



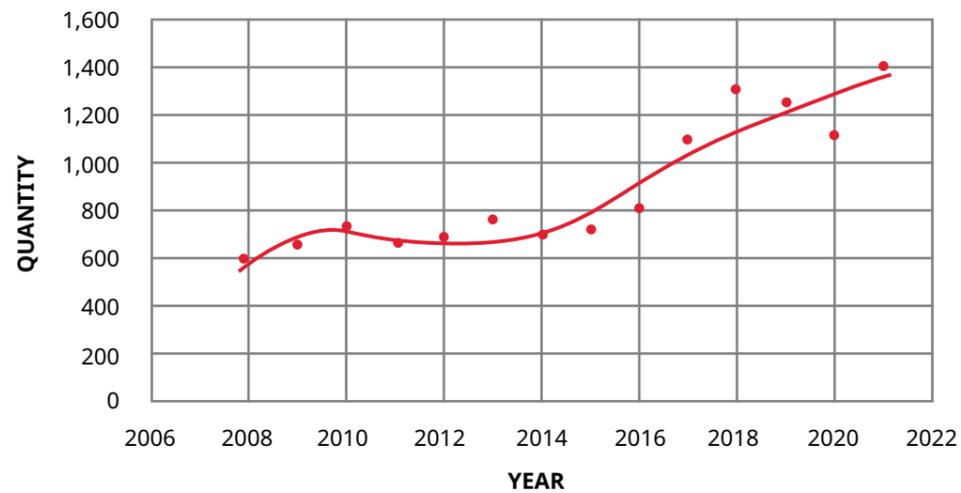
CONTAINMENT SHELLS FOR THE PUMP INDUSTRY

High-performance ceramics

WELL-ESTABLISHED ON THE MARKET

The current development of state-of-the-art sealing systems applied in the pump industry focuses on magnetic couplers more and more. Here, containment shells made of oxide ceramics form the central element. That is because of the unique magnetic, corrosive and mechanical properties ceramic materials offer to realise such applications. In close cooperation with our customers we develop tailor-made solutions meeting their very specific requirements.

Development of unit sales ceramic containment shells

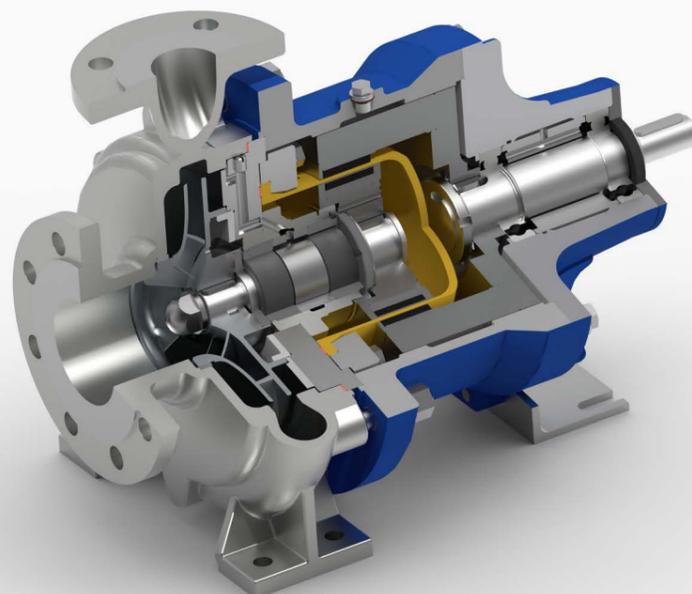


Containment shells protect
pumps, environment and
employees

TECHNICAL CERAMICS FROM KYOCERA

Magnetically coupled centrifugal pumps require non-magnetic components highly resistant to mechanical forces and corrosion. High-performance ceramics hold suitable material properties to meet such exceptional combination of requirements.

Magnetic couplers ensure hermetic sealing of the pump against the drive. Minimum maintenance requirements allow for leakage-free operation. This prevents any environmental impact caused by spilt pumping media from the outset.



Source: Klaus Union

Meeting highest
pumping standards



Compared to conventional materials, containment shells made of high-performance ceramics hold the following benefits:

- ▶ **Zirconia is not electrically conductive** - eliminating the creation of performance-impairing eddy currents and reducing electrical drive power by 10 to 15%. In addition, eddy current losses generate up to 20 kW of heat, which can pose a safety risk depending on the process and the pumped media. For substances close to boiling point or explosive materials, additional heat input should be avoided. This can minimise hazards from any boiling distortions or deflagrations that may occur.
- ▶ **Zirconia is corrosion-resistant** - allowing for universal application to virtually all acids and bases.
- ▶ **Zirconia offers high mechanical stability** - depending on the size of the inner diameter, test pressure conditions up to PN 63 bar can be achieved at temperatures from -200 °C to 450 °C and more. A relatively small elastic modulus ensures a certain elastic deformation capacity.

To keep the magnetic split as little as possible the wall thickness in the cylindrical section of the containment shell ranges between 1.5 and 3 mm, only - again depending on the inner diameter.

Thanks to the above-mentioned properties, containment shells made from advanced ceramics for magnetically coupled pumps stand for the ideal choice for any application in the chemical industry. The design of the containment shell is adapted to the individual pump type specified by our customers.

The optimal design of the transitions to the dished end and to the flange base allows for a smaller wall thickness of the containment shell and thus a more cost-effective dimensioning of the magnets used.

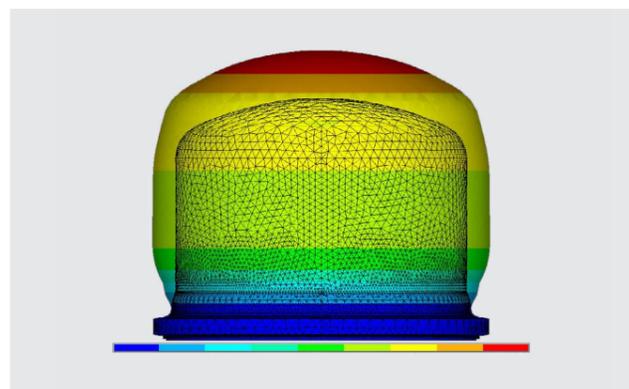
ZIRCONIA FZM AND FZM+

FZM has proven itself as an ideal ceramic material characterised by high fracture toughness as well as wear and corrosion resistance. Low thermal conductivity, excellent thermal shock resistance and superb thermal expansion properties comparable to cast iron round off the unique features of the material.

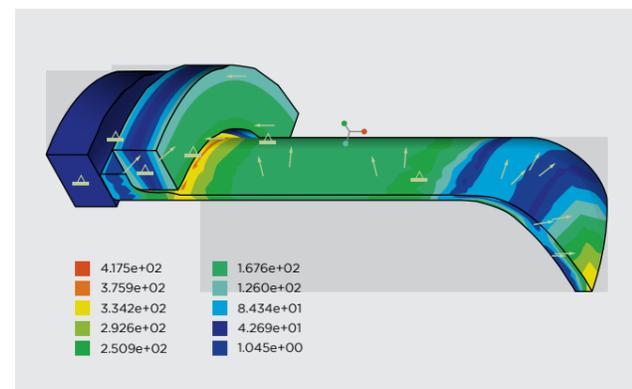
With the further development of FZM+, the application range of our materials can be extended even further.

The white zirconia is characterised by improved flexural strength and high fracture toughness. This allows test pressures of up to 95 bar (pressure rating PN 63) for a temperature range from -200 °C to over 450 °C.

This makes the material suitable for use in cryogenic applications as well as for external pressure applications in cans with gas as the medium.



Global deformation (50-fold stilted presentation)
Pressure: inner pressure 36 bar, inner temperature 250 °C



FE evaluation assembly

Material properties	Unit	FZM	FZM+	
Main components	-	ZrO ₂ , MgO	ZrO ₂ , MgO	
Purity	wt-%	> 99.7	> 99.9	
Density	g/cm ³	≥ 5.7	≥ 5.75	
Open porosity	Vol. %	0	0	
Average crystal size	µm	50	25	
Hardness	HV1	1,220	1,200	
Compressive strength	MPa	2,000	2,000	
Bending strength σ_m	DIN EN 843-1	500	650	
Young's modulus	static	GPa	185	215
Weibull's modulus	-	> 15	> 20	
Poisson ratio	-	0.3	0.32	
Fracture toughness K_{Ic}	SEVNB	MPa*m ^{0.5}	6.3	8.7
Max. operating temperature	°C	900	900	
Specific heat	20 °C	J/(kg*K)	400	490
Thermal conductivity	20 °C	W/(m*K)	3	3.75
	500 °C		2.3	-
	900 °C		2	-
Thermal expansion coefficient	20 - 100 °C	10 ⁻⁶ /K	9.3	9.3
	20 - 500 °C		10.4	10.3
	20 - 900 °C		10.6	-
Specific electrical resistance	20 °C	Ω*cm	10 ¹⁰	10 ¹⁰
	900 °C		84	-
Typical colour	-	yellow	white	

The data indicated on this table are in line with the introductory German Industrial Standard DIN 60672-2 and relate to test specimens from which they were obtained. They are not unconditionally applicable to other forms of the same material. The data must be regarded as indicative only. All data refer to a temperature of 20 °C, unless otherwise specified. The material is extremely resistant to corrosion. We should be pleased to send you brochures about the corrosion resistance of oxide ceramics.

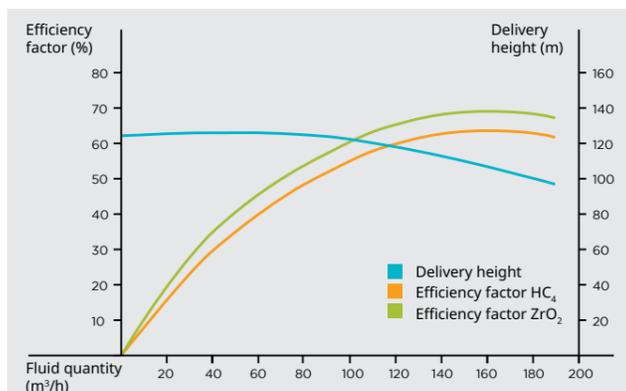
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Electric drives in industry and commerce consume almost two-fifths of all electricity in Germany. In these two sectors, their share of electricity consumption is even around 80%. The Federal Environment Agency, for example, calculates that the use of energy-efficient pumps alone could save around 5 bn kWh of electricity¹. The latest climate balance published by the Federal Environment Agency states that this would correspond to around 401 kt of CO₂ in 2019. Assuming an electricity price of 15 ct/kWh, the industries concerned could also reduce their energy costs by around EUR 750 m.

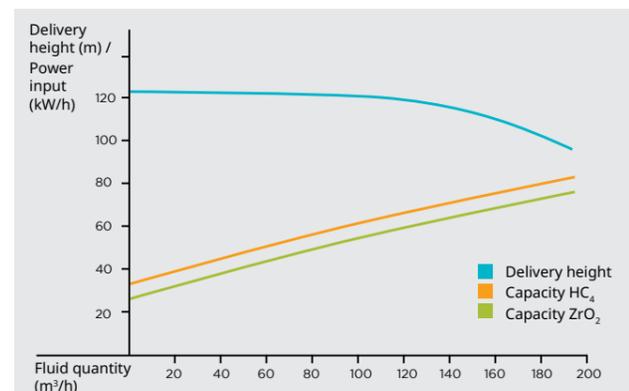
Against this background, magnetic drive pumps with metallic containment shells are increasingly coming into focus. The power loss generated in these systems has a negative effect on the efficiency of the pumps and causes a high proportion of the energy costs incurred.

Unlike metallic containment shells, ceramic containment shells are not capable of being magnetized. Eddy currents that reduce performance are prevented and energy efficiency is significantly improved. It is therefore possible to reduce the drive power of a pump by up to 15%.

¹ Source: <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/klima-energie/energiesparen/energiesparen-in-industriegewerbe#energieeinsparpotenziale>



Comparison of efficiency ceramics / steel;
Source: Klaus Union



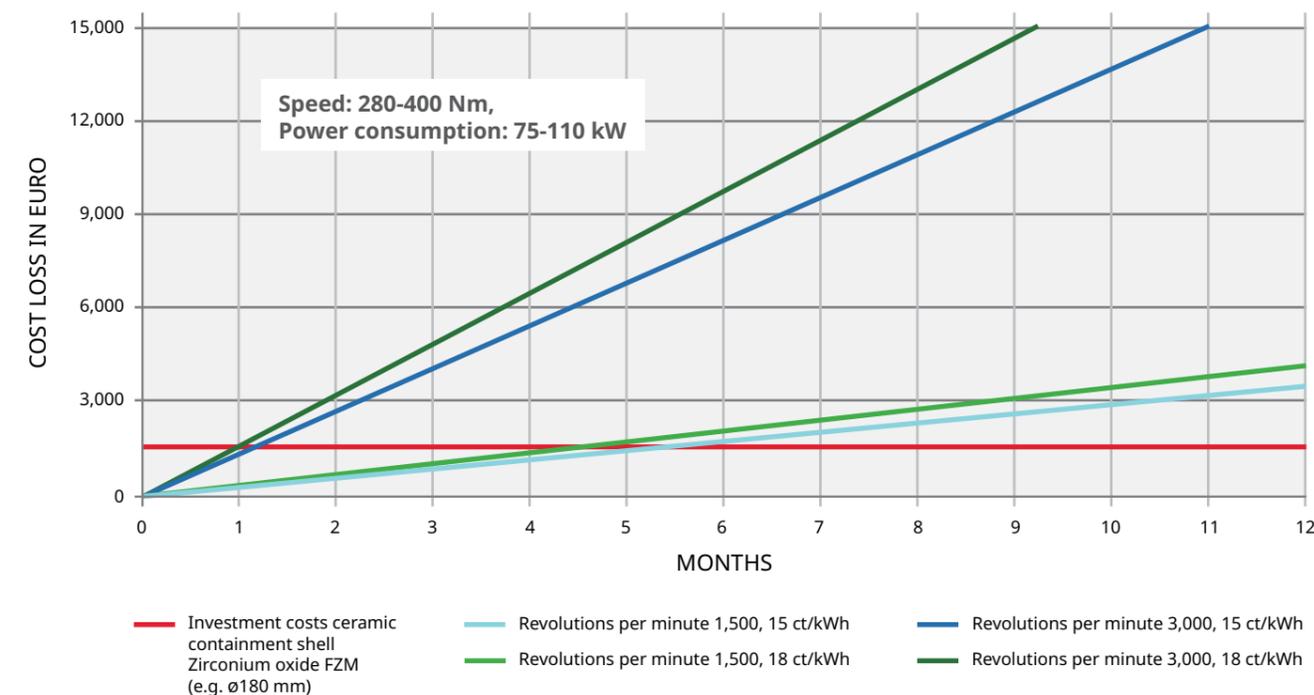
Comparison of power input ceramics / steel;
Source: Klaus Union

Magnetic coupling with metal containment shell

Revolutions per minute [rpm]	1,500	3,000
Power loss [kWh]	20,000	100,000
Cost loss at 12 ct/kWh [Euro]	2,600	13,000
Cost loss at 15 ct/kWh [Euro]	3,300	16,000
Cost loss at 18 ct/kWh [Euro]	4,000	20,000
Cost loss at 3 ct/kWh [Euro]	650	3,300
CO ₂ reduction [kg]	13,400	68,000

Assumptions: 8,000 operation hours per year, speed with 280-400 Nm, power consumption with 75-110 kW

Costs due to eddy current loss with metallic containment shells



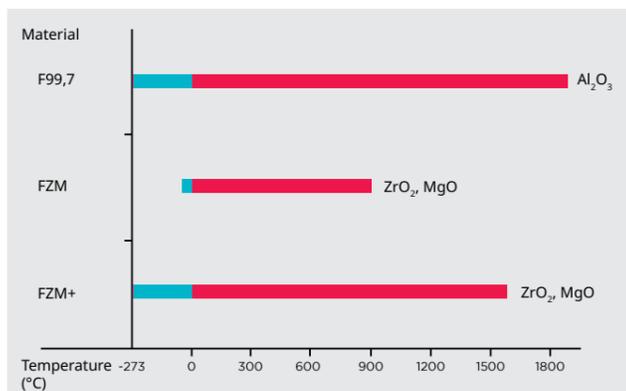
Excellent materials containing corrosion

CONCEIVED FOR AGGRESSIVE PUMPING MEDIA

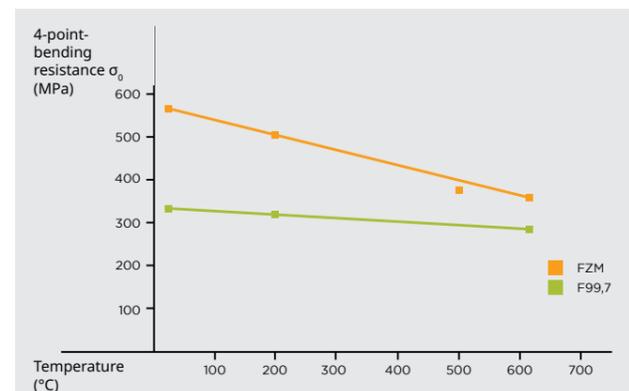
Containment shell made of zirconia are used for pumping widely varying and – in particular – very aggressive media.

These can be, e.g. heat transfer oils that are pumped up to temperatures of 350 °C or heavy oils that are pumped up to 160 °C. Other chemicals such as methanol, acrylamide, propane, ethylene oxide, nitric acid, phenol, etc. are pumped at temperatures between -30 °C and 250 °C.

To protect the ceramic material against the extremely aggressive hydrofluoric acid (HF) the inner surface of the containment shell may be coated with a chemically resistant and pore-free lining.



Operating temperature of oxide ceramic materials applied in oxidizing atmosphere



Bending resistance in relation to temperature

CORROSION RESISTANCE LIST

Agent	Chemical formula	Concentration (%)	Temperature (°C)	F99.7	FZM / FZM+
Methanol	CH ₃ OH	all	Rt	A	A
Phenol	C ₆ H ₅ OH	pure	Rt	A	A
Nitric acid	HNO ₃	7	Rt	A	A
Hydrochloric acid	HCl	0.5	Rt	A	A
Sulfuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄	2	Rt	A	A

Excerpt. Full list available on our website.

A resistant
Rt room temperature

EXPLOSION PROOFNESS

Directive 94/9/EC on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX) does not provide for any limitation for integrating ceramic containment shells into any Group II Category 2 equipment for application in Zone 1.



In collaboration with the National Metrology Institute of Germany (Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt) in Braunschweig extensive measurements were conducted to determine the antistatic discharge capability as per IEC 60093 and IEC 60167. Eventually, it was established that only an additional external coating could considerably underrun the limits for surface resistivity and discharge resistance ($RA < 10^6 \Omega$).

Hence, a modified ceramic containment shell can be operated in contact with all inflammable media and in any explosive atmosphere.

Diversion of electrostatic charges through coating



COATING EXAMPLE

Properties	Unit	Specific value
Coating thickness	μm	approx. 3
Service temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	< 450
Micro hardness	HV 0.05	$2,300 \pm 400$
Density	g/cm^3	5.2
Thermal conductivity	$\text{Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$	30
Electrical resistance	$\mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$	25
Colour	-	gold

KYOCERA FINECERAMICS SOLUTIONS GMBH

THIS IS US. INNOVATION IN CERAMICS.

ELEVATOR MESSAGE

"Our extensive experience in high-performance ceramics and our alliance with Kyocera as a leading global technology group grant us access to innovation and resources that allow us to realize ambitious projects and take the lead for the future. We share our knowledge, and bring it together to create something new that goes beyond our company, beyond different industries and countries. As a team. Together with our customers."

Armin Kayser, General Manager of KYOCERA Fineceramics Solutions GmbH

KYOCERA Fineceramics Solutions GmbH - Summary

Location: Mannheim, metropolitan Rhein-Neckar region
Founding year: 2019 - Spin-off from FRIATEC GmbH
Employees: approx. 300 incl. approx. 30 trainees and apprentices
Subsidiaries: KYOCERA Fineceramics Nordics AB (sales office for Northern Europe)

We look back on a long tradition in the manufacturing of ceramic products: Founded in Mannheim in 1863 as a brickyard known as "Deutsche Steinzeug", and later as "Friedrichsfeld GmbH", from 1993, the ceramics department continued its successful development under the brand FRIATEC GmbH. Since September 2019 we have been part of Kyocera Group, a leading global ceramics and technology company.

Kyocera companies benefit from the group's cross-department way of thinking and working. Because innovation and real milestones can only be achieved together. This is what we believe.

We are a provider of innovative solutions for numerous industries: system components for high-tech applications in electrical and sensor technology, mechanical engineering, analysis technology, medical and semiconductor technology, as well as laboratory technology.

We possess internationally recognized know-how in the field of high-performance ceramics, especially for ceramic-to-metal assemblies. Our products are characterized by high quality, precision, and durability. Our production and development location in Central Europe and our customized supply-chain solutions make us extremely agile and ensure maximum reliability for our customers.

We see ourselves as a partner in the development of high-performance ceramics solutions that provide added value for our customers and ensure their technological advantage in their respective markets. Our focus today is on where we want to be tomorrow – together. We develop sustainable solutions that meet the demands of the future, supported by an experienced team of 50 highly qualified and quality-oriented engineers, scientists, technology experts, and masters.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



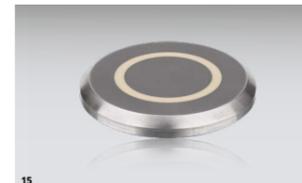
HIGH TEMPERATURE TECHNOLOGY



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



SENSOR AND MEASURING TECHNOLOGY



01. UHV vacuum chamber
 02. Special insulation tube for research institutes
 03. Feedthroughs with ISO-KF flange
 04. High-voltage feedthrough

05. Rectangular tubes
 06. Multi-bore tubes
 07. Crucibles, boats and annealing
 08. Boxes

09. Forming tools used in body construction
 10. Dosing unit used in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry
 11. Containment shells for the pump industry
 12. Grinding tools used in metal processing

13. Pressure sensor for aerospace
 14. Flow meters
 15. Humidity sensor
 16. Oxygen sensor



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