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TÜYAP Fair, Convention & Congress Center, İstanbul

7th International Ankiros Foundry Congress
7. Uluslararası Ankiros Döküm Kongresi



«Effective Filtration of Steel Castings»

«Çelik Dökümde Verimli Filtrasyon»

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(Foseco)

3.Oturum: Döküm Teknolojileri Demir - Çelik **3rd Session: Casting Technologies Iron - Steel**

Oturum Başkanı/Session Chairman: Seyfi Değirmenci (Componenta Döküm. Tic. San. A.Ş.)



Oturumlarda yer alan sunumlar 15 Eylül 2014 Pazartesi tarihinde kongre web sayfasına (kongre.tudoksad.org.tr) yüklenecektir.



Cost Effective Filtration of Steel Castings

ANKIROS Istanbul Turkey

12th September 2014, David Hrabina



Targeted Achievement

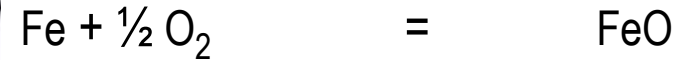
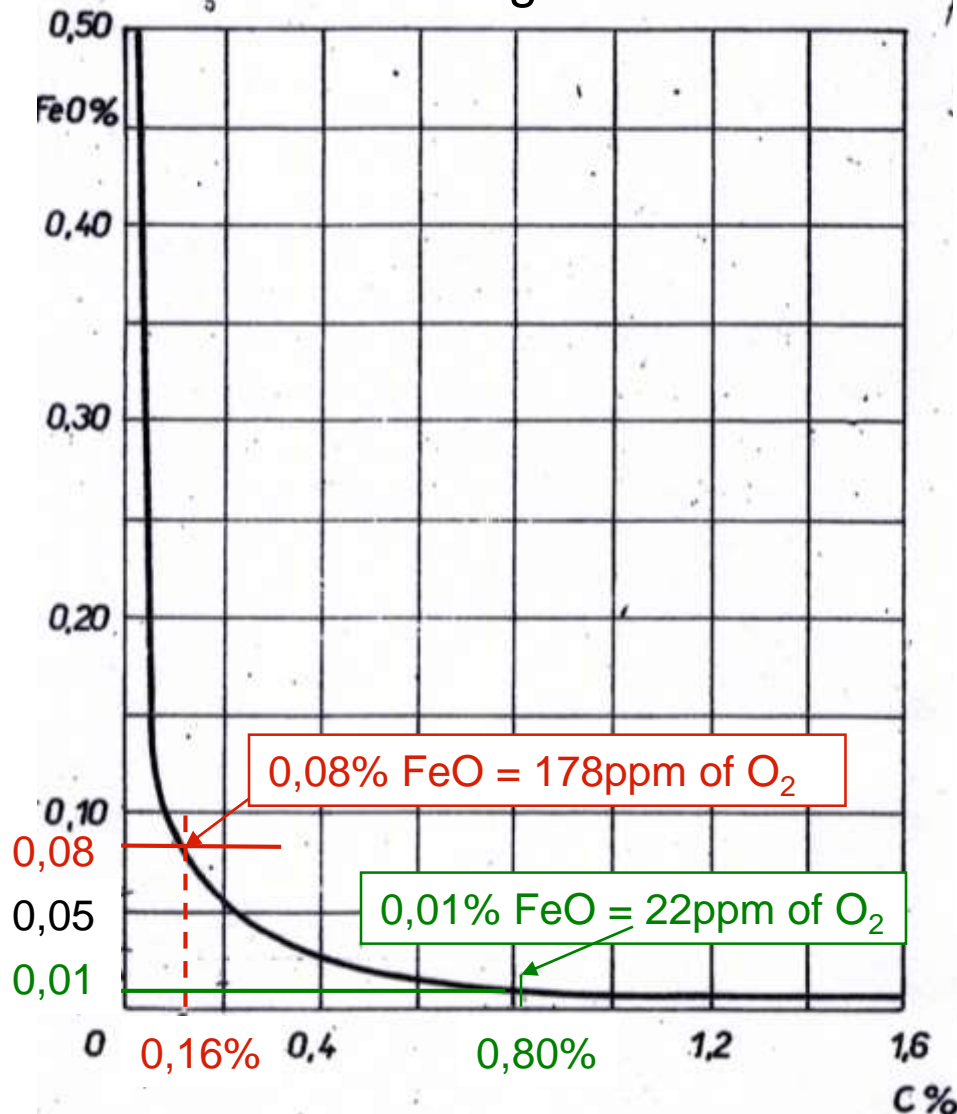
- Why to filter?
 - To eliminate surface defects
 - To reduce welding re-work
 - To deliver castings faster
 - To improve casting's quality
 - To reduce production cost
 -and so on

Problem to Overcome

- Why are some foundries still reluctant to use filters broadly?
 - Because of fear from:
 - Filter's clogging by inclusions
 - Filter's breakage
 - Metal freezing on filters surface [Short pour]
 - Extended pouring time
 - Increased pouring temperature
 -and so on

Oxygen solubility by carbon content during tapping temperature 1620°C

Constitution diagram:



Fe density = 56g/mol

Oxygen density = 16g/mol

GS 16Mn5

What is oxygen content, if C is 0,16% ?

X = 0,08%

$X = 16/72 * 0,08 = 0,0178\% = 178\text{ppm}$

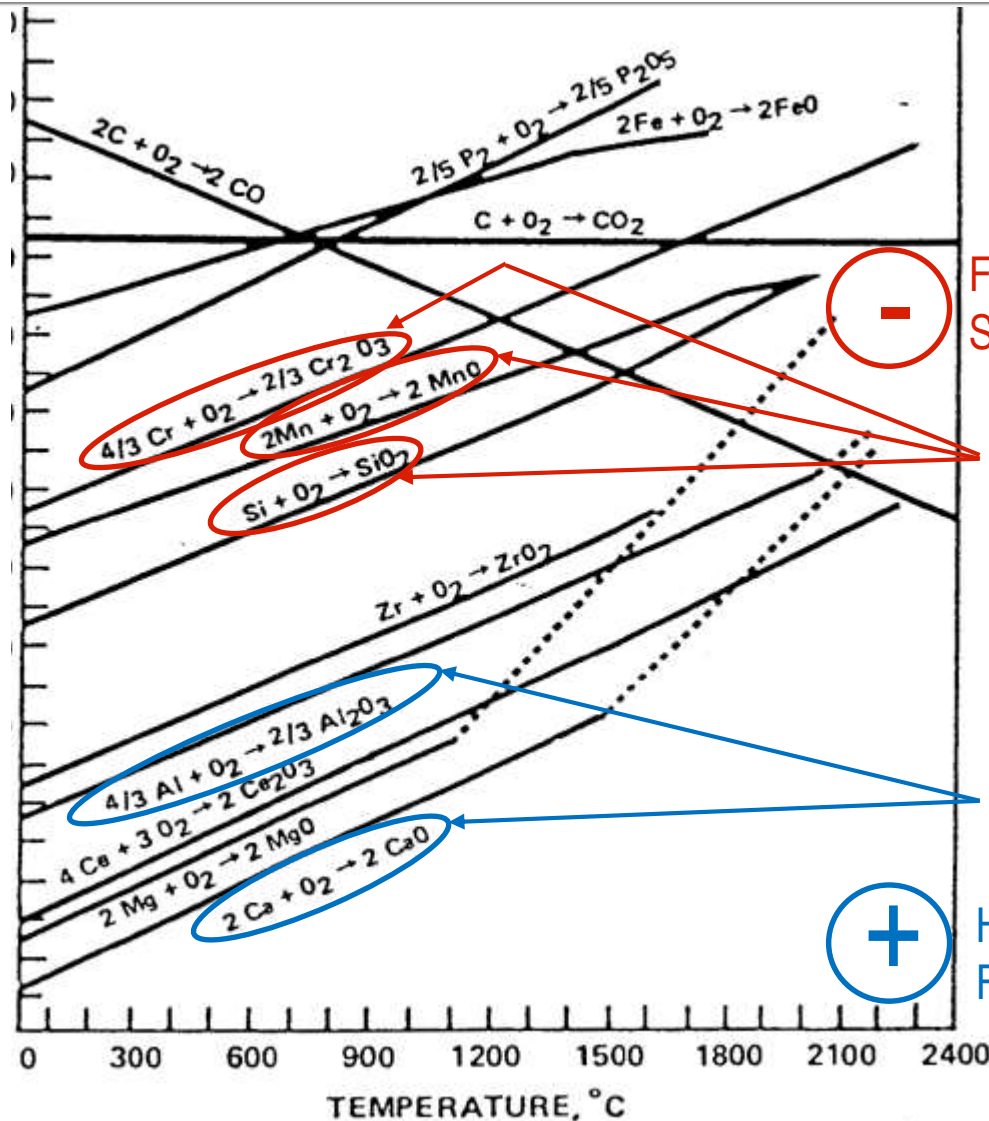
GS 80Mn5

What is oxygen content, if C is 0,80% ?

X = 0,01%

$X = 16/72 * 0,01 = 0,0022\% = 22\text{ppm}$

Metallurgical Influence to Metal Cleanliness - Flow Performance



Fewer Gibbs free energy
Slower formation

Oxides reducing filtration capacity stronger

Oxides reducing filtration capacity fewer

Higher Gibbs free energy
Faster formation

1.—Standard free energies of formation of some oxides¹.

Oxygen Killing by Aluminium Prior final Alloying as FeSi, FeMn, FeCr etc.

- Aluminium bricks are forged to steel bar to be sunk under the slag level



Final alloying just after Aluminium is dissolved

Never Do any “Final Steel Alloying” into the Pouring Ladle



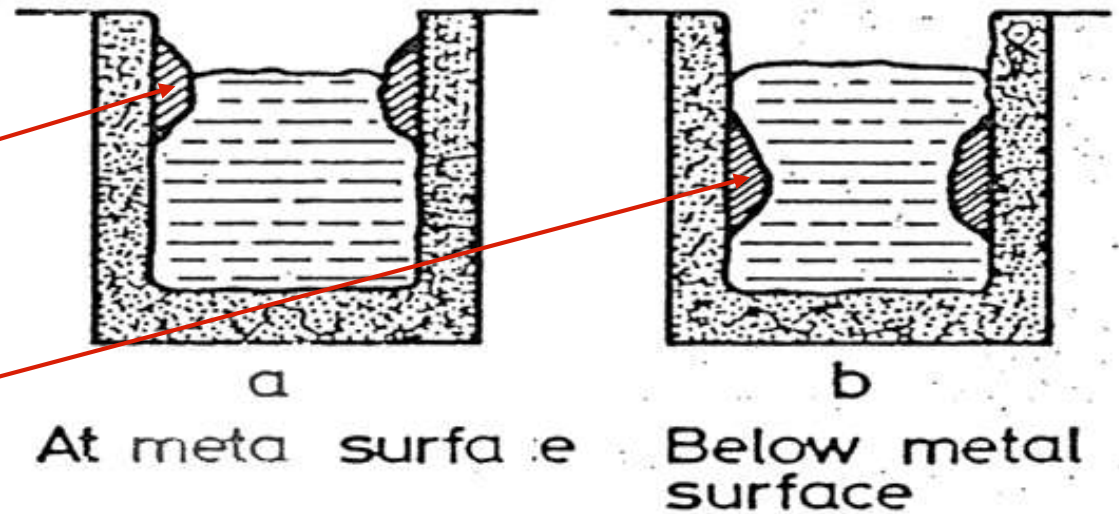
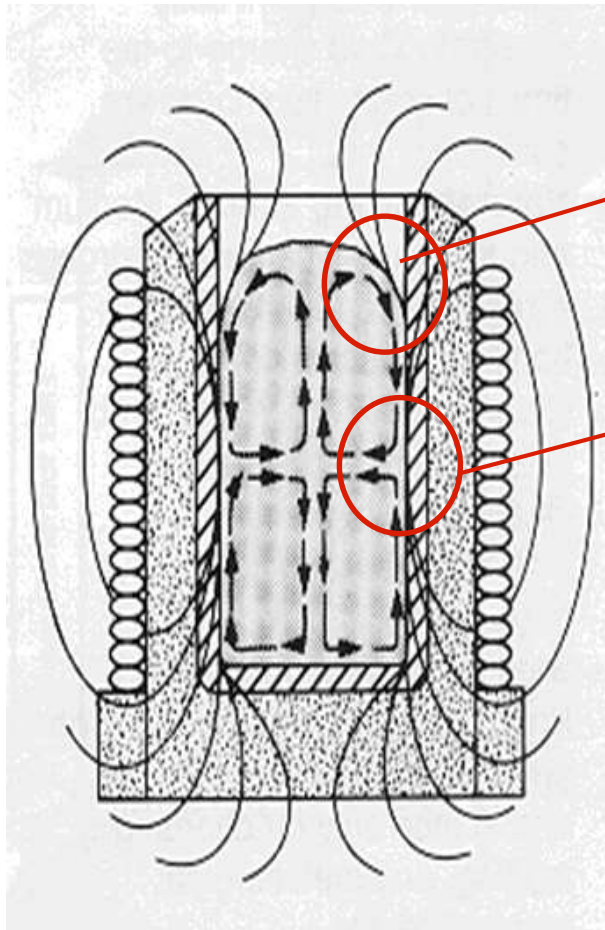
Any alloying in the ladle creates oxides inhomogenous metal composition and temperature in the ladle. Even argon purging cannot guarantee alloys are properly desolve.

Material GS 20Mn5. STELEX PrO diameter 100mm - Immediately Clogged

FeSi added as de-oxidant into the ladle just during tapping from arc furnace



Increasing filtration capacity with Argon through a Purging Plug in the furnace



Positions in which slag build up may occur in coreless induction furnaces

Argon purging in the furnace by PP may improve the following:

- Reduce slag build up
- Reduce metal burn off
- Increase lining life time up to 20% compare to standard process
- Provides cleaner metal with much higher fluidity – opportunity to reduce pouring temperature

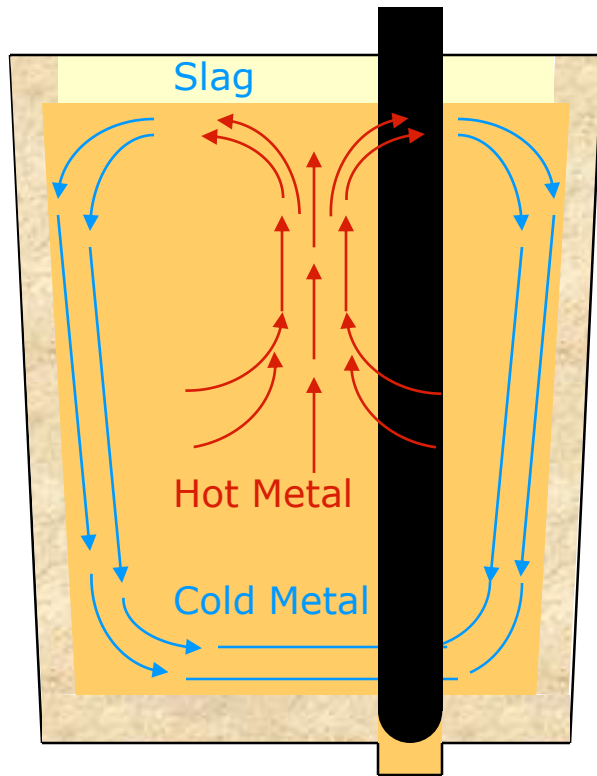
Dirty Ladles



Slag flows down partially during heating Dirty ladle ready for tapping from furnace

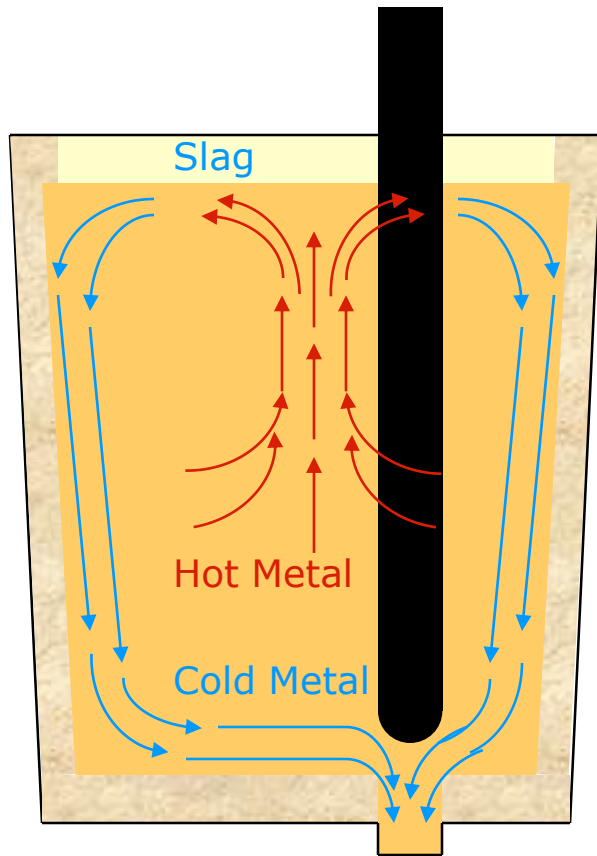


Thermal Gradients & Rotational Flow



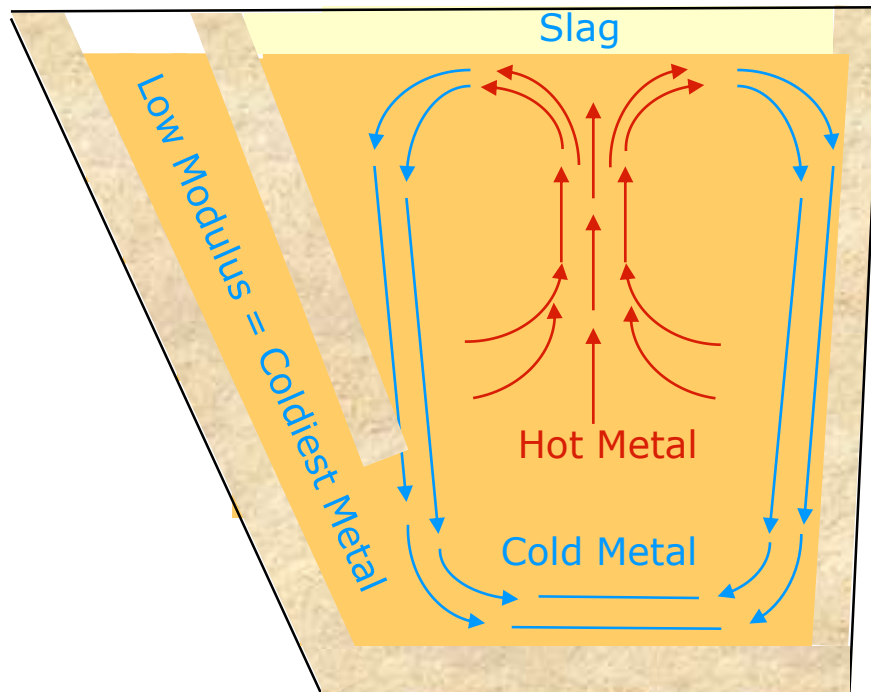
- ❑ Thermal gradients cause rotation flow patterns within the ladle
- ❑ Tangential forces within the ladle during pouring cause rotational flow patterns (i.e. vortexing) within the ladle

Bottom Pour Ladles



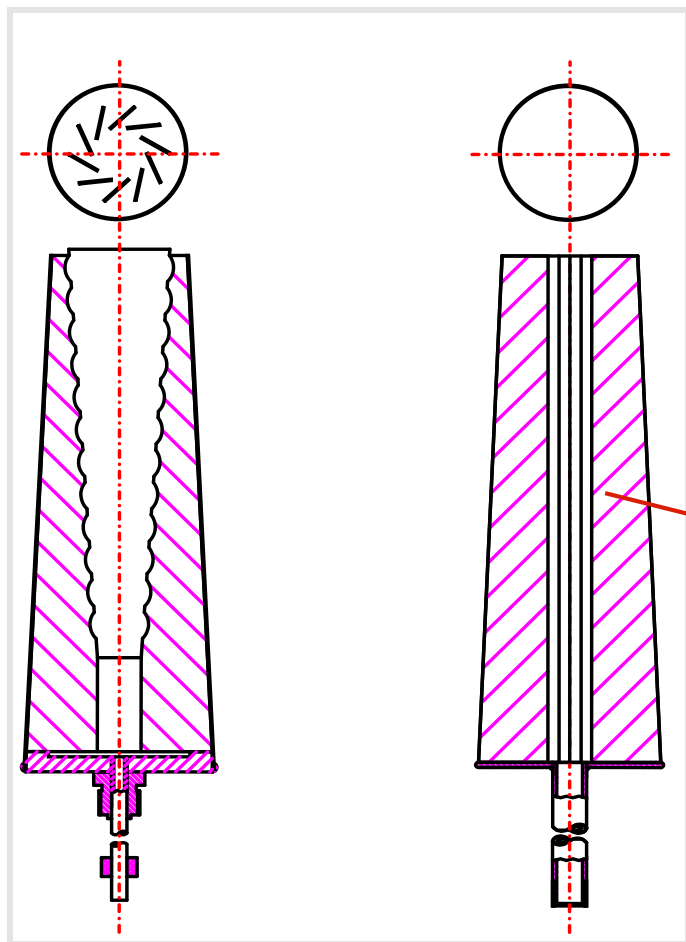
- ❑ The first metal leaving the ladle is the coldest and dirtiest polluted by inclusions
- ❑ Metal's temperature is reduced even more by passing through cold nozzle and entering cold running system
- ❑ Warmer metal from the ladle center comes later, when filter's surface might be already frozen

T – Pot Ladles



- ❑ Also romat T-pot ladle comes cold metal firstly to mould
- ❑ Solution might be wasting first few kg of cold metal from ladle prior to mould pouring

Purging Plug System



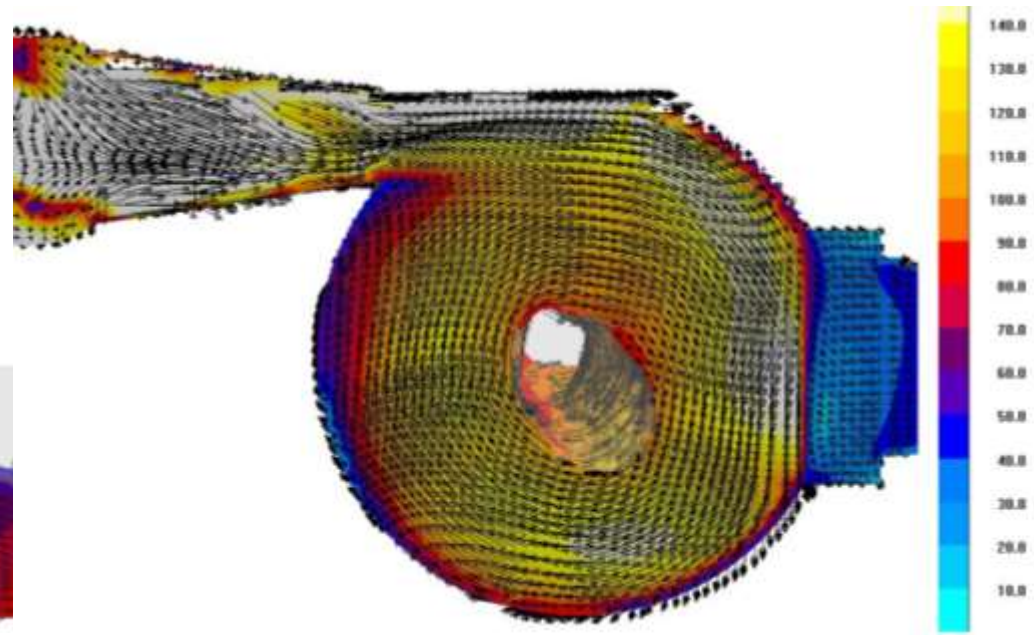
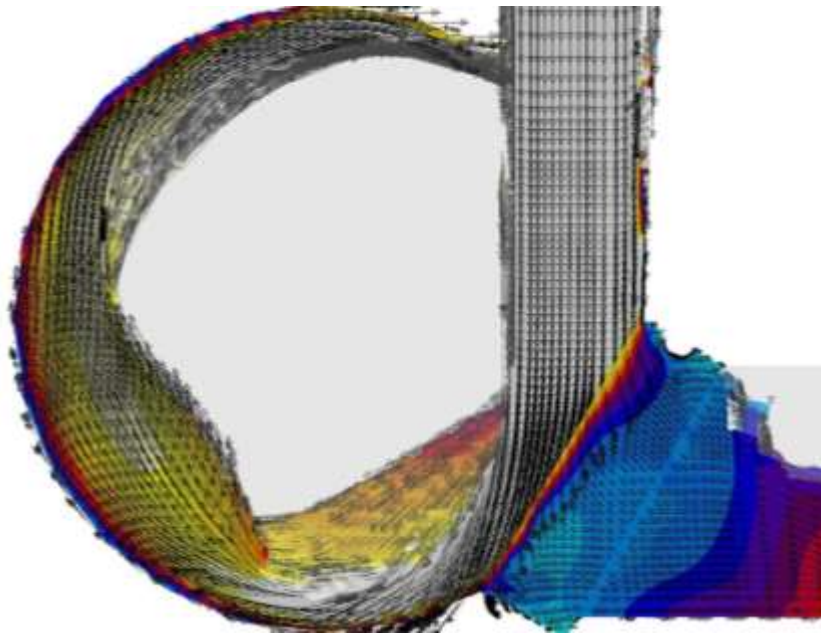
A 5 ton capacity KALTEK ladle with Purging Plug ready to use

In-line Filtration



- Filter's freezing – “Short pour” is especially dangerous for little castings with minimal metal volume surrounding filter's surface

Swirling Filtration Chamber - TURBOPRINT

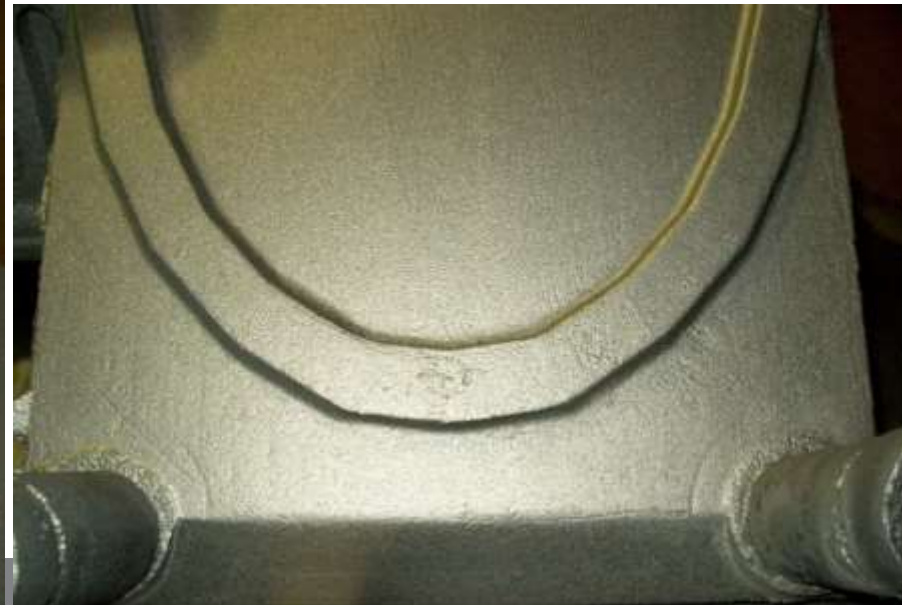


Vertically swirling Print

Horizontally swirling Print

- The first cold and dirty metal entering mould cavity might not always stay on filter's surface.
- It might just pre-heat filter's surface and be centrifuged off while freshly incoming warmer metal starts to pass filter through.

In-line Filtration – Horizontal Application Stainless Steel



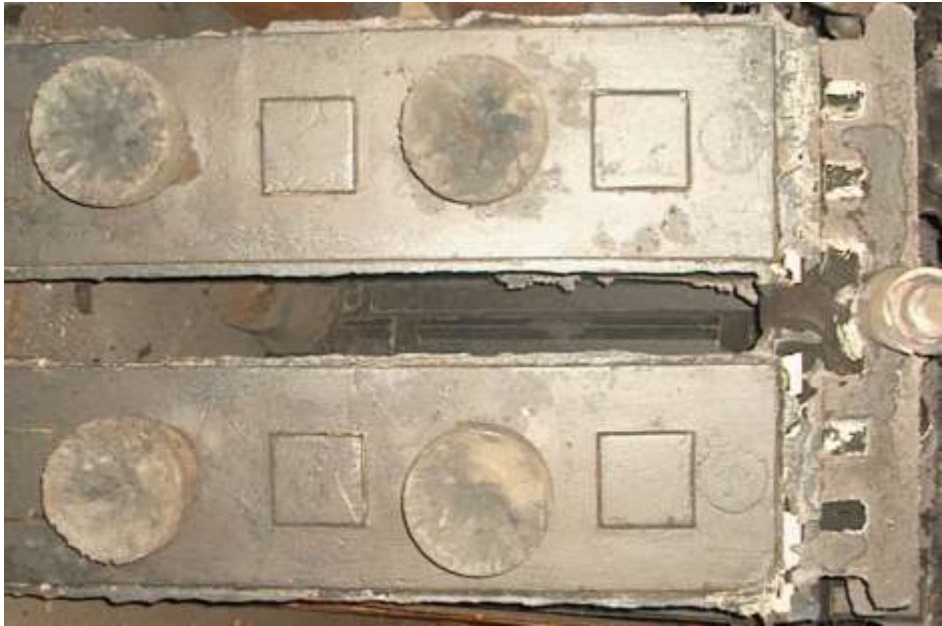
Stainless Steel – Vertical Application



Smaller one moulding box
Molten metal saving
Surface improvement
Production 2 400 pcs/year



Direct Pour – KALPUR



- Running system elimination
- Metal Yield improvement
- Moulding box size reduction
- Fettling reduction
- Productivity increased

Direct Pour – KALPUR



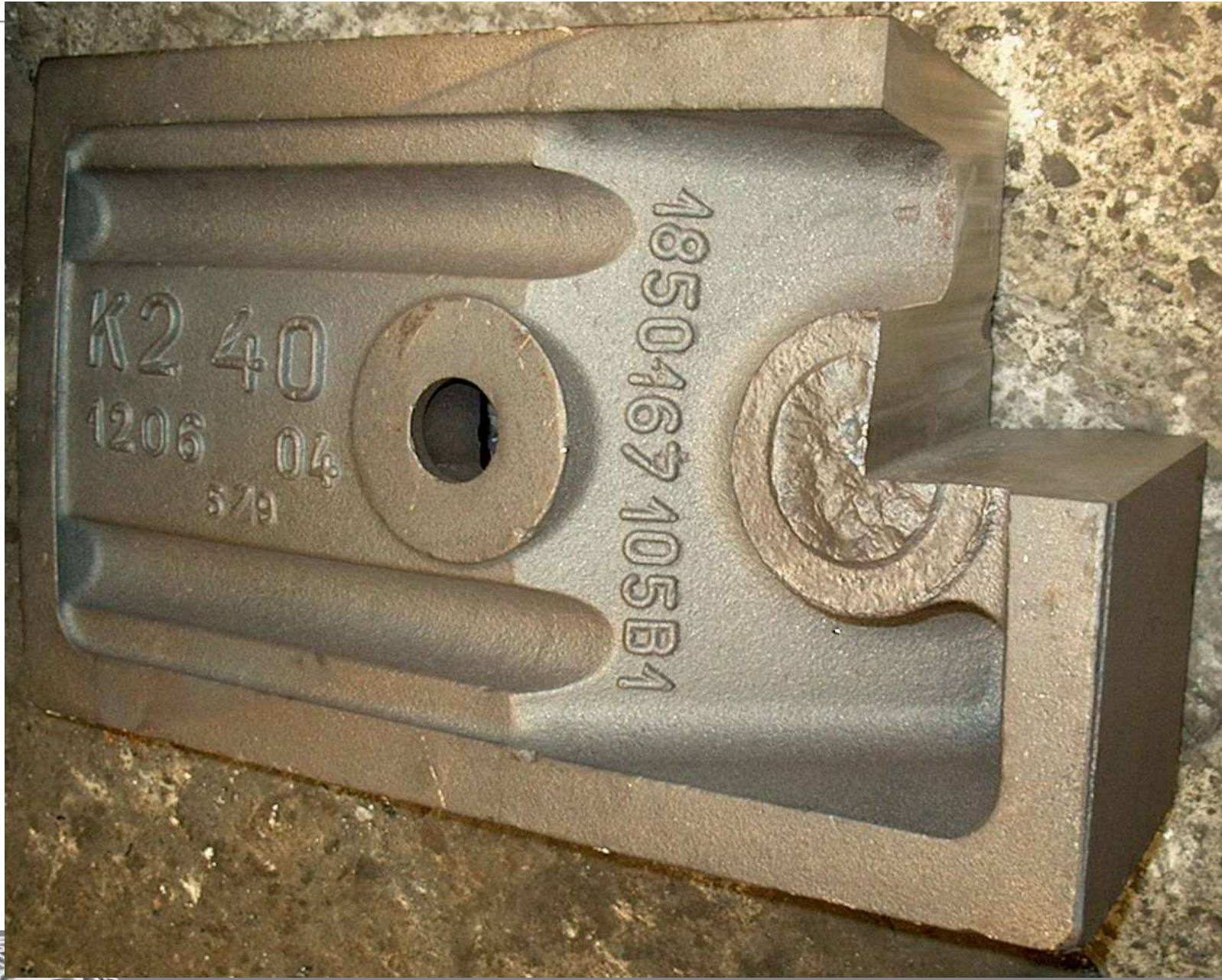
Direct Pour – KALPUR



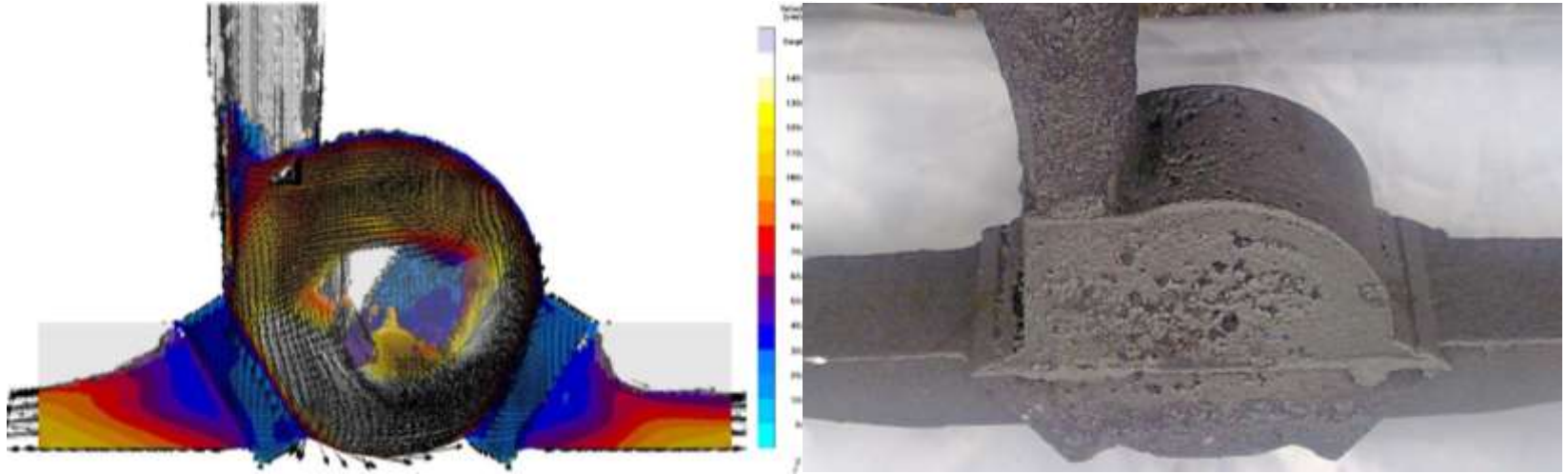
Direct Pour – KALPUR



Direct Pour – KALPUR



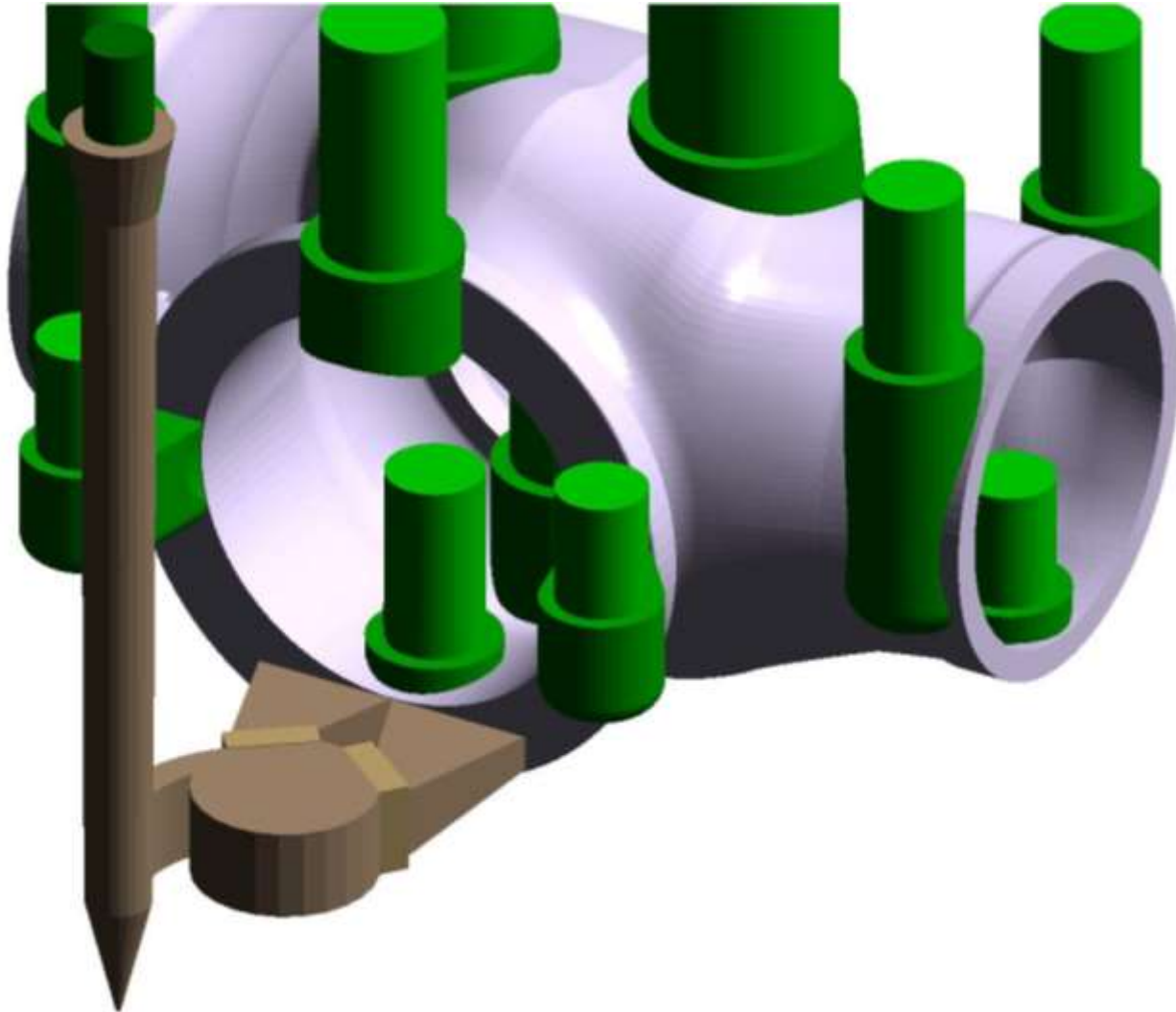
Swirling Filtration – TURBOPRINT



Metal swirling at inlet face of filters Swirling inclusions entrappment

Cast weight 580kg – Carbon steel [WCB / 1.0619]

- Proposed Running System



Cast weight 580kg Carbon
steel [WCB / 1.0619]

- TURBOPRINT
assembling by
core mark



Cast weight 580kg – Carbon steel [WCB / 1.0619]

- Castings are completely defect free by Magnetic Penetration



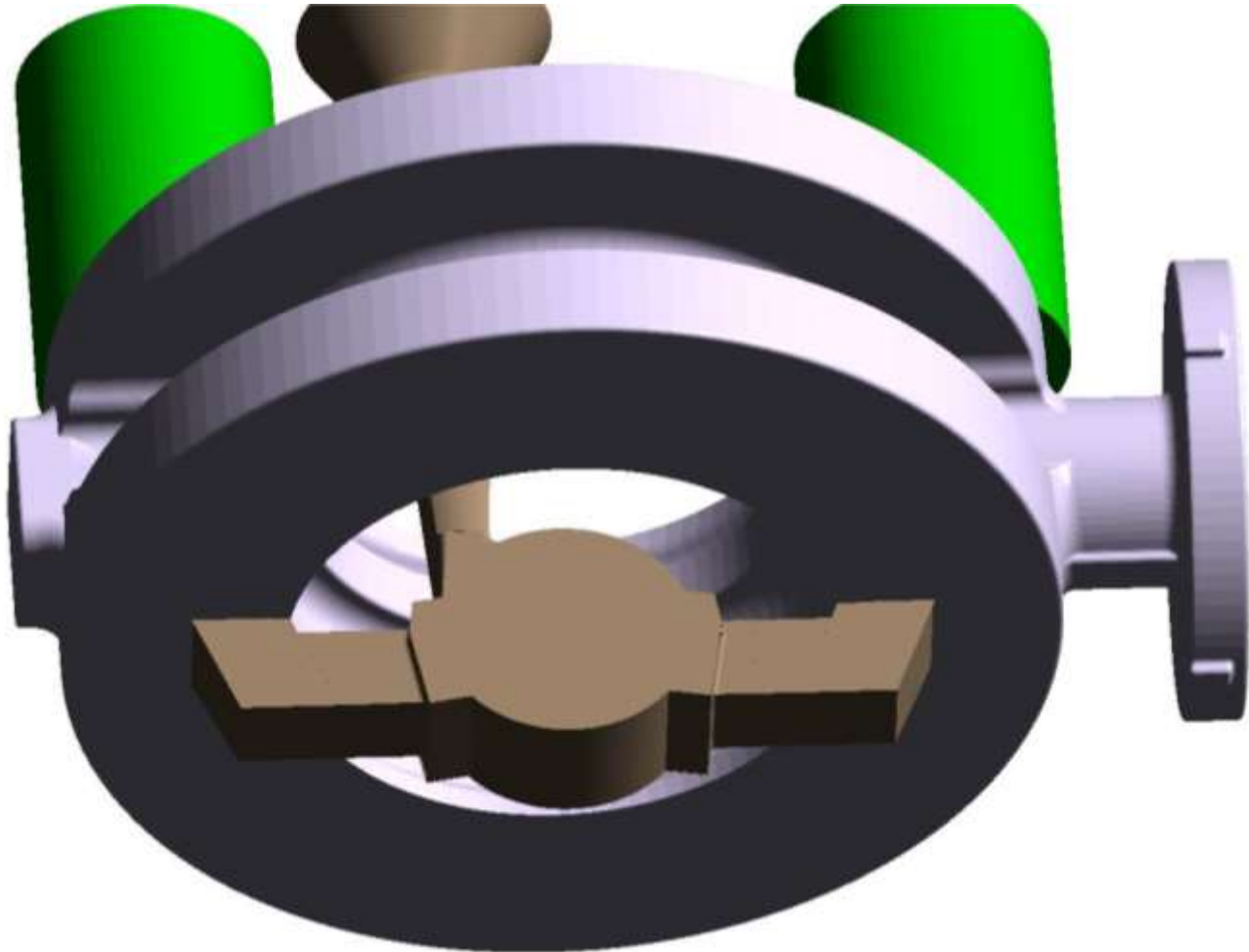
Cast weight 580kg – Carbon steel [WCB / 1.0619]

- Unfiltered production – sand inclusions



Cast weight 330kg – High alloy [CF8M/C]

- Proposed Running System

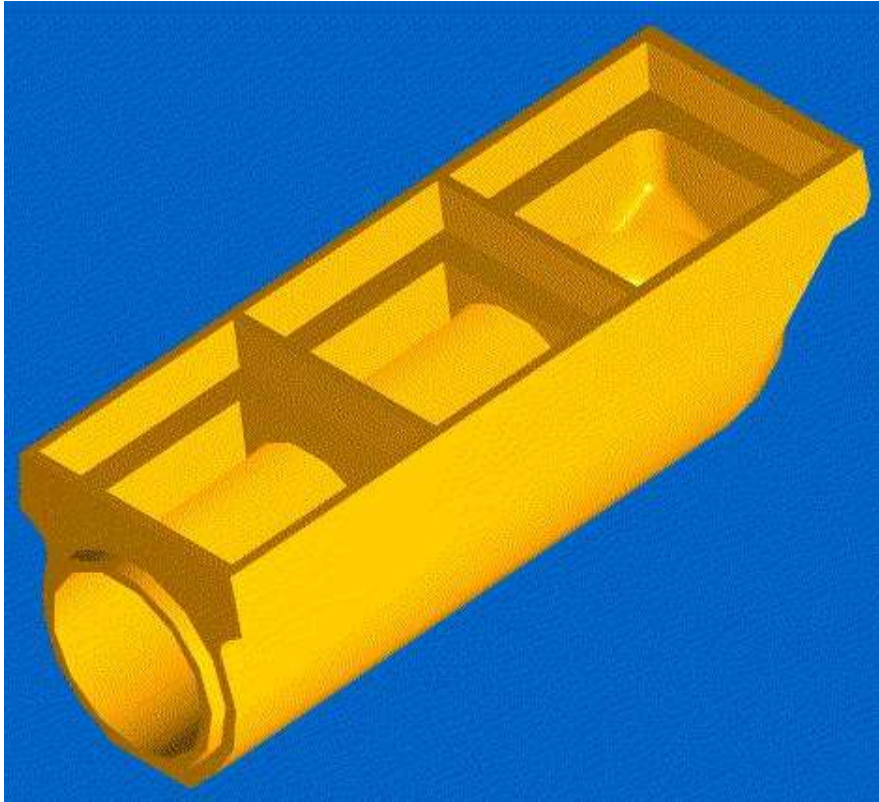


Cast weight 330kg – High alloy [CF8M/C]

- Casting's surface after shot blasting



Hollotex FSt & FH

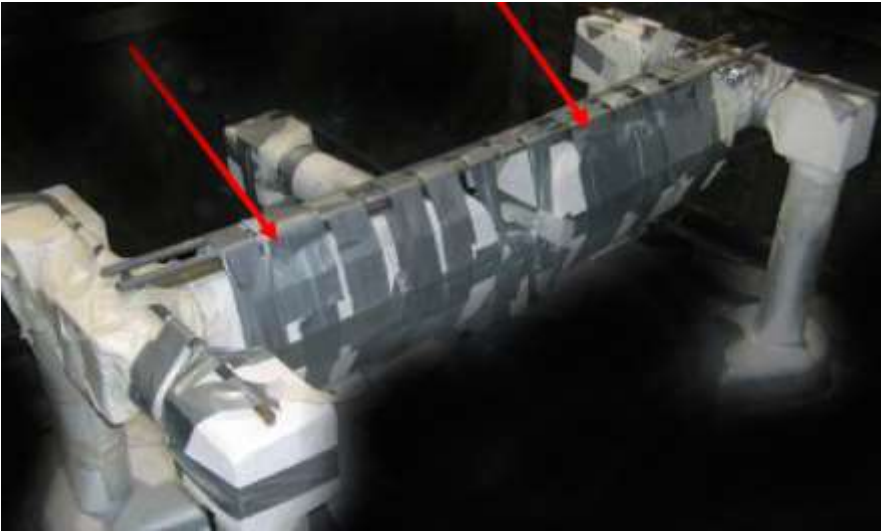


FSt Ceramic filtration tile



FH Ceramic system

Hollotex FSt & FH



FSt Ceramic filtration tile

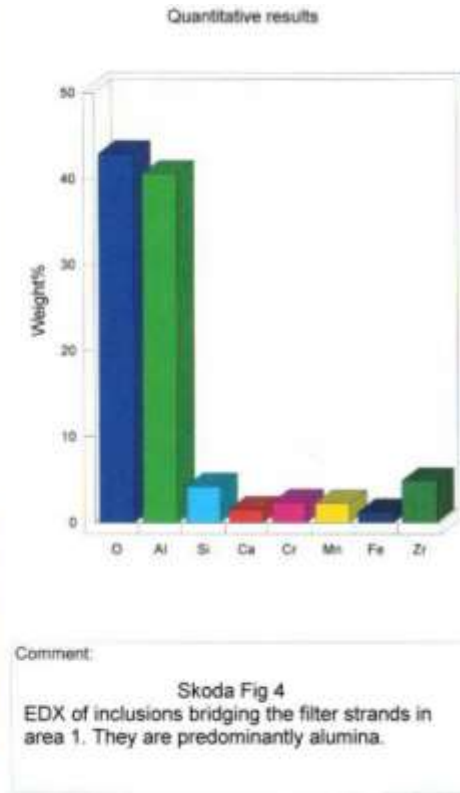
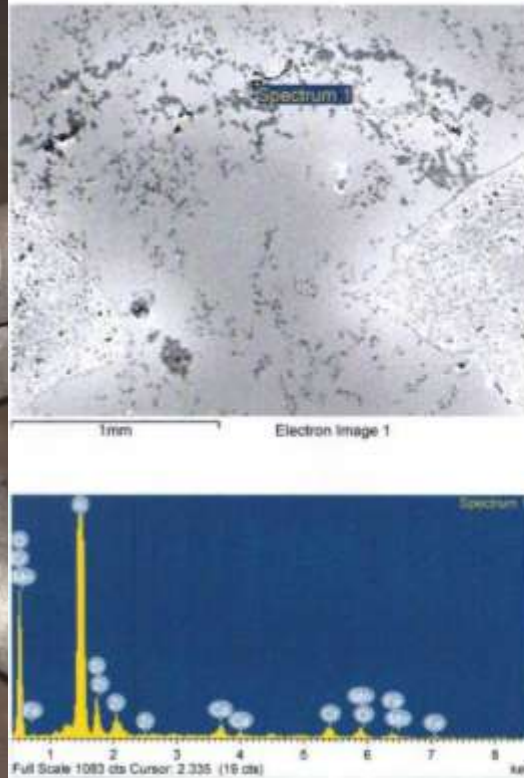


FH Ceramic system

Hollotex FH

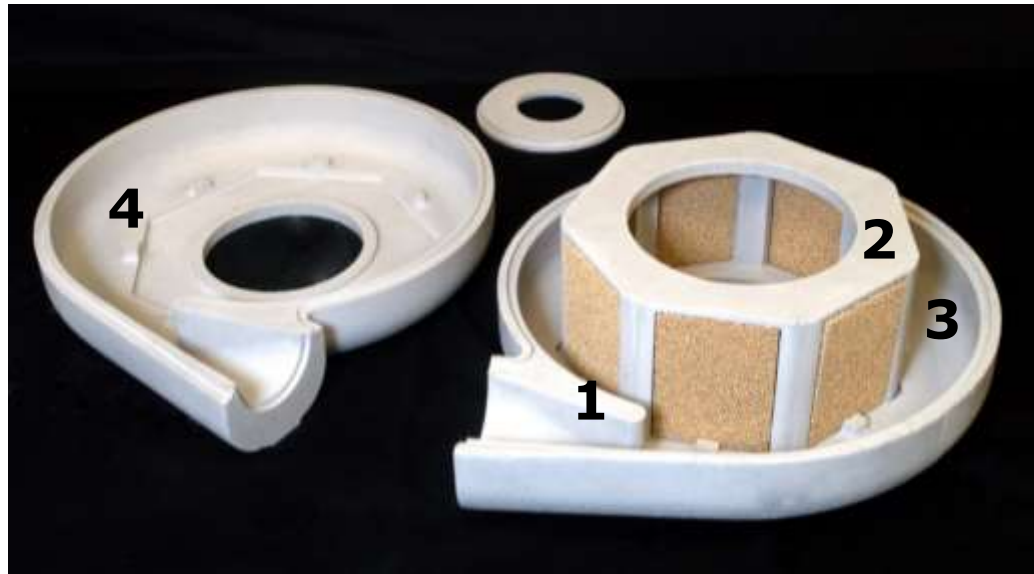


Effective slag retention by filters



Detailed SEM inclusions analyses

HOLLOTEX® CFU System



Features

- 1 Contoured entry baffle
- 2 Filter support cage
- 3 Offset flow channel
- 4 Symmetric design

Features assure consistent filtration performance

Filtration Capacity ~3-6 kg/cm² of filter area

Filtration Capacity of up to 12 000 kg per CFU unit

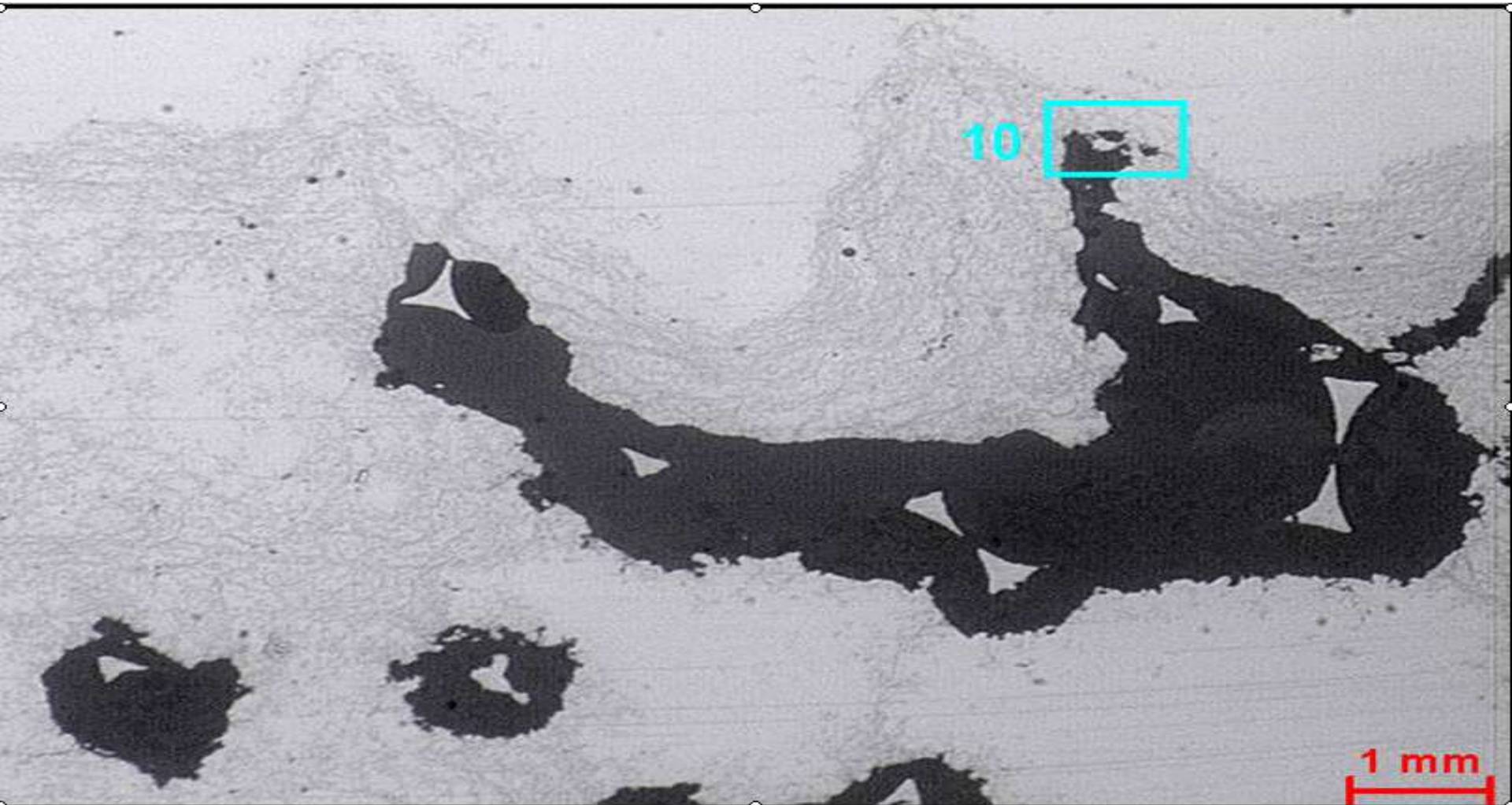
Case Studies



Case Studies

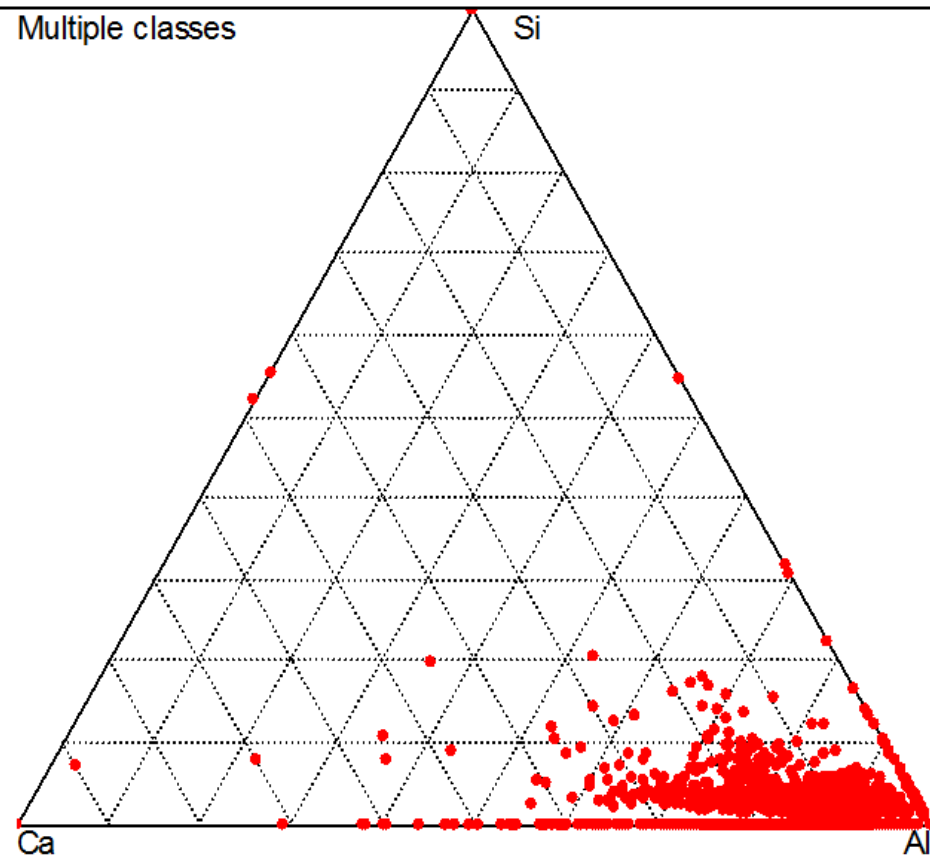


Filtration effectivity – deep bad filtration

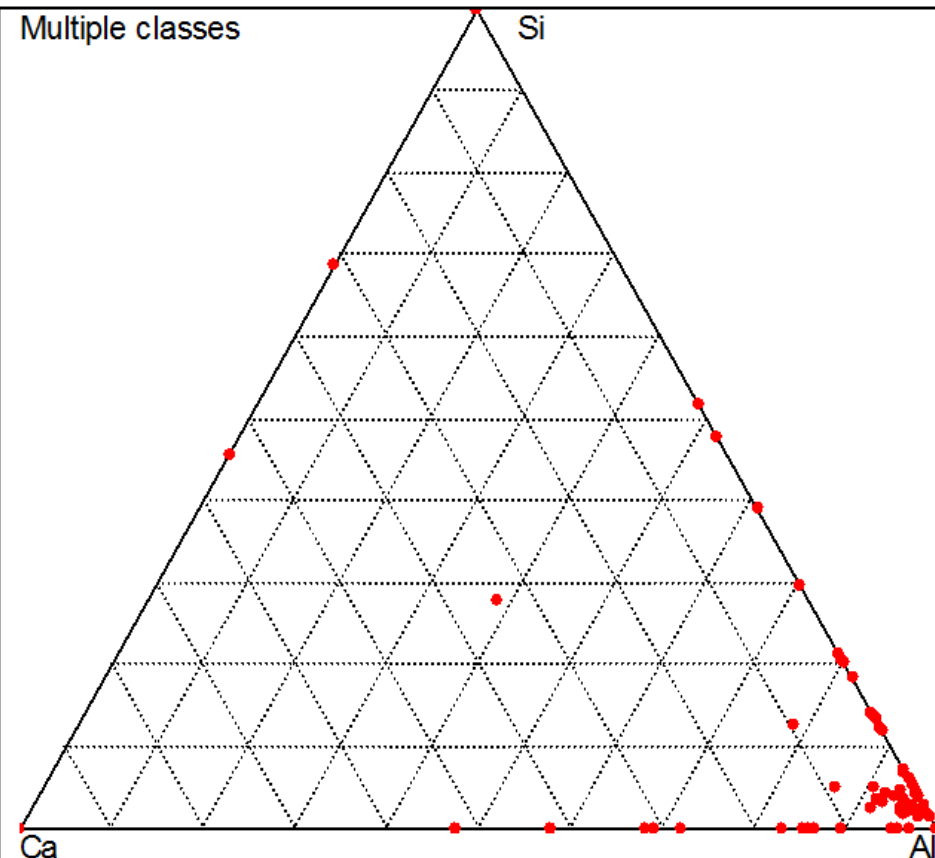


ASPEX analyses results – inclusions count

Ca-Aluminosilicates

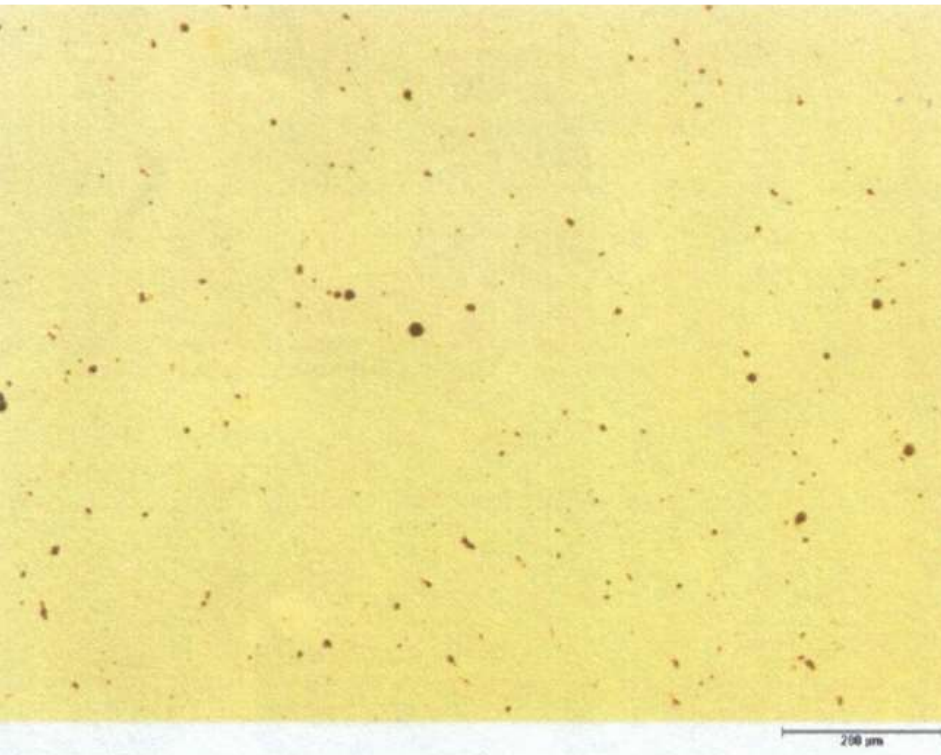


Sample C1 taken before filter

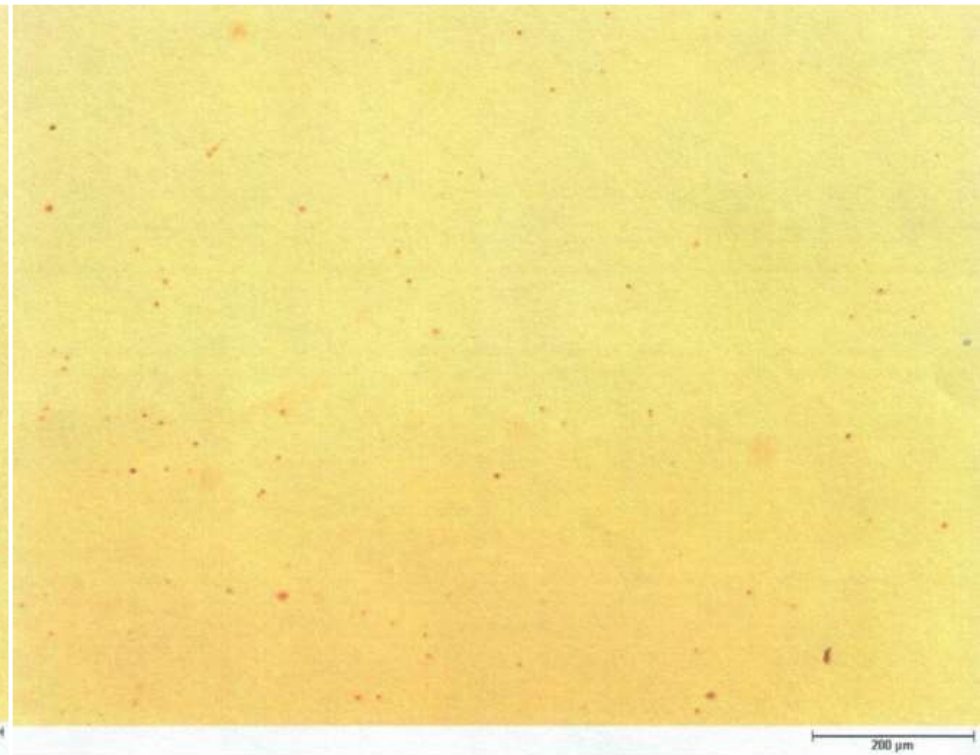


Sample C1 taken after filter

Metal Cleanliness Results



- *Metallographic before filter. The average inclusions content is 0,85%.*



- *Metallographic after filter. The average inclusions content is 0,19% only*