



11-13 September / Eylül 2014  
TÜYAP Fair, Convention & Congress Center, İstanbul

**7<sup>th</sup> International Ankiros Foundry Congress**  
**7. Uluslararası Ankiros Döküm Kongresi**



## **«EN 1563 Yeni Nesil Dökme Demirler»**

### **«EN1563 - New Generation Ductile Iron»**

**Seyfi Değirmenci**  
**Bülent Şirin**  
**Bert Duit**  
**(Componenta)**

### **7.Oturum: Süreçler ve Kontrol**

#### **7th Session: Process and Control**

**Oturum Başkanı/Session Chairman: Mustafa Akyürek (Anadolu Döküm San. Tic. A.Ş.)**



# EN 1563 YENİ NESİL DÖKME DEMİRLER

Seyfi Değirmenci, Bülent Şirin, Bert Duit

TURKISH FOUNDRYMEN SOCIETY  
SEPTEMBER 11-13.2014  
İSTANBUL



# AGENDA

- Componenta Company overview
- SSF, Solution Strengthened Ferrite
- Mechanical properties
- Machinability
- Some examples of SSF designs
- Experiences
- Cost impact, how to act
- Summary





# COMPANY OVERVIEW



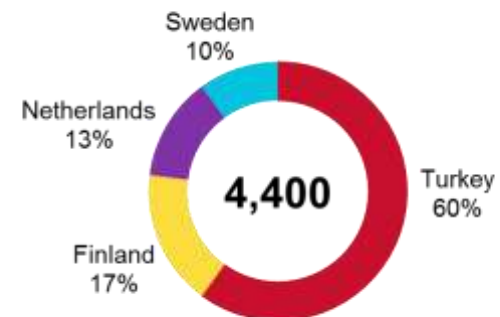
# COMPONENTA:

The second largest independent cast component supplier in Europe

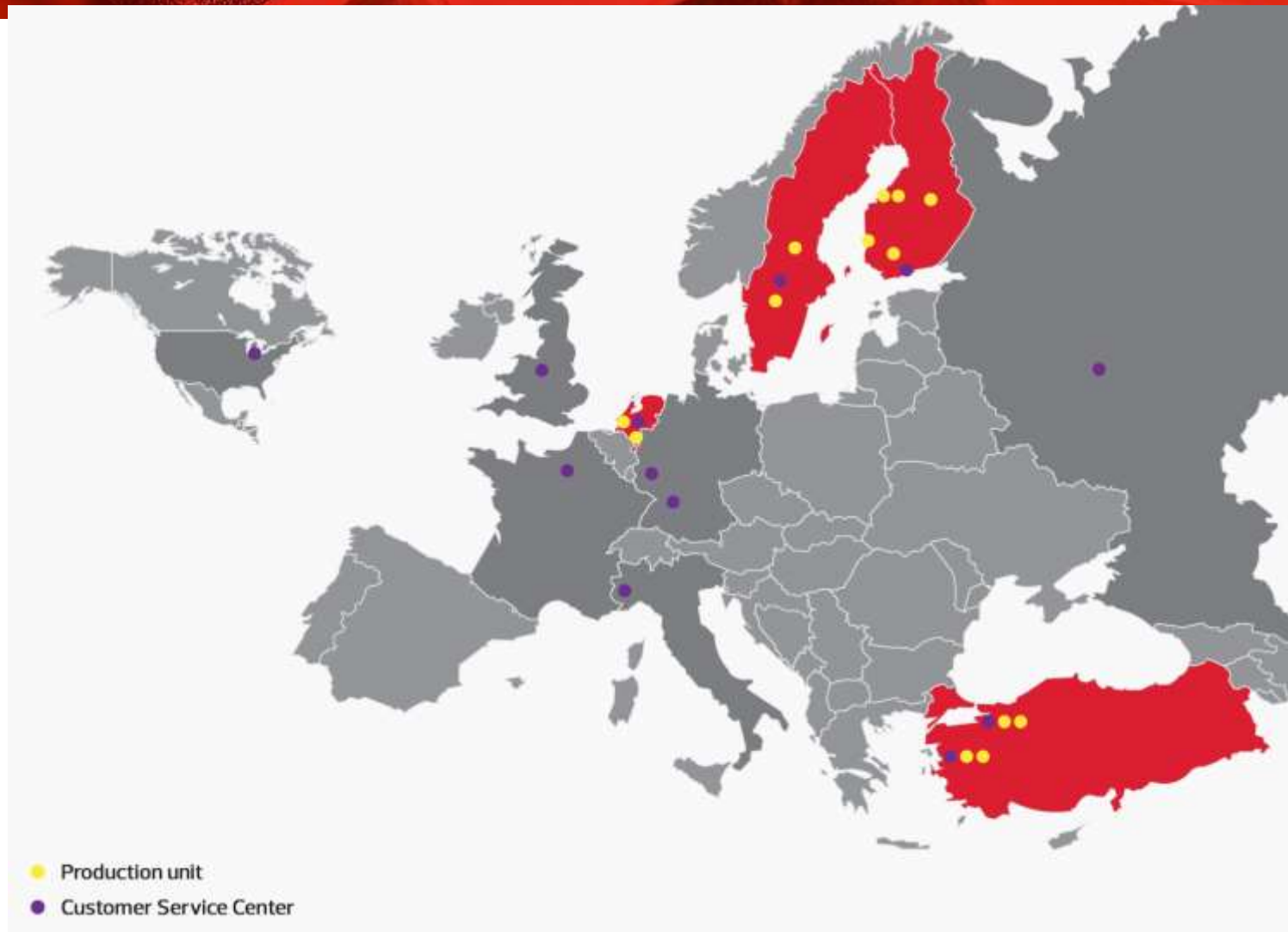
- Componenta serves its customers by offering them casting solutions covering the whole value chain from engineering to finished components.
- The Group's foundries and machine shops are located in Turkey, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden. In addition, the Group has three forges in Sweden.
- Componenta's customers are manufacturers of vehicles, machines and equipment in various industries: Global players such as Volvo, Caterpillar and Wärtsilä. Long-term customer relationships and strong credit ratings.
- Componenta's shares are listed on the NASDAQ OMX Helsinki.



## Personnel by country

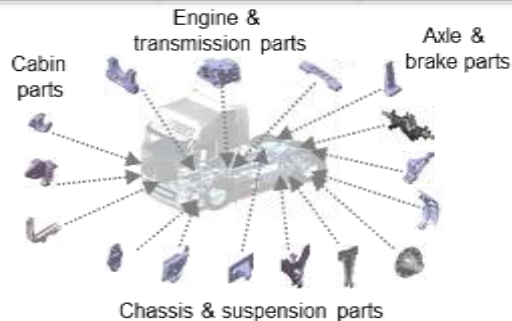


Ready to serve - strong local presence  
in key markets



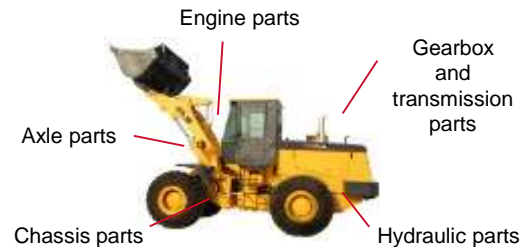
# Strong market positioning in selected customer industries

## Heavy trucks (31% of sales)



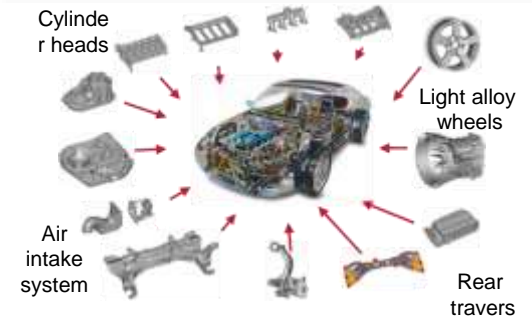
- Volvo Trucks a customer since 1960's
- Customized solutions through optimized component design and use of alternative materials to achieve vehicle weight goals

## Construction and mining (19% of sales)



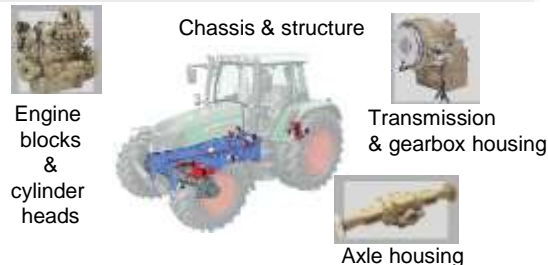
- Solutions for all major players using 3D CAD data and finite element analysis
- Components supplied to loaders, haulers, excavators and graders.

## Automotive (15% of sales)



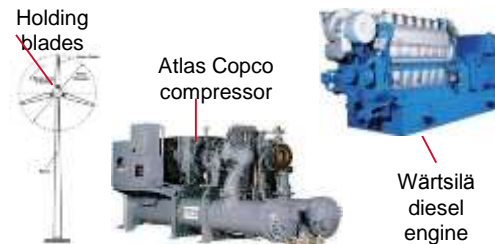
- Produces to leading OEM's and has two own trademarks: DJ and MAXX
- Fine-tuned component features by advanced engineers: reduced weight, lower CO2 emissions, improved strength and fuel economy.

## Agricultural machinery (17% of sales)



- Complex advanced engineering and co-design activities to meet technical challenges
- Cast components from iron to aluminium, rough or machines, possible surface treatment.

## Machine building (18% of sales)



- Large segment with diverse sub-segments including: holding blades for windmills, railway equipment, compressor equipment industrial gears etc.



# OUR BROAD CUSTOMER BASE

supports stability and innovation

31%

Heavy Trucks

19%

Construction  
and Mining

18%

Machine  
Building

17%

Agricultural  
Machinery

15%

Automotive

DAIMLER

CATERPILLAR®

Atlas Copco

AGCO  
Your Agriculture Company



BOMBARDIER  
the evolution of mobility

CNH  
INDUSTRIAL



KONE

JOHN DEERE



WÄRTSILÄ

COMPONENTA  
Casting Future Solutions



# WE WANT TO CONTINUE TO SERVE OUR CUSTOMERS for the next 100 years



# OUR CAPABILITIES BY FOUNDRY

	TYPE OF THE LINE	BOX SIZE		TYPICAL MAXIMUM PRODUCT WEIGHT	CAPACITY		MINIMUM SERIAL/ YEARLY VOLUME	MATERIALS
		BOX SIZE (mm)	HEIGHT (mm)	(kg)	LINE (tons/year)	FOUNDRY (tons/year)	Moulds/serie or tons/year	
Iron foundries						320,000		
Finland						68,000		
Pori	Disa 2013	480 x 600	150 / 245	20	9000	18,000	50 moulds	GJL, GJS, SSF
	HWS	750 x 650	250 / 250	100	18,000		10 moulds	
Högfors	HWS	1,160 x 960	350 / 350	350		34,000	20 moulds	GJL, GJS, SSF, ADI
Suomivalimo	Furan handmoulding	MAX 2,600 x 3,600	MAX. 2,500	5,000		16,000	-	GJL, GJS, SSF, ADI
Netherlands						92,000		
Weert	HWS	1,250 x 850	400/400	350		36,000	15 moulds	GJL, GJS, SSF, ADI
Heerlen HWS	HWS	850 x 630	330/330	150		36,000	30 moulds	GJL, GJS, SSF, ADI
Heerlen Furan	Furan semi- automatic moulding	2,200 x 1,250	MAX. 1,600	3,500		20,000	20 tons	GJL, GJS, SSF, ADI
		2,500 x 1,750	MAX. 2,000					
		3,000 x 1,750	MAX. 1,600					
		3,300 x 2,000	MAX. 1,600					
Turkey						160,000		
Orhangazi	L1 +GF+	700 x 900	360/360	100	27.000	160,000	100 tons	GJL, GJS, GJV, SSF
	L2 HWS	1,250 x 900	400/400	300	32.000			
	L3 +GF+	700 x 900	360/360	100	32.000			
	L4 Disa 2013	650 x 535	200/370	20	9.000			
	L5 Disa 2120	850 x 650	260/400	55	16.000			
	L6 HWS	1,100 x 900	350/350	250	34.000			
	L7 HWS	1,960 x 1,260	400/400	500	36.000			
22.10								





# Advanced properties of **CERTIFIED SSF MATERIAL**



- Superior yield strength – 13 to 27% improvement
- Even 3.3 times better elongation and improved fatigue properties
- Lighter structures of component enables higher loads with same wall thickness or thinner sections
- Excellent machinability in certain cases
- Less variation in mechanical properties
- Enhanced performance in elevated temperatures
- Possible to replace Steel fabricated parts, like forgings or welded constructions

# 35 % WEIGHT REDUCTION

## - from welded steel construction to SSF casting

### STARTING POINT

- Welded construction to be developed into a cast component
- Modular products for two Harvester Designs (Machine Building)



### END RESULT

- 4 functions in one product compared to welded construction
- 35% weight savings
- Machining savings
- Remarkable process phase savings
- Improved and even material properties
- Excellent end product for the customer



### APPLIED SOLUTION

- Design release; made by customer in close cooperation with Componenta
- Desired material: 2nd generation SSF and one ADI part

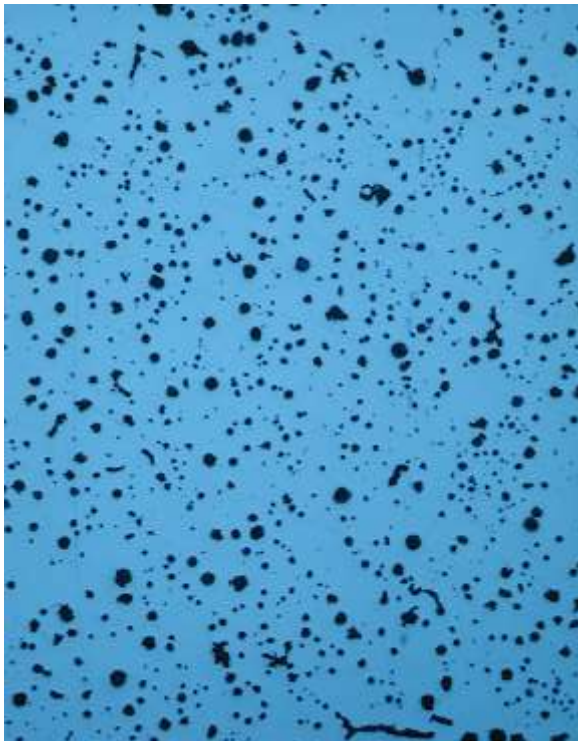


A photograph of three men in an industrial setting, overlaid with a red tint. The man on the left is wearing a blue safety vest over a black t-shirt. The man in the center is wearing a light blue button-down shirt and jeans, holding a small red object. The man on the right is wearing a dark blue work jacket. They are all smiling and looking at each other. The background shows industrial machinery and structures.

# SSF Solution Strengthened Ferrite

# What is HiSi / SSF ?

- HiSi / SSF : High Silicon / Solution Strengthened Ferritic spheroidal graphite cast iron.



- A high strength ductile cast iron quality alloyed with silicon (3.2 – 4.3 %, depending upon quality) instead of manganese and copper or tin.
- Alloying level of silicon is constant per SSF-grade, unlike normal ferritic-pearlitic grades, where alloying level of manganese and copper depends on casting size and geometry.
- Constant Si-level, independent of casting size and geometry, resulting in a fully ferritic matrix ( max 5% pearlite) and homogeneous properties in all sections of the casting
- Improved properties are caused by solid solution strengthening of the ferrite matrix by silicon.



# History

Developed in the early 90's by Volvo, Scania and Swedish Foundry institute

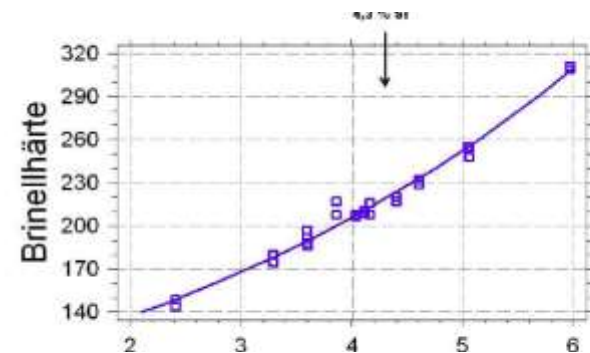
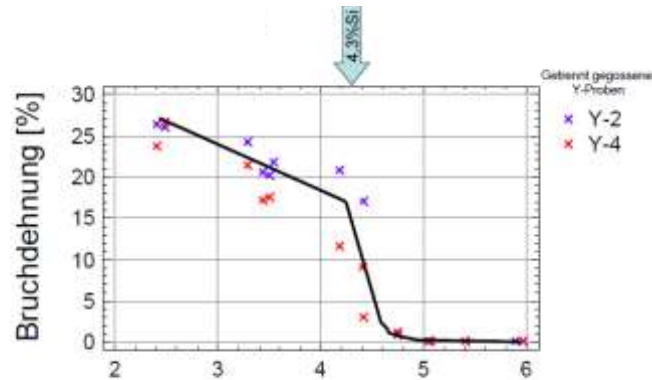
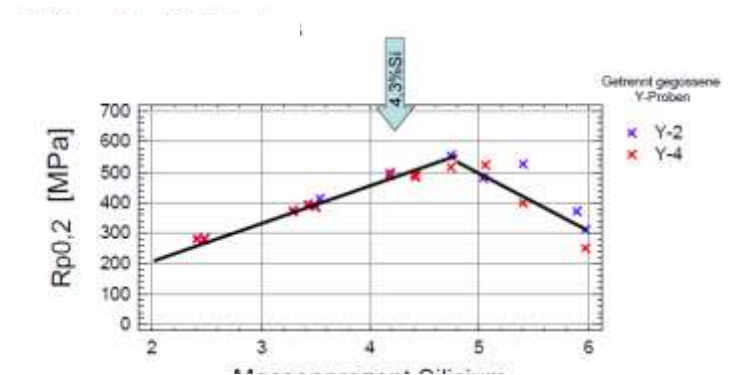
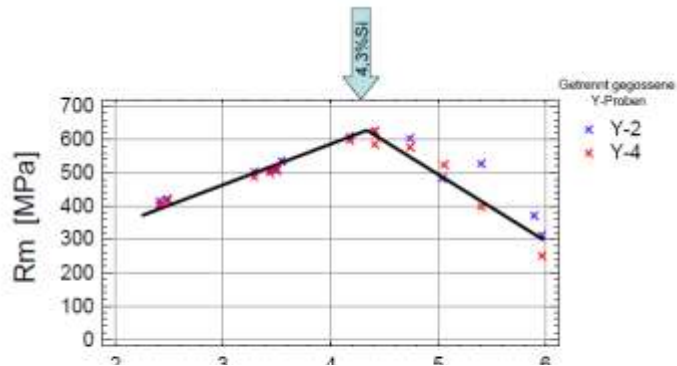
- 1998 - Swedish Standard, SS 140725 for grades 450-15 and 500-10
  - Lower values for elongation proposed to make it more acceptable for (German) Foundries
- 2004 - ISO 1083:2004, only grade 500-10 described
  - In Normative Annex A
- 2012 - EN 1563:2012, 3 normative grades mentioned:
  - GJS-450-18
  - GJS-500-14
  - GJS-600-10 : New grade introduced, mainly developed by Componenta (Joop Kikkert) as an alternative for forged steel or +GF+ Sibodur

A man with short brown hair and a slight smile is standing in a warehouse. He is wearing a blue work vest over a black t-shirt. The vest has a red collar and a pocket with a pen and a small tool. In the background, there are large, rectangular red blocks stacked on pallets. The lighting is warm and red, creating a dramatic effect.

# MECHANICAL PROPERTIES



# Influence of Silicon on Mechanical properties



# Comparison of Mechanical Properties

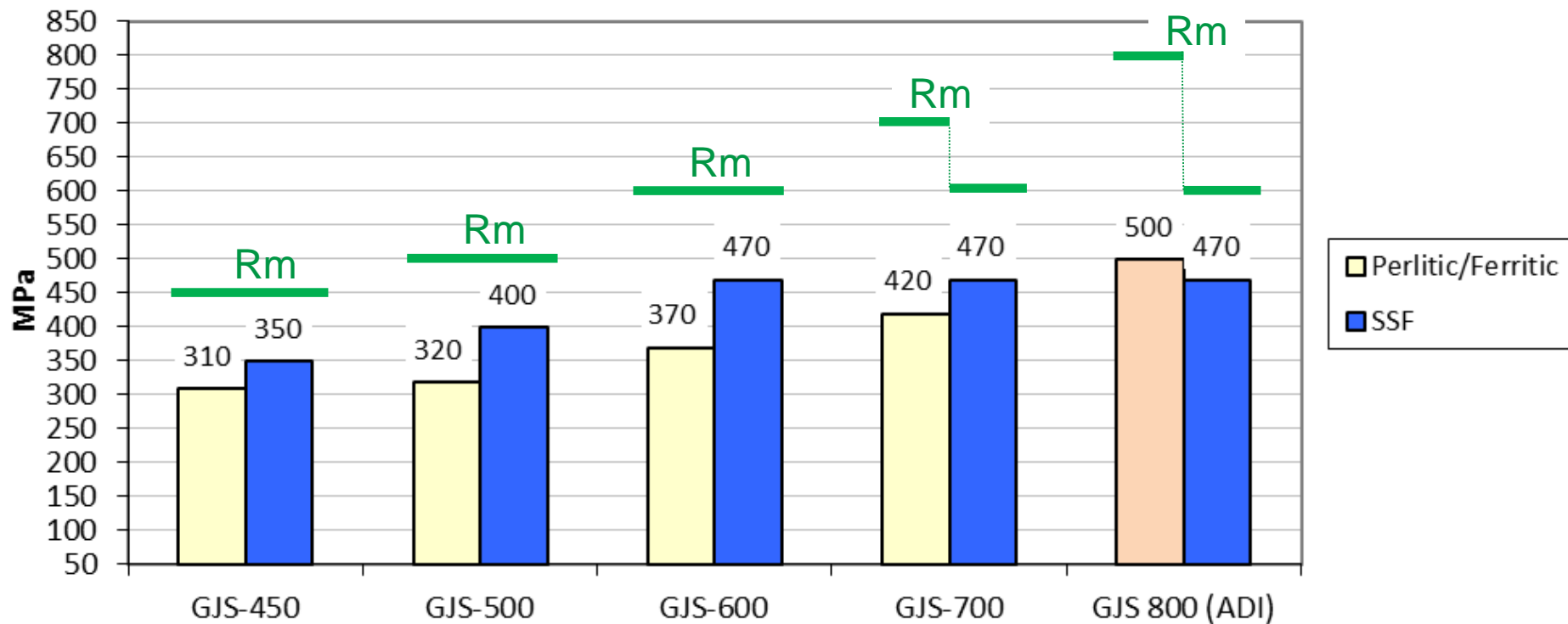
(blue row values for SSF, white normal ferritic-pearlitic grades, light pink ausferritic (ADI))

EN 1563:2012 and EN 1564:2012 - Mechanical properties measured on test pieces from cast samples  
(for relevant wall thickness  $t \leq 30$  mm)

	Material Designation	0.2% proof strength	Tensile Strength	Elongation	Brinell hardness range	Modulus of Elasticity	Un-notched Impact Energy	Fatigue limit (rotating bending) (dia. 10.6 mm)	
Similar CAT Spec		R <sub>p0.2</sub> Mpa min.	R <sub>m</sub> Mpa min.	A % min.	HBW	E kN/mm <sup>2</sup>	(at RT) J min.	unnotched Mpa typical	notched Mpa typical
1E1477	EN-GJS-400-18-LT	240	400	18	130-175	169	120	195	122
1E0356	EN-GJS-450-10	310	450	10	160-210	169	80	210	128
1E4677A	EN-GJS-450-18	350	450	18	170-200	170	100	210	130
1E0596B	EN-GJS-500-7	320	500	7	170-230	169	70	224	134
1E4677B	EN-GJS-500-14	400	500	14	185-215	170	80	225	140
1E0596A	EN-GJS-600-3	370	600	3	190-270	174	40	248	149
1E4677C	EN-GJS-600-10	470	600	10	200-230	170	70	275	165
1E1122	EN-GJS-700-2	420	700	2	225-305	176	20	280	168
	EN-GJS-800-2	480	800	2	245-335	176	15	304	182
	EN-GJS-900-2	600	900	2	270-360	176	-	304	182
	EN-GJS-800-8	500	800	8	260-320	163...170	110	375	225
1E1495	EN-GJS-900-6	600	900	6	280-340		100	400	240

# 0,2% Proof Strength vs Tensile Strength

For equal tensile strength higher yield strength for SSF



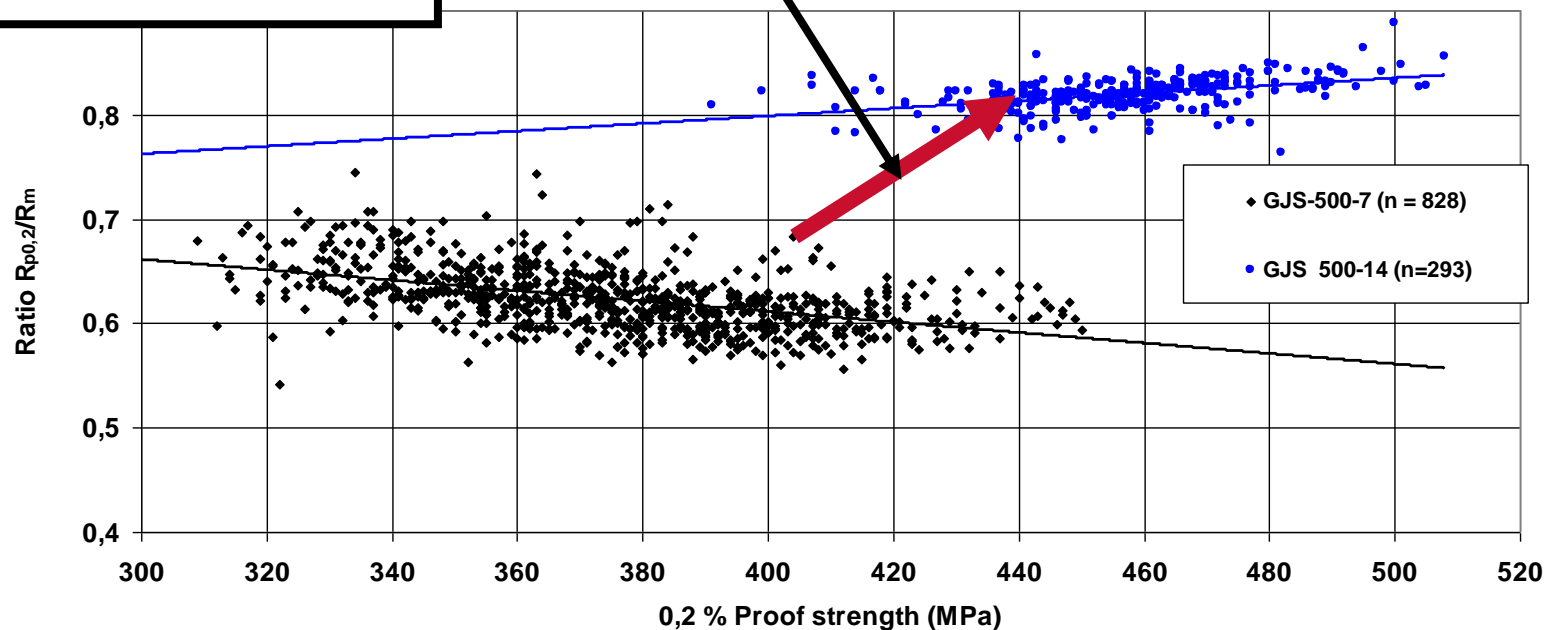


# Ratio $R_{p0,2} / R_m$ for pearlitic and SSF cast iron

Ratio  $R_{p0,2}/R_m$  increases with increasing  $R_{p0,2}$  for SSF

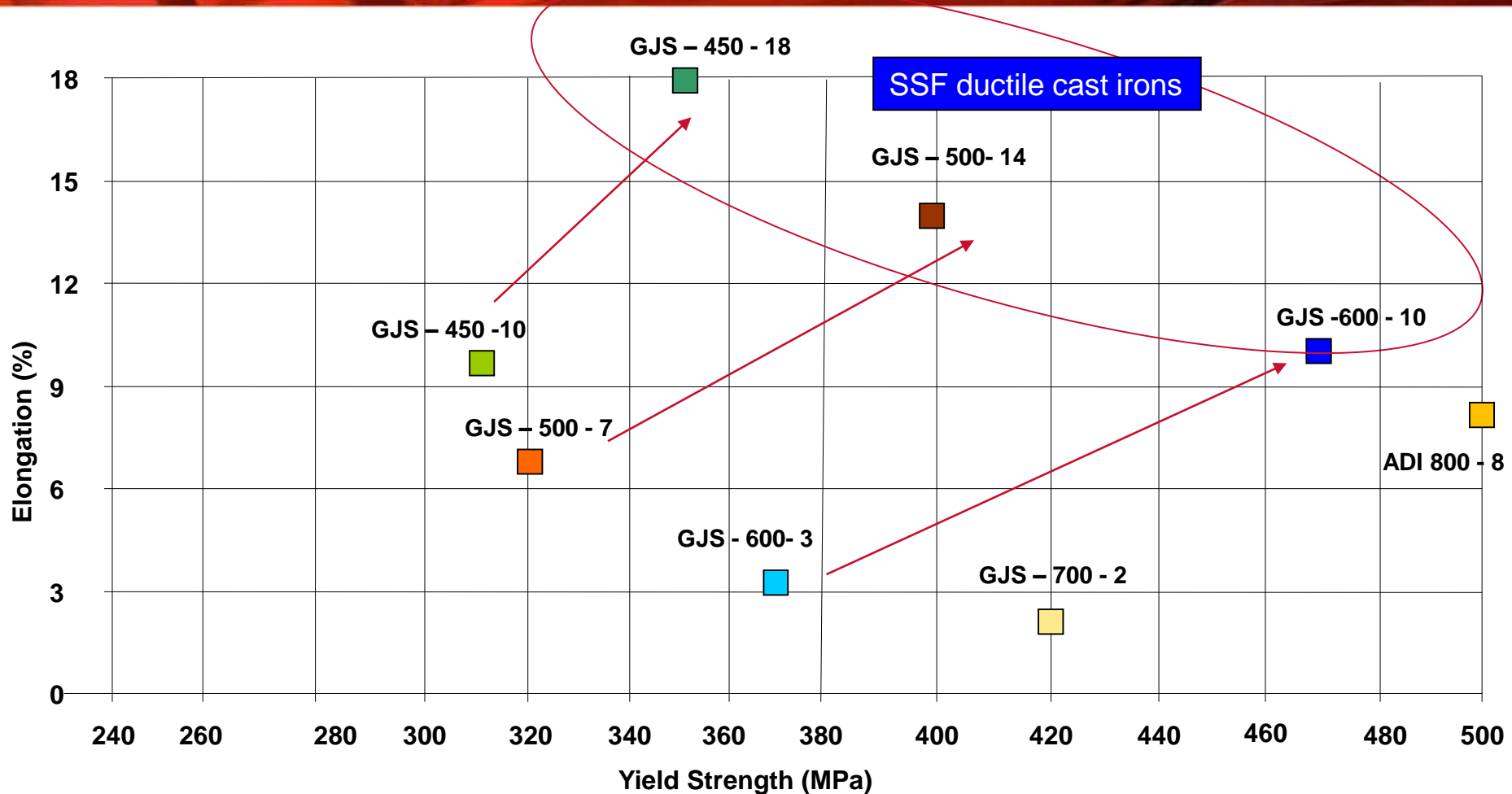
Suomivalimo, GJS 500, Ratio  $R_{p0,2}/R_m$

Design are based upon  $R_{p0,2}$  instead of  $R_m$ , weight savings possible



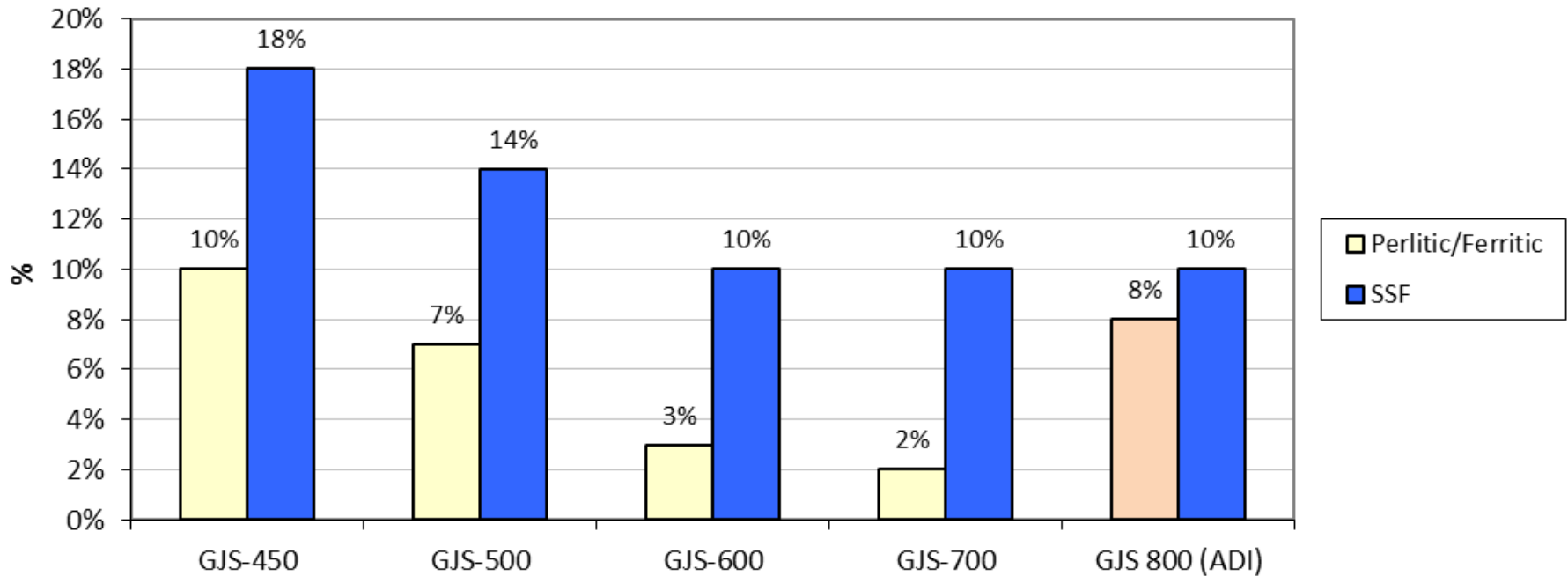
# Elongation vs. Yield Strength

SFF Combination of high yield with high elongation



# Elongation SSF vs Current Ductile Grades

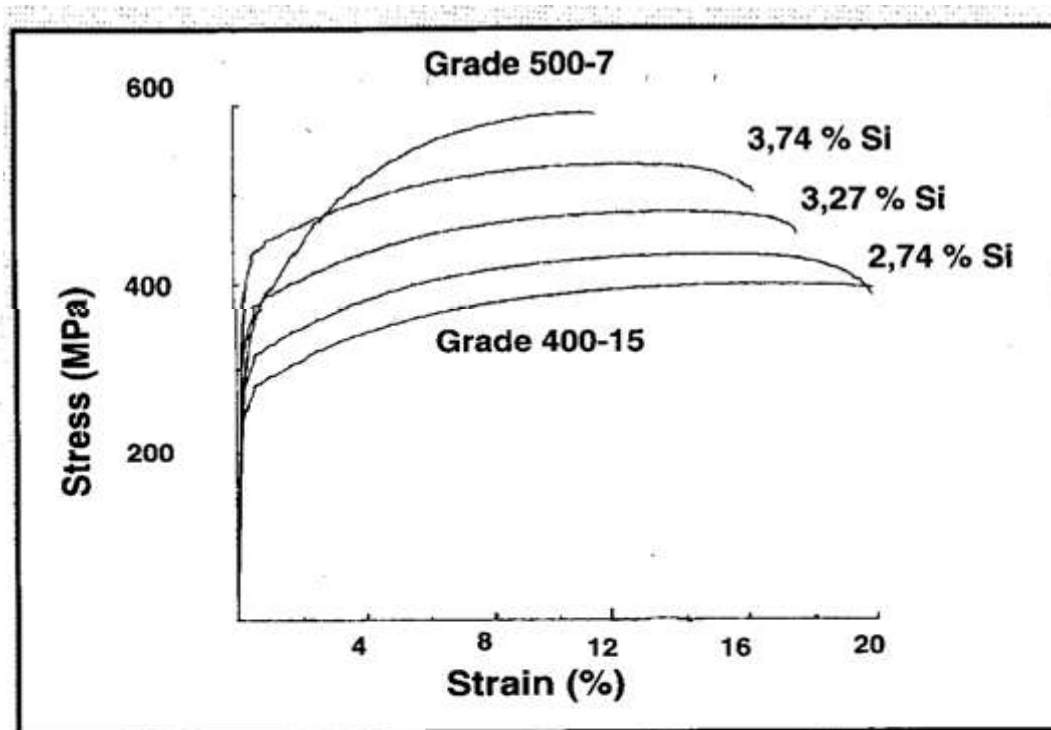
SSF has up to 3 times higher elongation at equal strength levels





# Tensile tests curves

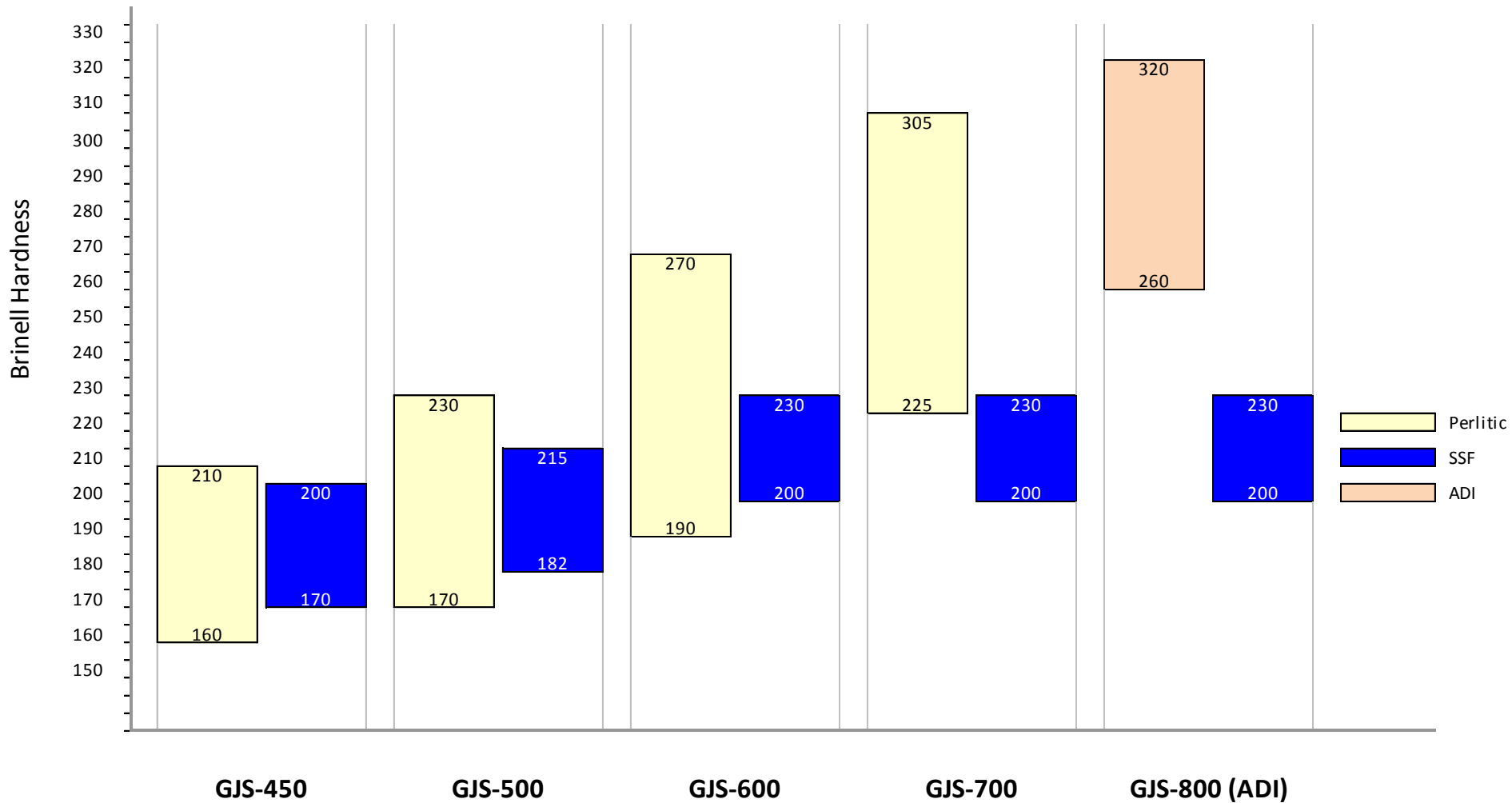
Ferritic, SFF and ferritic/pearlitic grades



From: Björkegren and Hamberg, Ductile iron with better machinability compared to conventional grades Foudryman, December 1998, page 386-391.

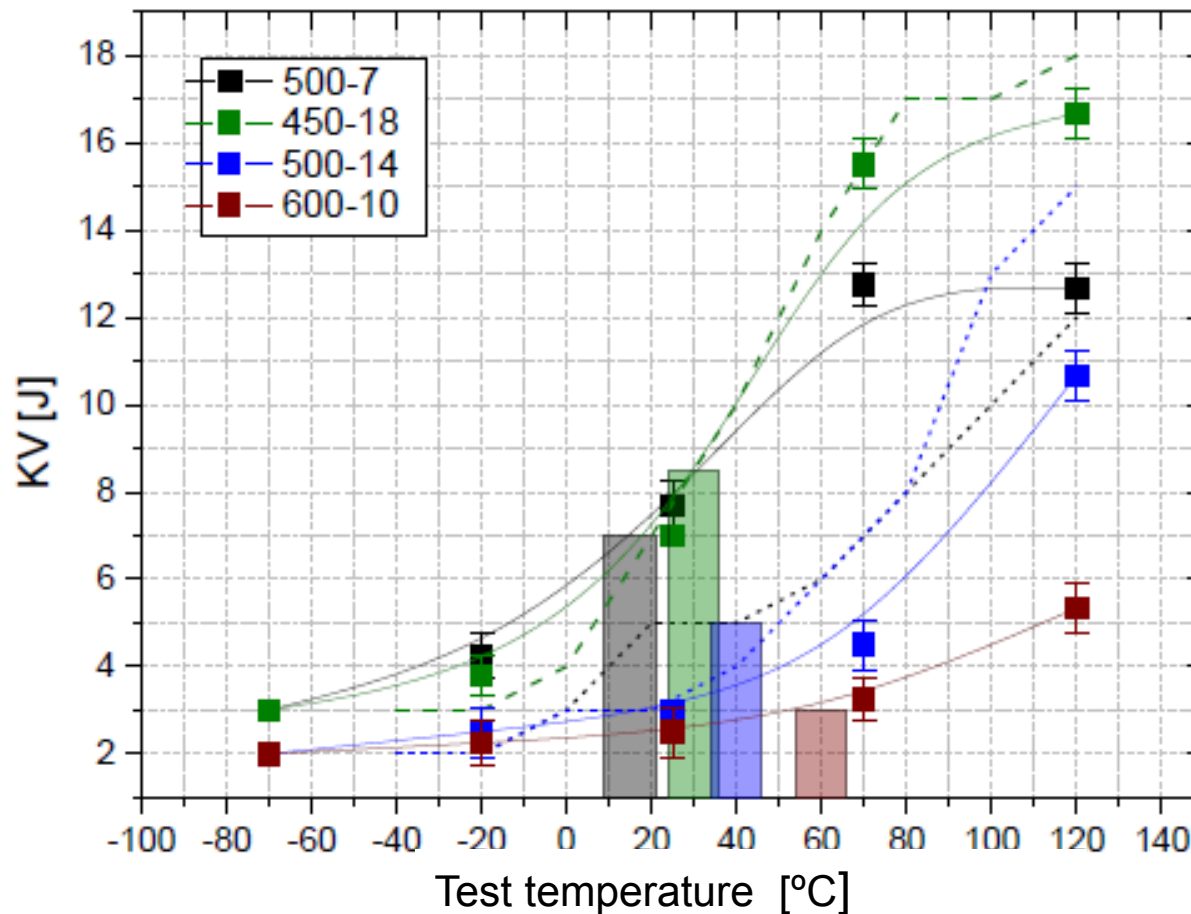
# Brinell Hardness

SFF shows lower average hardness and less variation in hardness, piece to piece and within a piece





# Comparison of Impact energy

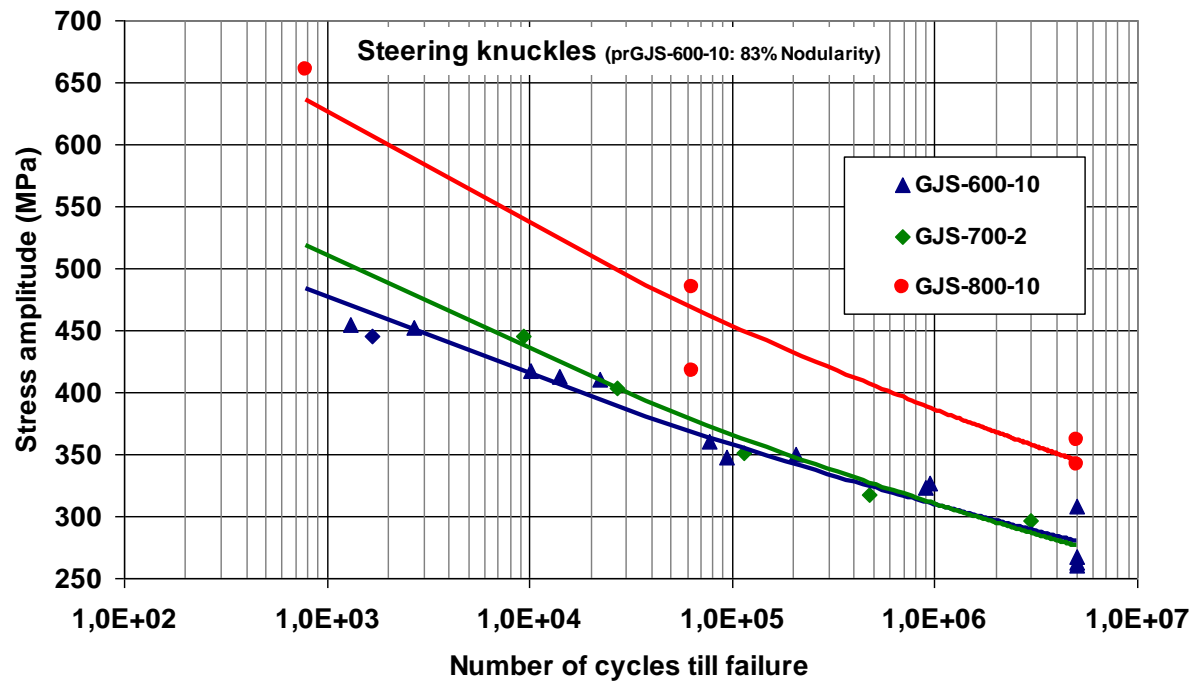


Charpy V-Impact test specimen

Source ÖGI Sirion projekt

# Fatigue Strength

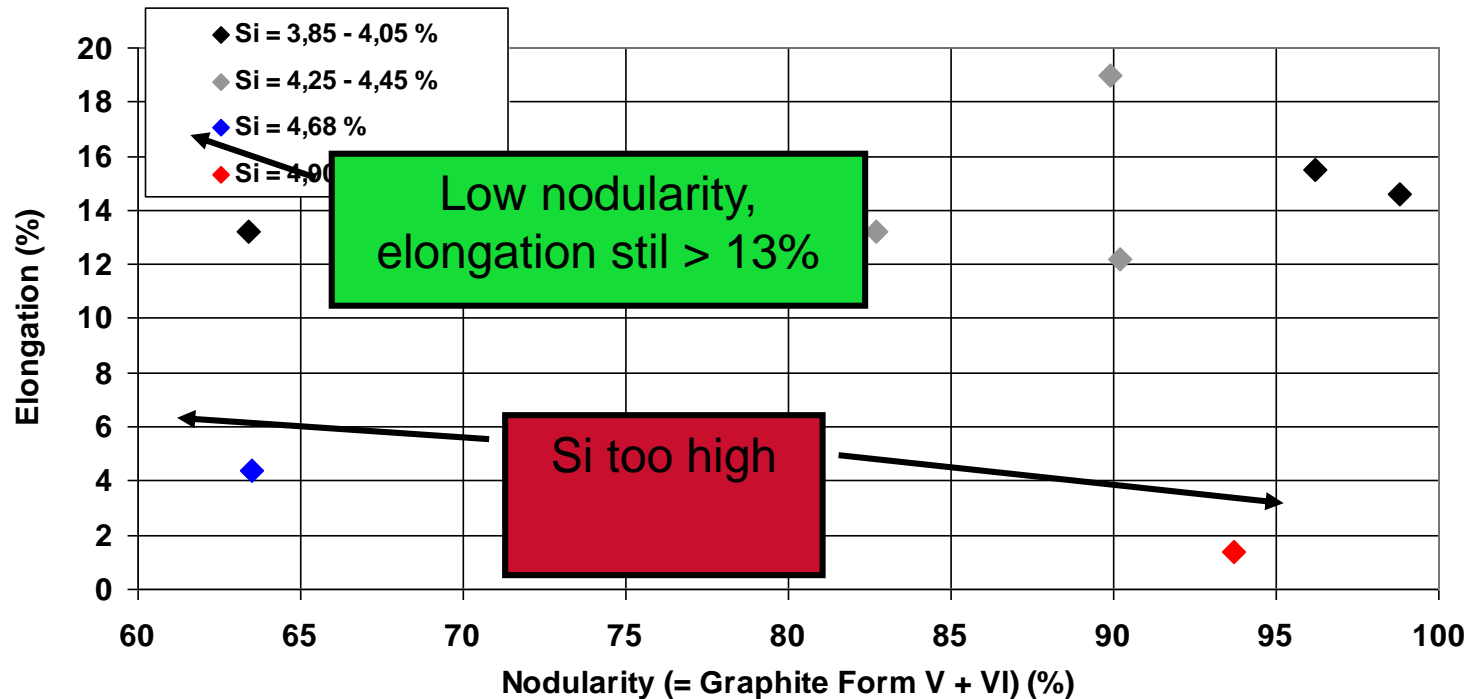
Rotating Bending,  $R = -1$ , Machined Surface



No difference in fatigue limit for SSF compared to normal pearlitic cast iron, ADI has best fatigue properties for machined specimens.

# Influence of Nodularity on Elongation

Silicon % has higher influence as nodularity





# Mechanical properties

## SSF vs EN 10293 Cast Steels

MATERIAL DESIGNATION	YIELD STRESS MPA	TENSILE STRENGTH	ELONGATION	HARDNESS	IMPACT ENERGY*
	R <sub>p0.2</sub> MPa min.	R <sub>m</sub> MPa min.	A % min.	HBW	V-Notched at RT J
GJS 450-18	350	450	18	170 – 200	9
GE240 (+N)	240	450	17	MIN.~ 130	27
GJS 500-14	400	500	14	185 – 215	3
G20MN5 (+N)	300	480	20	MIN.~ 150	27
GJS 600-10	470	600	10	200 – 230	2 – 3
GE300 (+N)	300	600	15	MIN.~ 165	31
G42CRM04 (+QT)	600	800	12	-	31

\* V-notched Charpy test samples, at room temperature. Source: EN 1563:2012 & EN 10293  
N: Normalized, QT: Quenched & Tempered

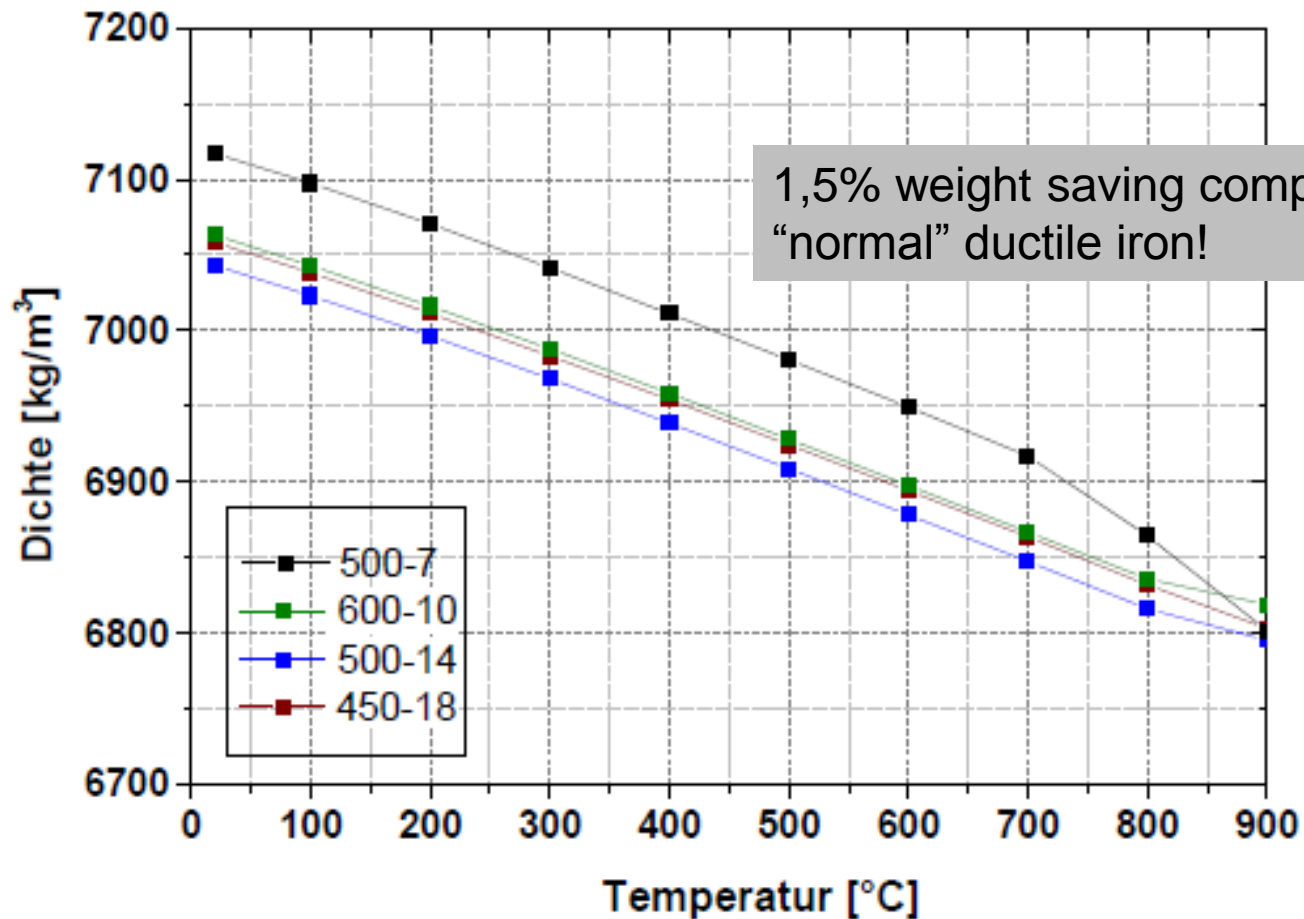
# Average chemical analysis

## SSF and Ferritic to Pearlitic Ductile Irons

MATERIAL DESIGNATION	C	Si	Mn	Cu
GJS 450-10	3.5 – 3.7	2.0 – 2.5	< 0.5	0.10 – 0.25
GJS 450-18	3.1 – 3.3	3.2	< 0.5	< 0.1
GJS 500-7	3.5 – 3.7	2.0 – 2.5	< 0.5	0.3 – 0.4
GJS 500-14	3.0 – 3.2	3.8	< 0.5	< 0.1
GJS 600-3	3.5 – 3.7	2.0 – 2.5	< 0.5	0.4 – 0.5
GJS 600-10	2.8 – 3.0	4.3	< 0.5	< 0.1
GJS 700-2	3.5 – 3.7	2.0 – 2.5	< 0.5	0.8 – 1.0

\* These chemical analyses are only guidelines. The final analysis is tailored according to customers needs.

# Specific density



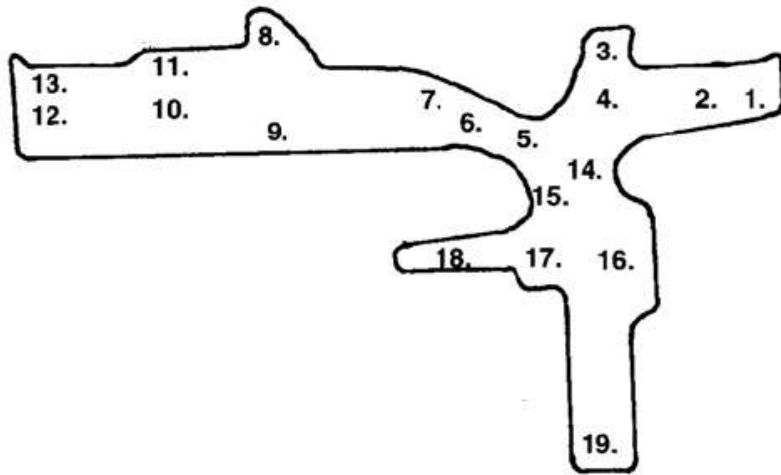
Source ÖGI Sirion projekt





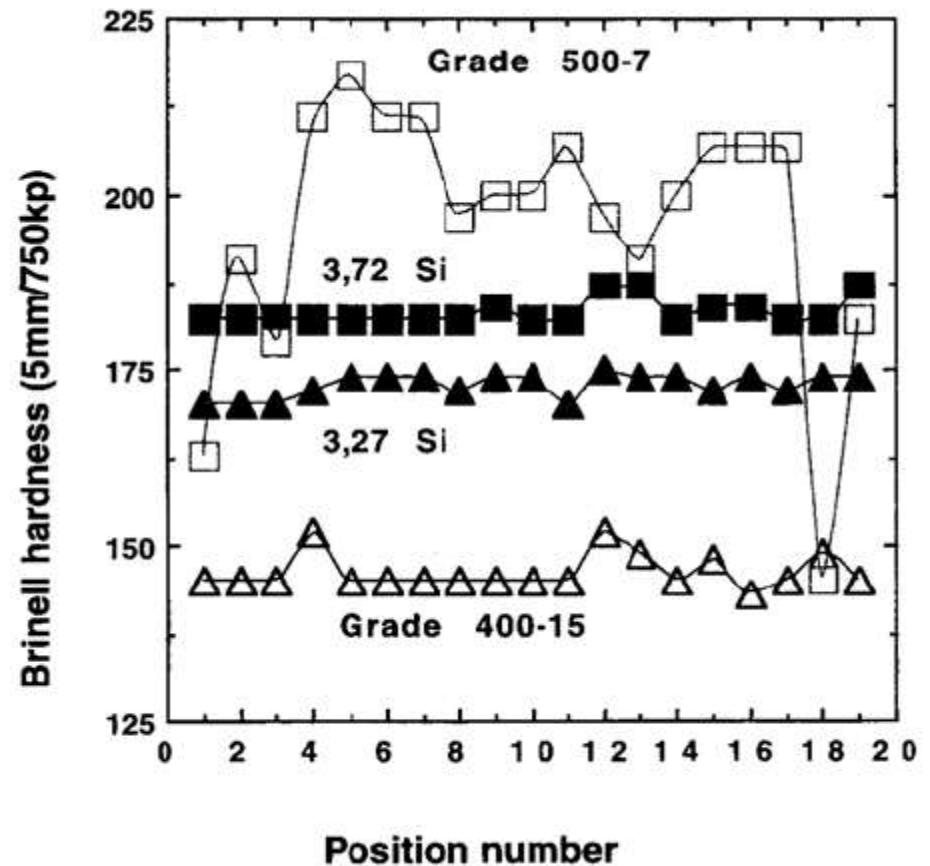
# MACHINABILITY

# Variation of Hardness in section of Wheel Hubs



Reduced variation and lower average hardness results in 10-20 % lower machining costs

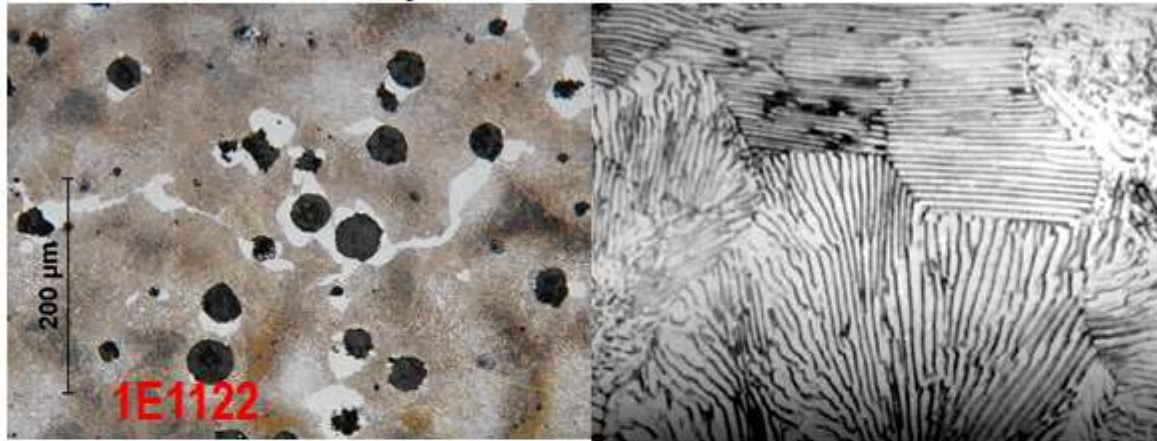
*From: Björkegren and Hamberg, Ductile iron with better machinability compared to conventional grades Foudryman, December 1998, page 386-391.*





# Difference in metal matrix

**Ferrite/pearlite matrix**



**Ferrite matrix**



Pearlite is alpha ferrite + cementite (iron carbide)



Hard + relatively soft = Interrupted cuts

**Ferrite**



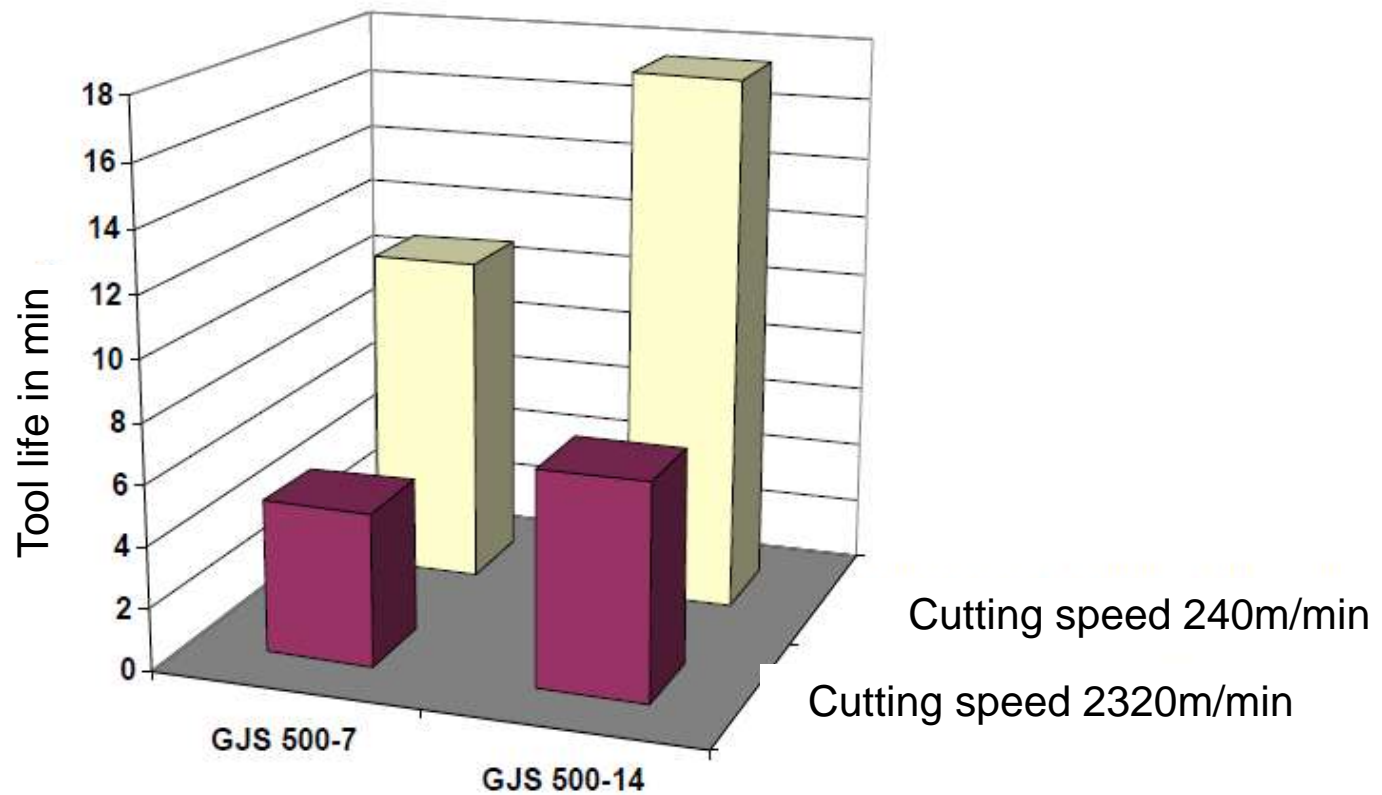
Better machinability

- Hardness is lower and more consistent
- Pearlite/Ferrite acts as interrupted cut



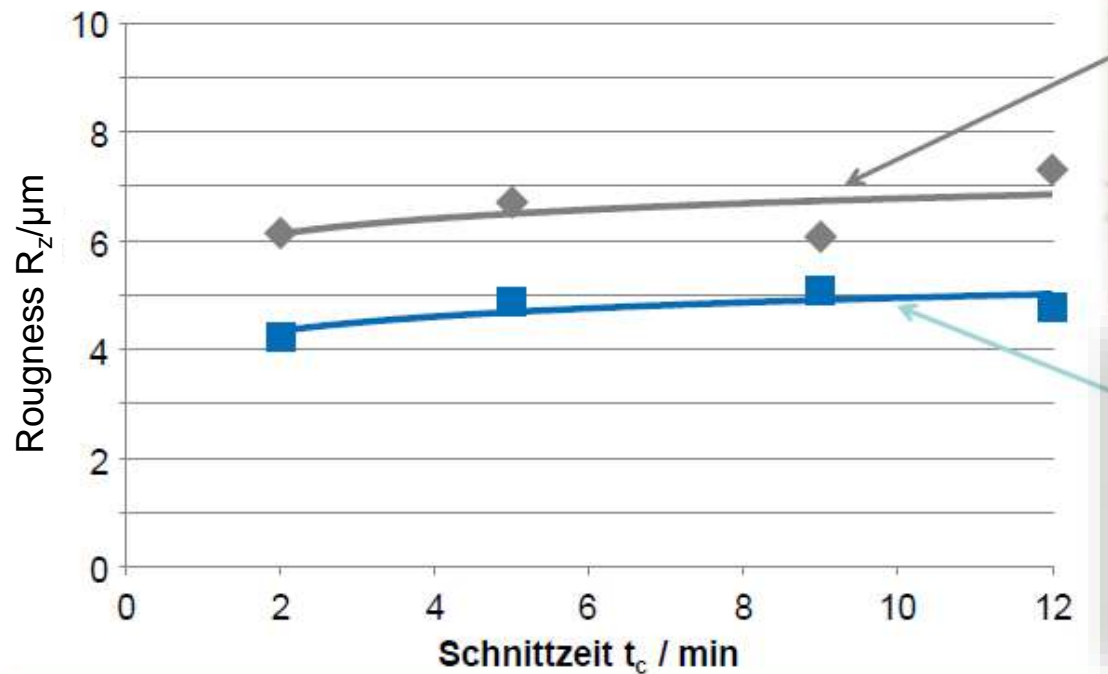
# Tool Life

Tool life till 200  $\mu\text{m}$  flange wear



# Surface roughness

Influence of metallic matrix on surface roughness and shape of chips



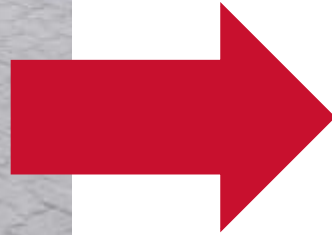
Außenlängsdrehen (Standzeitkriterien:  $VB = 200 \mu\text{m}$ ):  $v_c = 320 \text{ m/min}$ ;  $f = 0,15 \text{ mm}$ ;  $a_p = 0,5 \text{ mm}$ ; Emulsion;  
 $\kappa_r = 95^\circ$ ;  $\alpha_o = 6^\circ$ ;  $\gamma_{\text{eff}} = 4^\circ$ ;  $\lambda_s = -6^\circ$ ; HC-K05, Beschichtung:  $\text{Ti(C,N)/Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , CNMG 120408 FN



# SOME EXAMPLES SSF DESIGNS

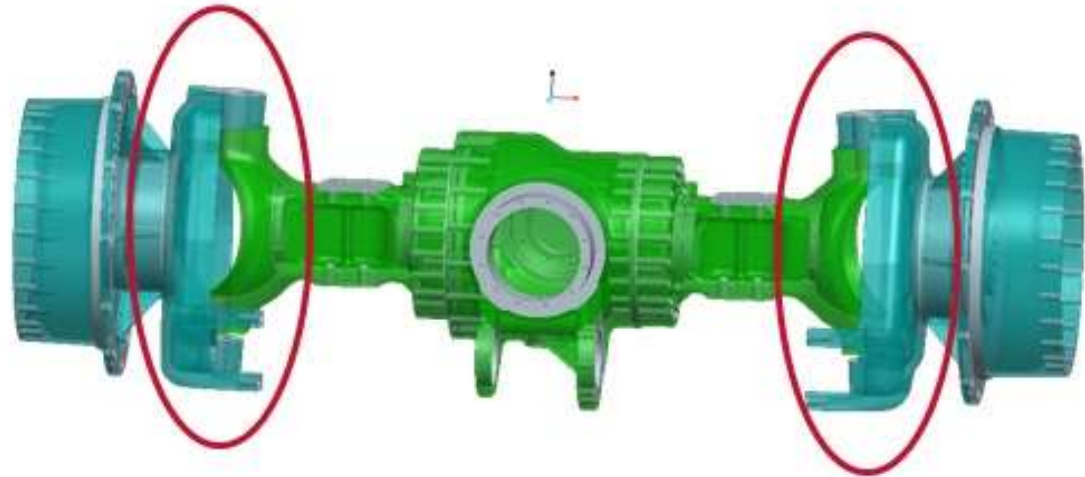


# Agriculture: Rear Axle



Fabricated part converted into a casting, huge cost saving, increased loads possible  
SSF grade: EN-GJS-600-10

# Agriculture: Steering knuckle



Redesigned; reduced weight and increased load, replaces steel forging  
SSF Grade: EN-GJS-600-10

# Highway Bus: Air Spring Member



Redesigned; weight saving, 8 mm wallthickness  
SSF Grade: EN-GJS-500-14



# Agriculture: Support for exhaust pipe



Weight saving, combining functions  
SSF Grade: EN-GJS-500-14

A photograph of three men in an industrial setting, overlaid with a red tint. The man on the left wears blue overalls and points at a red 3D printed part held by the man in the center. The man on the right wears a dark blue work jacket and looks on. The background shows industrial machinery.

# EXPERIENCES



# Experiences

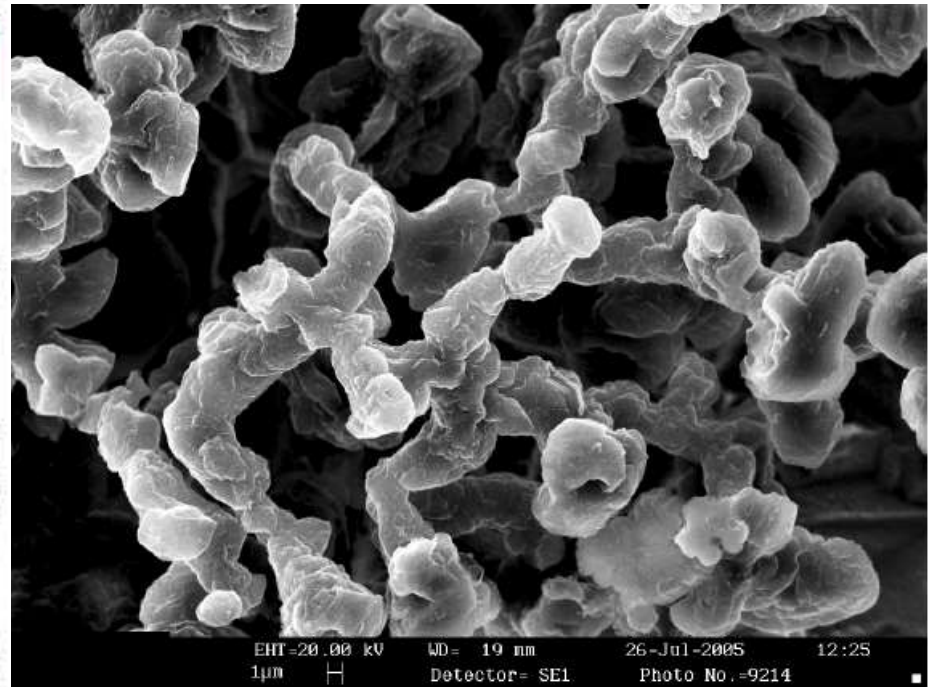
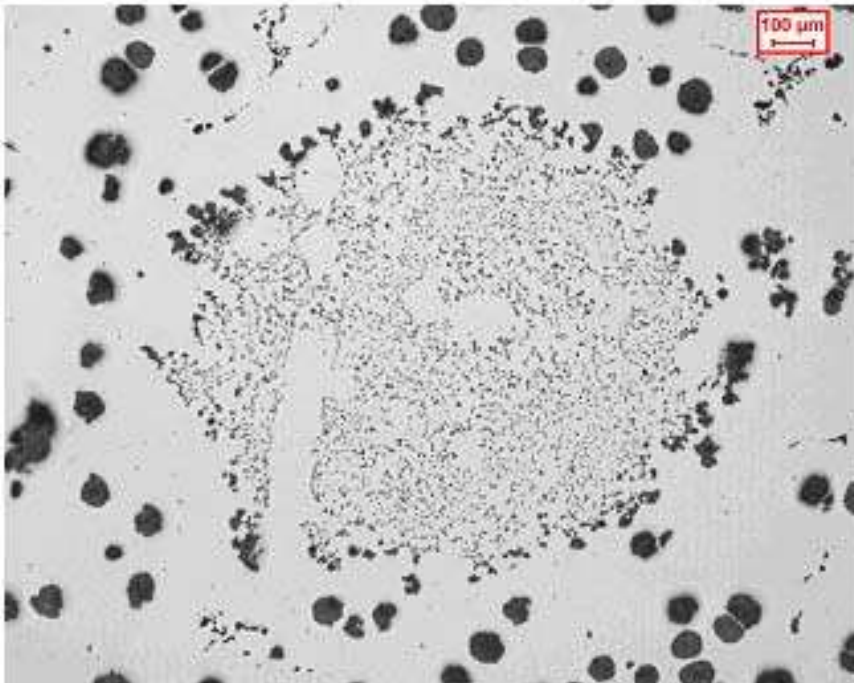
- “Imperfections”/”Discontinuities” ;
  - Ductile Iron → slag, porosities, nodularity
- Spectrometer
- Nodularity sample



# Porosities in stub

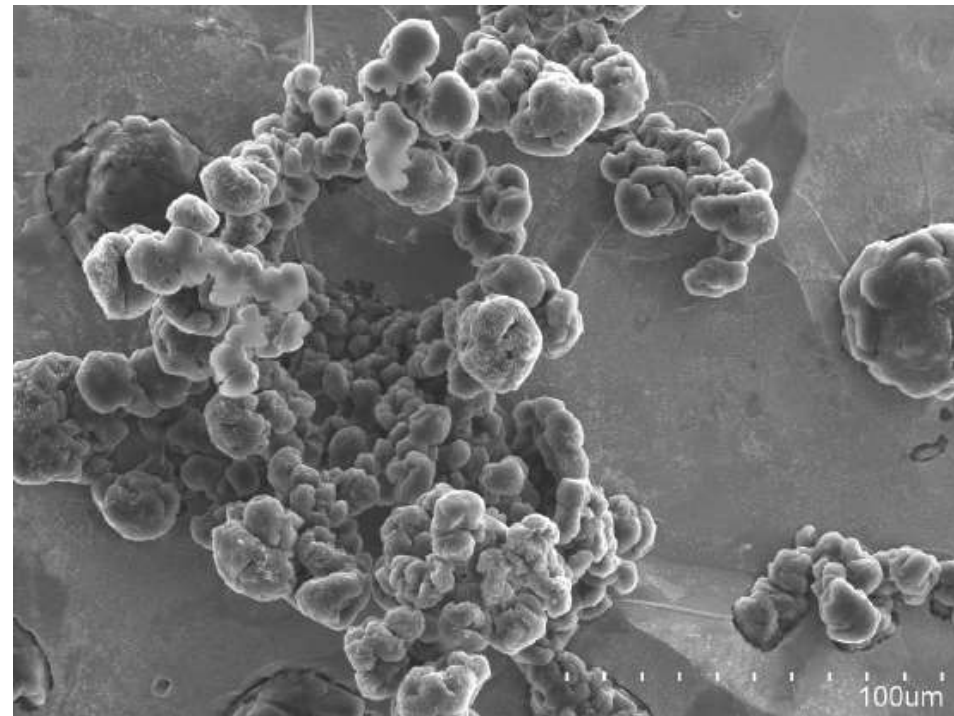
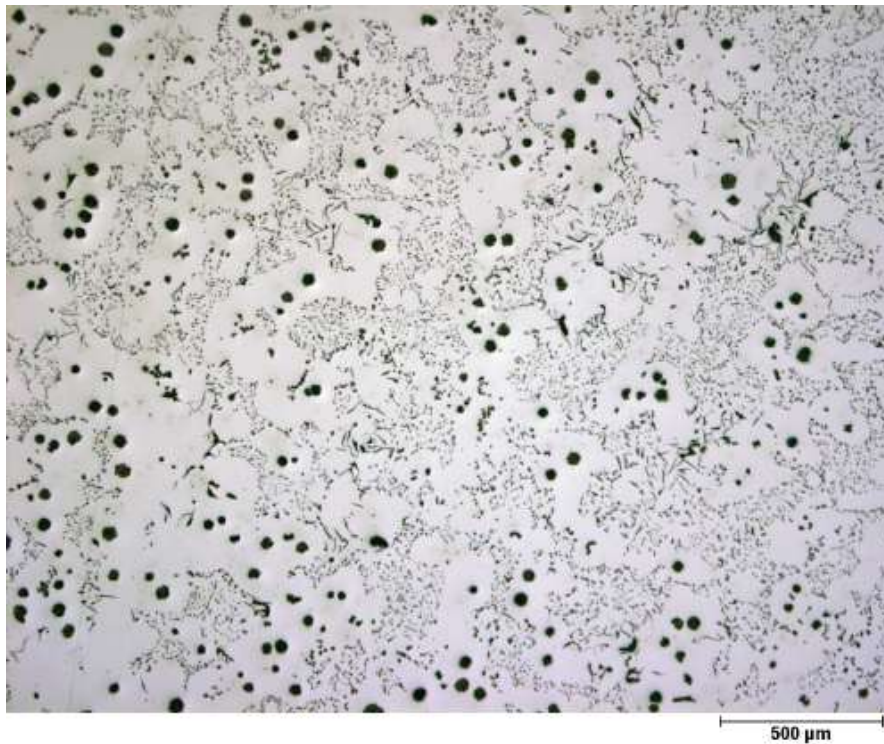


# Chunky Graphite





# Deviation in graphite shape in SFF chain of small nodules

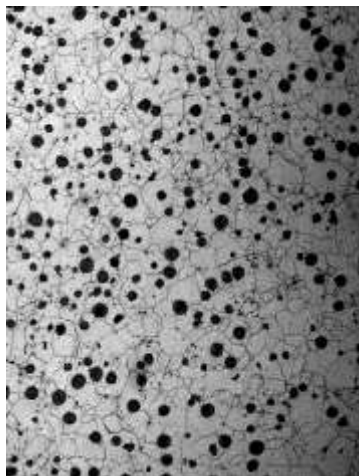




# Chunky Graphite

## Influenced by wall thickness

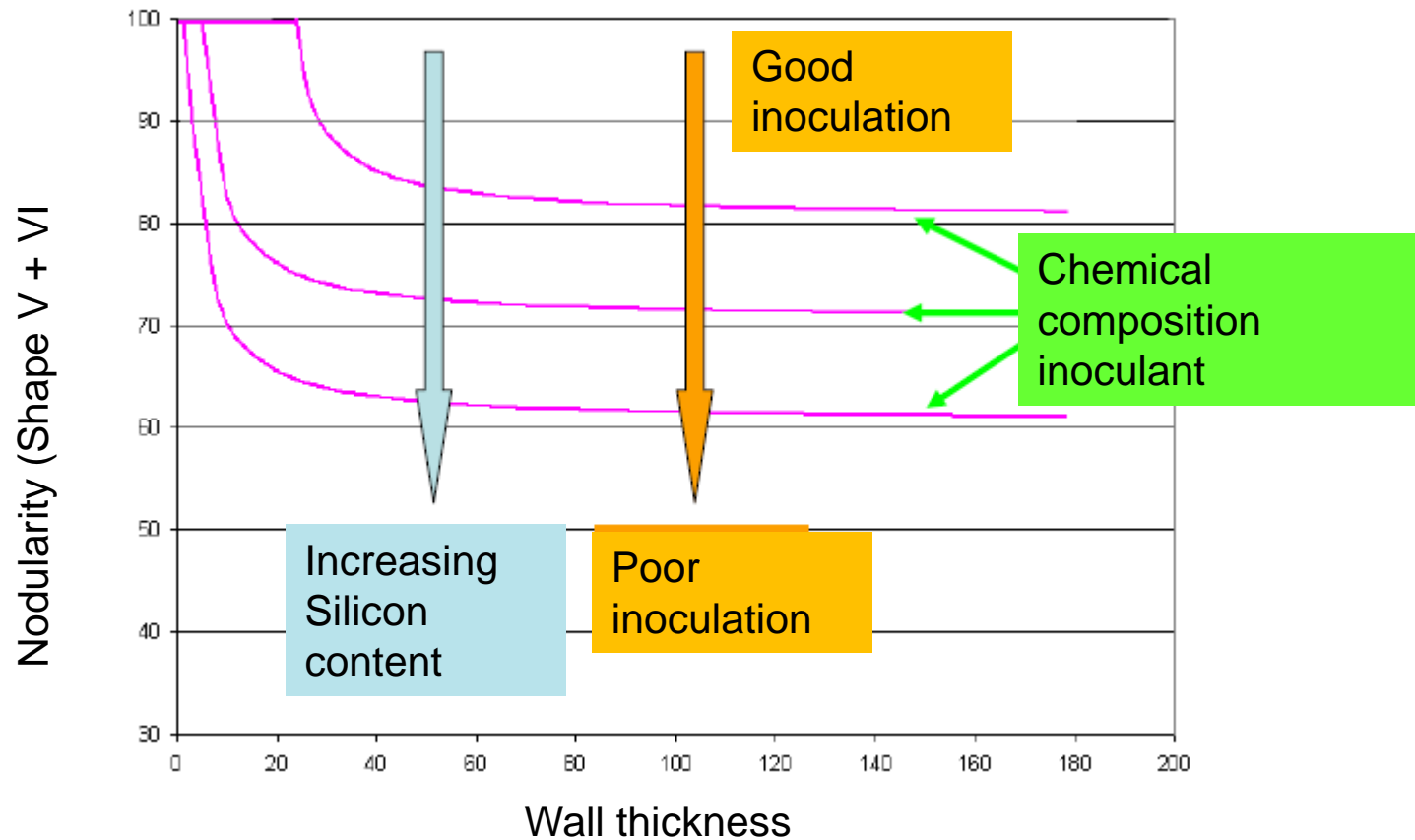
- Chunky graphite, partly due to too high Ce-con
- Measures :
  - Low Ce-containing FeSiMg
  - Addition of antimony
  - Reduced Si%



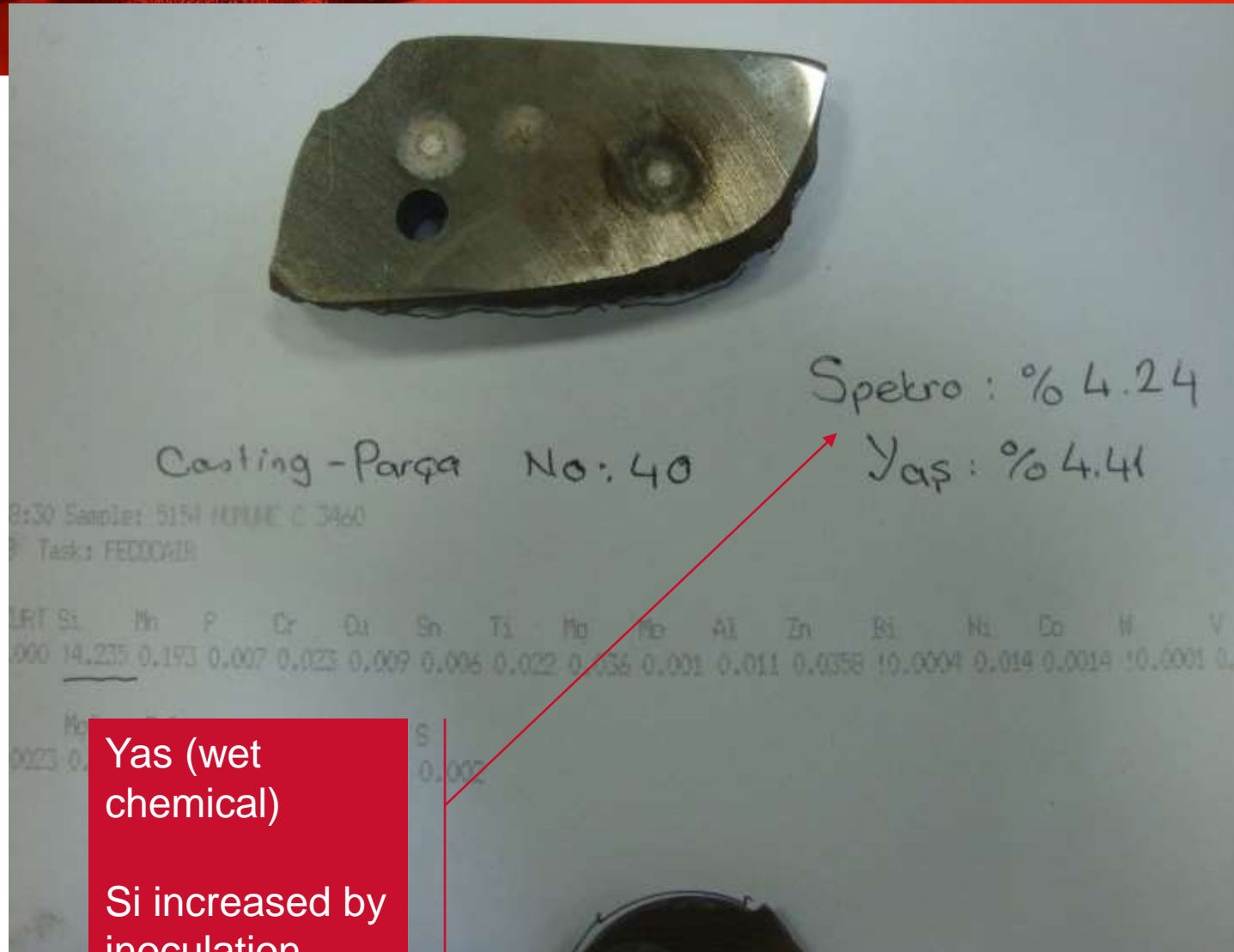
Breaking  
point  
both  
parts



# Influence of Inoculation on nodularity



# Comparison Spectro with Wet chemical Analysis





A man in a light blue button-down shirt is standing in a hallway, holding a tablet. The entire image has a red overlay. The text 'COST IMPACT AND HOW TO ACT' is written in large white letters on the left side of the image.

# COST IMPACT AND HOW TO ACT

# How to get the most out of SSF

- Do not copy current design 100% into the new design
  - Except for test purposes to compare the SSF with current grades
- Start more or less from scratch
  - Use the better mechanical properties like
    - higher 0.2% proof strength values
    - higher elongation rates
- Think “Out of the Box”
- Work together with the supplier to optimize the casting design as early as possible

A man with short dark hair, wearing a light blue button-down shirt, is smiling and looking towards the camera. He is holding a tablet in his left hand and gesturing with his right hand. The background is a hallway with a red overlay. On the left, there is a white door and a potted plant. The word 'SUMMARY' is written in large white letters on the left side of the image.

# SUMMARY



# Advantages of HiSi / SSF

- ✓ Higher yield strength – 13 to 27% improvement
- ✓ Better elongation – up to 3.3 times
  - Higher yield and better elongation can lead to a reduction of weight of the components
- ✓ Uniform metallic matrix (fully ferritic vs ferritic to pearlitic)
  - More uniform hardness distribution and mechanical properties
    - ❖ Better machinability
    - ❖ Comparable or better fatigue properties
- ✓ Not so sensitive to low nodularity, because of the solution strengthening effect
  - 20 % of non-spheroidal graphite is accepted in EN1563

# Advantages of HiSi / SSF

- ✓ Less sensitive to carbide formation in thin walled sections
  - Possibility to design thinner sections
- ✓ Improved weldability
- ✓ When converting from steel, a weight saving of at least to 9% due to density reduction
  - (from 7.8 kg/dm<sup>3</sup> to 7.05 kg/dm<sup>3</sup>)
- ✓ Resulting in:
  - **Up to 10% - 20% weight saving possible in design**
  - **Up to 10% - 25% lower machining costs**

# Downside

- No surface hardening possible
- More sensitive for chunky graphite formation ( $> 60$  mm wall thickness)
- Base chemical composition different from other qualities of cast iron

Ferritic-to-Pearlitic matrices are only justified when hardness (as-cast / surface hardened) is more important than all other properties: yield strength, ductility, fatigue strength, machinability, dimensional accuracy, etc.



Casting Future  
**SOLUTIONS**

**Thank you !**

COMPONENTA

