

Company Contact: Craig Helewski

# Company Background

- Centered around industrial automation and electrification
- Bland, VA
- Manufacture medium voltage dry-type power transformers

### Problem

- ABB is using an excess of paint on their parts.
- There is a high variation of paint causing varying thickness across the surface of all parts.

### Goal

**Thickness** 



## Objectives



Reduce

**Reduce** the amount of powder on the parts by a minimum of 20% to give us an annual savings of approximately \$100K



Decrease the variation of paint Decrease thickness on parts by 25%



Improve

Improve processes for evaluating powder paint performance in the future by creating documentation for the plant to use in the future

# Painting the Future

Boyang Li | Yun Li | Christopher Murden | Christopher Rathje

### Impact

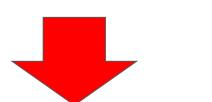
- Annual Savings From Decreased Powder Volume: \$80,000
- Lowered Variation in Paint Thickness by 20.79%
- Created Easily Repeatable Experiment for ABB to Use in the Future

#### Analysis METHOD: SLSQP percentage of parts gun percentage of parts gun on in powder percentage coefficient round up on in the experiment the future (example) 55% 0.457273 55% 9.15% 10% 9.52% 100% 0.4760589 0.5863217 100% 100% 11.73% 10.58% 100% 0.5290511 100% 11% 30.77% 95% 1.5385064 95% 31% 50% 22.32%

# Experiment

Independent Variable

1.1159964



Constant

35%

**Dependent Variable** 

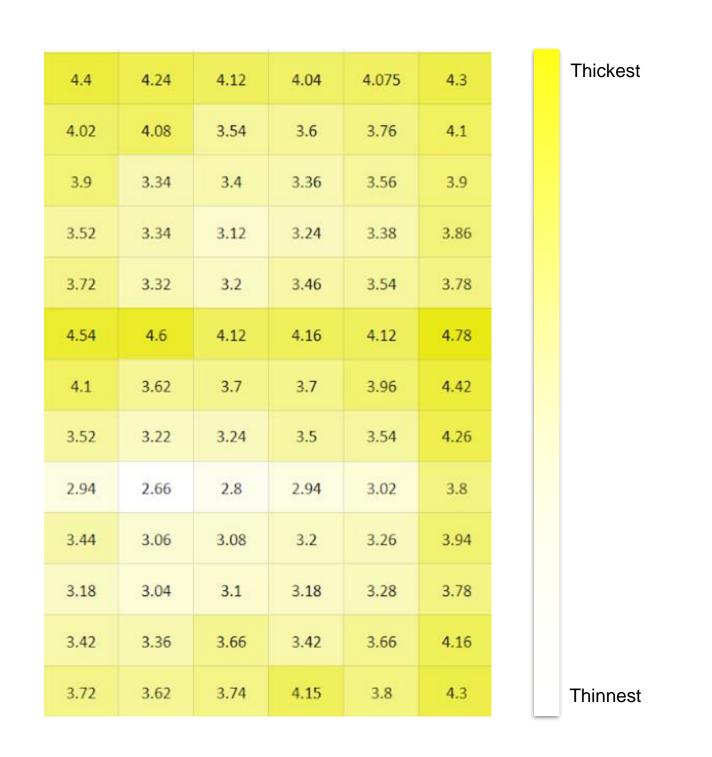
0.00%

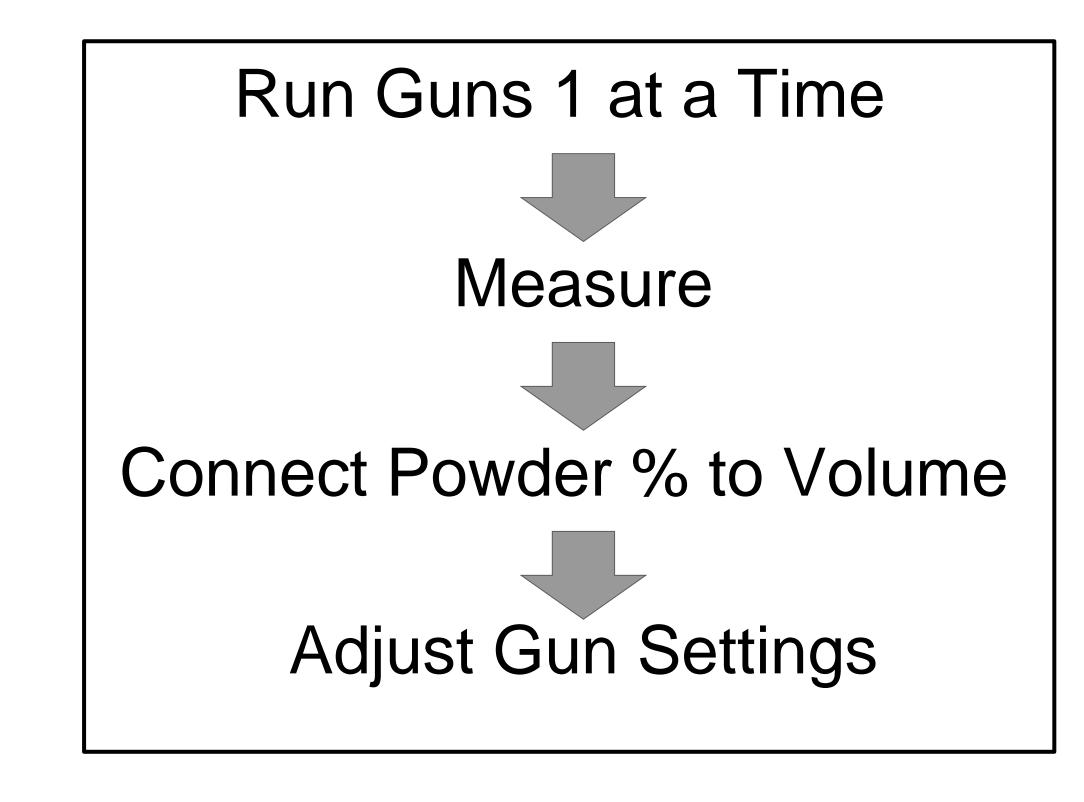
23%

Powder Percentage x Total Air = Powder Volume

50%

35%







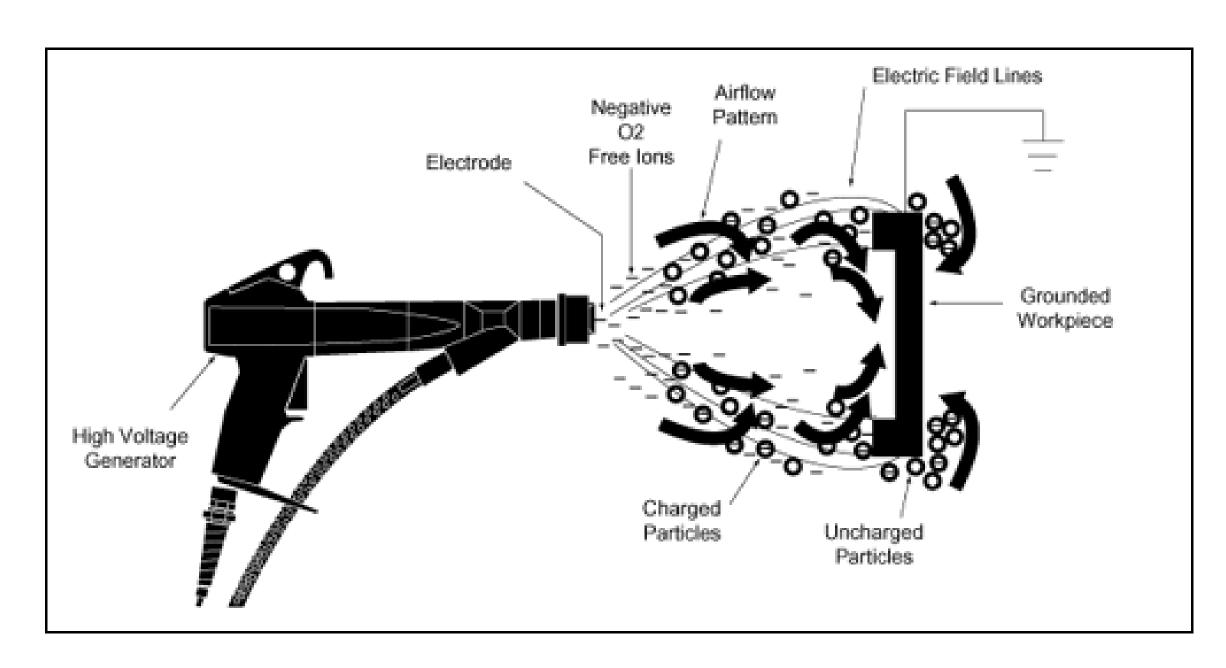
Faculty Advisor: Sunwook Kim

## What is Powder Painting?

- A type of coating that is applied as a free-flowing, dry powder
- Powder "Guns" are used to spray parts with powder
- Typically applied electrostatically and then cured under heat.

# Importance of Grounding

- When is a part is not well grounded, less powder sticks to the part
- Buildup of paint residue on the hooks that hold the part, the part may not have a solid ground.



### ABB Powder Booth

