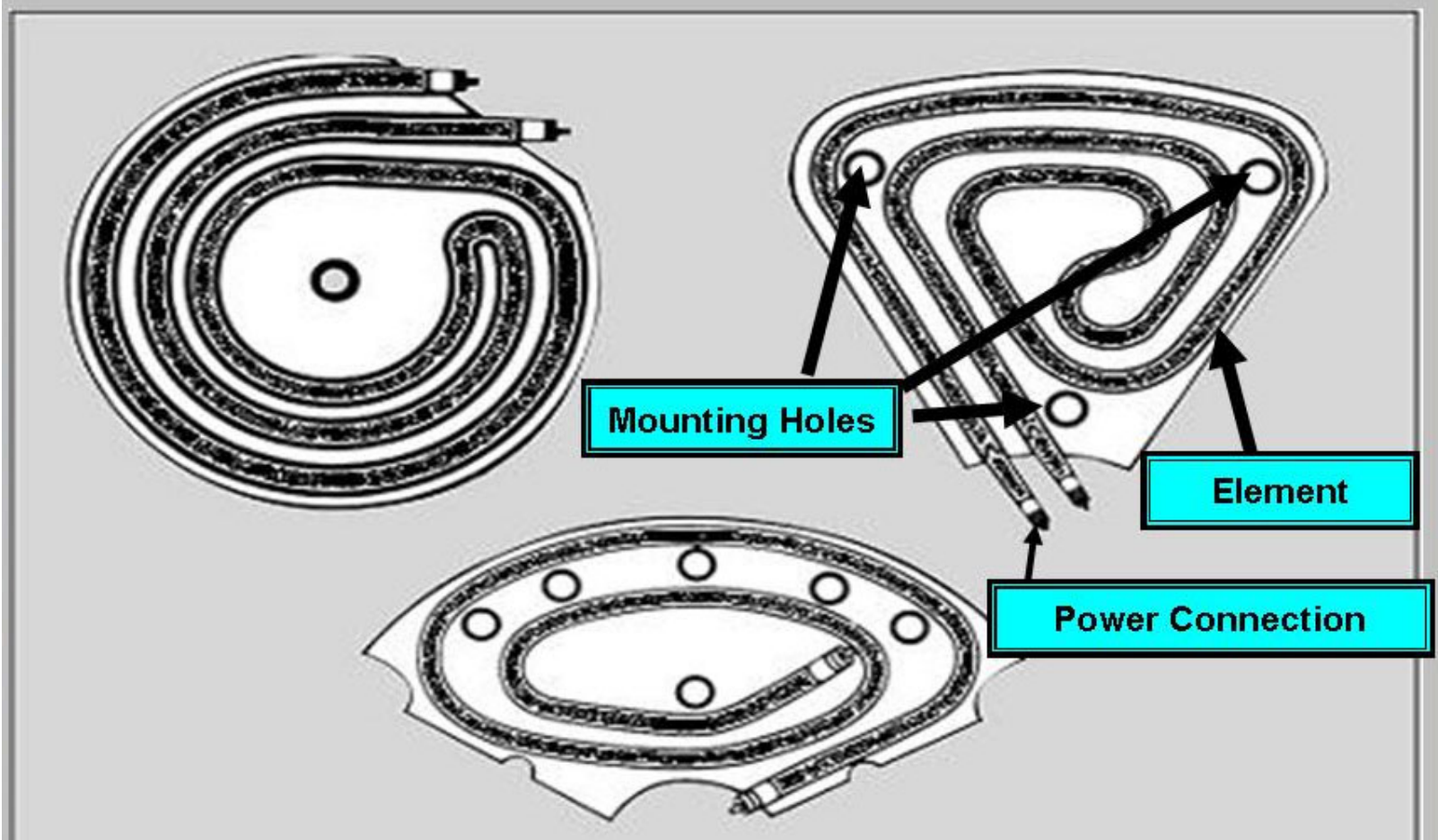


The baffle prevents Oil Mist from leaving the Pump



Serpentine Type Foreline Baffle

# Diffusion Pump Heater Assemblies



**It is very important that the heaters be firmly bolted to the base.**

# Diffusion Pump Ammeters

Vacuum Booster  
AC Drive



Diffusion Pump  
Power



Solar Conservac<sup>®</sup>

DIFFUSION  
PUMP



# Maintenance Records

Monthly Function	Furnace One	Furnace Two	Furnace Three
Change Roughing Pump Oil			
Change Holding Pump Oil			
Check Vacuum Booster Oil			
Check Holding Pump Oil			
Drain Exhaust Line Filter			
Grease Main Valve			
Clean Air Filters			
Check Belts			
Check Water Flow Ball Indicators			
Check Integrity of Door O-ring Seal			
Check Air Line Oilers			
Inspect Entire Hot Zone			

# Maintenance Records (Cont'd.)

Six month/Yearly function	Furnace One	Furnace Two	Furnace Three
Change Diffusion Pump Oil (Annually)			
Change Vacuum Booster Oil (Every six Months)			
Replace Door O-ring seal (Every Three Months)			
Roughing Pump belt replacement (Annually)			
Clean Roughing Pump Reservoir (Annually)			
Check all Flowmeters (Annually)			
Do Electrical Cleaning			

# ***Solar Atmospheres Technical Booklets and Articles***

- ***Critical Melting Points and Reference Data for Vacuum Heat Treating***
- ***Temperature Uniformity Surveying of Vacuum Furnaces***
- ***Operating a Vacuum Furnace Under Humid Conditions***
- ***Understanding PID Temperature Control in Operating a Vacuum Furnace***
- ***Understanding Power Losses in a Vacuum Furnace***
- ***Important Considerations When Purchasing a Vacuum Furnace***
- ***Considerations When Selecting a Vacuum Furnace Water Cooling System***
- ***Reducing Energy Consumption When Operating a Vacuum Furnace***
- ***Explaining Vacuum and Vacuum Instrumentation***
- ***Understanding Emissivity and the Use of Thermocouple Test Blocks in a Vacuum Furnace***
- ***Vacuum Gauge Correction Factors***
- ***Leak Detection and Checking of Vacuum furnaces***
- ***Critical Areas of Preventive Maintenance***
- ***Evaluating Pan versus Rayon Graphite Felt Insulation for Vacuum Furnaces***
- ***The Use of a Residual Gas Analyzer (RGA) to Determine Differences in Graphite and All-metal Hot Zone Vacuum Operation (To be published)***