

Vacuum bagging of wet laid composites



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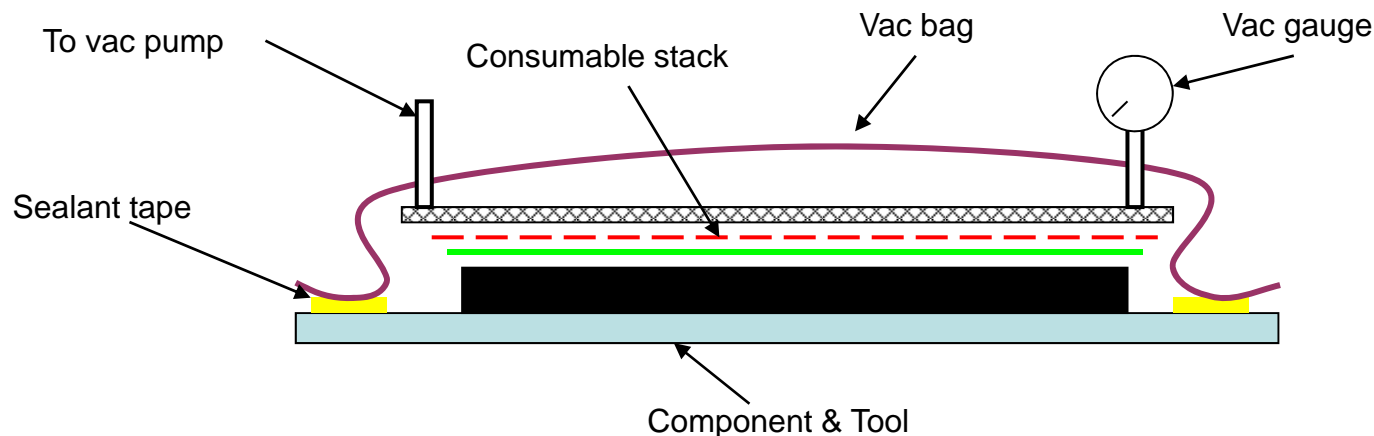
Typical applications

- Large & one off components
- Difficult tooling geometry (undercuts etc)
- De-bulking
- Bonding operations



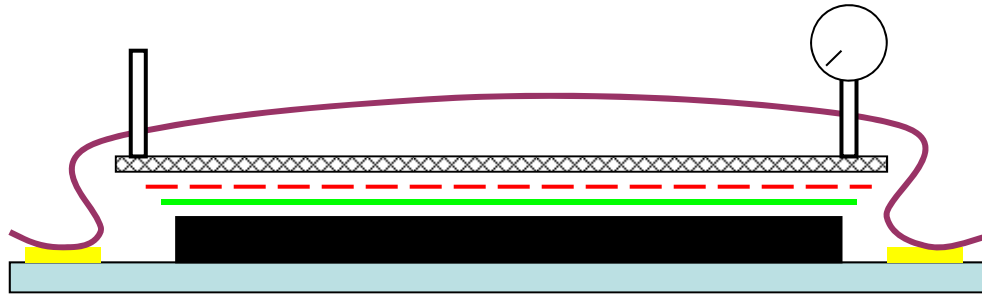
Process overview

- Application of a vacuum bag and associated consumables to aid with component consolidation
- How does it work?
 - Bag is sealed around the tool periphery to create an impermeable membrane
 - Air is extracted from the bag
 - The pressure differential provides 14psi (29”Hg) of consolidating pressure acting all over the component surface
 - Component is allowed to cure under the vacuum bag

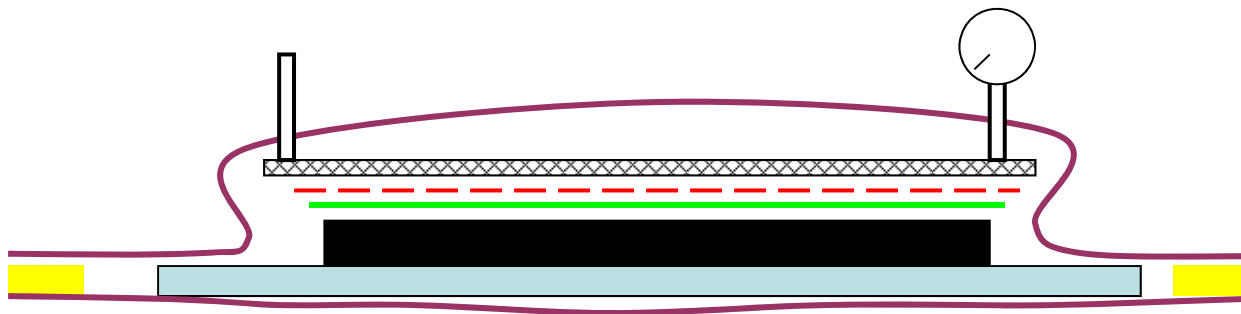


Process overview

1. **Surface bagging**; tape is sealed onto the tool flange. Tool must be vacuum integral



2. **Envelope bagging**; bag encapsulates the whole tool & seals to itself. Easier than surface bagging but relies upon lightweight manageable tooling



Pros & Cons

■ Advantages

- Even resin distribution throughout the laminate
- Higher fibre content compared with standard wet lay up, due to bleed out of excess resin
- Reduced void content
- Reduction in dangerous volatile gases given off during cure

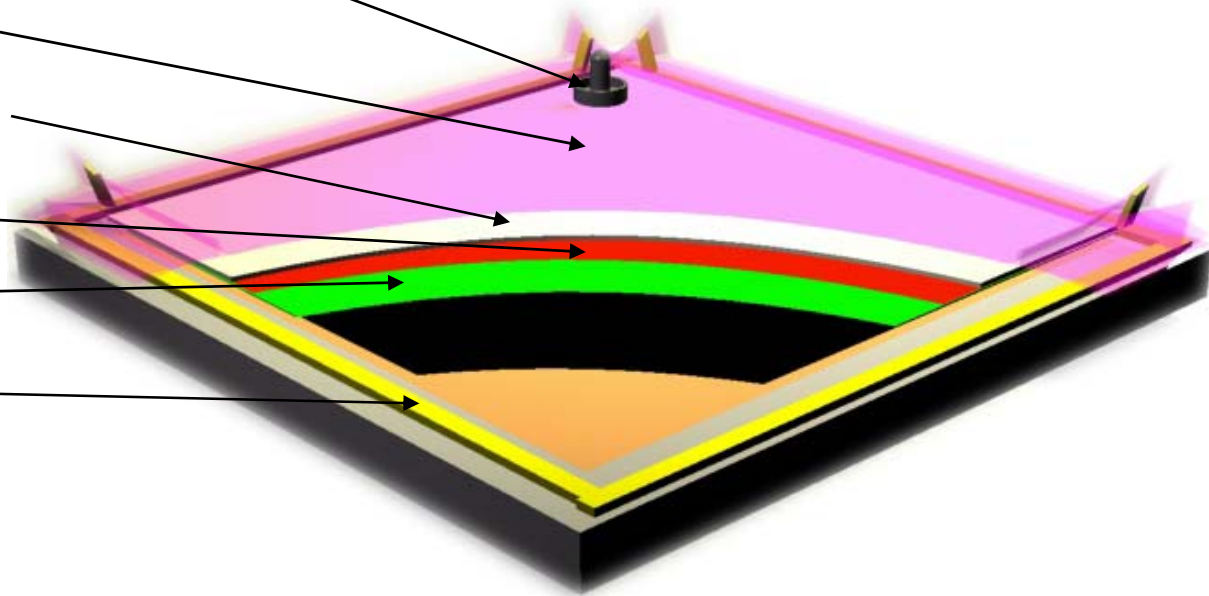
■ Disadvantages

- Additional cost
- Extra process
- New skill
- Increased waste
- Labour intensive
- Requires good quality tooling



Consumables

- Vacuum Breach Units (VBU's)
- Vacuum bagging film
- Breather/Bleeder fabric
- Release film
- Peel ply
- Sealant tape
- Flash tape



Consumables

■ Sealant tape

- Butyl rubber adhesive tape
- Supplied with protective backing paper
- Suitable for use up to 90°C
- Single use product

- Should be applied to a clean, undamaged tool flange
- Do not remove backing paper until ready to seal the bag
- Bagging film can be snapped off the sealant tape to allow repositioning of film
- Can be used to seal leaks
- Can also be used to make small intensifiers when wrapped in non-perforated release film



Consumables

- Flash tape
 - Polyester adhesive tape
 - Used to reduce resin bleed from the laminate edge
 - Has limited release characteristics, do not use underneath the laminate
 - Resistant to resin attack
 - Used to secure consumables



Consumables

- Peel ply
 - Woven nylon/polyester fabrics
 - Coloured to stand out against the laminate surface
 - Single use product
 - Used to key the laminate surface in preparation for painting / secondary bonding
 - Apply in direct contact with laminate surface
 - Allow excess material at edges to aid removal
 - Can be overlapped



Consumables

■ Release film

- Blended films to promote good release characteristics
- Available in solid & porous formats to control resin bleed

- Used to provide a release layer between the component and breather fabric
- Can be used in direct contact with the laminate surface, or in conjunction with a peel ply
- Care needs to be taken when applying into female corners to prevent bridging
- Can be “scrunched” and “pleated” to aid conformity



Consumables

■ Breather/Bleeder fabric

- Non-woven Polyester fabric
- Conforms well to component geometry
- Single use product

- Allows air & volatiles to be extracted from the vacuum bag & laminate
- Absorbs excess resin from the laminate
- Care must be taken when applying into female corners to prevent bridging
- Must be applied all over the laminate surface
- Must be separated from the laminate with suitable release film/peel ply



Consumables

- Vacuum bagging film
 - Nylon based multilayer films for vacuum integrity & good resistance to resin attack
 - Moisture sensitive
 - Cannot be re-used

 - Should be applied with plenty of excess material to easily conform to the component geometry without stressing the bag
 - Pleats are required anywhere there's a change in component geometry
 - Must be separated from the laminate with suitable release film/peel ply



Consumables

- Vacuum Breach Units (VBU's)
 - 2 part self cutting VBU
 - 50mm (2") base plate
 - Aluminium base, steel cutting unit
 - Silicone rubber gasket
 - Non-return quick release brass plug
- **MUST BE APPLIED OFF PART**
- Generally 1 VBU per sqm of component required



Common problems

- Resin rich areas
 - Not enough resin bleed
 - Inadequate vacuum
 - Breather/bleeder not applied correctly
 - Wrong release film
- Vacuum loss
 - Poorly secured vacuum fittings
 - Damaged mould
 - Incorrectly applied sealant tape
 - Leak paths, folded film, stray fibres etc breaching the seal
 - Damaged bagging film

Common problems

- Bridging
 - Pleats / tucks not large enough or located correctly
 - Peel ply, release film & breather not applied correctly
 - If problem persists, an intensifier can be used to reduce the problem
 - Film not manipulated correctly
- Pinching
 - Pleats / tucks not large enough or located correctly
 - Not enough bagging film used
 - Film not manipulated correctly
- Dry laminate
 - Lack of debulk
 - Incorrect vacuum level
 - Excess resin bleed



Frequently asked questions

- Why does the bagging film appear to have pin holes in?
- Does the peel ply colour the laminate?
- Do I need breather on the underside of a tool when envelope bagging?
- Will the cut out piece of film from the VBU be sucked into my vacuum pump & damage it?
- Are the products reusable?
- How can I bleed more resin out?
- Why can't I just use a cheap polythene bag?

