



## WELCOME TO Adda 247

"There is nothing impossible to they who will try."

# **GATE 2024**







PRODUCTION

CASTING

LEC-05

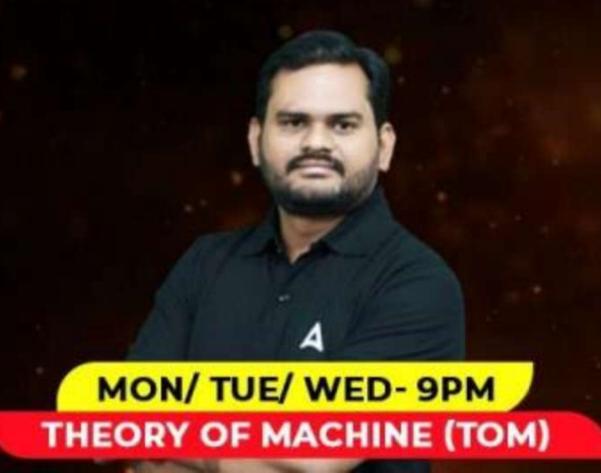
<u>Mechanical Engineering</u>

### **GATE 2024**





### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING





PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

### CASTING





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Introduction of Casting

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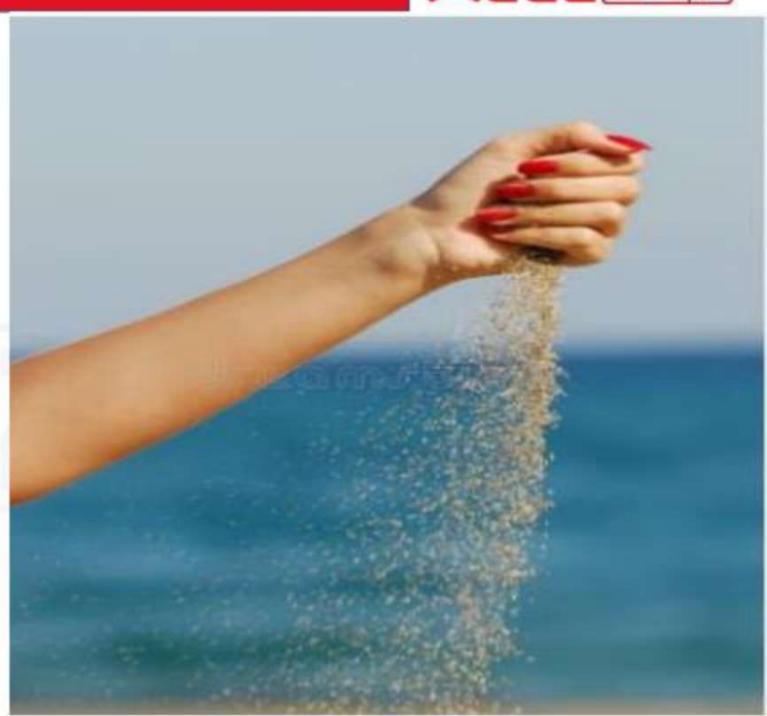




#### Flowability

Ability of the moulding sand to flow into all the corners of the mould box due to ramming force.

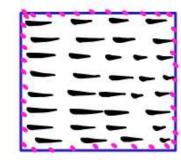






#### Strength

To retain the shape and size of the cavity and to withstand forces applied by the liquid metal on the mould surface mould must be having sufficient strength.



Strength

W

\* compressive

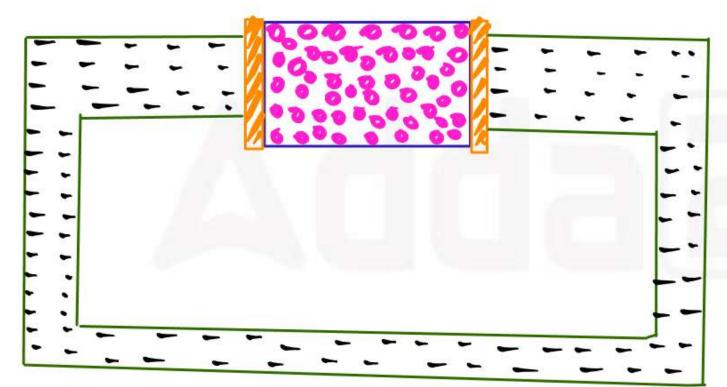
\* Tensile

\* Shear



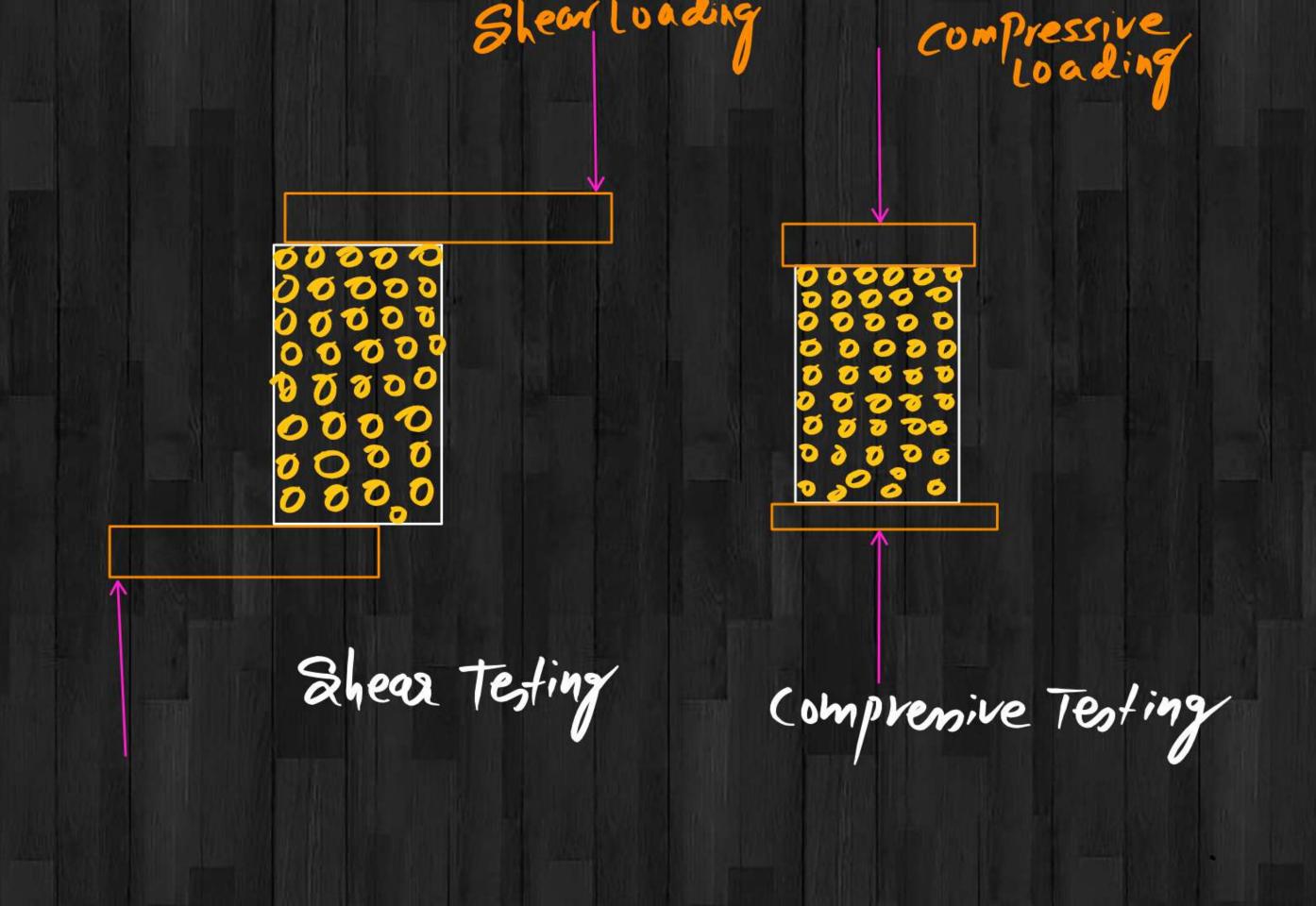


## # Universal Sand Strength Tester (USST)





(00) \* Gree And Dry sand Strength -> Measured by USST





(00) \* Green And Dry Sand Strength-> Measured by USST

\* Mot Strength of Sand > Measured by Dialatometer"





## Mould Hardness Tester

#### Hardness

Hardness is a surface property to minimize erosion and to withstand forces applied by the liquid metal.

Mould must be having sufficient hardness.

Moulding Sand

(3) Mould Hardness Number (0-100)

(60) 60+070





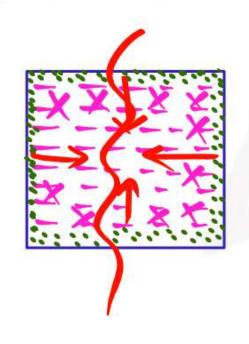
Mould Hardness No (MMN) Generally=(60 to 70) \* If MHN < 60 -> Problem of Diamensional Stability
of Mould. \* If MMN 7 70 -> \* Hardnes of Mould 1

\* Permeability (00) (Problem of Gan Defect in Conting)



#### Collapsibility

Ability of moulding sand due to which mould surface will not provide any resistance due to solid contraction of the casting.







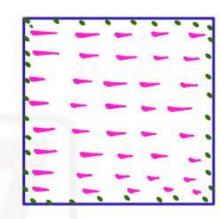




## Adhesive property -> Bond b/w different Material

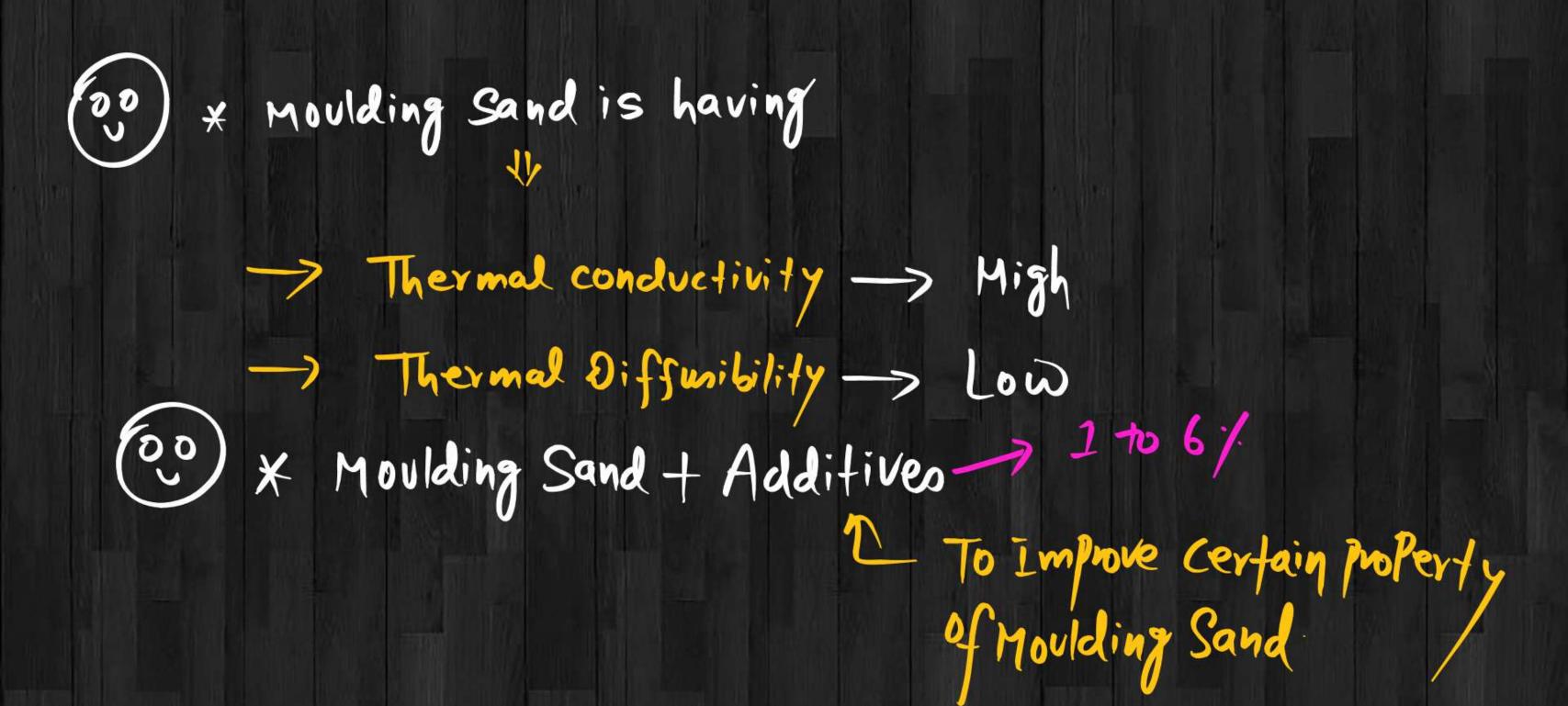
The adhesive property of moulding sand refers to its ability to hold its shape and adhere to itself and other materials during the process of creating a sand mould for casting metal parts.

EX: Bond b/w Moulding Sand And Molten Liquid Metal



### Cohesive property -> Bond 6/w Same Nature of Material

The cohesive property of moulding sand refers to its ability to stick together and hold its shape without collapsing or breaking apart during the moulding process.





#### Additives

Additives are commonly used in moulding sand to improve its properties and enhance its performance during the casting process.

These additives can be classified into two categories: binders and modifiers.

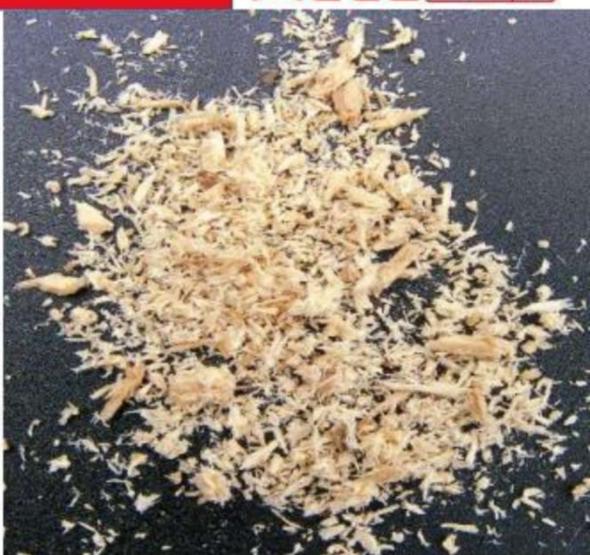
Binders are materials that are added to moulding sand to hold the sand grains together and improve its strength and stability.

The most commonly used binders include clay, water, and synthetic resins such as phenolic, furan, and urea-formaldehyde resins.



Modifiers are materials that are added to moulding sand to improve specific properties, such as flowability, permeability, and thermal stability

Examples of modifiers include coal dust, wood flour, and various types of salts and mineral powders.



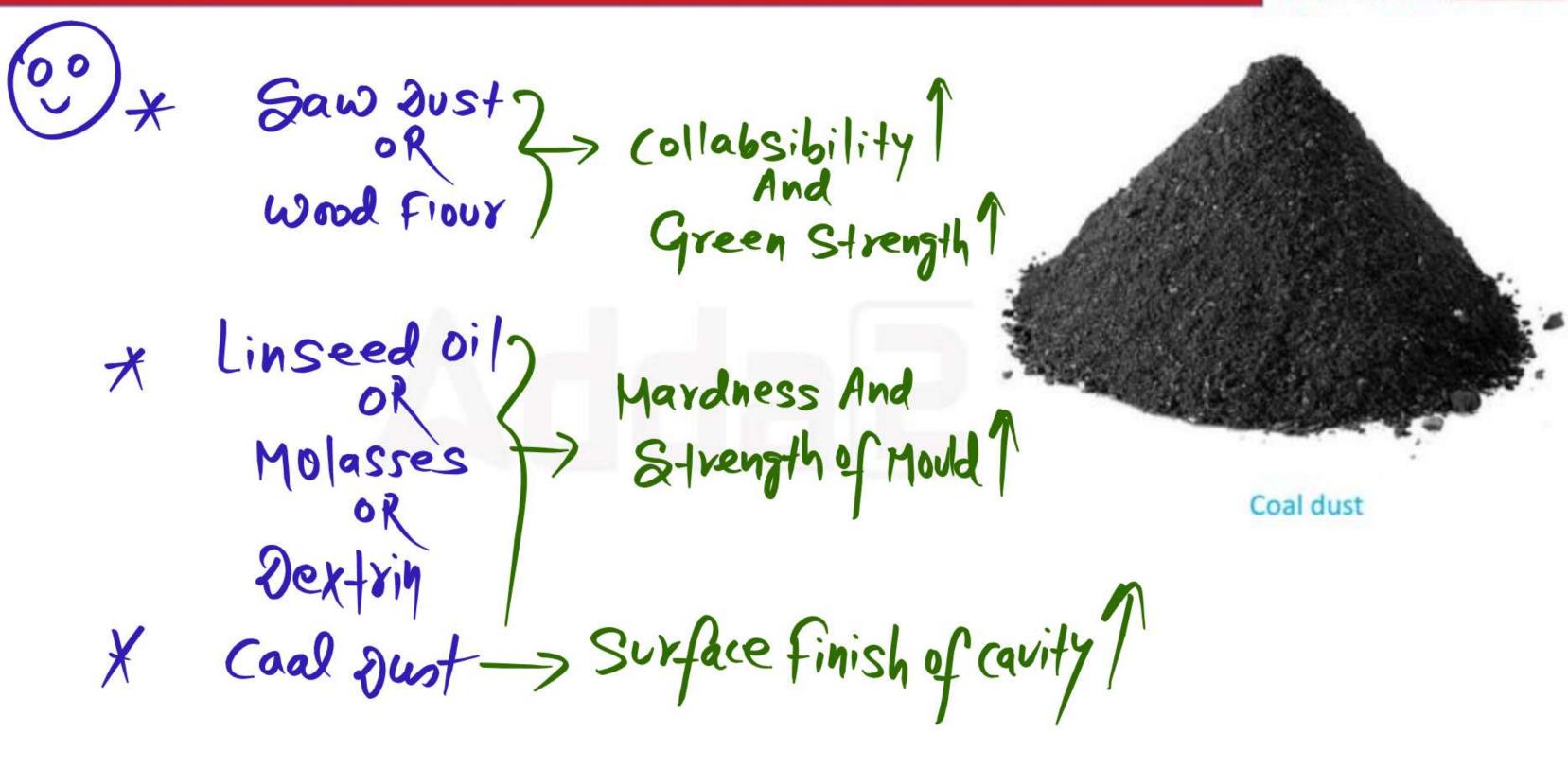
Wood flour





Molasses Linseed oil







(00) Mould Wash

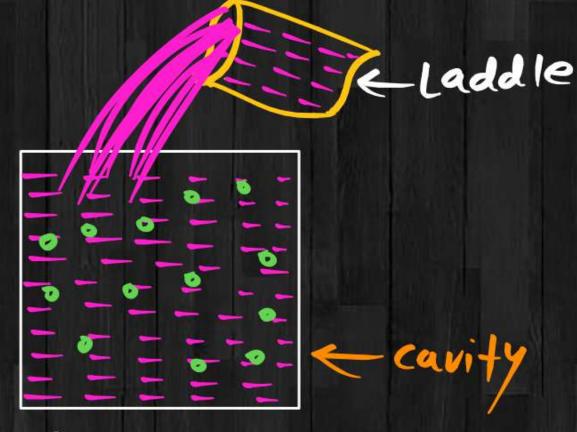
To apply Thin layer of coaldust Paste on internal surface of cavity

Improve the Surface finish of costing. Thin layer of coal dust paste



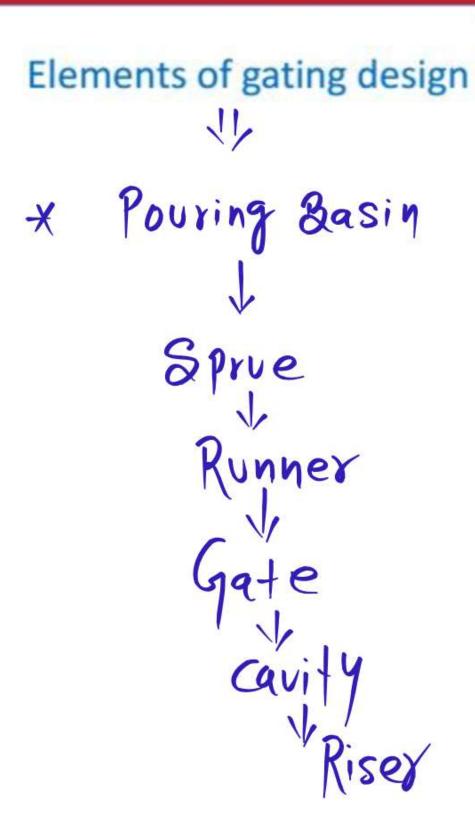
## Problem with this Technique

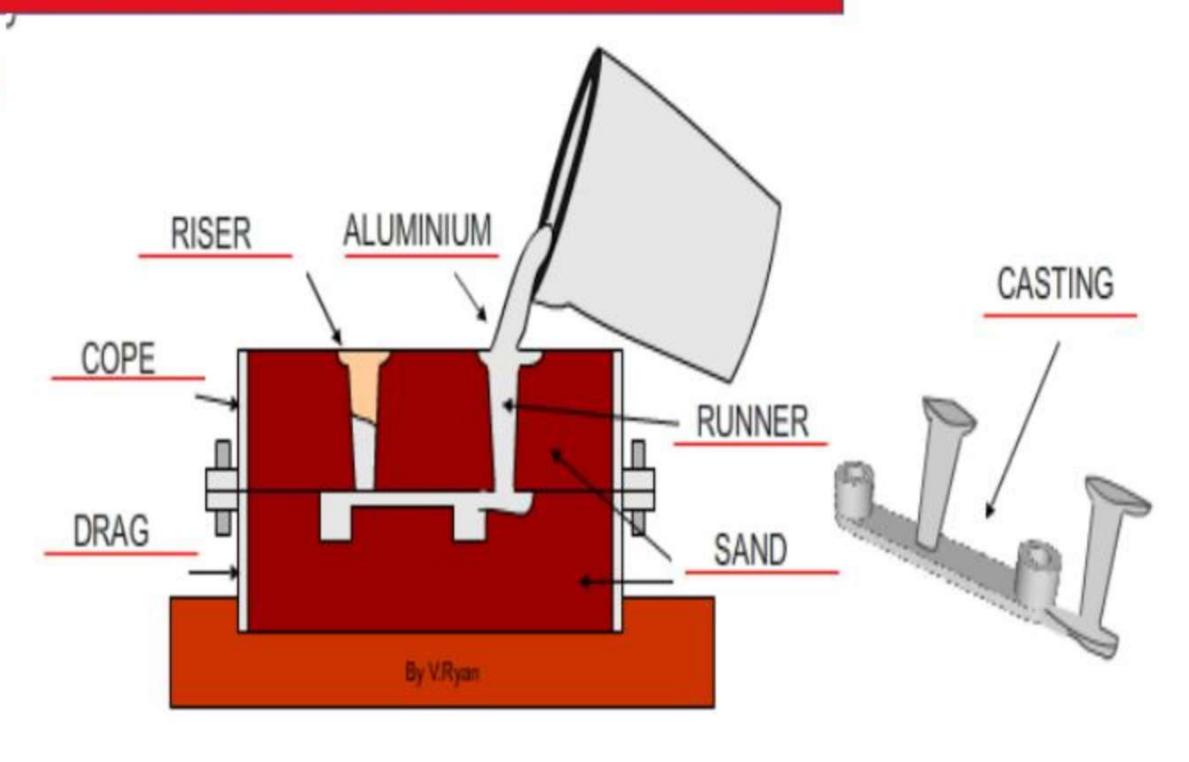
X Entry of Molten Liquid Metal into
Cavily @ Turbulent
X Splashing of Liquid > More Losses in Molten
X Mould Errosion Liquid Metal



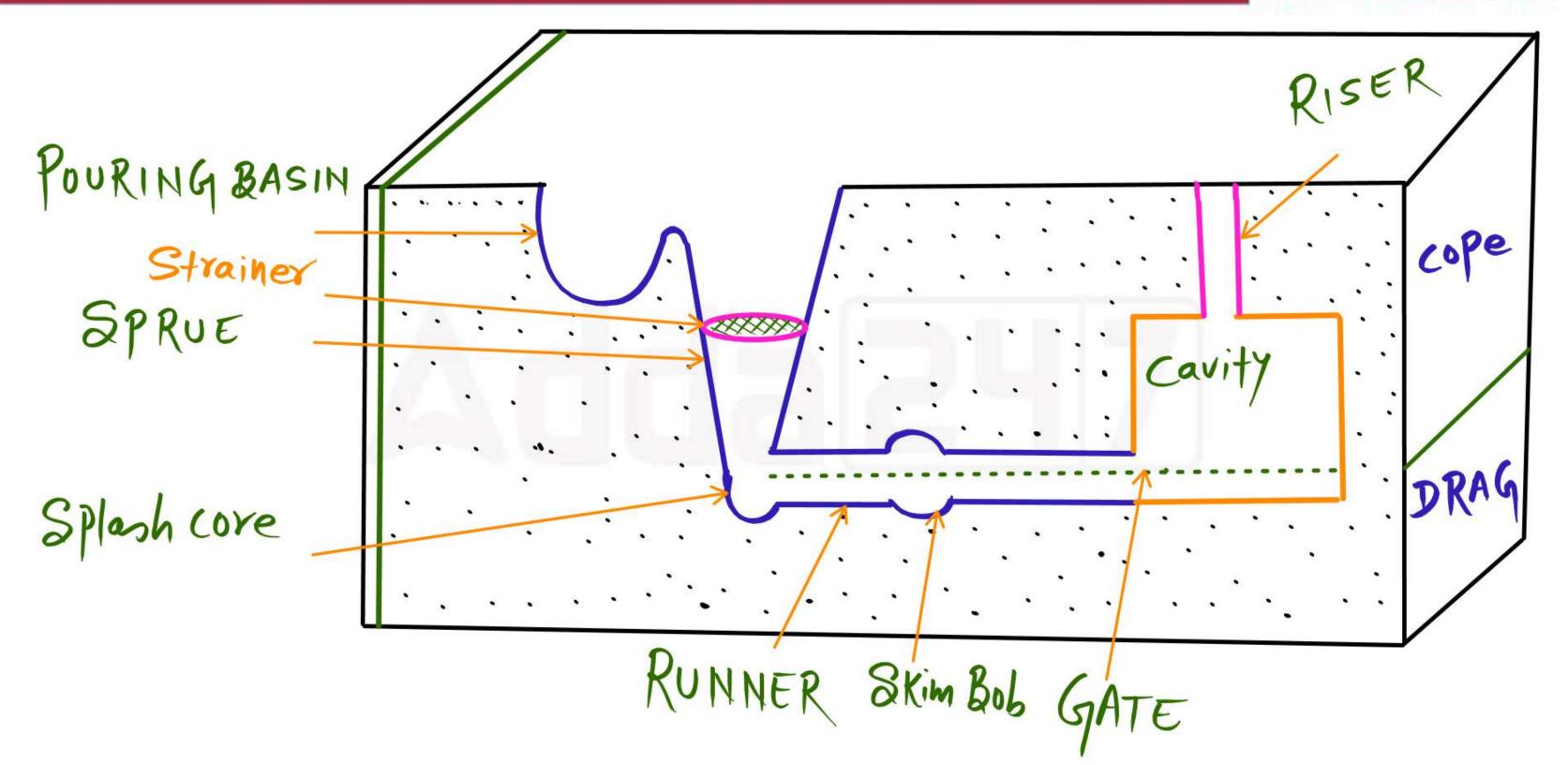
A By Directly falling of Molten Liquid Metal atmospheric Air Enter inside the cavity

Air-aspiration Effect > Defective costing

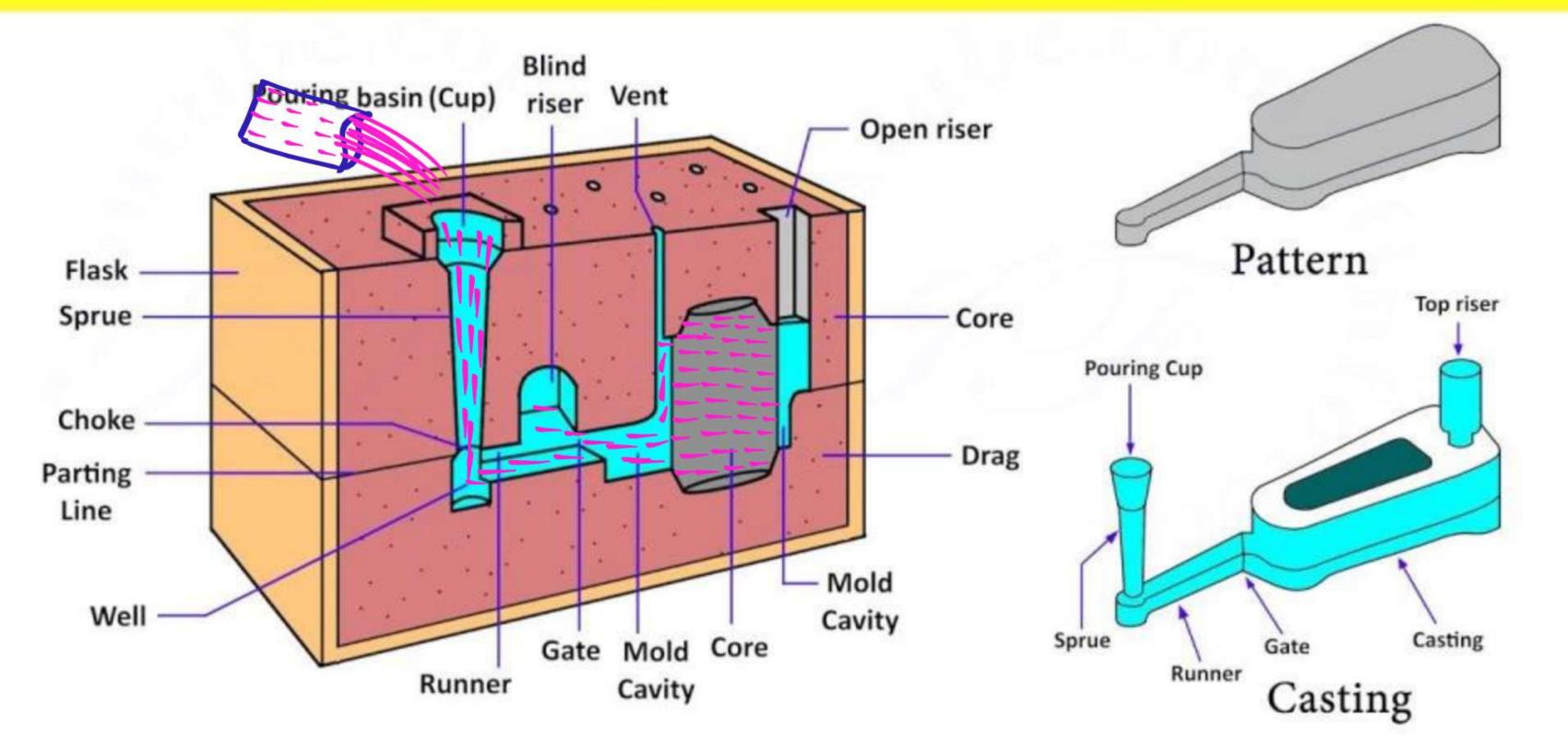








## Gating System (Metal Casting Process)





### Objectives of gating design



Y Design the Gating So that Molten Liquid Metal Enter into cavity with optimum velocity without caving Turbulence, Splanhing and Mould Errosion with a given Time

\* Design the gating Elements so that pure liquid Metal Will enter into the cavity without Any Air-aspiration Effect.

\* Produce the Gating Element for Maximum casting Yield.



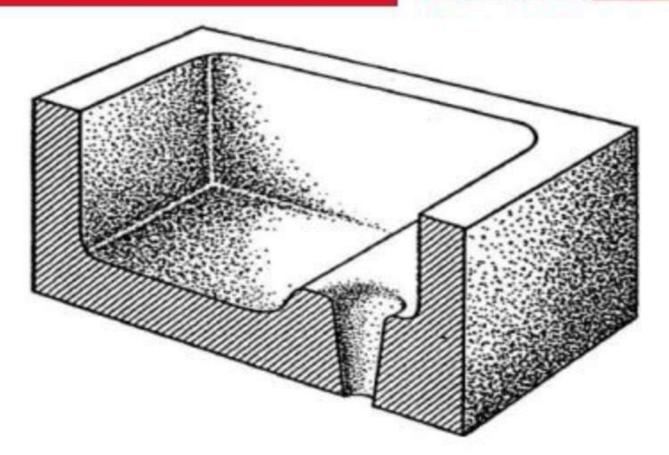
Vol of casting (60) \* casting yield = Vc + Vol of gating Element X (cy = Vc Vc+(Vg)), (00) # Gating Elements \* Pouring Basin -> Sprue -> Runner -> Gate -> Riser

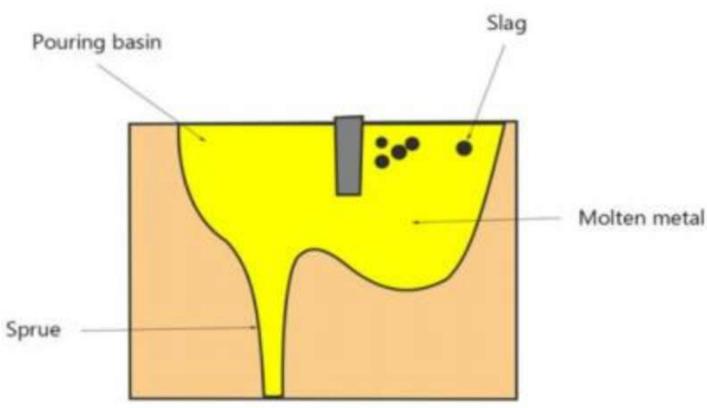


#### **Pouring Basin**

Pouring basin is designed to reduce the velocity of liquid metal which is enter into the sprue



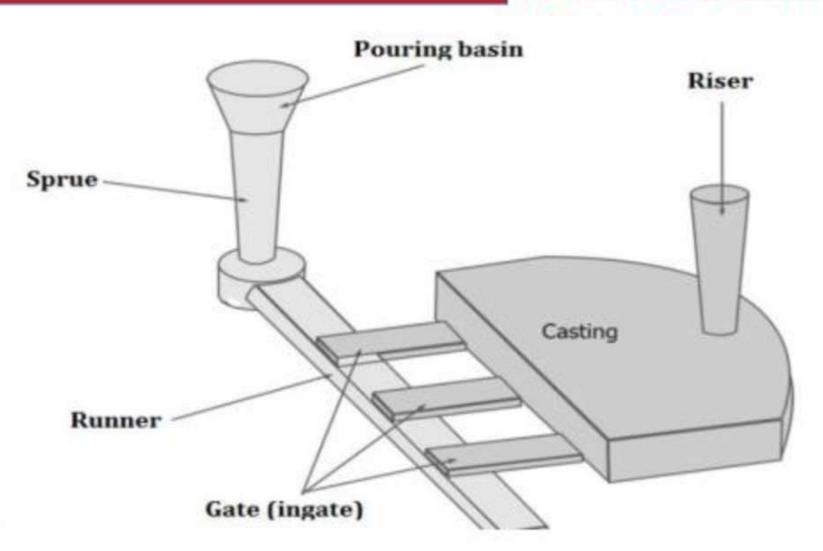






sprue





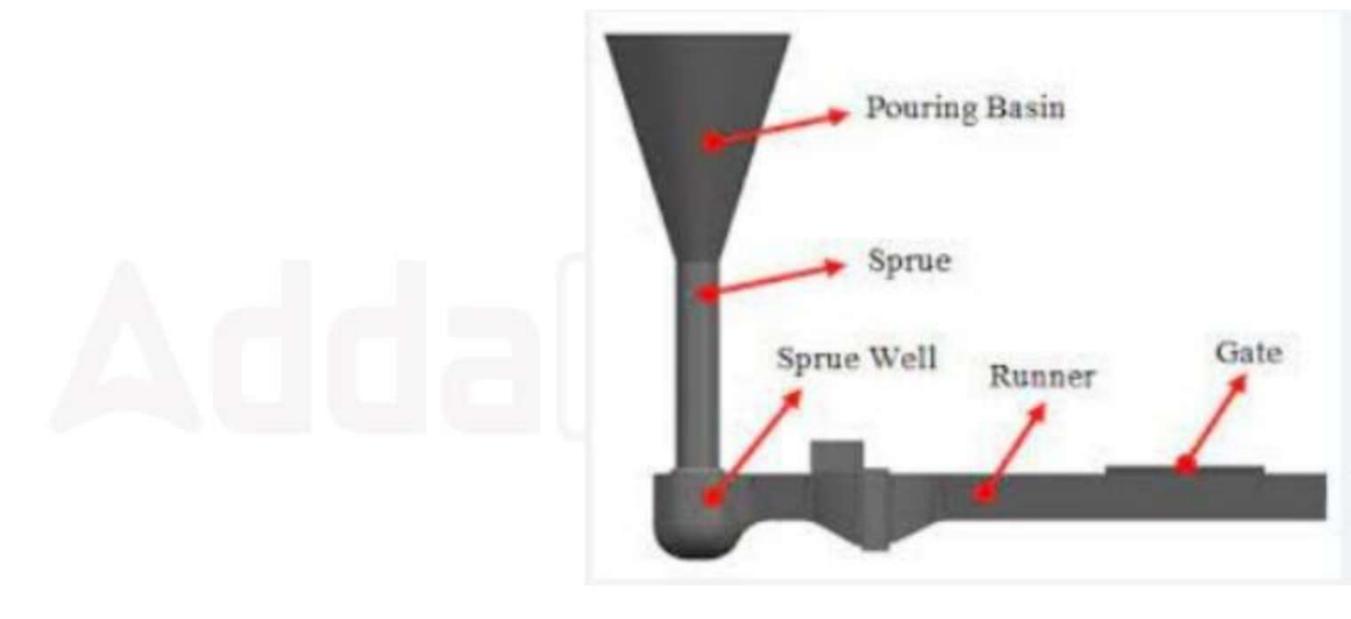




Design a sprue to avoid air aspiration effect and to feed the liquid metal at a rate of 20kg/sec take density of the liquid metal as 7800kg/m3. Take height of the sprue as 20cm and height of the pouring cup as 5cm.



Runner



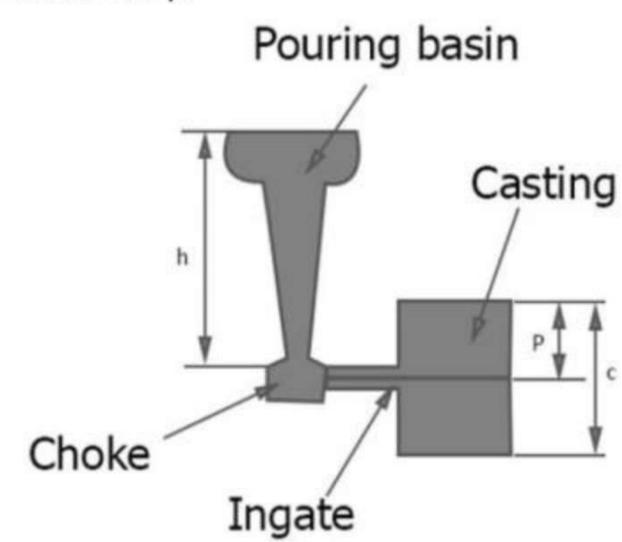


#### Gate

It is the actual entry point through which liquid metal can be enter into the cavity.

#### Types

- 1 Top gate
- 2 Bottom gate
- 3 Parting line gate
- 4 Step gate









Top Gate







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Adda 247 APP

### APP FEATURES

















