

## Materials Needed:

- Computer with internet access
- Science notebook or digital document
- Pen or pencil
- Access to online videos demonstrating various welding processes (ensure safety precautions are shown)
- (Optional, Adult Supervision REQUIRED) Safety Glasses, Welding Helmet, Protective Clothing if observing live welding
- (Optional, Adult Supervision REQUIRED) Samples of welded metal (if available for safe observation)

## Introduction: The Spark of Chemistry!

Welding looks like pure fire and force, right? But underneath the sparks and molten metal, it's a fascinating dance of chemistry! Today, we'll explore the invisible chemical reactions that make it possible to fuse pieces of metal into one strong structure. Understanding this chemistry is key to mastering the art and science of welding.

### Part 1: Metal's Enemy - Oxidation

Metals, especially when heated, LOVE to react with oxygen in the air. This is called oxidation (think rust!). In welding, oxidation is a major problem because oxides are brittle and weaken the weld joint. The intense heat of welding massively speeds up this reaction.

**Key Concept:** Oxidation is the loss of electrons. Reduction is the gain of electrons. These always happen together in what's called a **Redox Reaction**.

Metal + Oxygen → Metal Oxide (e.g.,  $2\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{FeO}$ )

### Part 2: The Protectors - Shielding Gases & Flux

How do welders fight off oxidation? They shield the weld pool from the surrounding air!

- **Shielding Gases:** Inert gases like Argon (Ar) or semi-inert gases like Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) are used in processes like MIG (GMAW) and TIG (GTAW). These gases are pumped over the weld area, physically pushing the oxygen-rich air away. They are 'inert' because they don't easily react with the molten metal. CO<sub>2</sub> is 'semi-inert' as it can slightly react at high temperatures, which can be beneficial in some steel welding scenarios.
- **Flux:** Used in Stick welding (SMAW) and Flux-Cored Arc Welding (FCAW). Flux is a mixture of chemicals coating the electrode (stick) or inside the wire. When heated, it melts and does several jobs chemically:
  - Releases shielding gases (like CO<sub>2</sub>) as it burns.
  - Contains 'scavengers' that react with impurities (including oxides) in the molten metal.
  - Forms a protective layer called 'slag' over the cooling weld, shielding it further. Slag must be chipped off after welding.

### Part 3: What Happens to the Metal?

Welding isn't just melting metal; it's changing its chemistry and structure.

- **Alloying:** Sometimes, elements from the filler wire or flux are intentionally mixed into the

weld pool to change its properties (e.g., adding chromium for corrosion resistance).

- **Heat Affected Zone (HAZ):** The metal right next to the weld doesn't melt, but it gets very hot. This heat changes its crystal structure (metallurgy), potentially making it harder or softer, more brittle or more ductile, depending on the metal and how quickly it cools.

## Activity: Research & Compare

Watch videos demonstrating MIG, TIG, and Stick welding. Pay close attention to:

1. How is the weld shielded in each process? (Gas cylinder? Flux coating?)
2. Can you see slag forming in Stick welding?
3. Research: What are common shielding gas mixtures for MIG welding different metals (like steel vs. aluminum)? What chemicals are typically found in SMAW flux?

Write down your observations and research findings in your notebook.

## Safety First: Chemical Hazards

Welding doesn't just involve heat and light hazards. The fumes produced contain vaporized metal and flux compounds, which can be harmful to breathe. Proper ventilation and respiratory protection are crucial chemical safety measures for any welder.

## Conclusion: More Than Just Melting

As you can see, welding is deeply rooted in chemistry! From preventing unwanted reactions like oxidation to carefully controlling the composition of the final fused metal, understanding these chemical principles helps explain why different welding processes exist and how to achieve strong, reliable welds. Keep these concepts in mind as you continue to learn about welding!