



## «New Coatings and Additives Concepts: An entire approach for defect and residue free castings»

«Yeni Kaplamalar ve Katkı Malzemeleri ile Hatasız ve Kalıntısız Döküm»

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### 3.Oturum: Döküm Teknolojileri Demir - Çelik

**3rd Session: Casting Technologies Iron - Steel** 

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

TÜDÖKSAD

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# New coatings and additives concepts An entire approach for defect and residue free castings

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## Trends & Challenges in the Foundry market

- Downsizing in the automotive industry require more precise casting dimensions
  - Core package
  - Low layer or no coating
  - Reproducible coating layer
- ✓ Productivity will be one important driver for competitiveness
- ✓ More environmental pressure are forced on foundries
- Energy resources are limited, and will have an effect on the casting costs



## Why do we need sand additives?

✓ To avoid casting defects:

such as veining's, linked to the sand expansion, lead to rework and often to scrap

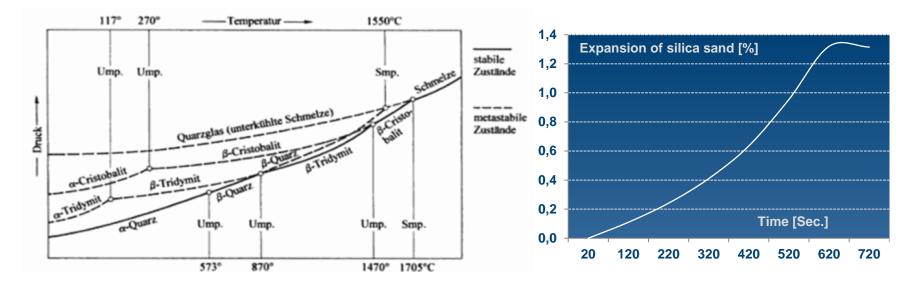
 To keep the process stability (irregularities in process)
Considering many special casting conditions (geometry, temperature, material grade, etc.), the properties of molding material, binders and core coatings are not enough to guarantee processreliable and profitable casting production

✓ Cost Saving:

Omission or reduction of special sands (chromite...) Casting without coating process



## Why do we need sand additives?



- •During the conversion from  $\alpha$ -SiO<sub>2</sub> to  $\beta$ -SiO<sub>2</sub>, the sand grains expand by approx. 1.3%.
- •This leads to enormous stress inside the core as well as

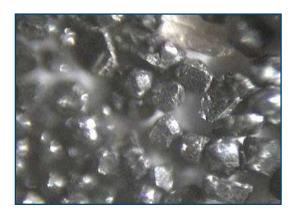
at its surface.

•Cracks form at the core surface which fill with liquid metal, resulting in casting defects commonly known as veining.





### Special sands and minerals



**Chromite** 



**J-Sand** 

Advantages:

- Very efficient against casting defects
- Low gas emissions

Disadvantages:

- Very high material costs
- Effects on green sand



Zircon sand



Ceramic beads (e.g. Cerabeads, bauxit sand)



### Comparison of different sand additives





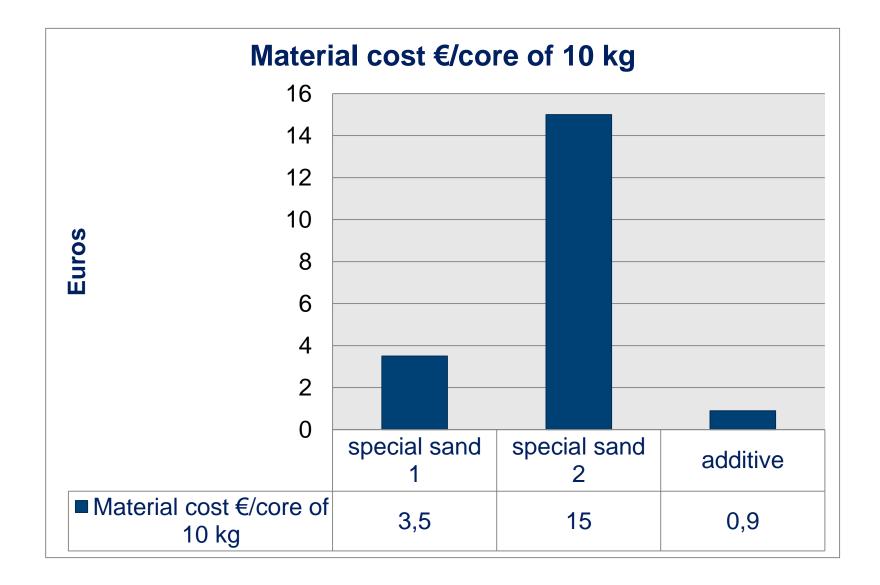
Organic

Hybrid

Inorganic

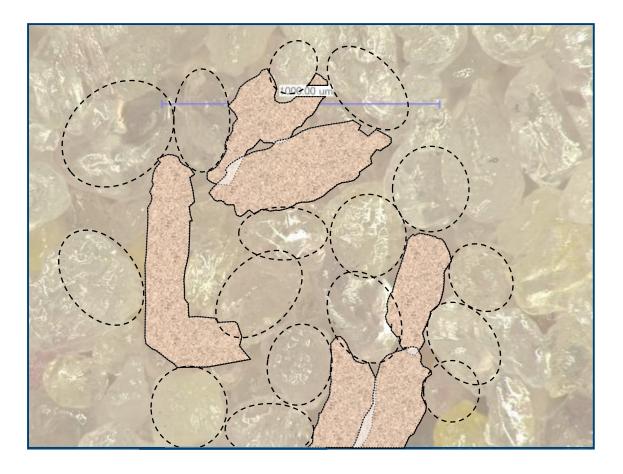


### Comparison of different sand additives





### How do sand additives work?



• The organic components will burn, carbonize and soften in the pouring process.

• The sand grains are thus able to expand into the recently formed spaces



### How do sand additives work?



- The minerals develop a pasty transition phase which acts as a buffer against silica expansion and absorb more stress before cracking
- Negative thermal expansion



## **Requirement Profile**

- ✓ Reduction of
  - Expansion defects (e.g. veining)
  - Deformation
  - Penetration
  - Burn in
  - Gas defects
- ✓ Low addition rate
- Neutral odor
- ✓ Low dust formation
- ✓ Compatibility with coating
- ✓ Strength profile according to the application (neutral or as a breakdown promoter )
- $\checkmark$  Low gas and emission evolution
- ✓ Dimensional accuracy
- ✓ Low core box staining
- Economical advantage



ESA 1 with chromite sand and silica sand

Stepcone test⇒ partial coated & uncoated







100 pt chromite sand no additive  $\Sigma$  1.5% CB-Binder

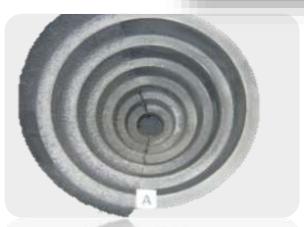
**Result:** 

heavy penetration



50 pt chromite sand 50 pt H32 + 5% ESA 1  $\Sigma$  2.1% CB-Binder

Result: Better surface



50 pt chromite sand 50 pt F33 + 5% ESA 1  $\Sigma$  2.1% CB-Binder Result:

Almost clean surface



#### **Standard sand mixture:**

100% chromite sand, 0.75% Binder per part

#### **Probemischung:**

50% chromite sand,50% fresh silica,4% ESA 40.70% Binder per part

Possible costs reduction €150.000



Water gallery water channel core



### Cylinder head

Standard recipe:

30 % chromite sand AFS 5030 % chamotte sand AFS 5040 % silica sand AFS 50

5 % Additive

Trial:

100 % silica sand 3 % ESA 2



Cylinder-head, water jacket core:

Standard recipe: 100 % J Sand 1,5 % organic additive

Trial: 50 % silica sand 50 % J Sand 4 % ESA 3







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# "Engineered Sand Additives" (ESA's)

Thyssen Krupp Waupaca – Tell City, IN

Brake rotor cores:

1.5% ESA 5 addition vs. 4% normal addition

### Casting

- 100 castings
- Alternated on line with production cores to ensure same conditions







Furan warm box cores converted to new additive August, 2010

Continuing to operate at low additive levels

No increase in veining

### No production issues











### **Brake Disc:**

Standard recipe: 100 % silica sand H 32 3,0 % Additive (organic) coated

Now: 100 % silica sand H 32 2 % ESA 3 coated



Portuguese sand 65/70 AFS + 1.7% CB Binder + 3% ESA 1 uncoated Previous practice: IPA/graphite coating

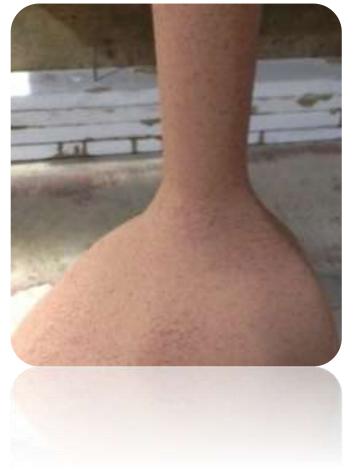




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# "Engineered Sand Additives" (ESA's)

Previous 2,4 % additive, coated Now 2,4 % ESA 3, uncoated





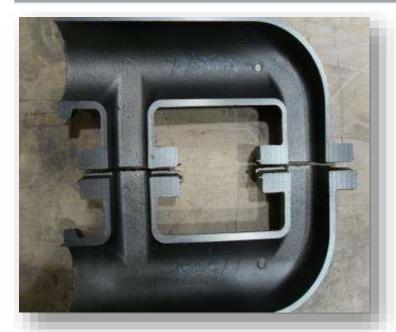
Center bearing, Ductile Iron, 125 kg casting weight



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# "Engineered Sand Additives" (ESA's)

#### Comparison SiMo-Manifold ⇒ coated and uncoated



100 T silica sand blend (H32/H33)

Σ 1.2% CB-Binder - coated



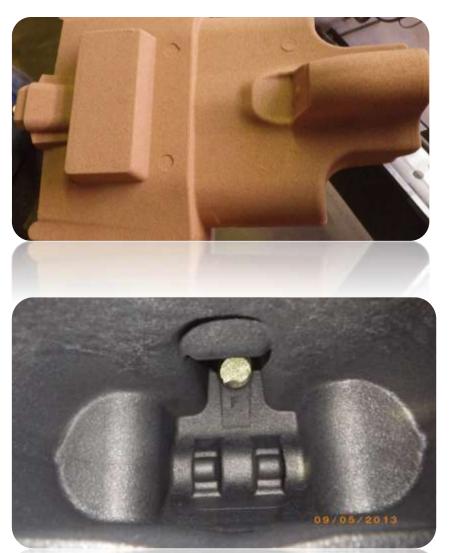
100 T silica sand blend (H32/H33) +5% ESA 1 Σ 1.6% CB-Binder - uncoated



### Brake caliper:

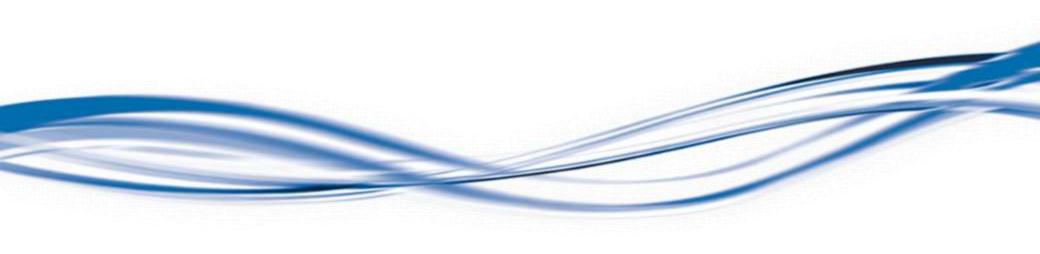
Standard recipe: 100 % silica sand, no additive, coated

Now (introduction phase): 100 silica sand 4 % ESA 2, uncoated



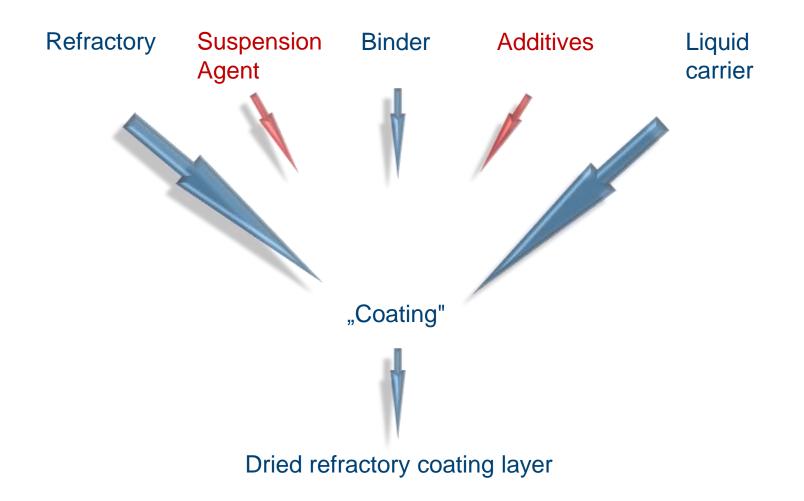


# **Enhanced Coatings**





## How Are Coatings Designed





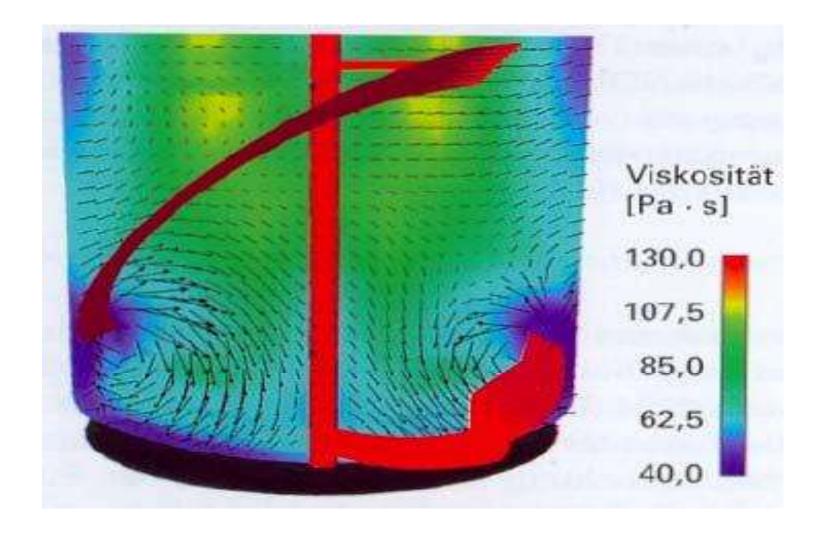
## Types of Coatings



Refractory	Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Meltingpoint °C	Morphology	Chemical formula	Application
Zircon- silicate	4,6	2200	angular	ZrSiO <sub>4</sub>	Steel
Corundum	4,0	2050	angular	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Steel
Magnesite	3,7	2800	angular	MgO	Manganese steel
Mullite	3,16	1700	angular	3 Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> 2 SiO <sub>2</sub>	Iron
Graphite	2,3	3700	Plates	С	Iron, Aluminium
Kaolinite	2,65	> 1700	Plates	Al <sub>2</sub> ((OH) <sub>4</sub> /Si <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Iron
Pyrophillite	2,8	1600	Plates	Al <sub>2</sub> ((OH) <sub>2</sub> /Si <sub>4</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	Iron, Aluminium
Talc	2,8	> 1000 max. 1430	Plates	Mg <sub>3</sub> ((OH) <sub>2</sub> /AISi <sub>4</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	Iron, Aluminium
Mica	2,85	> 900	Plates	KAI <sub>2</sub> ((OH) <sub>2</sub> /AISi <sub>3</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	Iron, Aluminium



### The Importance of Rheology





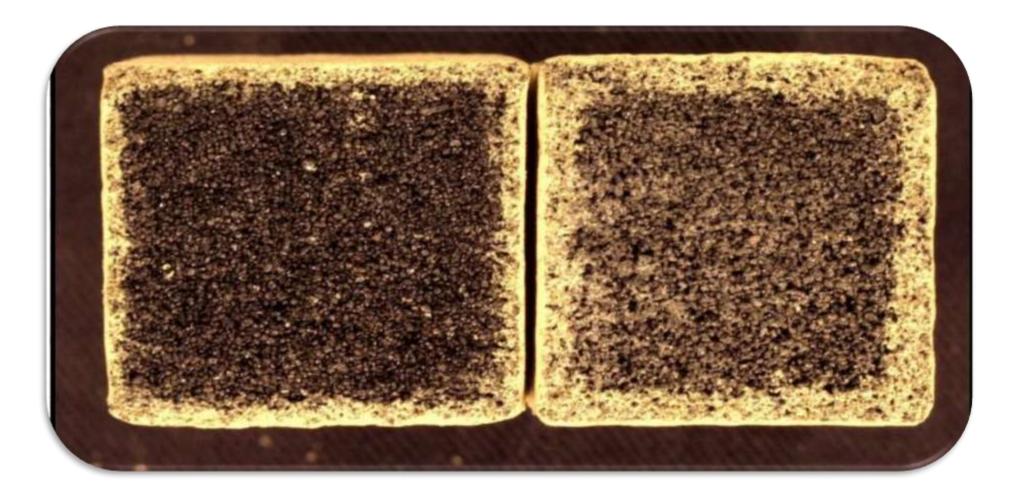
## The Importance of Rheology





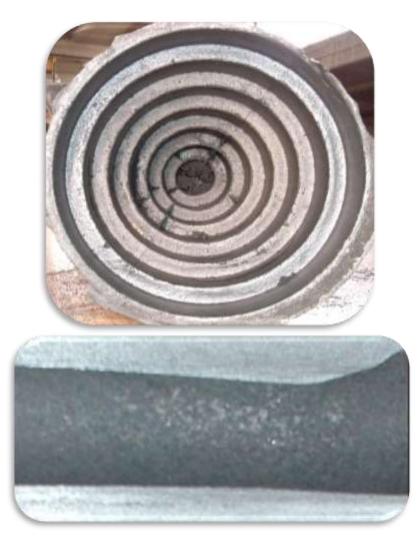














Casting	Fettling		Savings
	S	Miratec	
3-cyl. head SISU	8.57 min.	5.27 min.	38.5%
4-cyl. block DEUTZ 2009	34.00 min.	27.97 min.	17.7%
4-cyl. head DEUTZ 2009	13.87 min.	7.44 min.	46.4%

Casting	Brake disc veining		Savings
	S	Miratec	
VW DISALINE	15%	5%	38.5%



### MIRATEC<sup>®</sup> MB Types







## Washing or New Core Wash?

Millennium: IT Problem?

Metal bearings are banned to be used in vehicles.

The alternative materials don't have emergency running properties

The oil filters have only a limited capacity

Therefore: Residual contamination requirements are restricted to less than 300 to 1000 mg/part, depending on the car company



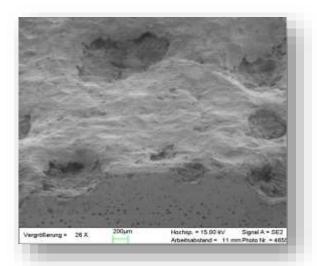
## Washing or using New Core Wash?

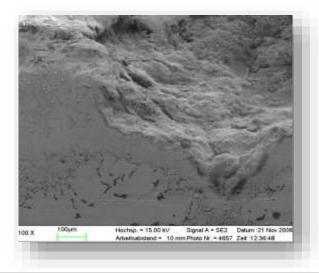


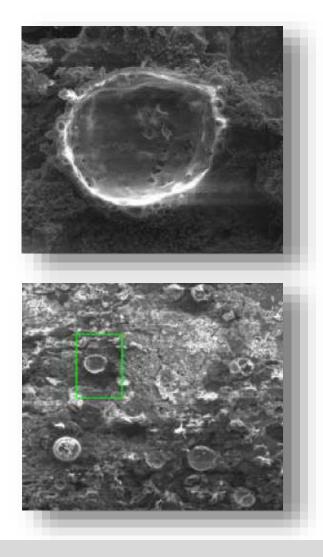


### **Coatings to Prevent Adhesion**

- Formation of liquid FeO<sub>X</sub>-Phase
- Scarred surface with holes
- Reaction layer and products
- Expanded structur







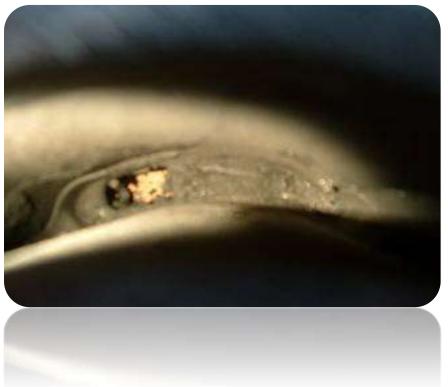


### **Coatings to Prevent Adhesion**

#### 1 flaky



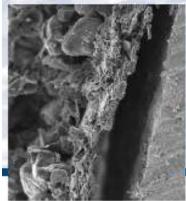
### 2 powdery



#### **MIRATEC® TS**

The special coating for clean motor block casting





Easy peeling of the coating in internal casting geometries that are difficult to access for shot-blasting

ASKCHEMICALS

- Cost savings due to reduced cleaning efforts
- Significantly less deposits in the motor part
- A water based coating for environmentally friendly conditions in your foundry
- Suppression of casting defects like veining, penetration or gas porosity

Special coating for clean motor block castings

#### LICATION

ssential requirement of motor block castings is asy peeling of the coating in internal casting geoes as well as the avoidance of deposits in the ig component.

IIRATEC\* TS coating from ASK Chemicals is the em solution to perform the high demands of and perfect motor block castings.

cular benefits with special properties of ITEC\* TS:

ost suitable for thermally stressed sand cores

e usual defects which can occur with motor ock castings like veining, penetration or gas prosity are to be avoided by an improved affecity of refractory material

ist possible gas permeability even with very ick coating layers due to an exactly balanced imbination of refractory material

special penetration inhibitor which stops e migration of water into the sand core rface and additionally supports short ne intervals of a drying fumace

Core sand

MIRATEC\* TS Coating



Perfect carding

Garing with shrinch





protection which prevents

Sciencing whethe milosocium methodel califing

> Peeling of the coating off the casting



### Cylinder Heads





Veining + penetration + scabbing (+ gas) incl. oil channels etc. = veining + penetration



### **Cylinder Heads**



### MIRATEC<sup>®</sup> CH Types

**Coating Presentation** 



### Vented Brake Disks





### Vented Brake Disks



### MIRATEC<sup>®</sup> BD Types



### Summary

- ✓ With the New ESA's sand properties are enhanced:
  - Elimination of special sands
  - Reduced addition rates
  - Elemination of the coating process especially on Ductile Iron castings
- ✓ Novel MIRATEC<sup>™</sup> TS Coatings provide defectfree castings with the required minimum residue for automotive castings



# Thank you!



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## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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