

Casting

Introduction

History

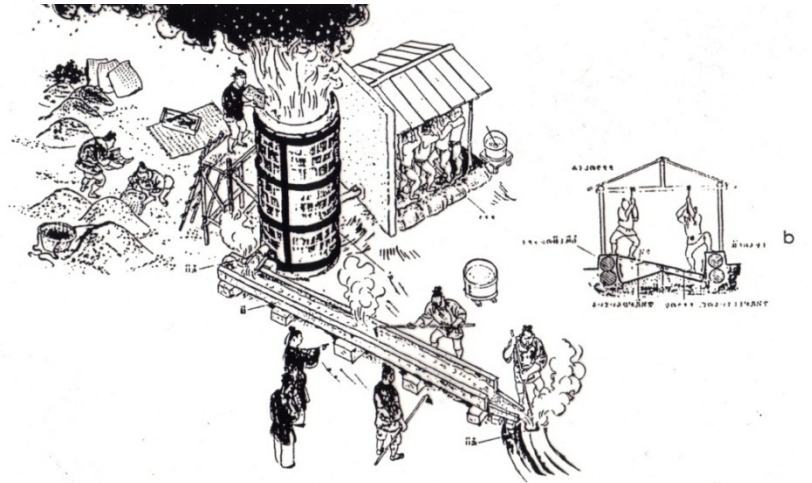
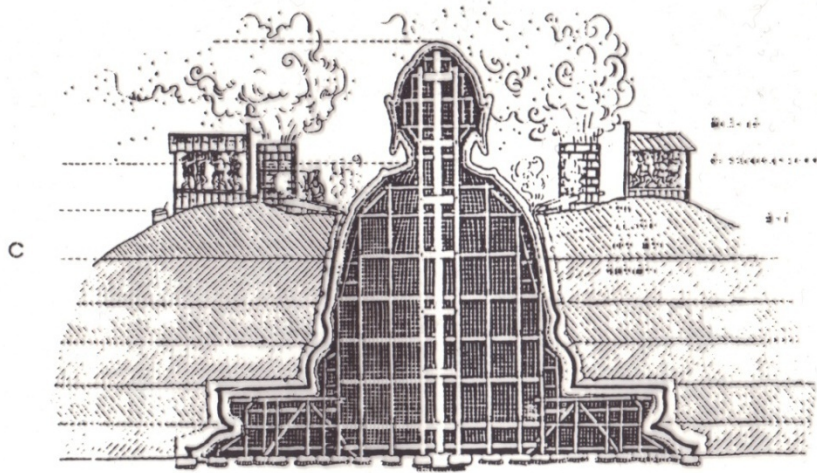
- 5000 BC Cast gold (middle east)
 - 4000 BC Cast copper (Shaan'xi, China)
 - 3000 BC Cast bronze in India and Mesopotamia
 - 2700 BC Copper Age in Europe
 - **1800 BC Bronze Age in Europe**
 - **500 BC Cast iron (China)**
 - 475 BC Tempering (China)
 - **1390 Cast iron (Europe)**
 - 1630 First temper patent in England
 - 1845 Cast steel (J.Mayer, J.C. Fischer)
 - 1894 First aluminum alloy
 - 1909 First magnesium alloy
 - **1942 Spheroidal graphite iron**
 - 1950 Cast titanium
-

Great Buddha at Kamakura, Japan

- High-lead tin bronze
- 13.35 m high
- 140 tons
- Start ca. 700 AD



The ancient way

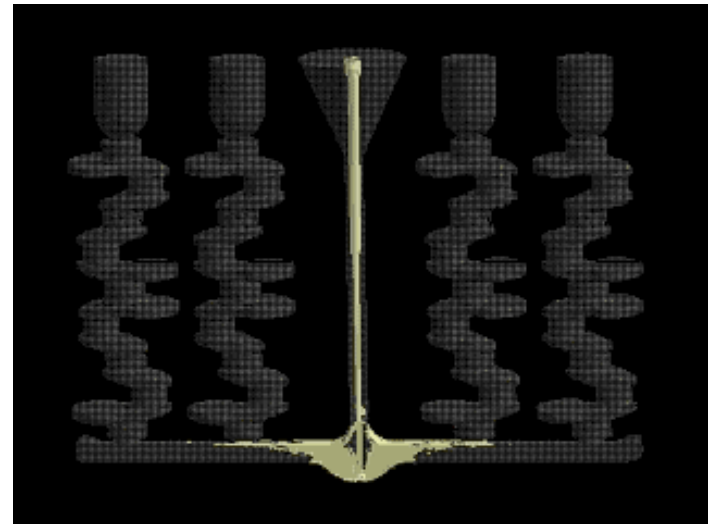


Nowadays

- Metallurgy and automation



- 3D CAD modelling, simulation and 3D-printing



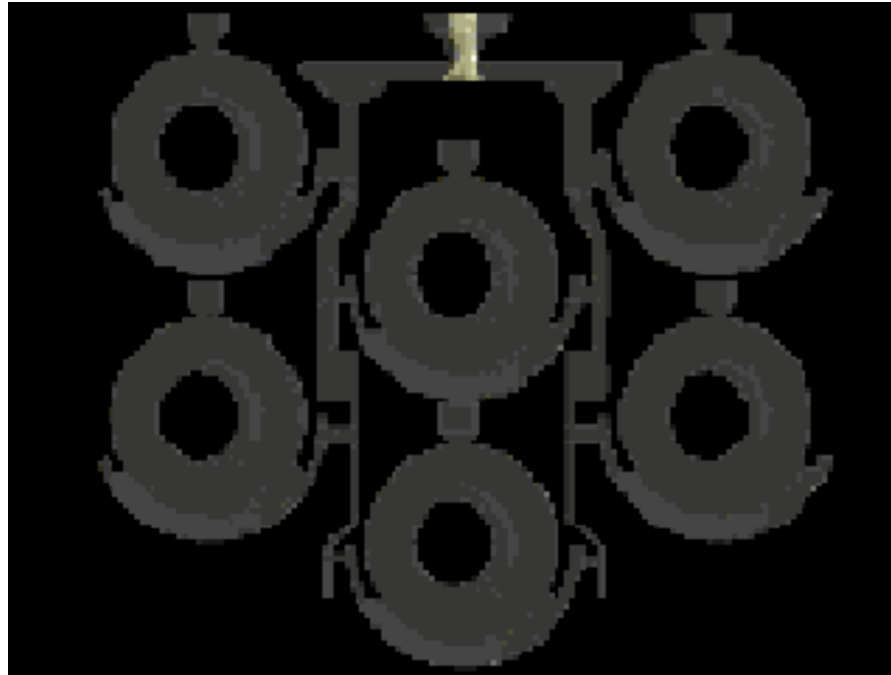
World Casting Production

	Finland [t]	China [t]	Worldwide [t]
GJL	46,780	13,928,086	42,539,286
GJS	67,250	6,843,019	21,685,421
Steel	19,816	3,811,210	9,938,806
Copper	4,328	470,189	1,485,341
Aluminum	11,743	2,310,350	12,278,534
Other
Total	150,412	28,094,168	91,368,121

Casting

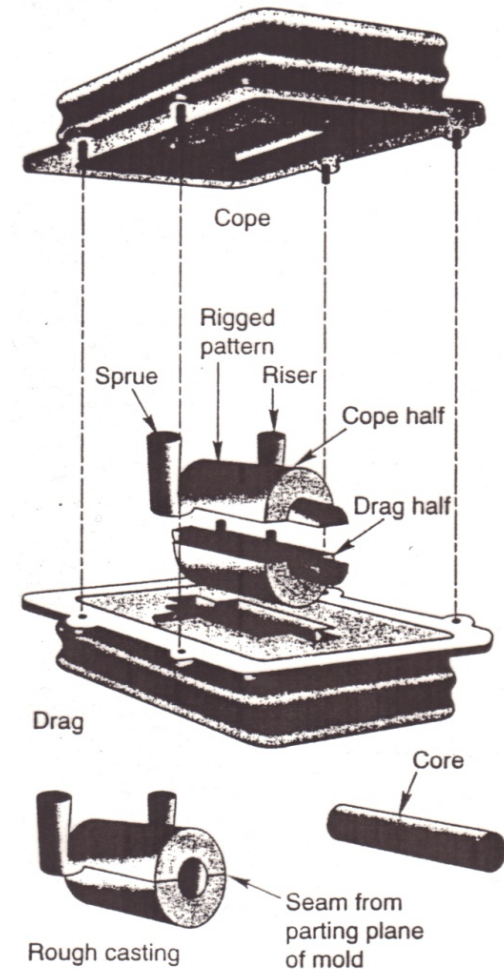
- Fluid metal poured into a mold and solidified by cooling

Casting six cover plates (Gravity casting)



Sand casting

- Most common casting method
- Pattern
 - Form cavity in the moulding sand
- Cores
 - Hollows inside the cast part
- Gating system
 - For uniform flow of the metal
 - Risers prevent cavities due to shrinkage
 - Gas while casting can leak



Principles of sand molding.













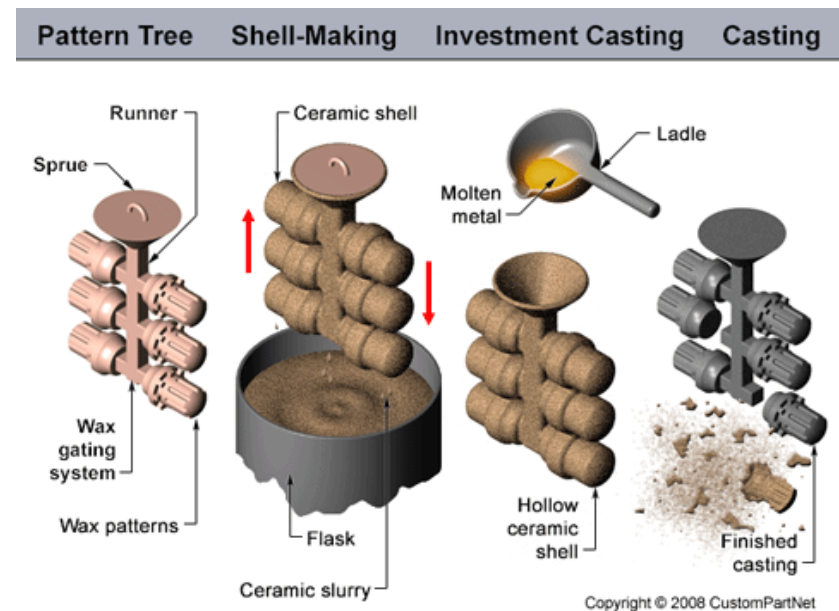






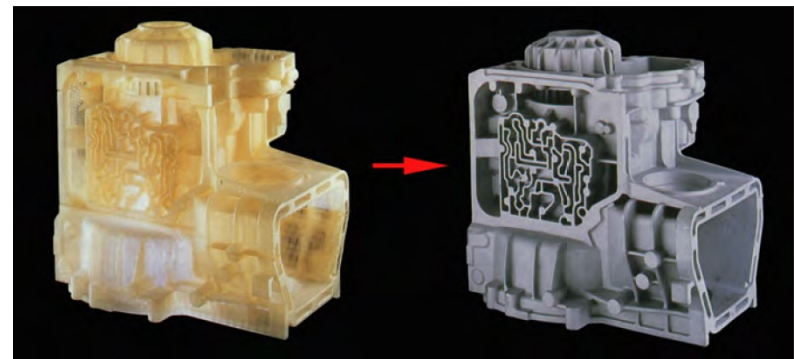
Investment casting

- Pattern Tree
 - Wax patterns
 - Connected at a gating system
- Shell
 - Ceramic slurry
 - Sand and fireclay
 - Drying
- Melting of the wax
- Casting
- Breaking of the ceramic shell



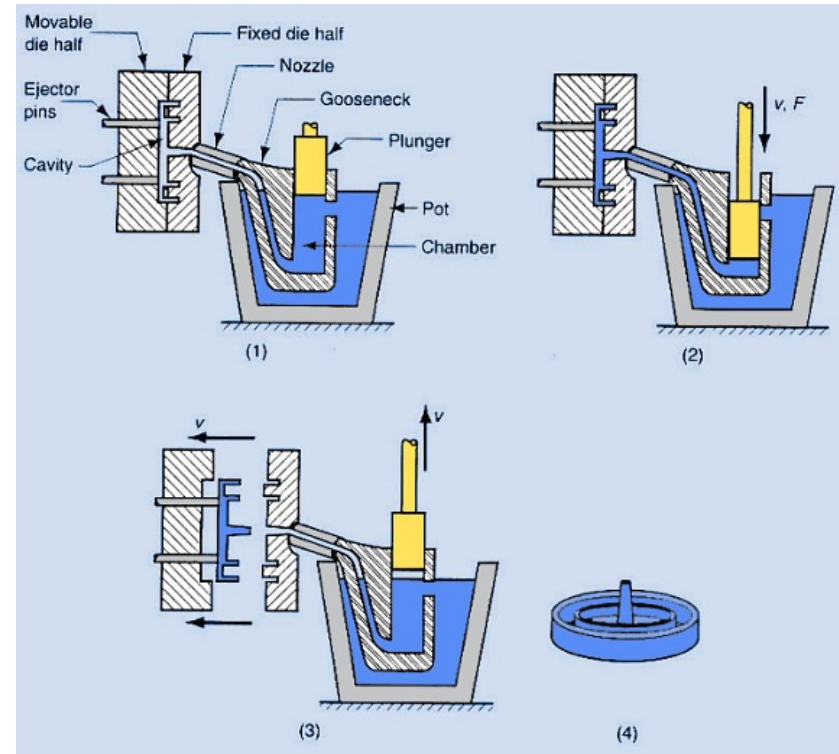
Investment casting

- Complex shapes
- Details
- Accurate casting
 - Little machining needed
- Very good surface
- CAD-Models directly usable
 - Advanced Manufacturing, 3D-printing



Die casting (hot chamber)

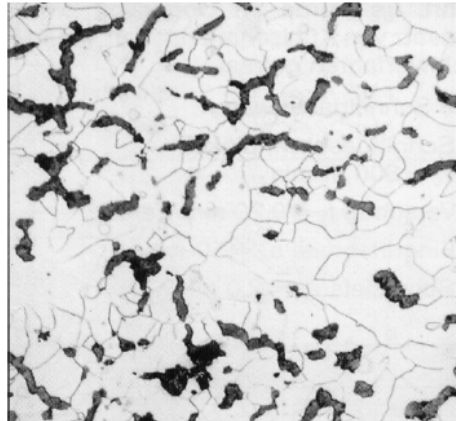
- Permanent mould
 - 200-400 shots per hour
- Injection by plunger through a gooseneck
- Static pressure until the material solidifies
 - 70 – 350 bar



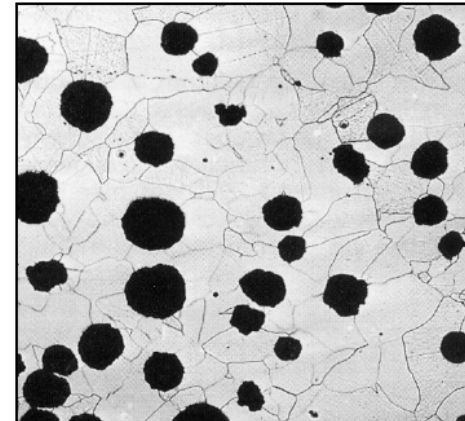
Grey cast iron - Overview



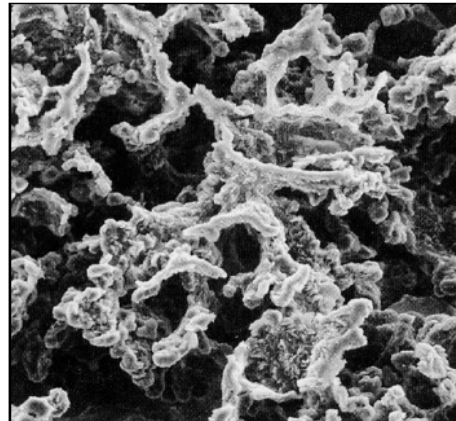
Un-etched photomicrograph



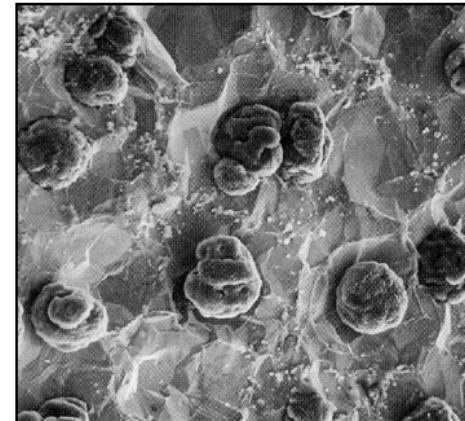
100 μm



SEM image



20 μm



Quelle: CLAAS GUSS

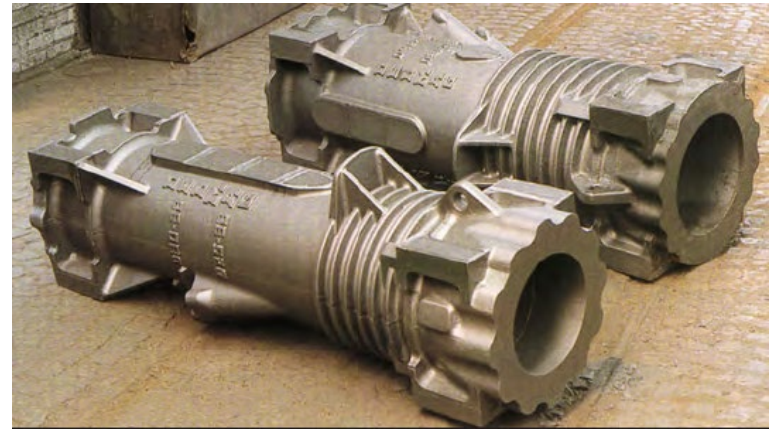
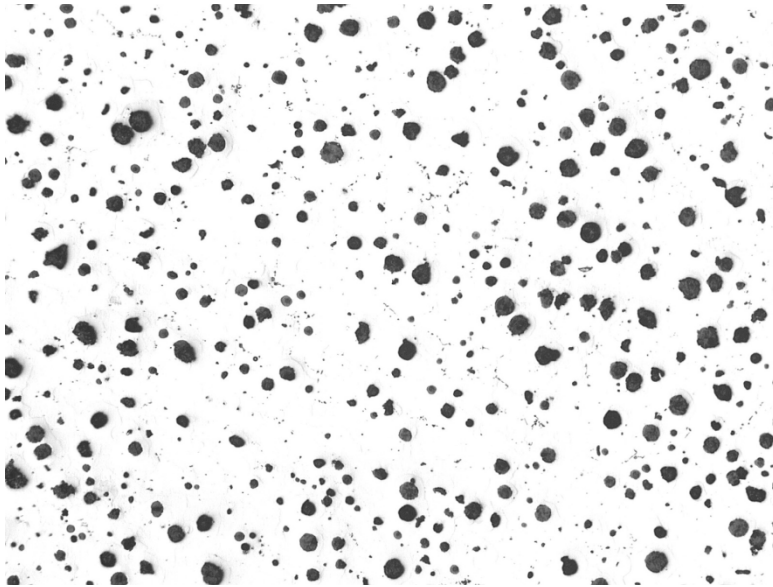
Lamellar graphite iron GJL

- Most common casting material
- Lamellar graphite
- $R_m \leq 400$ MPa
- Cylinder crankcase
 - High compressive strength
 - Very good damping capacity



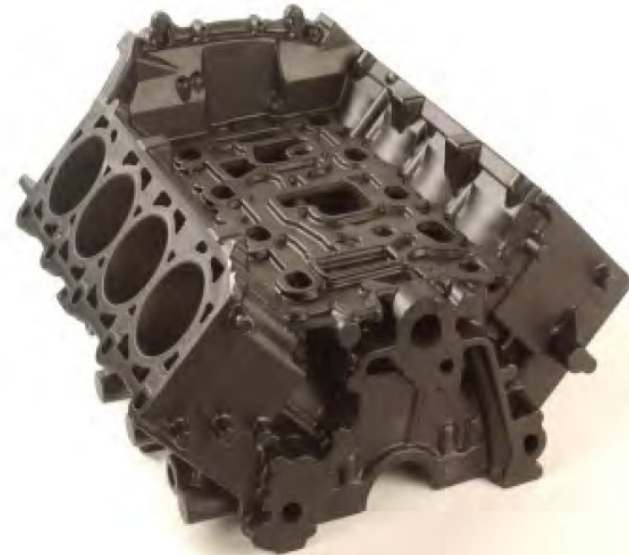
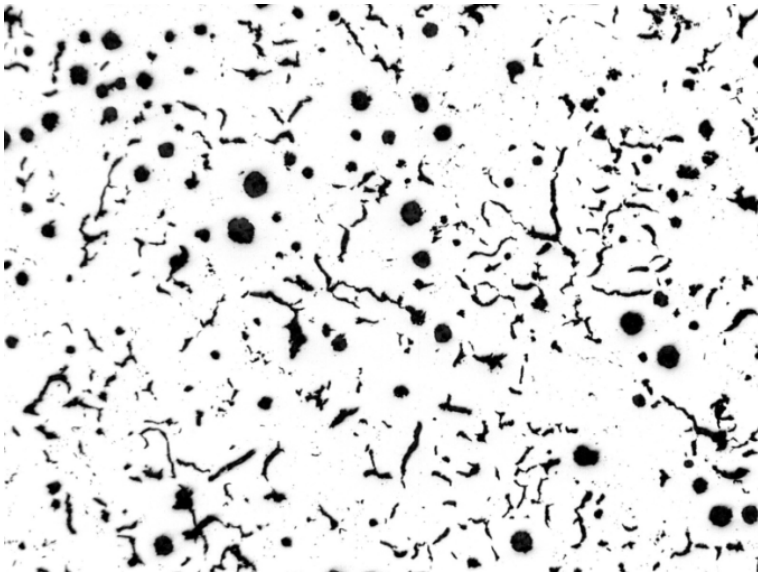
Spheroidal graphite iron GJS

- Spheroidal graphite
- $R_m \leq 800$ MPa
- Rear side of cylinder for diesel hammer
 - Ductile
 - Less notch-sensitive than GJL



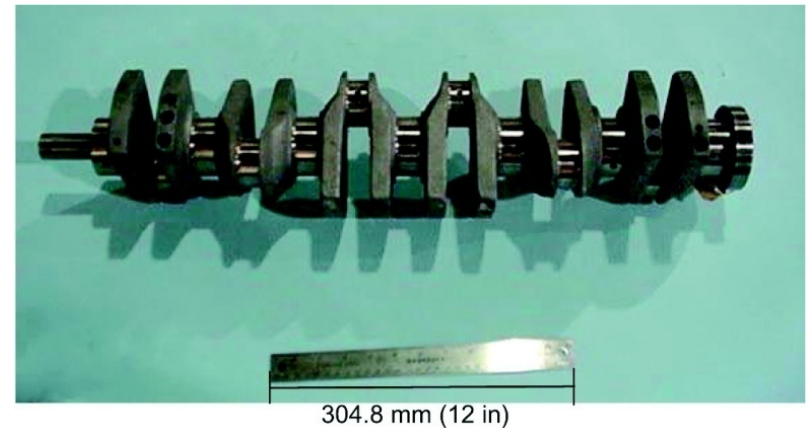
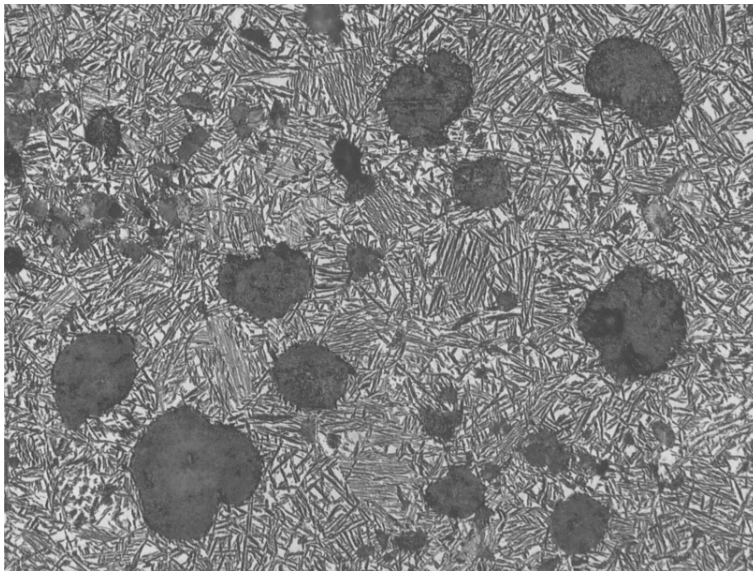
Vermicular graphite iron GJV

- Graphite as worms
- Properties between GJL and GJS
- $R_m \leq 600$ MPa
- V8-TDI engine block
 - More rigid and fatigue-resistant
 - Thinner walls and less weight



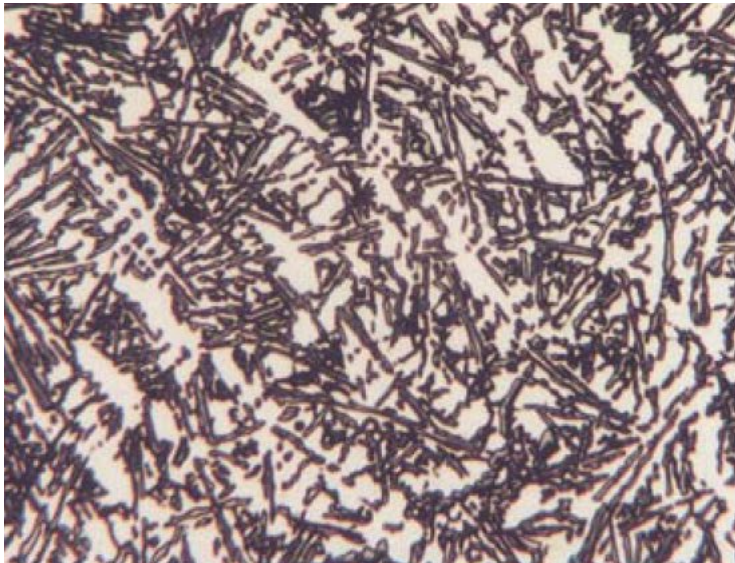
Austempered ductile iron ADI

- Multi-step heat treatment of GJS
- Bainitic-similar structure
- $R_m \leq 1400$ MPa
- TVR sportscar crankshaft
 - Steely characteristics



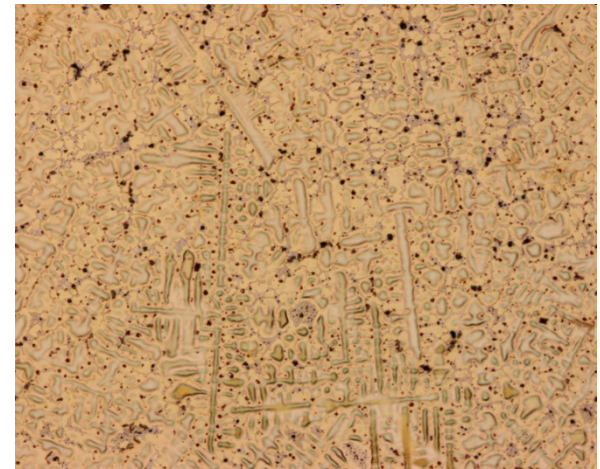
Aluminium alloy

- Aluminium-Silicon (4xxx)
 - Near eutectic (12% Si)
 - Low melting point (576°C)
 - Good fluidity
- BMW integral cross member
 - Good strength-weight ratio
 - Weldable without pre-treatment

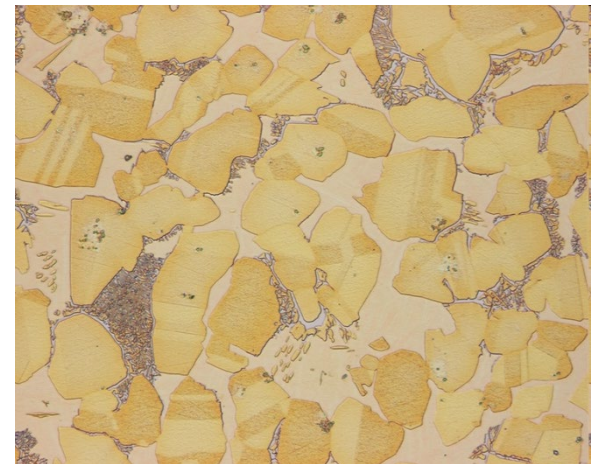


Copper alloy

- Properties
 - Corrosion resistance
 - Good bearing qualities
 - Attractive appearance
- Bronze
 - CuSn
- Brass
 - CuZn
- Red brass (gunmetal)
 - CuZnSn
- Aluminium bronze
 - CuAl



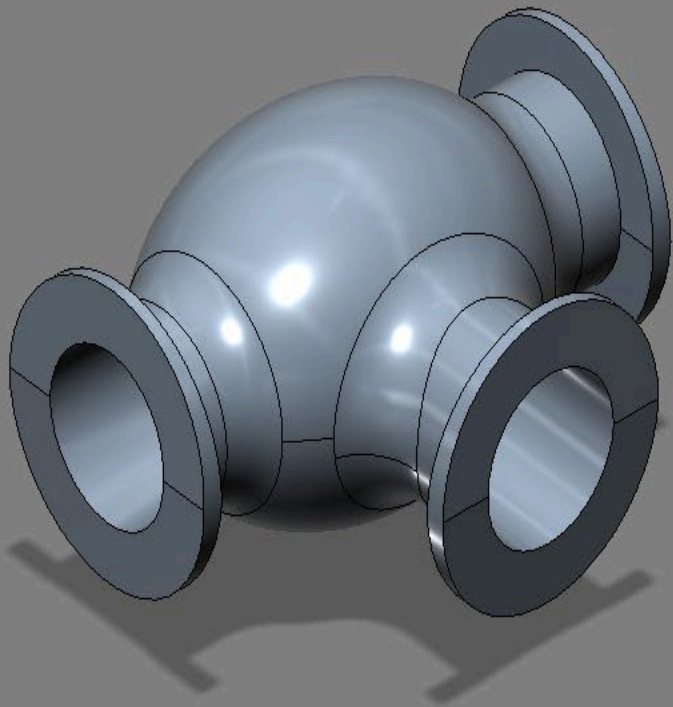
CuSn11 (50:1)



CuAl20 (500:1)

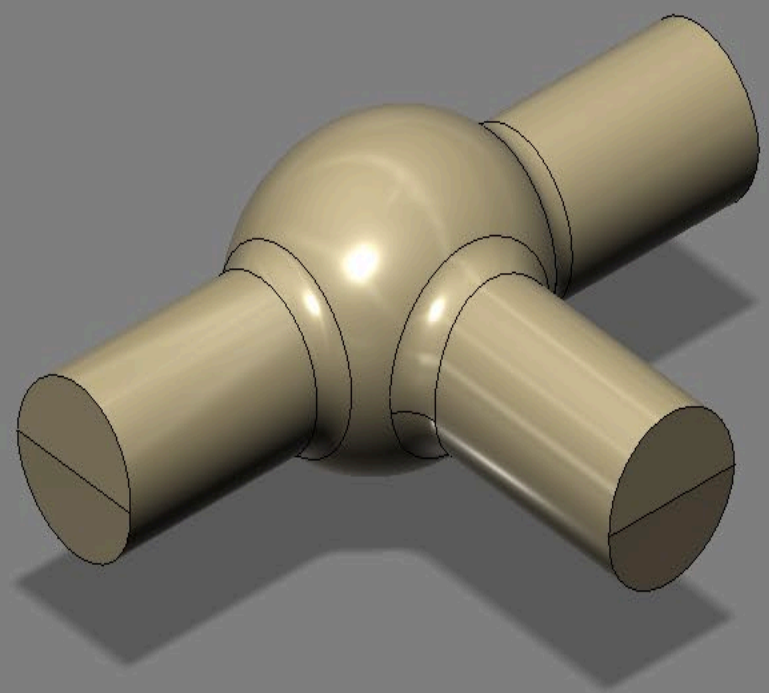


3D-model of a casting

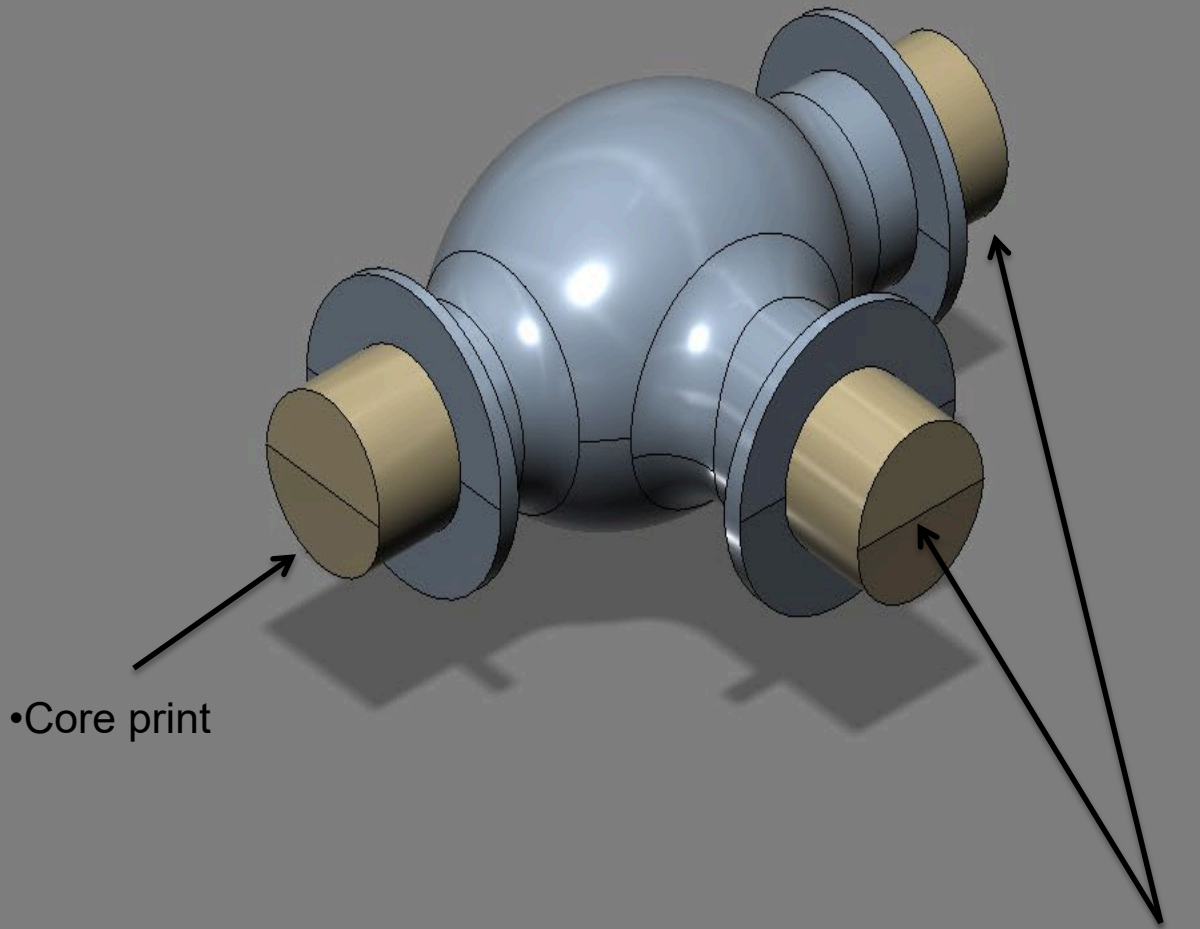




3D-model of the core



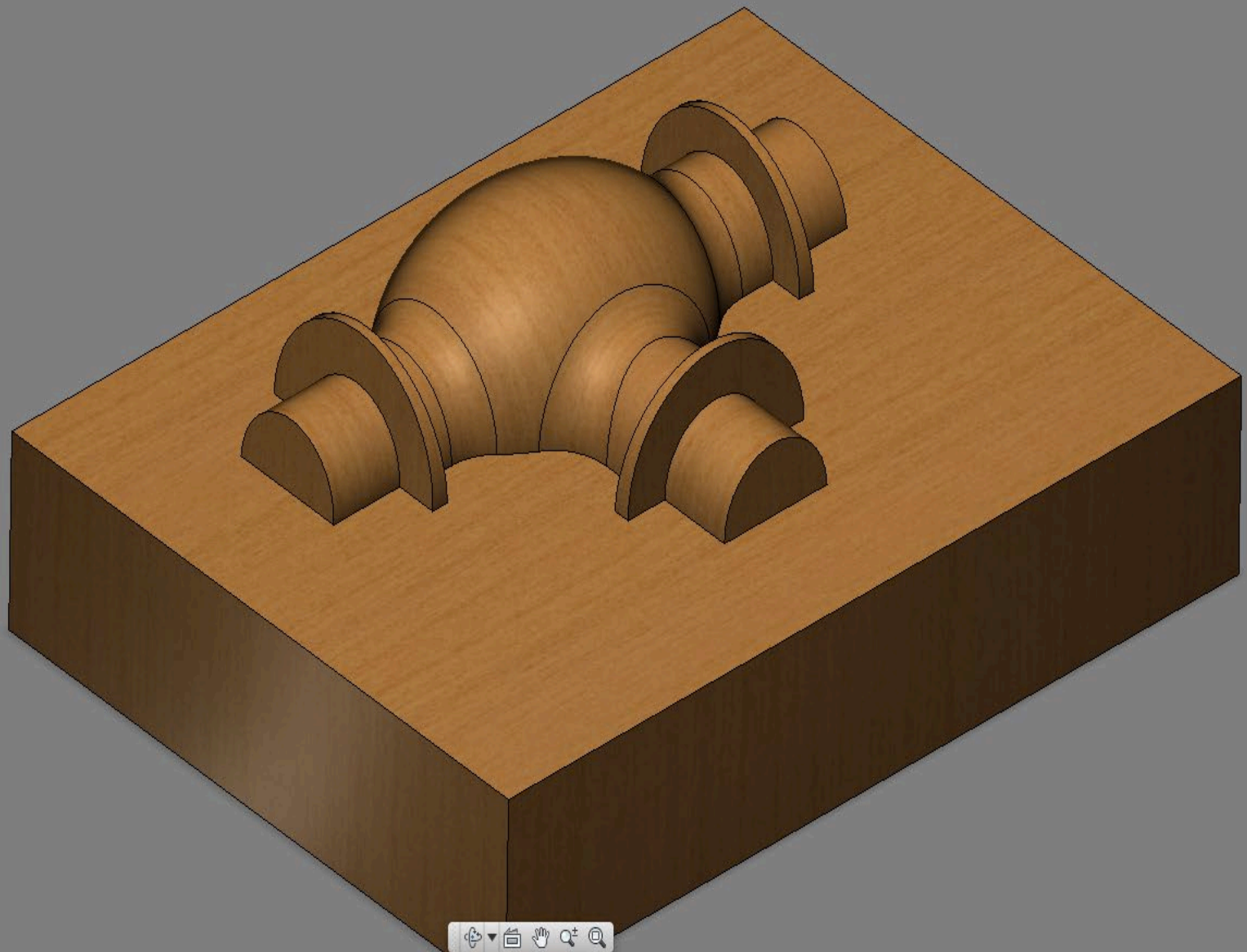
Core forms the inner shapes of the casting



•Core print

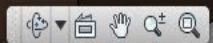
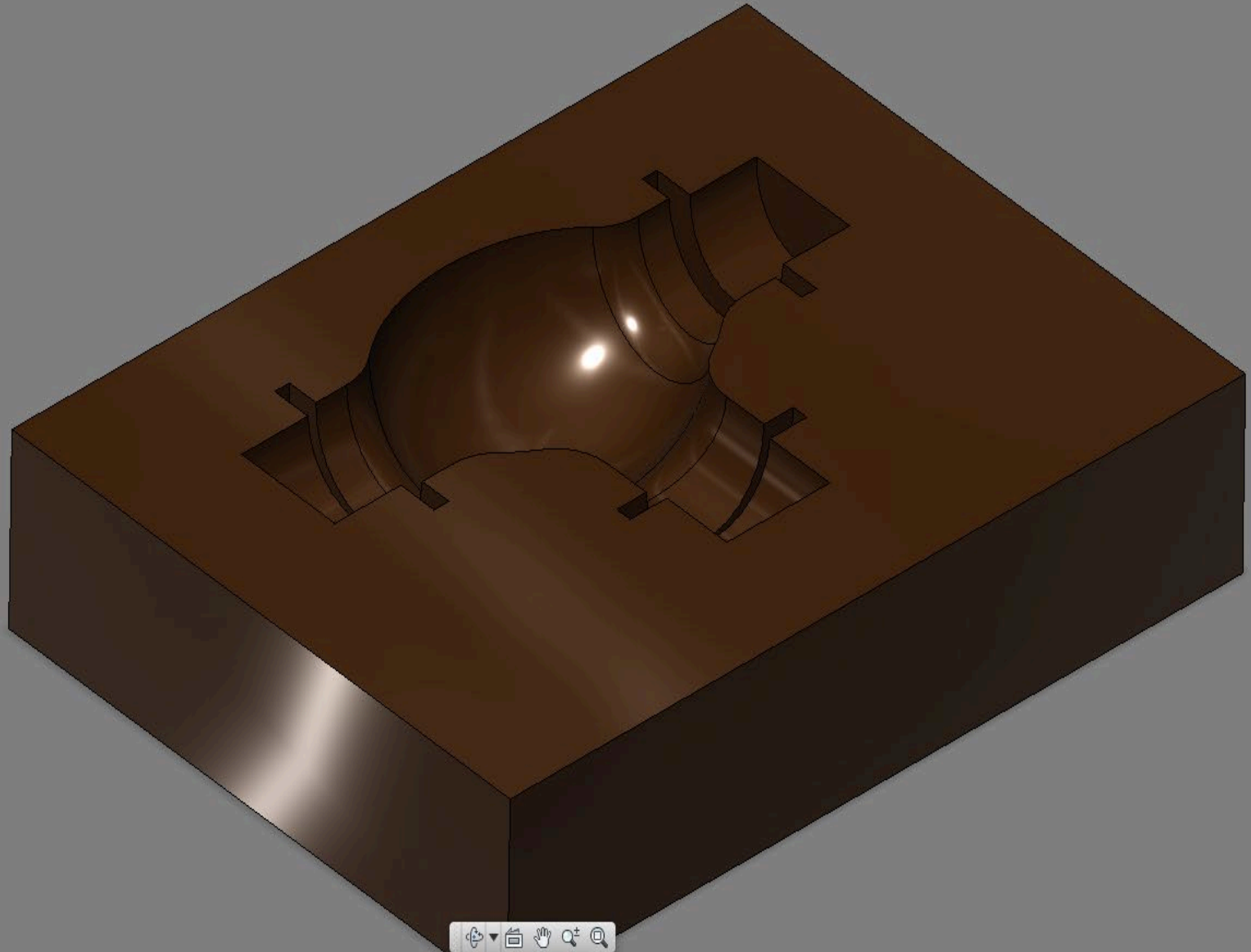
•Core prints help the core stay in place between the mold halves

Pattern = tool for moulding





Pattern shapes the cavity for the mould half



Core is placed in the mold and mold is closed

