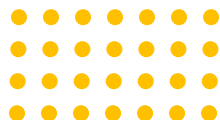


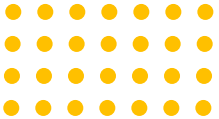
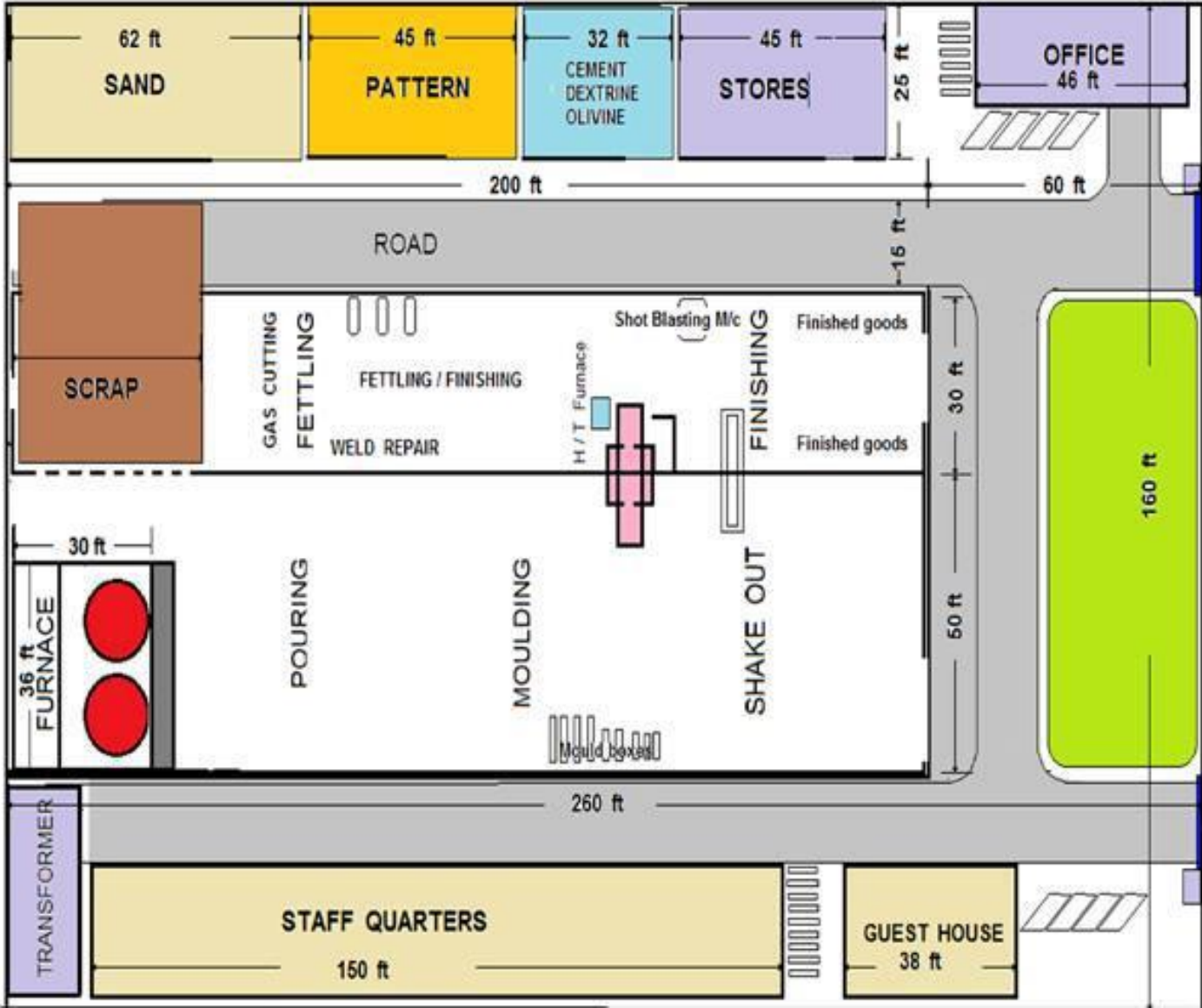
# پروژه های دانشجویان کلاس نوبت عصر ساخت یک آقای دکتر بوتراپی

(توضیحات و تصاویر)

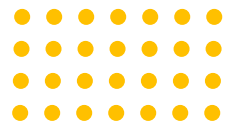
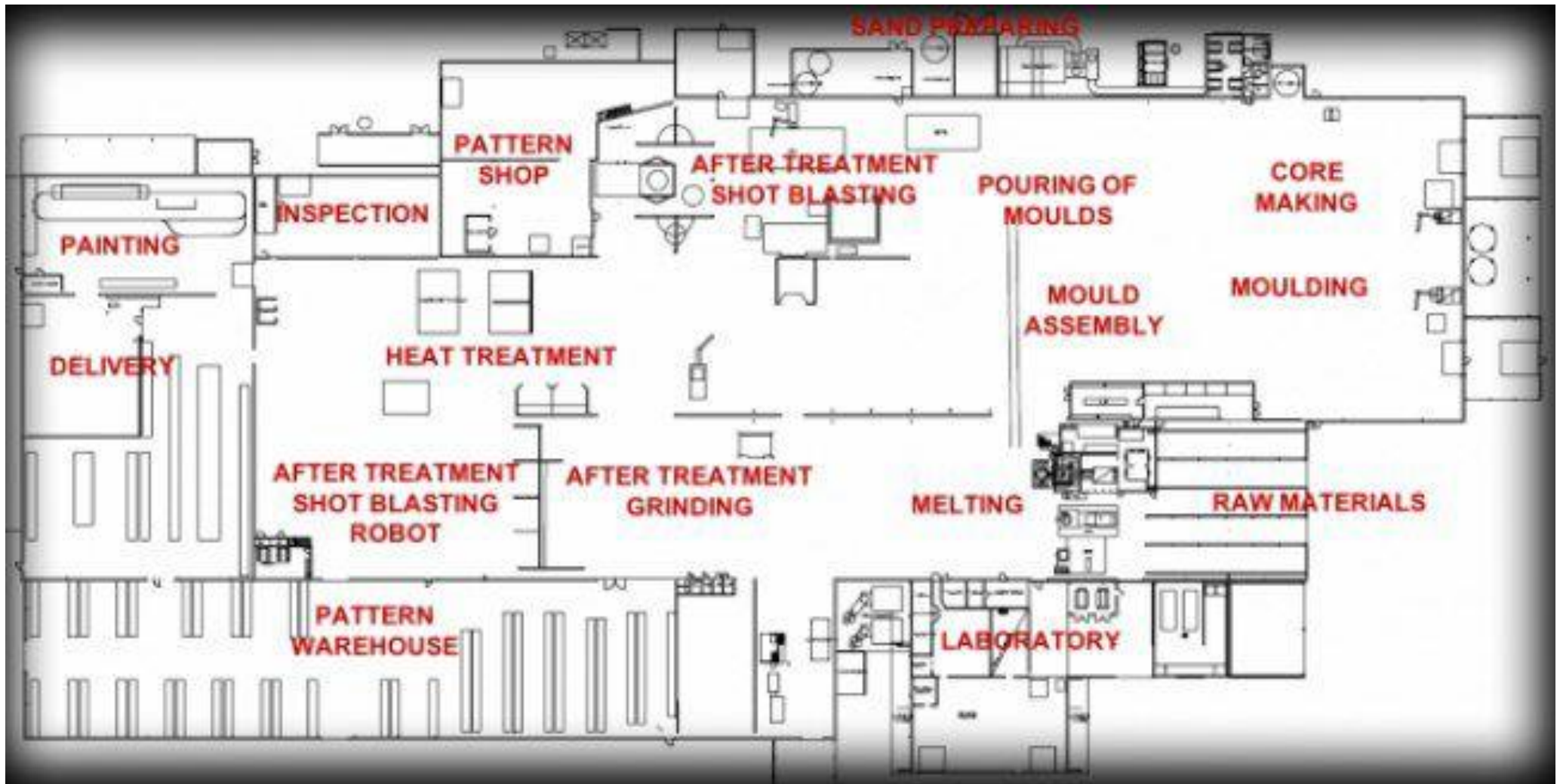
مبصر کلاس: حامد مهروراصلیل



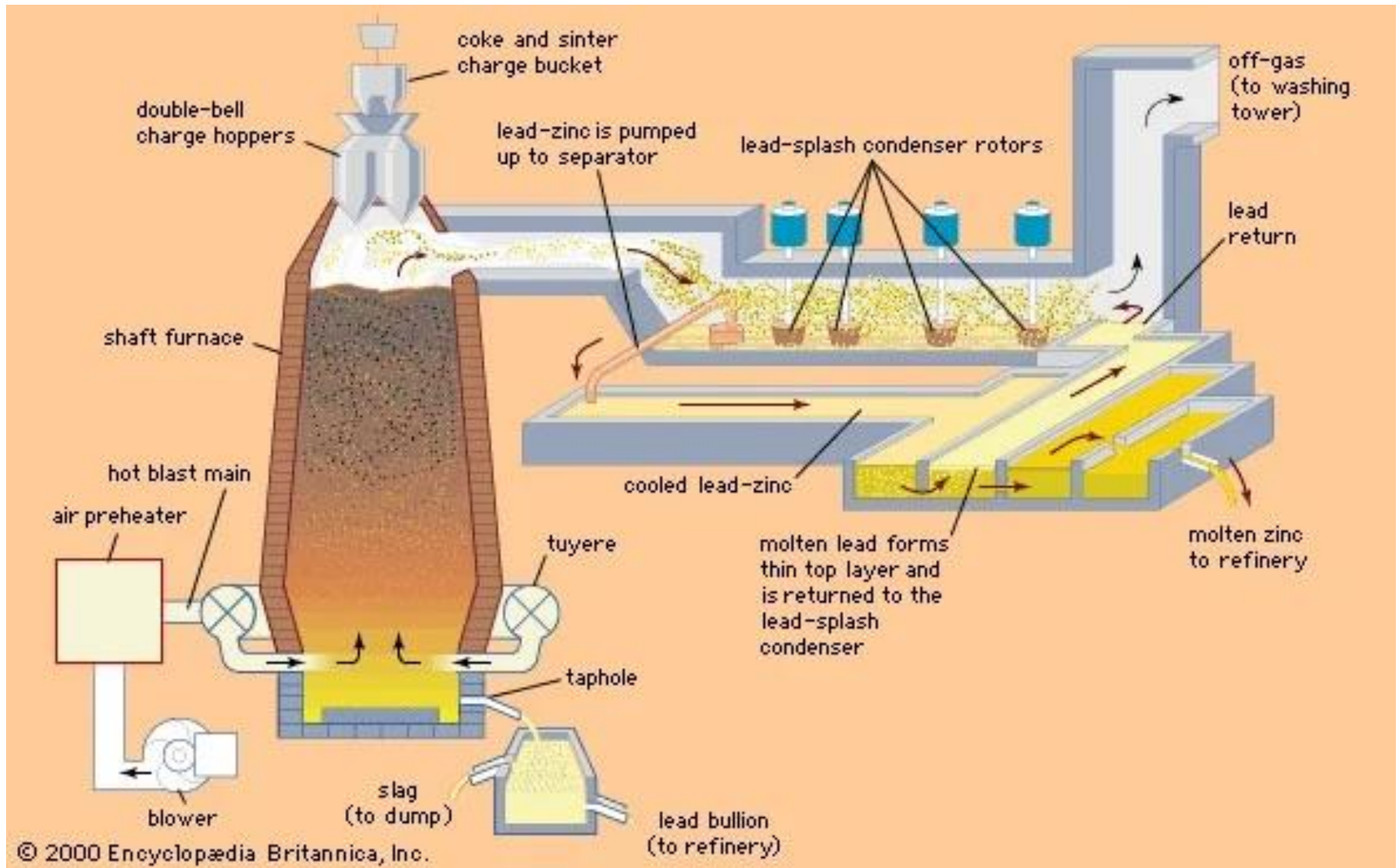
لی اوت کارخانه - Factory Layout - نوشین تجلی



لی اوت کارخانه -Factory Layout- امیرحسین خاتم ساز



# کوره بلند - Blast Furnace - سپهر خیاط درفش

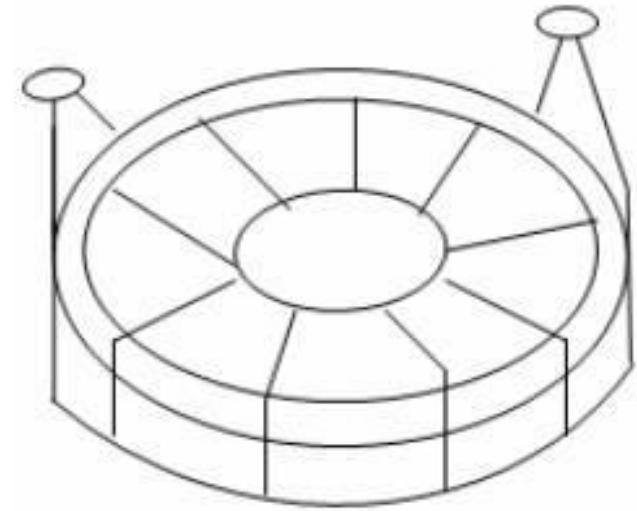


Blast furnaces produce pig iron from iron ore by the reducing action of carbon (supplied as coke) at a high temperature in the presence of a fluxing agent such as limestone. Ironmaking blast furnaces consist of several zones: a crucible-shaped hearth at the bottom of the furnace; an intermediate zone called a bosh between the hearth and the stack; a vertical shaft (the stack) that extends from the bosh to the top of the furnace; and the furnace top, which contains a mechanism for charging the furnace. The furnace charge, or burden, of iron-bearing materials (e.g., iron ore pellets and sinter), coke, and flux (e.g., limestone) descends through the shaft, where it is preheated and reacts with ascending reducing gases to produce liquid iron and slag that accumulate in the hearth. Air that has been preheated to temperatures from 900 to 1,250 °C (1,650 and 2,300 °F), together with injected fuel such as oil or natural gas, is blown into the furnace through multiple tuyeres (nozzles) located around the circumference of the furnace near the top of the hearth; these nozzles may number from 12 to as many as 40 on large furnaces. The preheated air is, in turn, supplied from a bustle pipe, a large-diameter pipe encircling the furnace. The preheated air reacts vigorously with the preheated coke, resulting in both the formation of the reducing gas (carbon monoxide) that rises through the furnace and a very high temperature of about 1,650 °C (3,000 °F) that produces the liquid iron and slag.

# کوره بلند - Blast Furnace - سپهر خیاط درفش

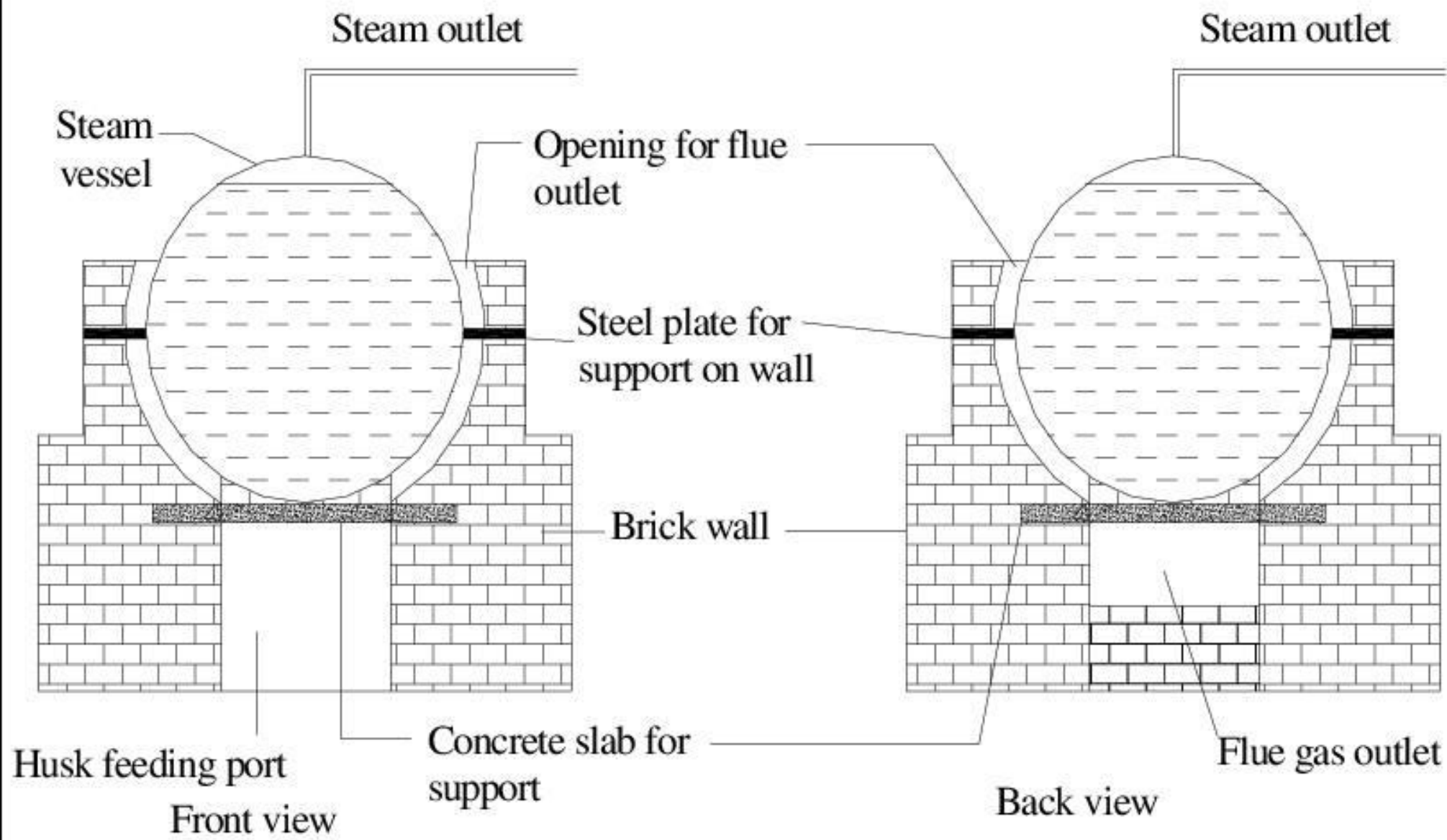


نمای کوره زمینی



درب کوره زمینی

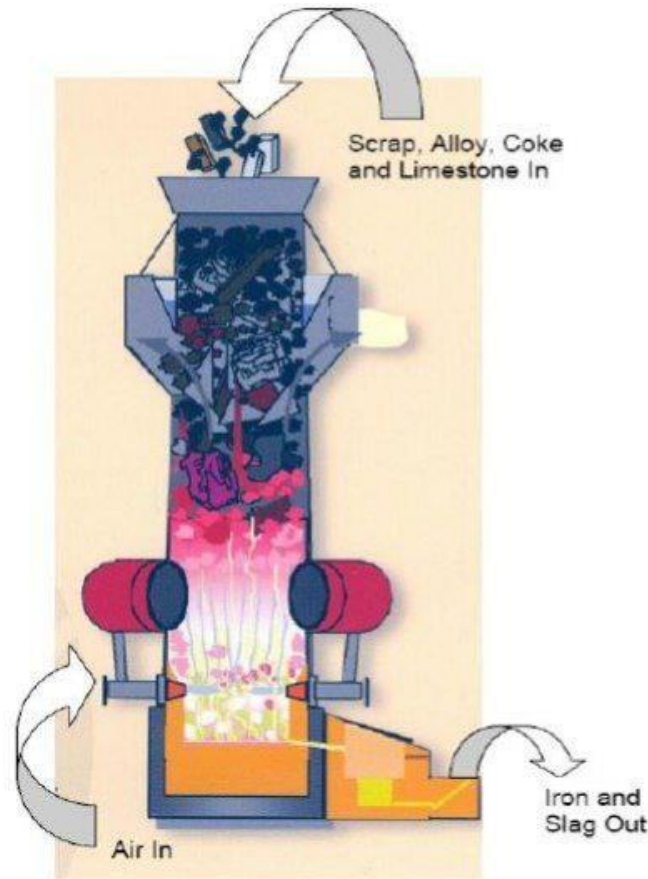




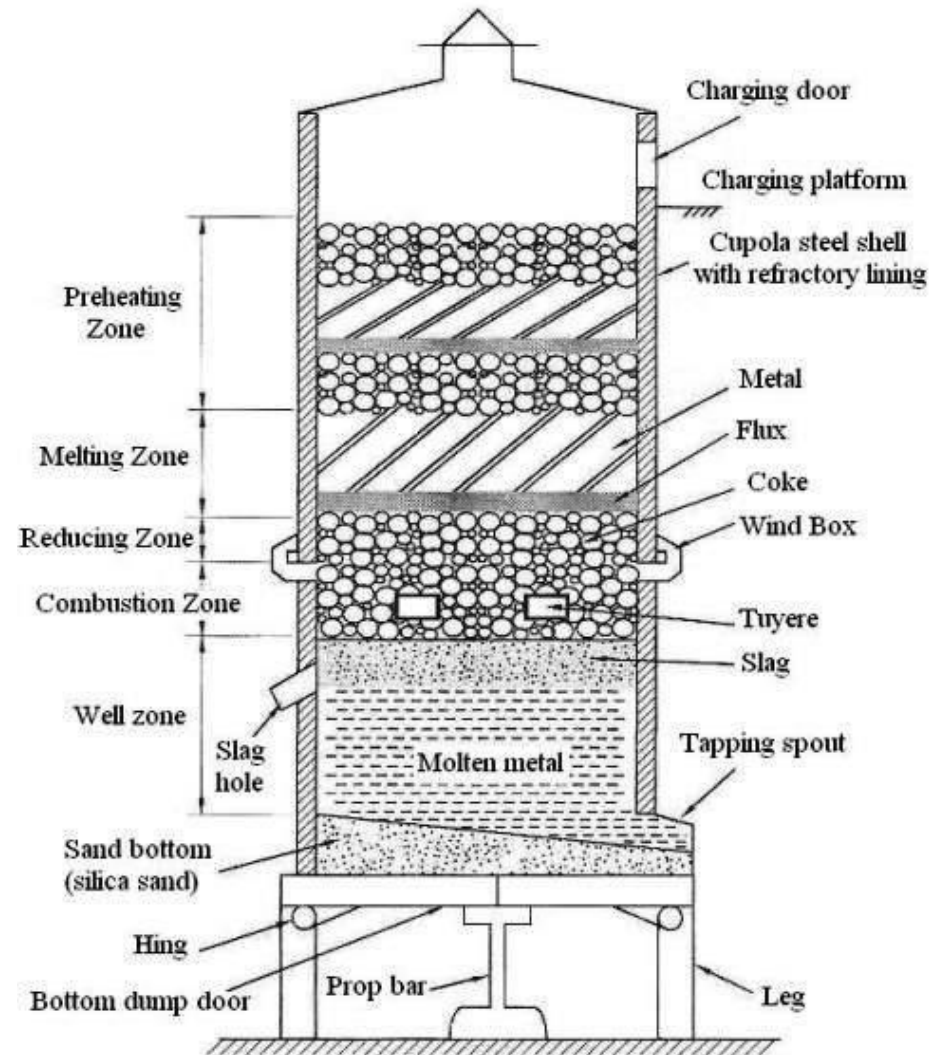
# کوره کوپل - Copula Furnace - ریحانه پاکیان

## Cupola Furnace

A cupola furnace is a vertical cylindrical furnace used for melting only cast iron. Although other furnaces are capable of melting cast iron, the largest tonnage of cast iron is melted in Cupola furnace.

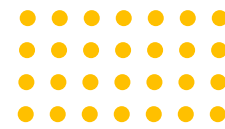


The cupola showing the general inputs and outputs.

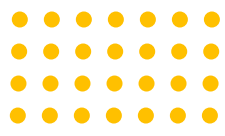


**Cupola Furnace**

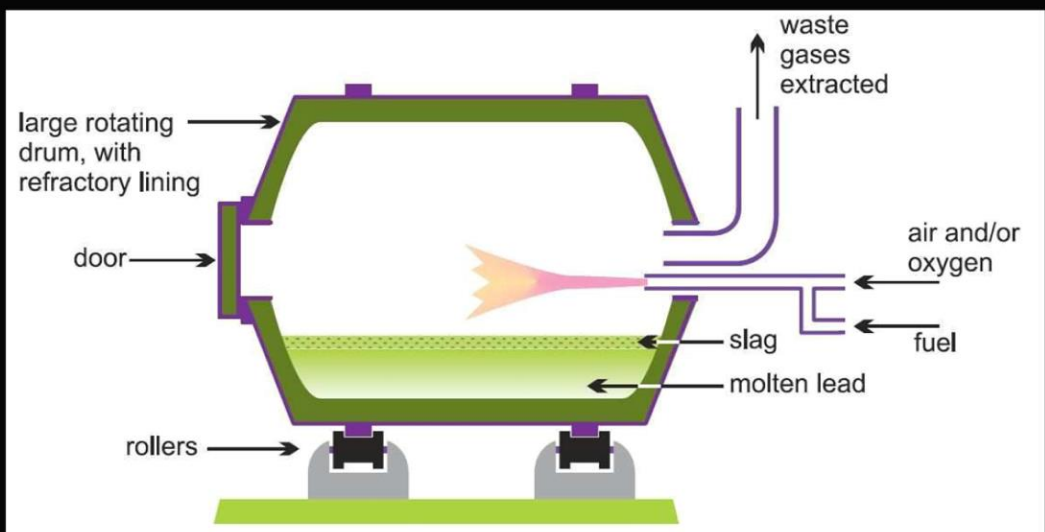




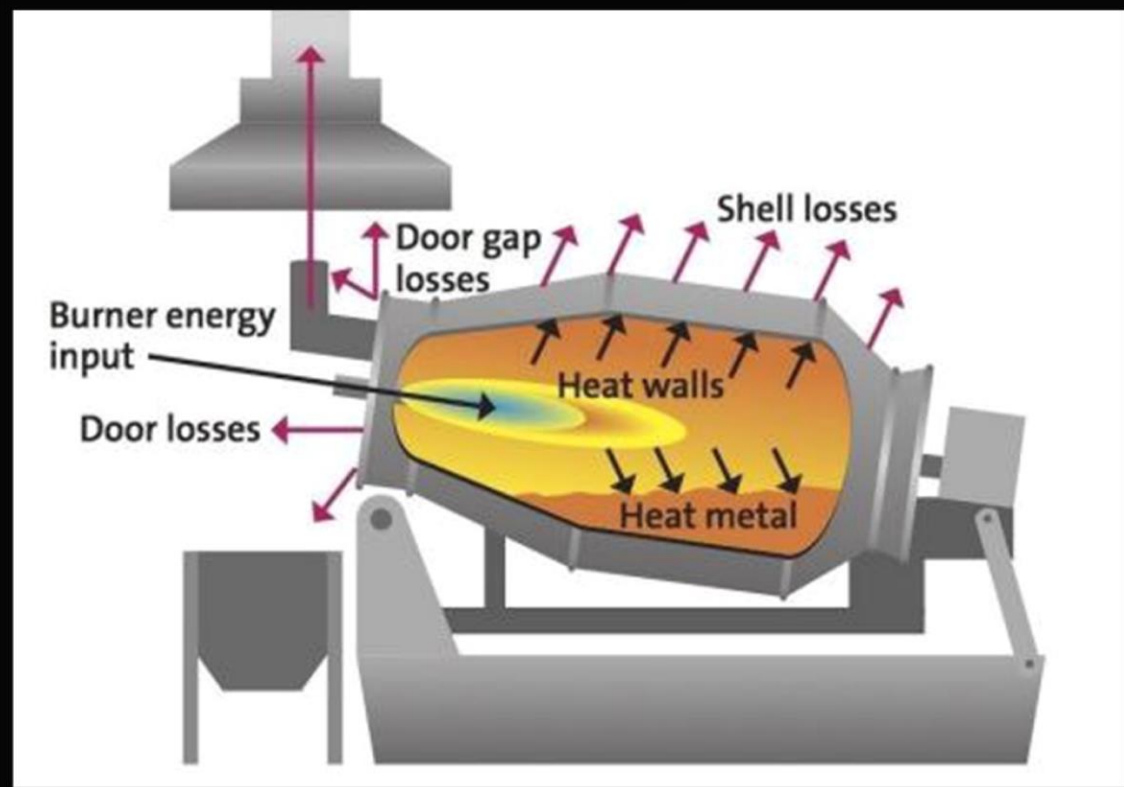
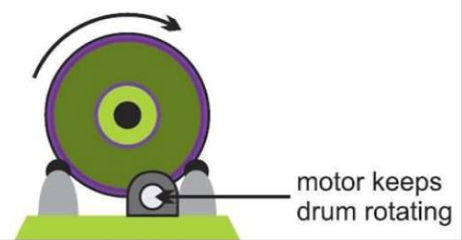
# کوره گردان - Rotary Furnace - زهرا چیت ساز



**ROTARY FURNACE**



The rotary furnace rests on rollers, and is rotated continuously as the contents are heated.



# كوره القايي -Induction Furnace- علي رجب اسعدى

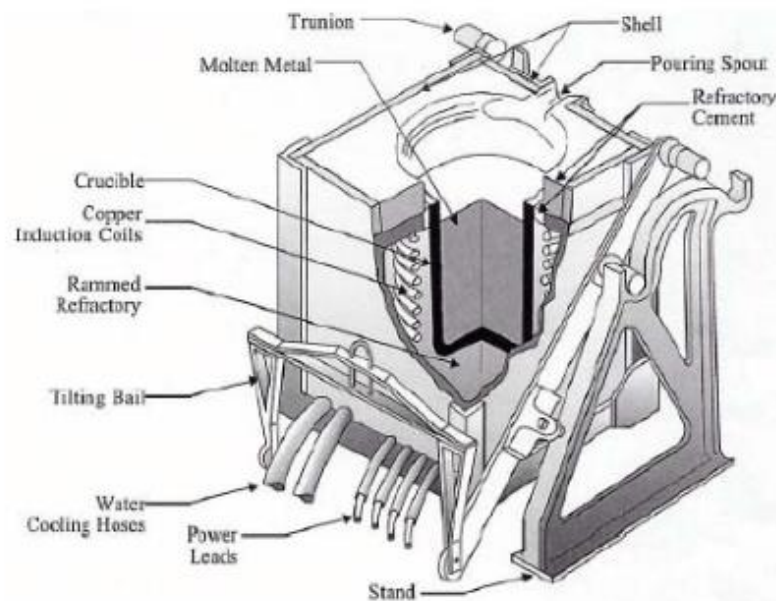
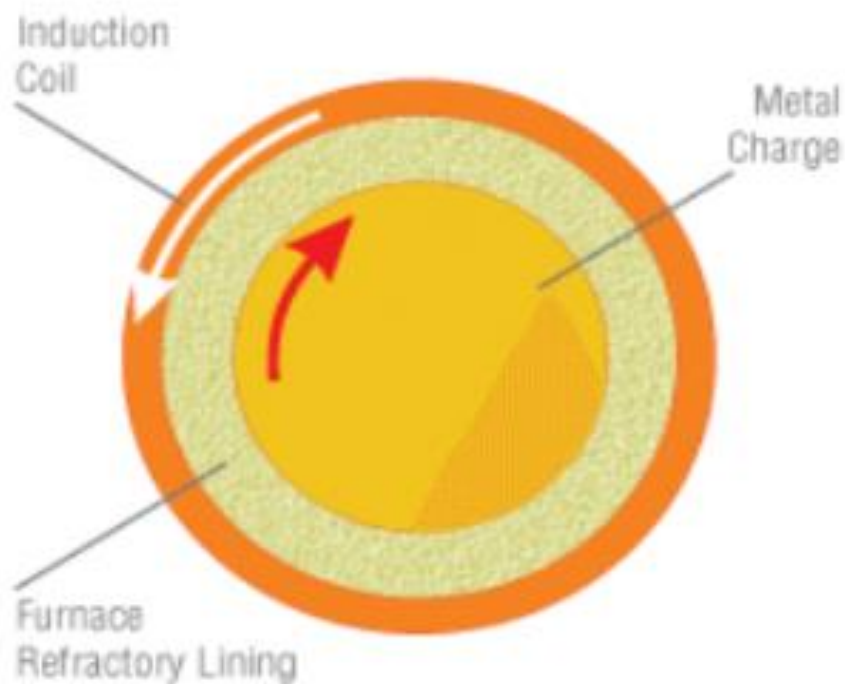
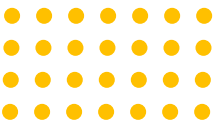
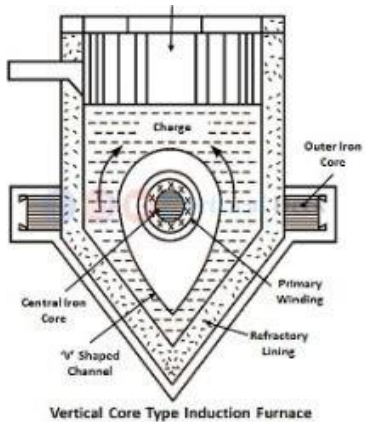


Fig.1:Schematic of induction furnace



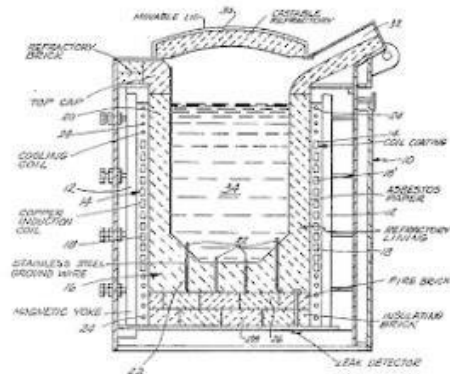


# انواع کوره های القایی - Types Of Induction Furnace - فاطمه رحیمی



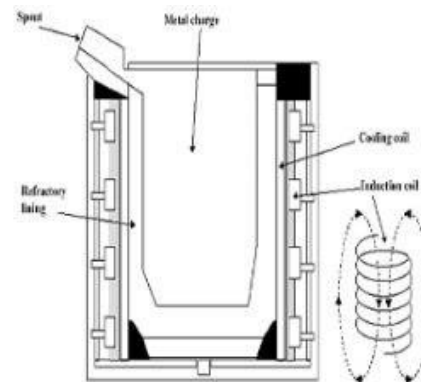
## 1. Core type induction furnace

The core type induction furnace is a just like transformer having primary connect to the supply and charge to be heated as secondary. It consists of an iron core with some insulating material and primary winding connected to an AC supply. The charge is kept in the crucible. Which forms a single term short circuited secondary circuit? The current in the charge is very high of the order of several thousand amperes.



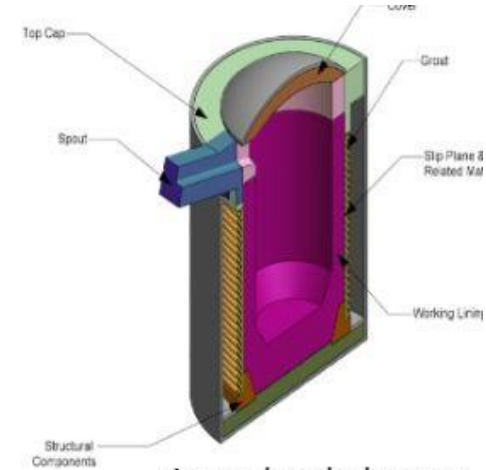
## 2. Vertical core type induction furnace

In this furnace a vertical channel employ instead of horizontal channel for the charge  
The output of this furnace depends on the types of dimension of the channel used. Like V shape channel as in this furnace used



## 3. Indirect core type induction furnace

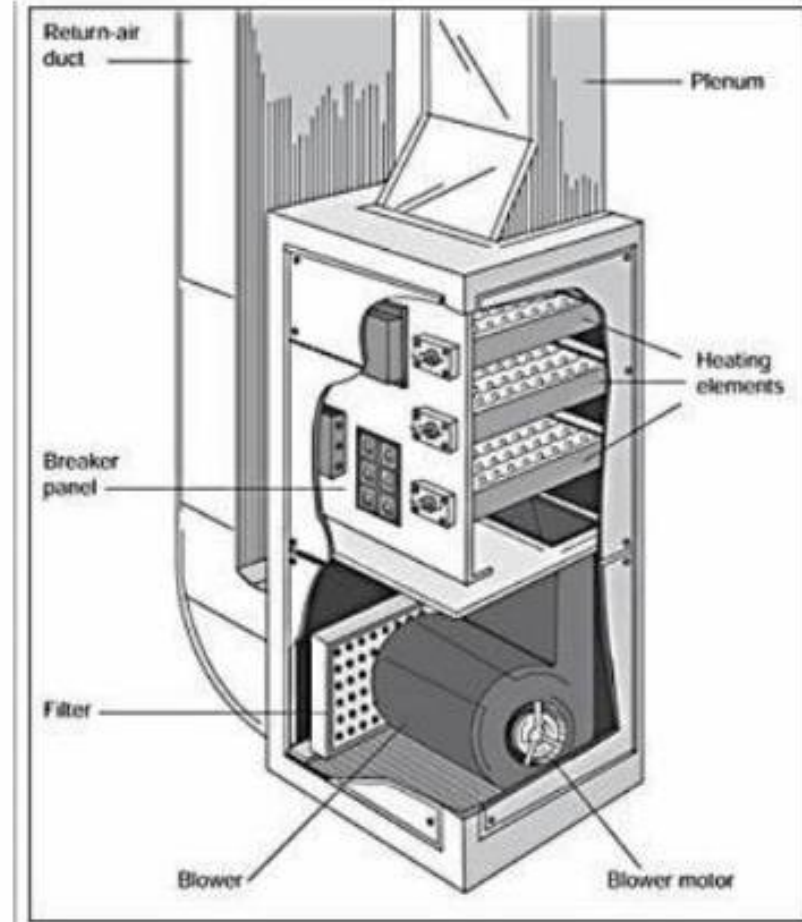
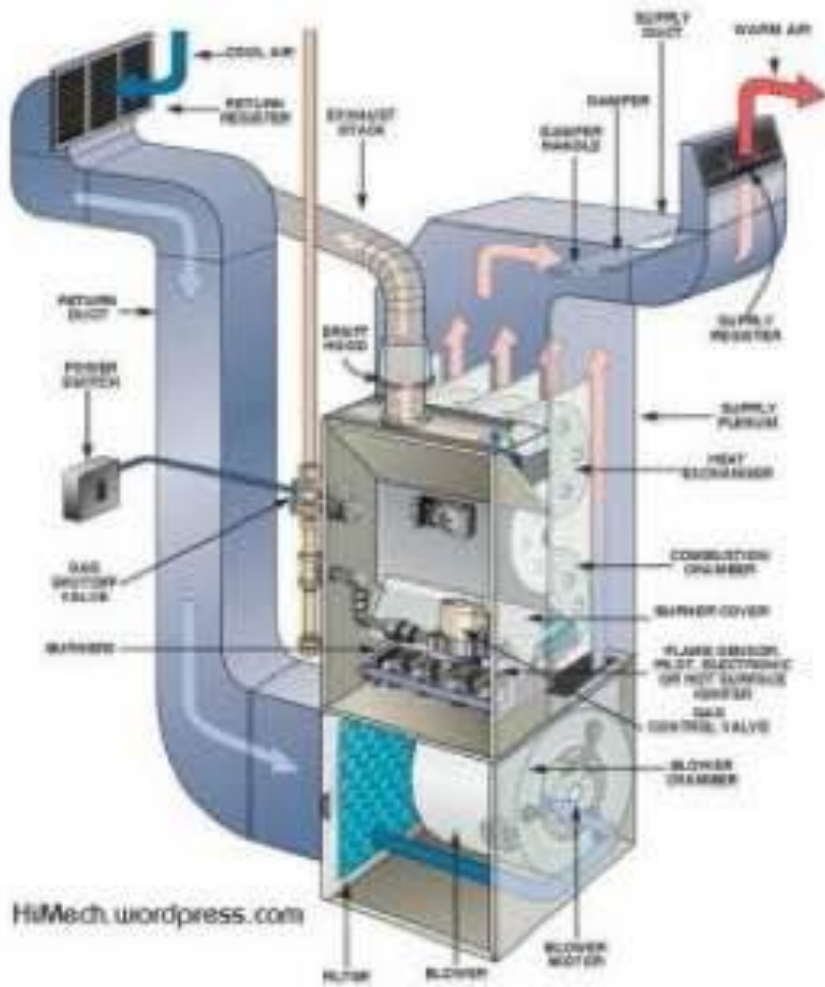
In such a furnace an inductively heated element is made to transfer its heat to the charge by radiation. In this type of furnace the principle of induction has been utilized for providing heat treatment of metallic and other charges. It consist of an iron core linking with the primary winding and secondary winding also. In this case secondary consist of metal container. Primary winding is connected to the AC supply inducing current and heating the metal container. Heat is transmitted to the charge by radiation.



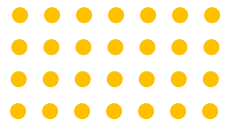
## 4 core less induction furnace

The furnace consists an external cylindrical steel shell hinged at bottom to facilitate tilting of furnace during pouring. The inner surface of the shell is covered with an insulating material made of asbestos, mica, while bottom surface is covered with refractory

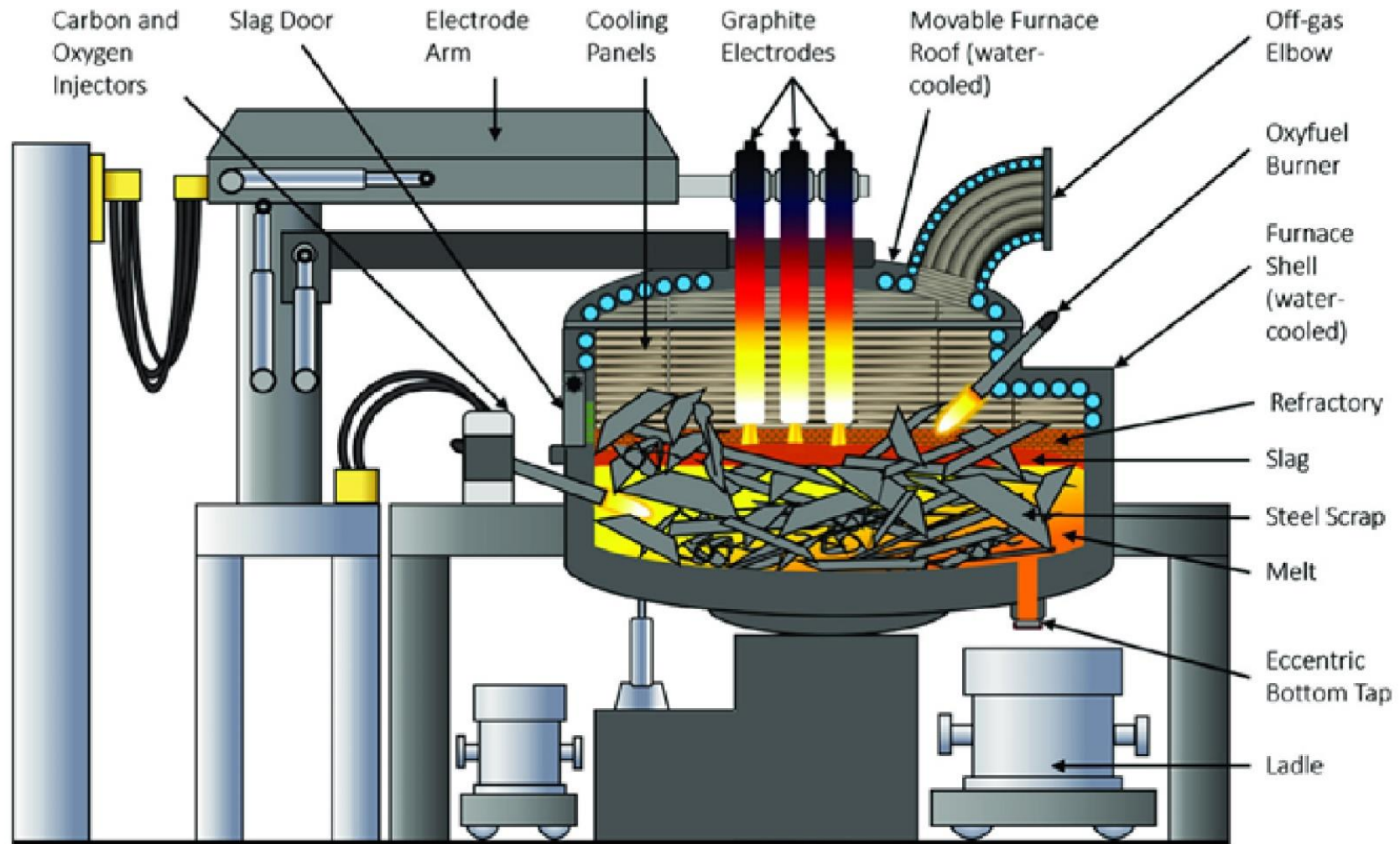
# کوره الکتریکی مقاومتی -Electrical Resistant Furnace- حسین رستمی



کوره الکتریکی مقاومتی



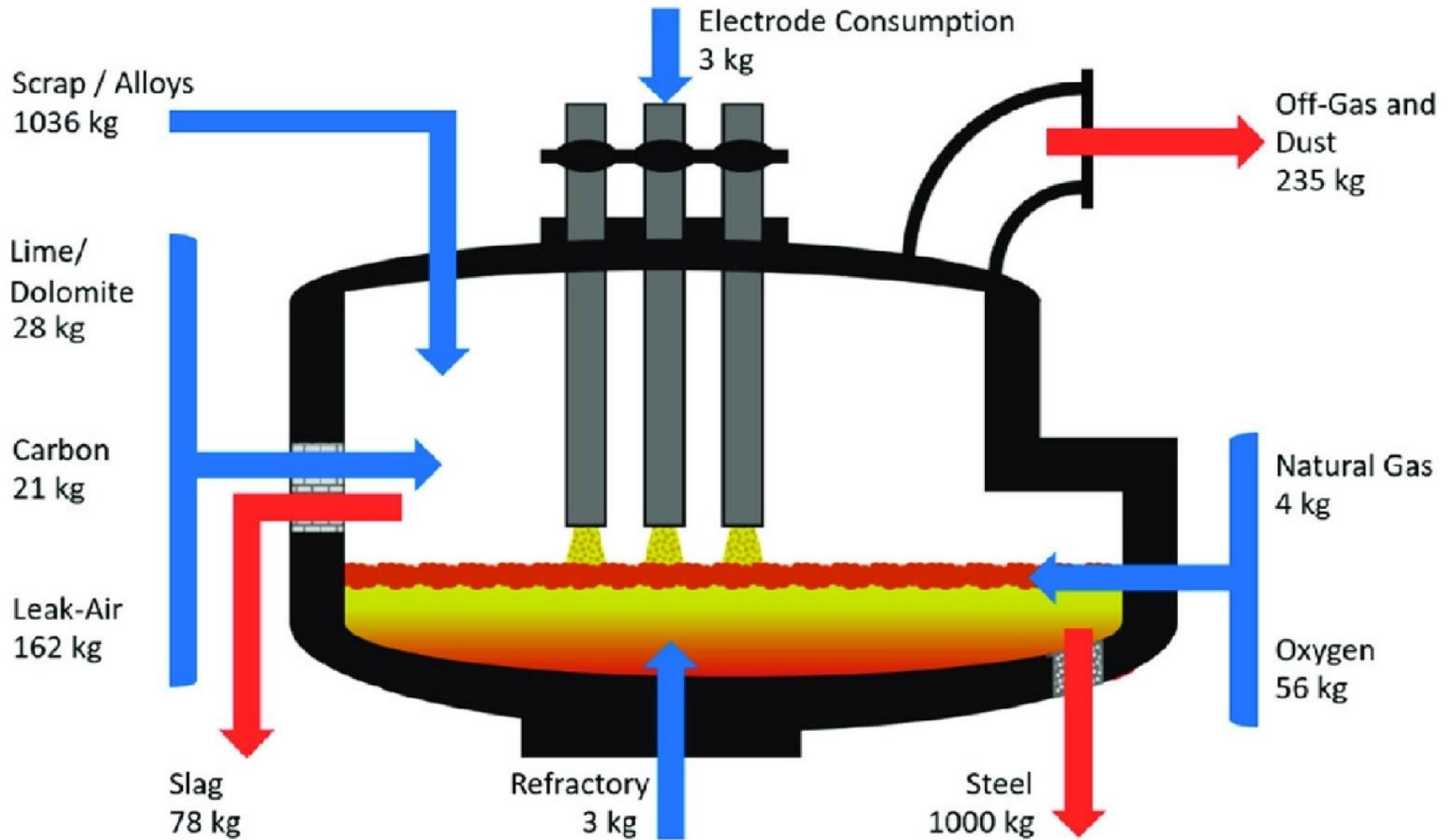
کوره قوس الکتریکی -Electrical Arc Furnace- علی حسین پور



**Main components of an EAF using an AC furnace**

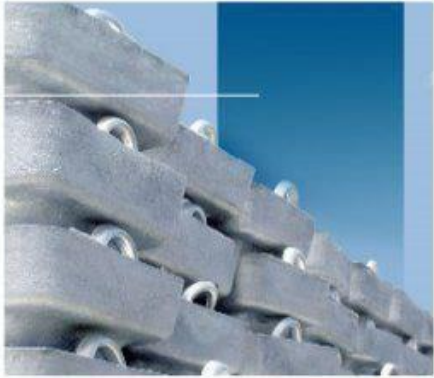
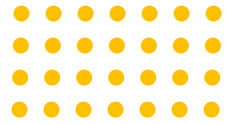
T. Meier, Ph.D. Thesis, RWTH Aachen University, 2016.



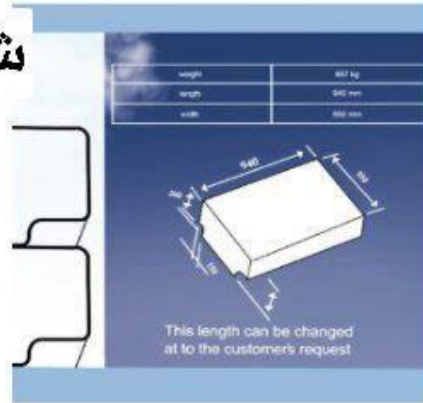
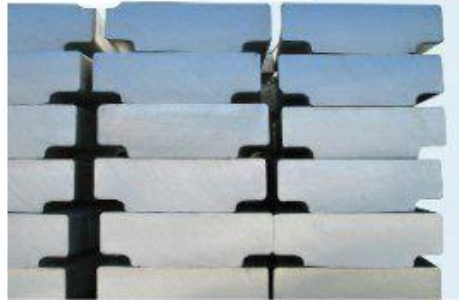


## Exemplary mass balance for the EAF process

T. Meier, Ph.D. Thesis, RWTH Aachen University, 2016.



## شمش تی بار\_ ایرالکو



## شمش هزار پوندی\_ ایرالکو

این شمش ها اغلب به صورت آلومینیوم خالص تولید می شوند و در آلیاژسازی و قطعه سازی و موارد دیگر مورد استفاده قرار می گیرند. درجه خلوص شمش تولیدی در کارخانه قدیم حداقل ۹۹,۷۰ درصد و در کارخانه جدید ۹۹,۸۵ درصد آلومینیوم خالص می باشد و اغلب در صنایع ذوب مجدد تولید فویل آلومینیوم کاربرد دارند.

این محصول بر حسب نیاز کارخانجات مصرف کننده بصورت آلیاژ E.C و (۸۸-۱۳۵۰) و خالص تولید می گردد و بیشتر جهت مصارف هدایت کننده های الکتریکی، کابل ها، وسایل خانگی و غیره مورد استفاده قرار می گیرند.



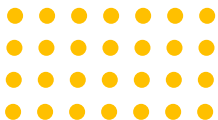
## المهدی

شمش های ۱۰۰۰ پوندی  
وزن هر شمش از ۴۵۰ تا ۵۵۰ کیلوگرم  
فاقد لبه های تیز و برنده  
فاقد پلیسه  
فاقد حفره انقباضی باز  
فاقد بثر یا هر نوع ماده ای غیر از آلومینیوم



## المهدی

شمش های ۵۰ پوندی  
وزن هر شمش از ۲۰ تا ۲۵ کیلوگرم  
فاقد لبه های تیز و برنده  
فاقد پلیسه  
فاقد حفره انقباضی باز  
فاقد بثر یا هر نوع ماده ای غیر از آلومینیوم



## مجتمع صنعتی اصفهان -Esfehan Industrial Complex- فاطمه موسوی

معرفی مجتمع فولاد اسفراین؛ بزرگترین تولیدکننده فولادهای آلیاژی در خاورمیانه



مجتمع صنعتی اسفراین به عنوان بزرگترین واحد تولید کننده مقاطع و قطعات فولاد آلیاژی در کشور، یکی از واحدهای عظیم صنعتی است که در شهرستان اسفراین واقع شده است. در حال حاضر، ظرفیت اسمی این مجتمع، تولید سالانه 120 هزار تن محصولات آهنگری شده و 120 هزار تن شمش ریخته‌گری شده است، که قابلیت توسعه تا 180 هزار تن را دارد. عملیات اجرایی مجتمع، در سال 1370 آغاز و در سال 1375 فاز اول آن، مشتمل بر کارگاه آهنگری شعاعی، به بهره‌برداری رسید. پس از آن در سال 1382 فاز دوم مجتمع، شامل پرس سنگین قالب باز 6300 تن به عنوان بزرگترین پرس هیدرولیک در خاورمیانه، به بهره‌برداری رسیده و کشور را از واردات قطعات سنگین و فوق سنگین آهنگری شده، بی‌نیاز نمود. فاز سوم این مجتمع، شامل واحد ذوب و ریخته‌گری می‌شود که در سال 1384 به بهره‌برداری رسیده و از آن سال این مجتمع به عنوان یکی از تولید کنندگان با کیفیت برتر فولاد آلیاژی، وارد بازارهای داخلی و بین‌المللی شد. از سال 1395 با بهره‌برداری از فاز تکمیلی این مجتمع که شامل واحد عملیات حرارتی تکمیلی، ماشین‌کاری قطعات سنگین و ذوب مجدد قطره‌ای (ESR) می‌شود، امکان تولید محصولات سنگین و فوق سنگین از انواع فولادهای آلیاژی به صورت نهایی شده برای مشتریان فراهم شده است. این مجتمع انواع فولادهای زنگ‌نزن، فولادهای ساختمانی و سازه‌ای، فولادهای نسوز و فولاد ابزار را تولید می‌کند که در صنایع مختلف کاربرد دارند. از این رو، این مجتمع صنعتی از توانمندی‌ها و تجهیزات فوق‌العاده‌ای برخوردار است که در ادامه به آن‌ها پرداخته می‌شود.

- **واحد عملیات حرارتی:** واحد عملیات حرارتی مجتمع صنعتی اسفراین قادر به اجرای انواع سیکل‌های عملیات حرارتی با خواص مکانیکی و ریزساختاری مناسب است. فرآیندهای عملیات حرارتی قابل اجرا در مجتمع صنعتی اسفراین عبارت هستند از: انواع آنیل، کوئنچینگ، تمپر کردن، نرماله کردن، تنش‌زدایی، القاء سختی و سخت‌کاری سطحی یا اسپری کوئنچینگ.
- **ماشین‌کاری و قطعه‌سازی:** کارگاه ماشین‌کاری و قطعه‌سازی شرکت فولاد اسفراین یکی دیگر از واحدهای مدرن و مجهز مستقر در شرکت است. دستگاه CNC تراش سنگین، دستگاه بورینگ افقی، فرز دروازه‌ای، کاروسل و دستگاه سوراخکاری عمیق از مهم‌ترین تجهیزات این واحد هستند.
- **واحد آهن‌گری و پرس:** واحد آهن‌گری مجتمع صنعتی اسفراین یکی از مجهزترین کارگاه‌های آهن‌گری در کشور است. این واحد با بهره‌مندی از دانش فنی روز دنیا از شرکت‌هایی همچون بهلر آلمان (Bohler)، GFM اتریش و اشکودا جمهوری چک (Skoda) در کنار تجهیزات پیشرفته آهن‌گری قادر است انواع قطعات سنگین در ابعاد مختلف را شکل‌دهی نماید.
- **کارگاه ریخته‌گری:** مجتمع صنعتی اسفراین به عنوان بزرگترین تولیدکننده مقاطع آلیاژی در کشور به لطف دانش فنی، تجهیزات پیشرفته و کادر فنی متخصص توانسته است تاکنون بالغ بر 140 نوع گرید فولادی را تولید نماید. این واحد مجهز به یک دستگاه کوره قوس الکتریکی UHP با ظرفیت 50 تن، یک عدد کوره پاتیلی (LF)، تجهیزات پیشرفته خلأ (VD, VOD) جهت تولید فولادهای خاص و زنگ‌زن و خط ریخته‌گری پیشرفته است. این مجموعه بزرگ صنعتی با بهره‌گرفتن از دانش فنی شرکت‌های بزرگ فولادسازی دنیا نظیر بهلر آلمان (Bohler)، اینتکو اتریش (INTECO) و دانیلی ایتالیا (Danieli) توانایی تولید انواع شمش‌های آلیاژی تا وزن 100 تن را دارد.
- **کنترل کیفیت:** این واحد از سه بخش کنترل و بازرسی مواد ورودی به واحد ذوب، کنترل و بازرسی شمش‌ها و قطعات ریختگی و کنترل و بازرسی محصولات تشکیل شده است. در بخش کنترل و بازرسی محصولات انواع تست‌ها مانند تست و کنترل ابعادی، تست قطعات با دستگاه آلتراسونیک، تست ذرات مغناطیس و تست مایع نافذ انجام می‌شود.
- **واحد فرآیند ریخته‌گری پیوسته:** ریخته‌گری پیوسته یکی از روش‌های تولید محصولات نیمه‌ساخته است که به دلیل راندمان بالاتر در مقایسه با سایر روش‌ها، بسیار متداول شده است. در این روش تمامی مراحل ریخته‌گری از ذوب ریزی و انجماد تا سرد شدن نهایی در یک فرآیند و بدون توقف انجام می‌شود و به راحتی می‌توان انواع مقاطع (گرد، چهار گوش و ...) را ریخته‌گری کرد. ماشین‌ریخته‌گری فولاد اسفراین یکی از پیشرفته‌ترین و مجهزترین ماشین‌های ریخته‌گری در جهان است که می‌تواند انواع گریدهای فولادی را در مقاطع گرد تولید نماید. این تجهیز توسط شرکت دانیلی ایتالیا (Danieli) نصب و راه‌اندازی شده است.



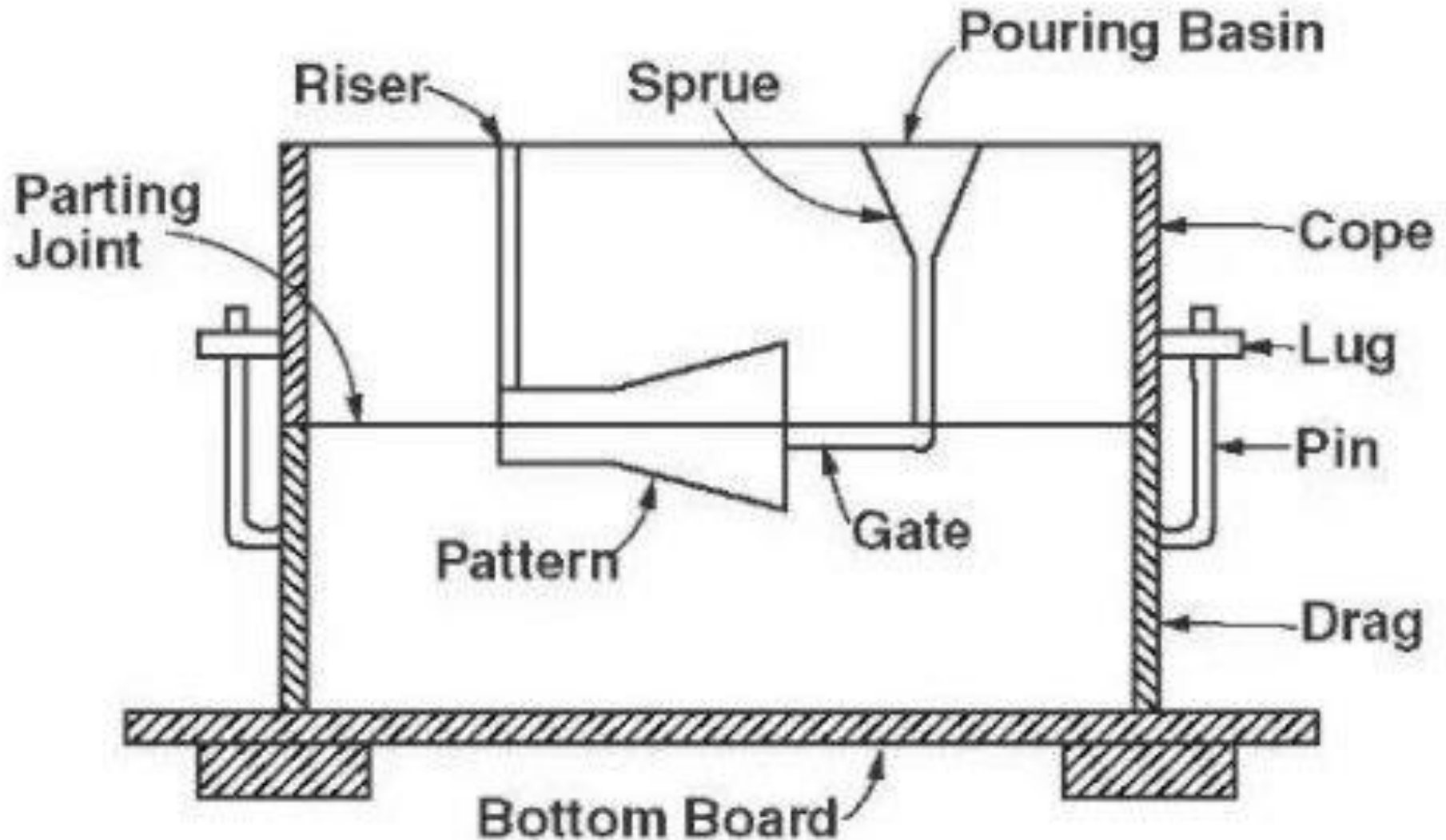
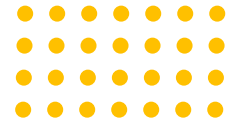
## ویژگی های مواد نسوز – Refractory Proprieties - علیرضا الیاسی

ویژگی های مواد نسوز:

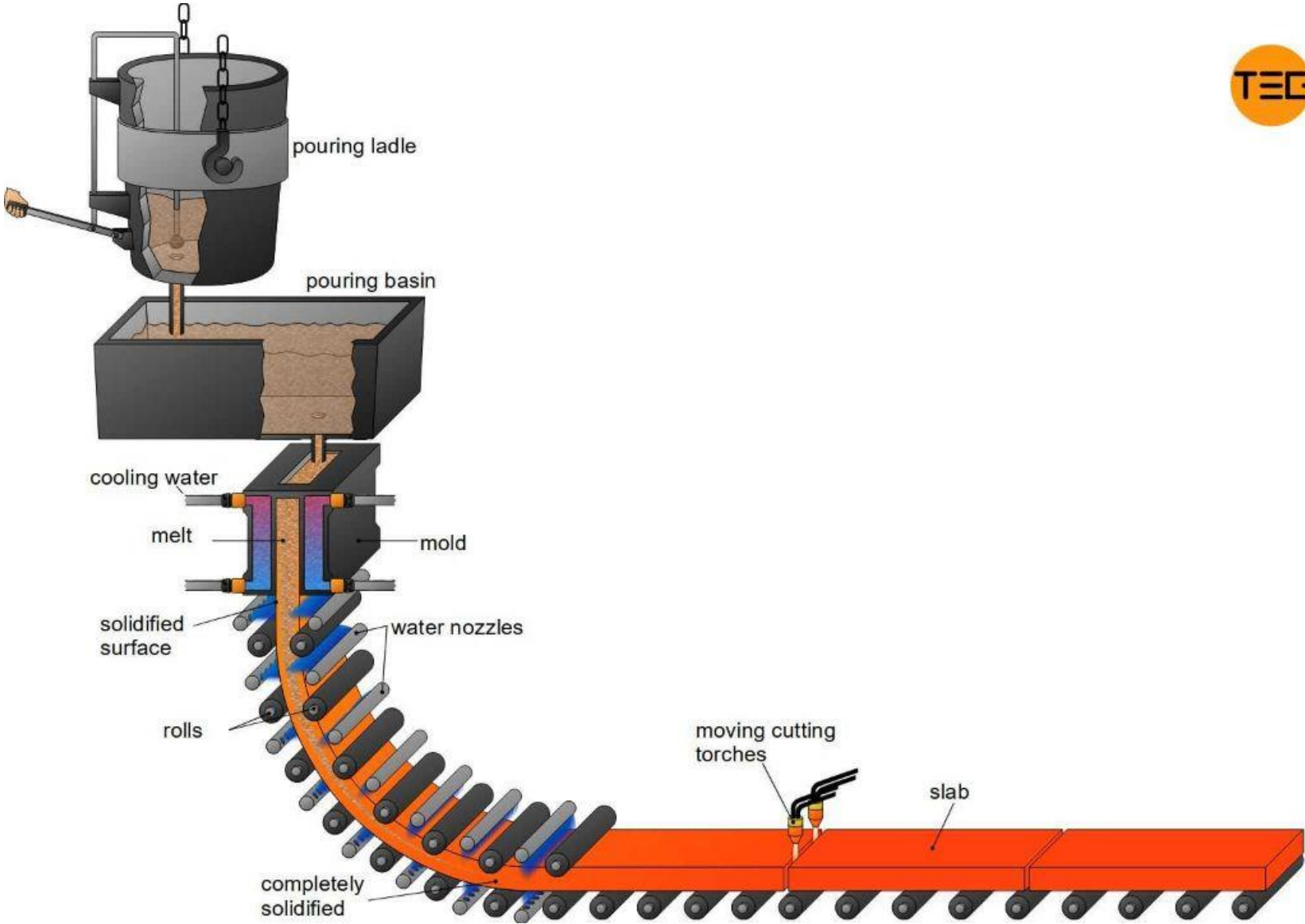
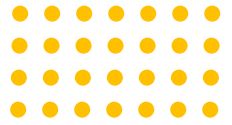
مواد بر پایه سیلیس (SiO<sub>2</sub>)، منیزیم (MgO) یا آلومینا (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) رایج ترین مواد نسوز مورد استفاده هستند. مواد نسوز بر اساس ترکیب شیمیایی به اسیدی، بازی یا خنثی طبقه بندی می شوند. دیرگدازهای مبتنی بر سیلیس اسیدی هستند، دیرگدازهای مبتنی بر منیزیم بازی هستند، در حالی که دیرگدازهای مبتنی بر آلومینا خنثی هستند. به طور معمول، انتخاب دیرگداز بر اساس نوع سریاره تولید شده در حین ذوب است.

نوع مواد	بر پایه سیلیس	بر پایه آلومینا	بر پایه منیزیم
ویژگی	واحد		
طبیعت	اسیدی	خنثی	بازی
نقطه ذوب	درجه سانتیگراد	1723	2050
چگالی	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	3.95
انرژی آزاد در 1450 درجه سانتیگراد	kJ/mol	-594	-758
میانگین هدایت حرارتی بین 0 درجه سانتیگراد تا 1200 درجه سانتیگراد	W/mk	1.7	2.6
ضریب انبساط بین 0 درجه سانتیگراد تا 1200 درجه سانتیگراد	x 1000000	12.2	8.2
هزینه نسبی به ازای هر تن مواد		کم	بالا

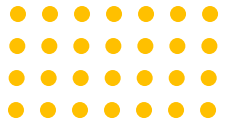
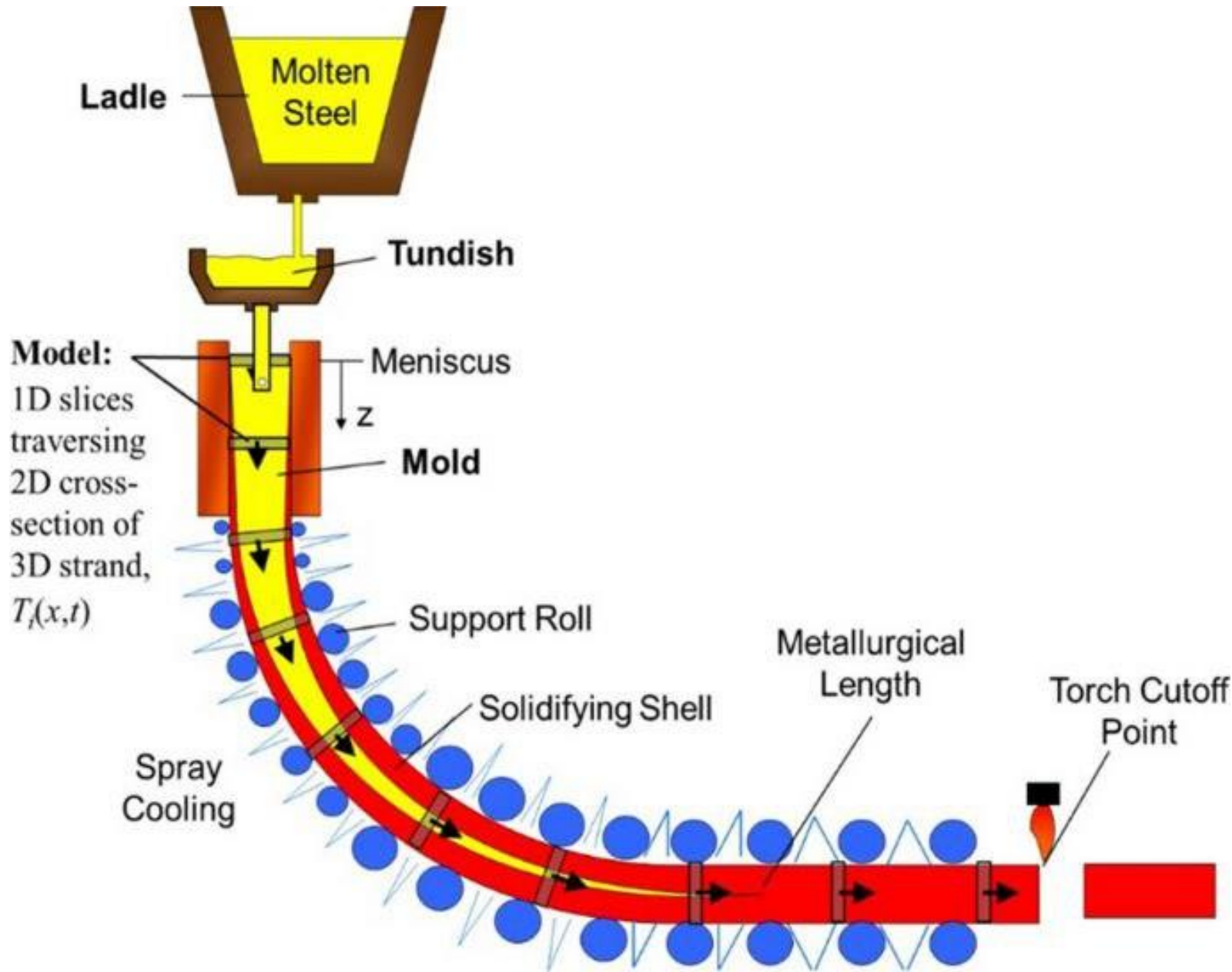
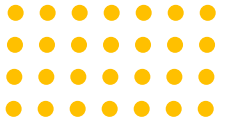




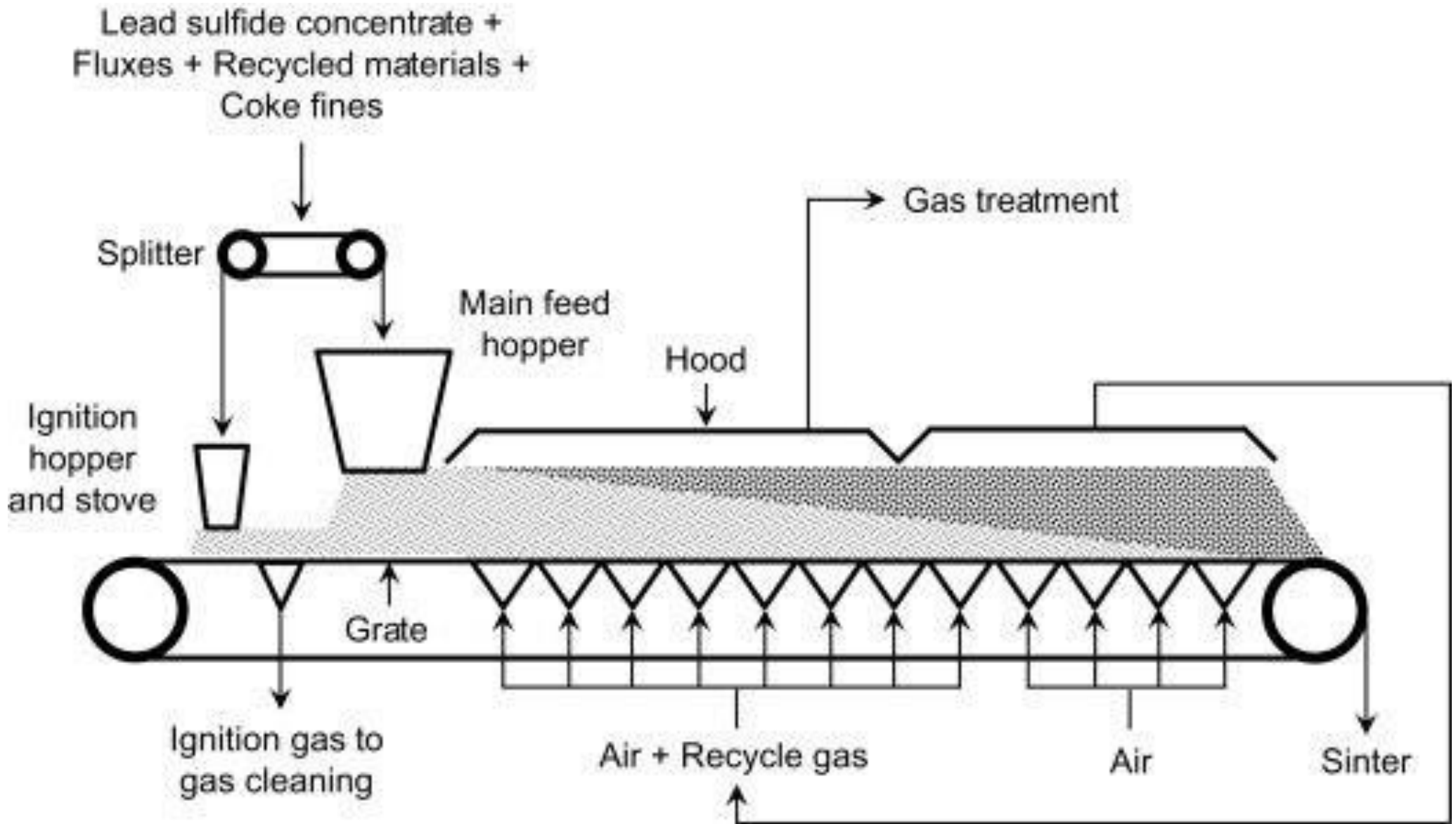
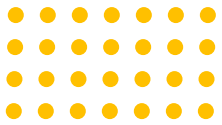
ریختگری نیمه مداوم - Semi-Continuous Casting - مهدی قرخلونره ئی



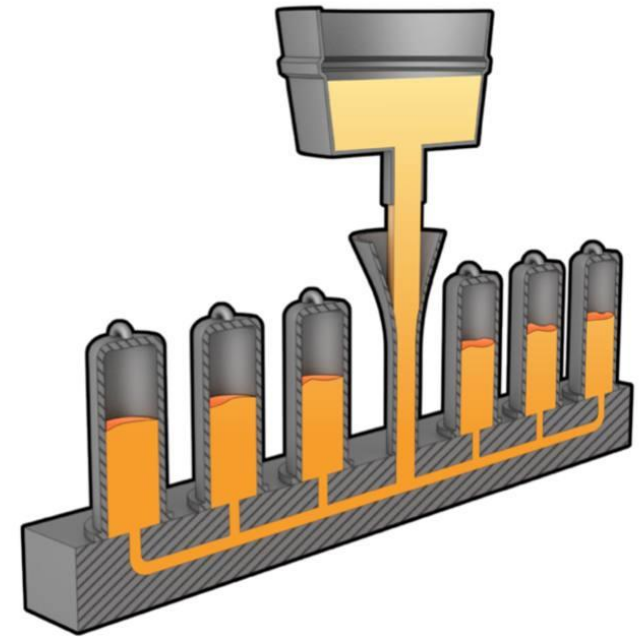
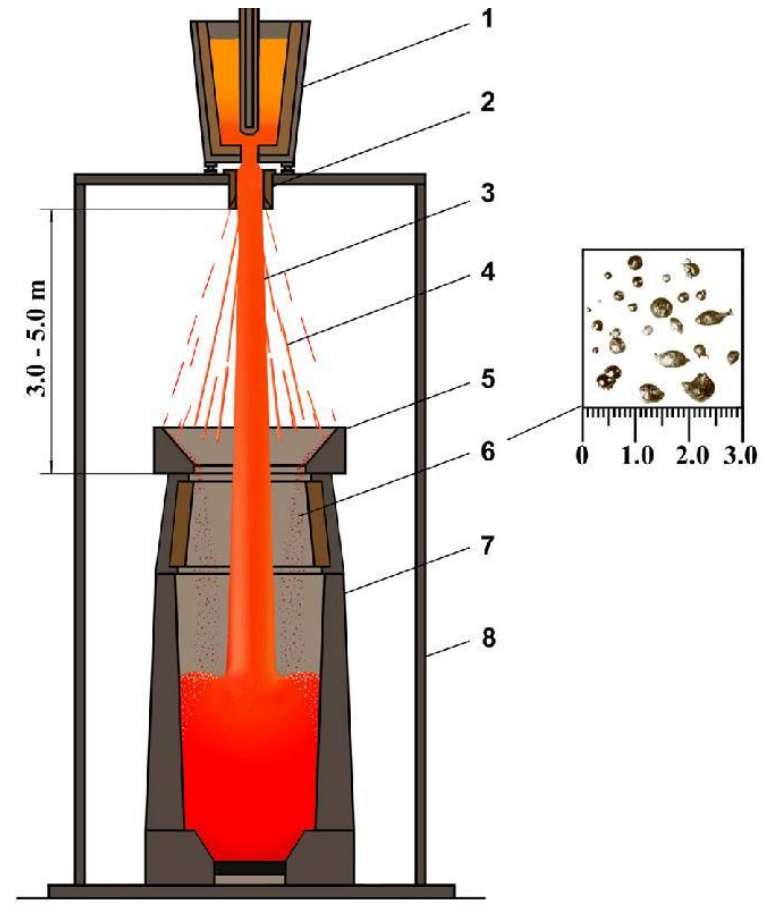
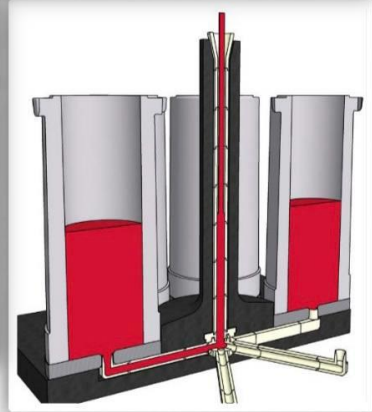
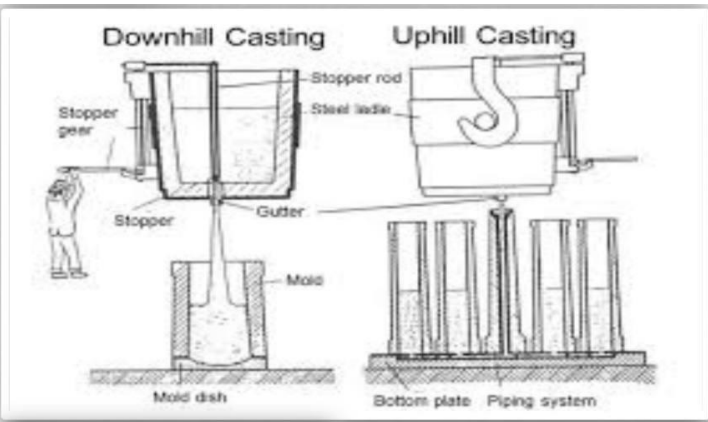
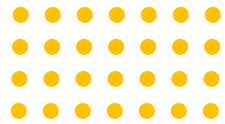
ریختگری مداوم - Continuous Casting - درس اابدینی



چرخه زینترینگ - Sintering Cycle - محمد حسین اکبری

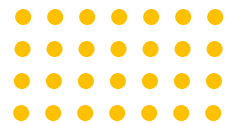
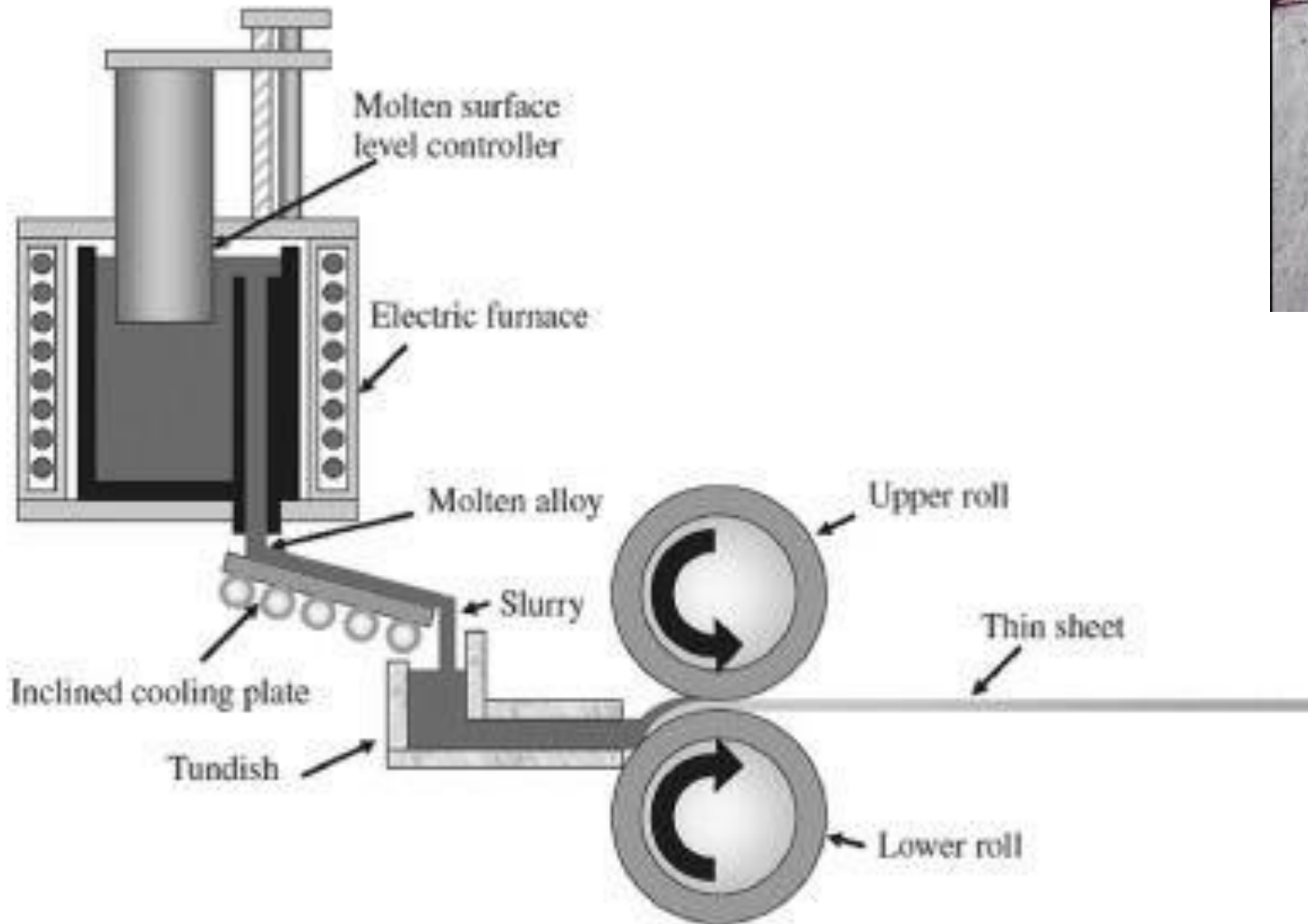


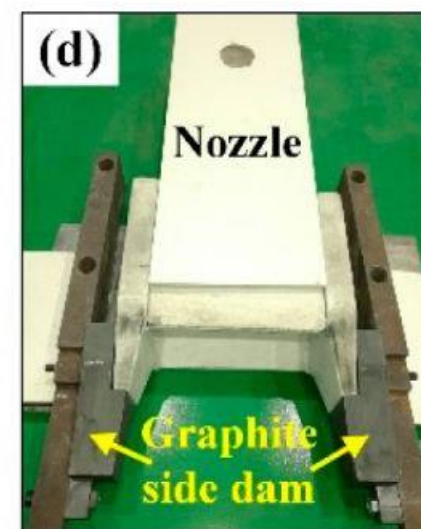
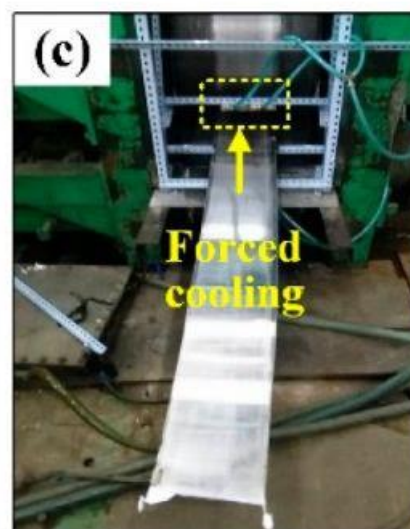
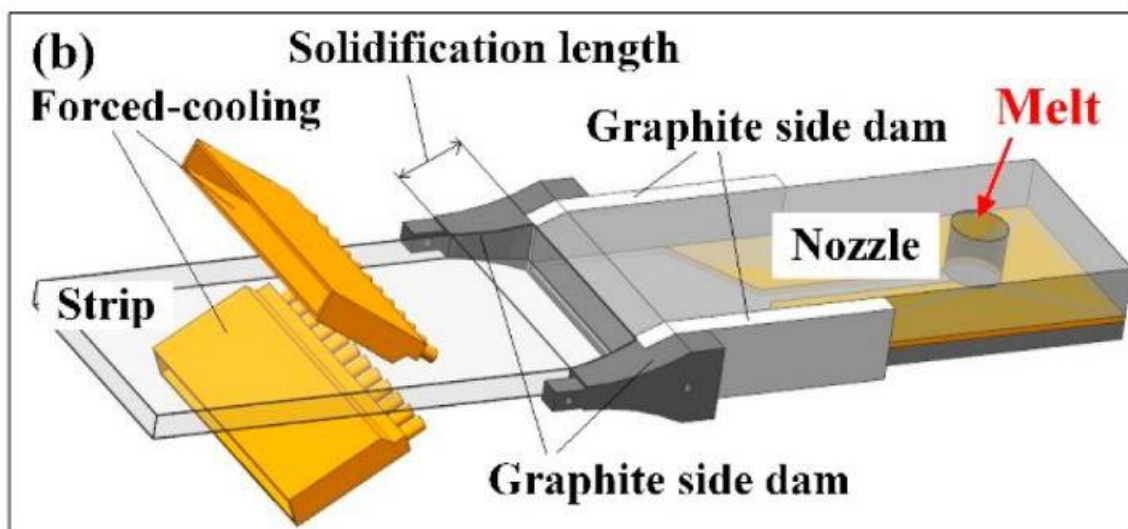
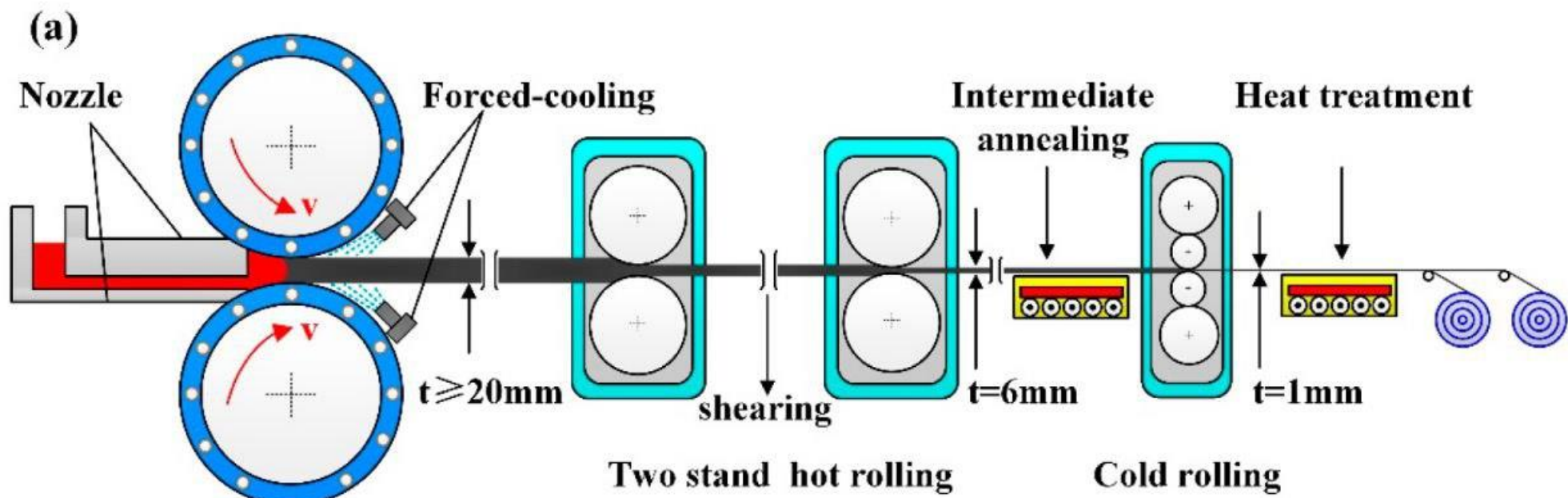
# ریختگری تک ریزی - Batch Casting - پویا شهابی وند



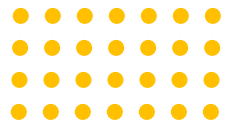


# ریختگری رولی - Roll Casting - پارمیدا ریاضتی

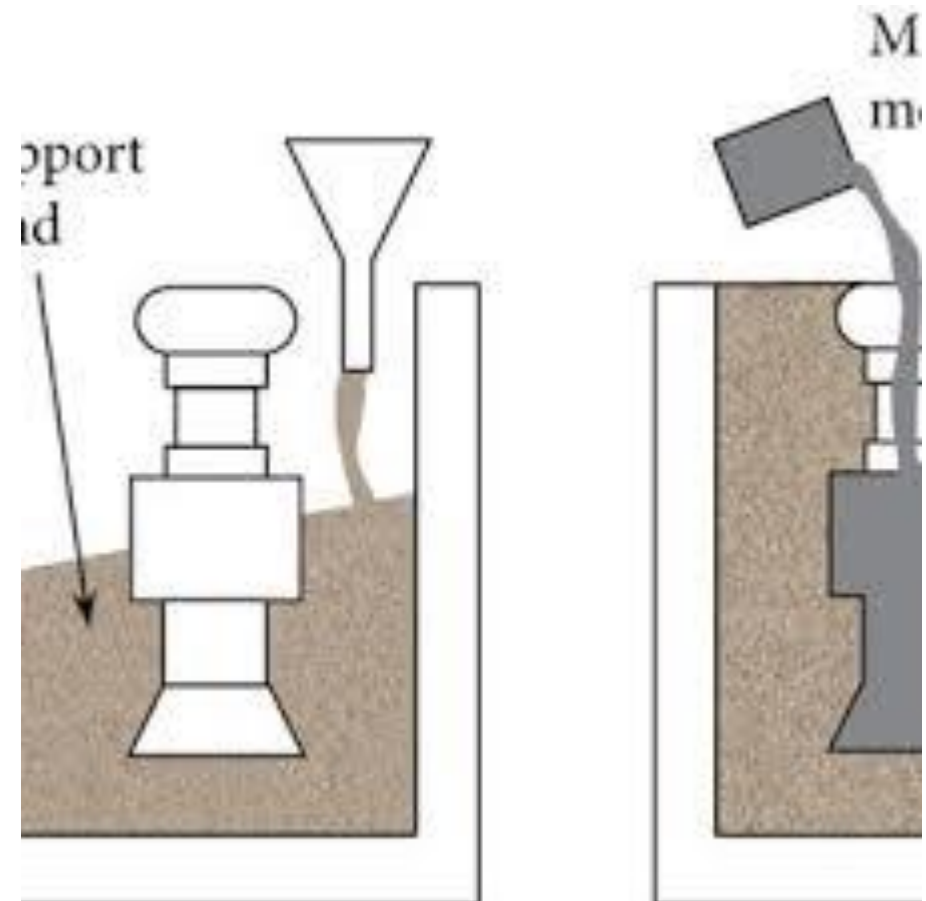
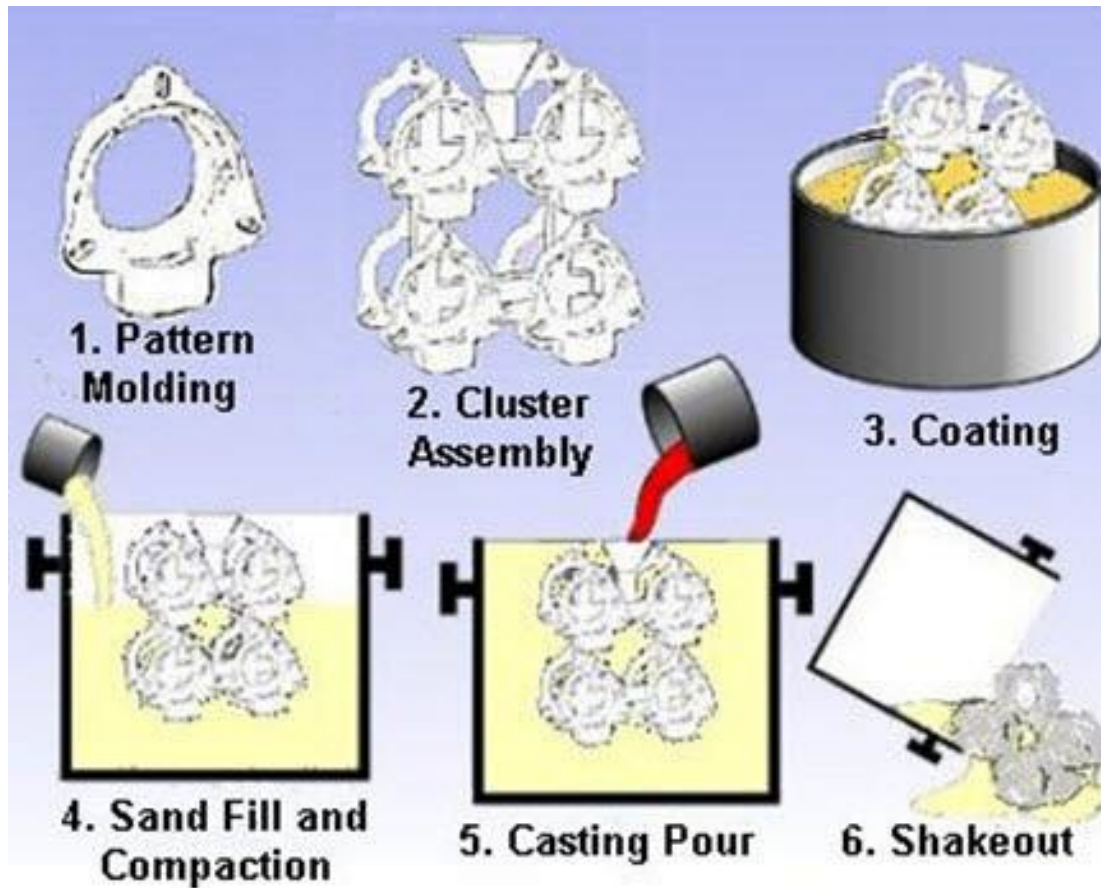




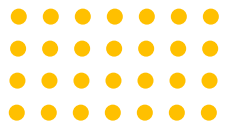
## ریختگری با فوم -Lost Foam Casting- علی تلخابی



Lost foam casting is a process used to create complex metal pieces and parts in which molten metal evaporates a foam mold being held still with sand. The process starts with a polystyrene foam as the mold material which can be carved, machined from a foam block, or created using a process similar to injection molding. The latter process uses beads of polystyrene that are heated inside an aluminum die to expand and fill the die. A completed polystyrene foam mold is then covered with a ceramic refractory coating to create a barrier between the foam and the sand in which the foam mold sits. The small amount of waste gas created can escape into the sand.

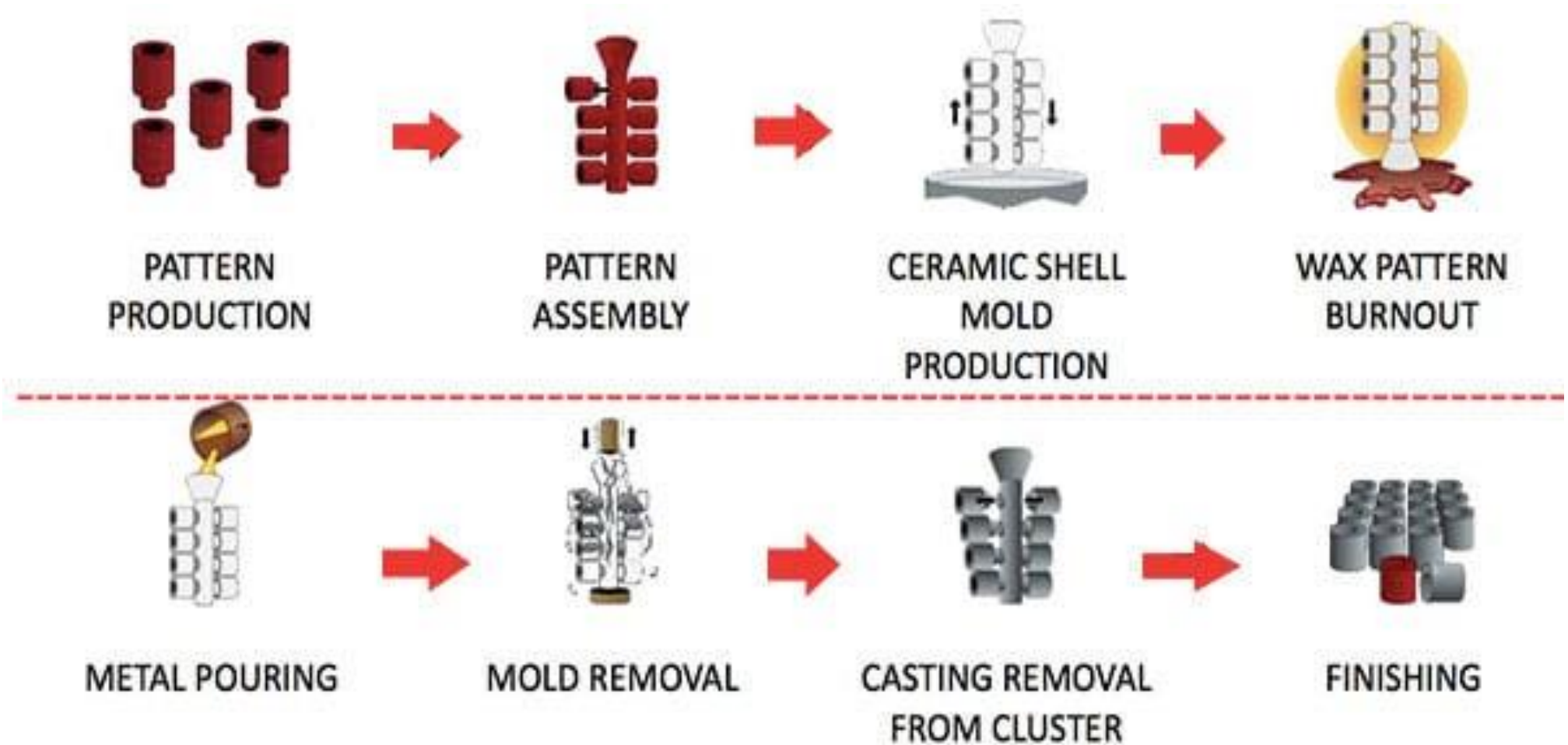






What is the investment casting process?

During the investment casting process, besides some main equipment, we still need to utilize metal mold, wax, ceramic slurry, furnace, molten metal. Below is the main process of investment casting production:



A: Tool design/build: Produce and provide the same patterns as finished products.

B: Mounting the Wax Patterns and Creating the Tree: Injects semi-solid wax using an automated process developed in-house for higher dimensional stability

C: Create Shell: Dip wax pattern in a ceramic slurry, covered with sand stucco, repeat, and to dry.

D: Wax Removal: The entire assembly is placed steam autoclave to melt away the wax. Then get a hollow cavity

E: Pouring: Melting the metal to liquid, then pour into the shell hollow cavity

F: Shell removal: By knockout the shell to get the casting

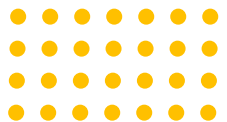
G: Finishing: As per quality request, blast cleaning, plating, painting, assembly, and machining can be done

H: Testing and Inspection

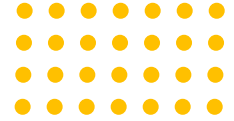
I: Packing and delivery

the advantages or benefits of investment casting:

- Excellent surface finish, near net shape, no flash or parting lines
- Complex shapes – intricate parts are castable, hollow passages and thin walls
- High dimensional accuracy, tight tolerances
- Almost any metal can be cast. Such as steel, nickel-based superalloy, titanium
- Affordable tooling, faster production







What is furan resin sand casting?

*Furan resin sand casting is a no-bake sand mold process, which furan resin plays a role as a bonding agent. This molding technique maintains pretty excellently in casting good quality and smooth surface finish. Whereas, some limitations are high cost and high raw material requirements.*

Nowadays, numerous techniques are applied to process cast metal products. Some common names can list down such as [green sand molding](#), [lost foam casting](#), [investment casting](#), [permanent mold casting](#), etc.

Continue series of the blog of [molding technology](#), **Vietnam Cast Iron** introduces a popular and widely applied method in foundries which names **furan resin sand casting**.

Stay with us to get more knowledge about what this process is and how it widely applicable in the metalworking industry.

**Furan resin sand casting** is a molding process. This method uses **furan resin** as a bonding agent and mixes with Catalyst in a suitable proportion to produce sand mold.

The mixing ratio of furan resin binders for casting groups is different depending on the mass of the castings mass.

Concerning this technique, the sand mold is self-harden. It can concrete at the room temperature.

The furan process helps the mold to solidify easily and creates products with a highly polished surface and good quality.

The raw material of this method includes sand, furan resin, solidification agent, and annexing agent.

Regarding to the sand requirement, the content of SiO<sub>2</sub> should be high, the content of mud and the value of acid should be low.

With respect to **the furan resin**, it is considered few or without nitrogen based on the technique demand and the structures of the metal castings.

About solidification agent, generally, we should use organic sulfuric acid solution.

Finally, adding some annexing agents can improve the property furan resin self-hardening sand; increase the intensity of resin sand.

## What is furan resin?

In **Furan casting technology**, furan resin plays the most important role as the binder for sand casting.

**Furan resin** is a polymer compound with the ingredients: 75% [Furfuryl alcohol](#) + 11% [Formaldehyde](#) + 9% [Ure](#) + 5% Water.

The ratio of the two components of Formaldehyde and Ure will affect the solid time and durability of Furan mixtures. Whereas, Furfuryl alcohol will affect the heat-resistant properties of the mixture.

## What is the process of furan resin sand casting?

**Furan casting technology** uses high-precise mechanical processing machines which are synchronous and automatic lines to make molds for the castings.

As other mold casing methods, the pattern is designed at the beginning of the furan resin sand casting process. The materials of a pattern can vary from wooden, plastics to aluminum. In which aluminum is the most expensive material however it can guarantee the surface quality of the product.

After the pattern-making step, **the resin sand** is mixed by sand treatment equipment and loads into the flask which contains the pattern. The sand is pressed and made as solid as possible by the worker.

After that, the sand mold will be covered a type of alcohol-based coating and burn out until it is solid. As a result, a hard mold will be created.

Next, the molten metal is poured into the mold. When the casting is solid, it is removed from the mold and goes through the sandblasting process to clean the remaining sand.

Finally, roughcasting is completed. If it needs any further machining, then these rough castings will be taken other additional processes.

## What is Advantage of furan resin sand casting?

**Furan casting** has unique advantages in comparison with other mold casting methods.

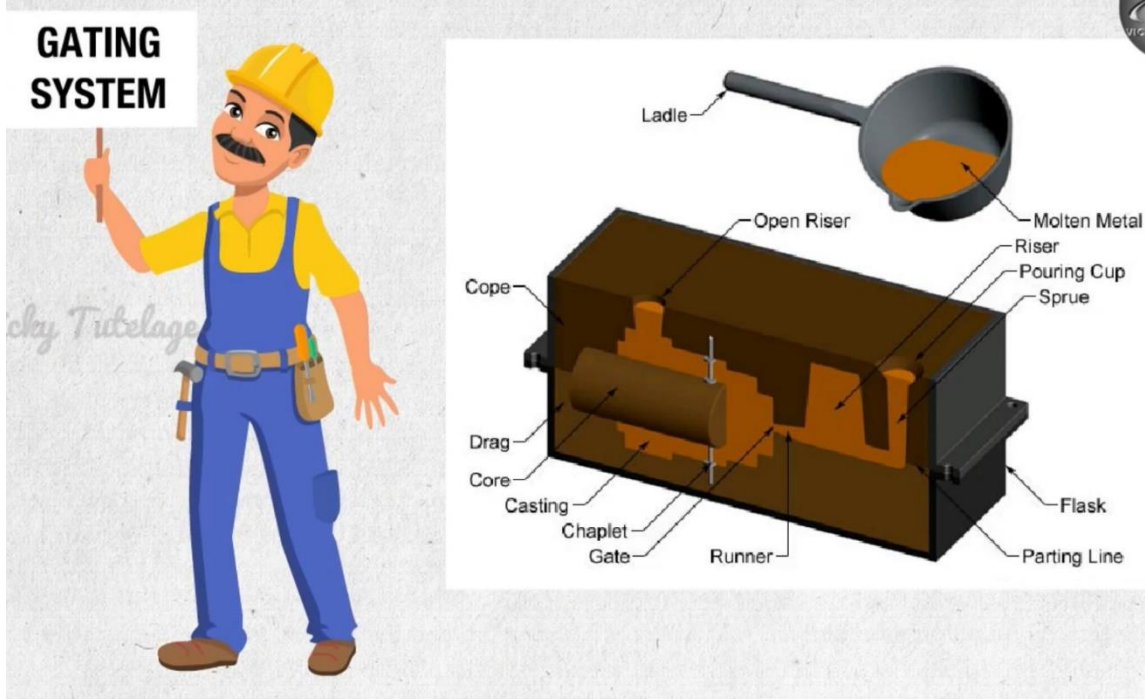
1. Firstly furan technique is excellent by producing castings with smooth surface and good appearance.
2. High precise and fewer defects.
3. The sand mold is dried under the temperature, so it saves time and labor for production.

## What is limitations of furan resin sand casting?

Although maintaining excellent advantages, this method also remains some limitations.

1. **Furan casting** applies high technologies and advance lines into production so the manufacturing cost is expensive. Hence the price per product is higher in comparison with other methods.
2. It has high requirement for the raw materials.
3. Another weakness of **furan resin sand casting** is that it cannot apply to produce steel casting due to its poor gas permeability.
4. It creates concerns about the environmental issues.

# سیستم گیتینگ - Gating system - شایسته مجابی



## 1. Pouring basin or pouring cup

### Pouring basin

The Pouring basin is the funnel-shaped inlet, located on top of the system, where metal is poured from the ladles into the mold.

Pouring basin helps to regulate the flow rate of liquid metal and reduces turbulence at the sprue entrance, and helps to separate sediment and slag before entering the sprue.

## 2. Sprue

### Sprue in gating system

Sprue casting is a vertical passageway from pouring basin down runner and gates. Liquid metal going down the vertical sprue loses pressure but increases speed due to the effect of gravity.

The sprue cross section can be circular, square or rectangular (preferably circular). Sprue is designed to taper down to avoid air aspiration. Bigger end above for metal pick-up, while smaller end connects to runner.

The foot of the sprue is rotated at a right angle to the runner to prevent free fall of liquid metal, known as the sprue well.

## 3. Cross gate or runner

Runner in casting is a horizontal channel connecting the sprue well to the gates.

Liquid metal will flow from the sprue to the runner and fill the mold cavity appropriately. Runner has the effect of slowing down the speed of liquid metal when it is free falling in a high speed sprue.

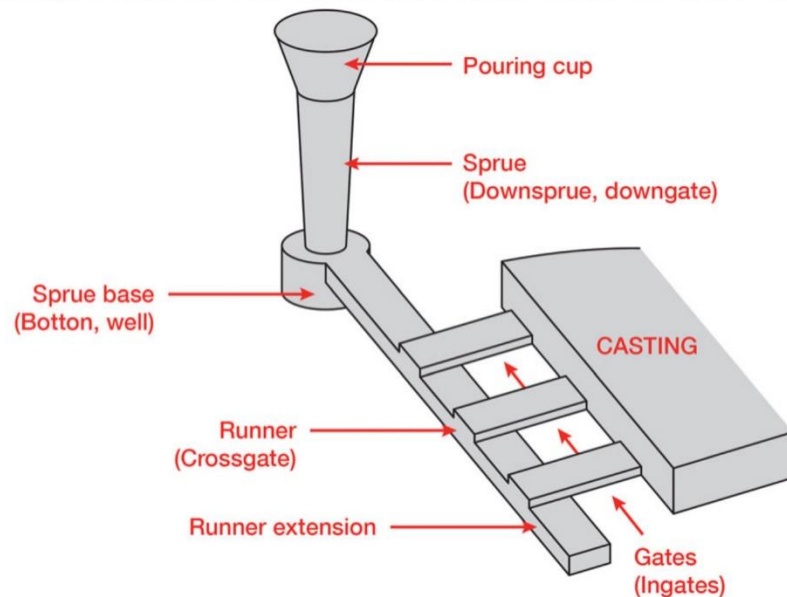
Runner must be filled with molten metal to prevent slag from entering the cavity and ensure steady flow.

## 4. Ingate (or gate)

Ingate is the end of the path and where the mold cavity begins. It leads the liquid metal that flows from the runner into the mold cavity. Depending on the characteristics of the casting, there are different number of ingates.

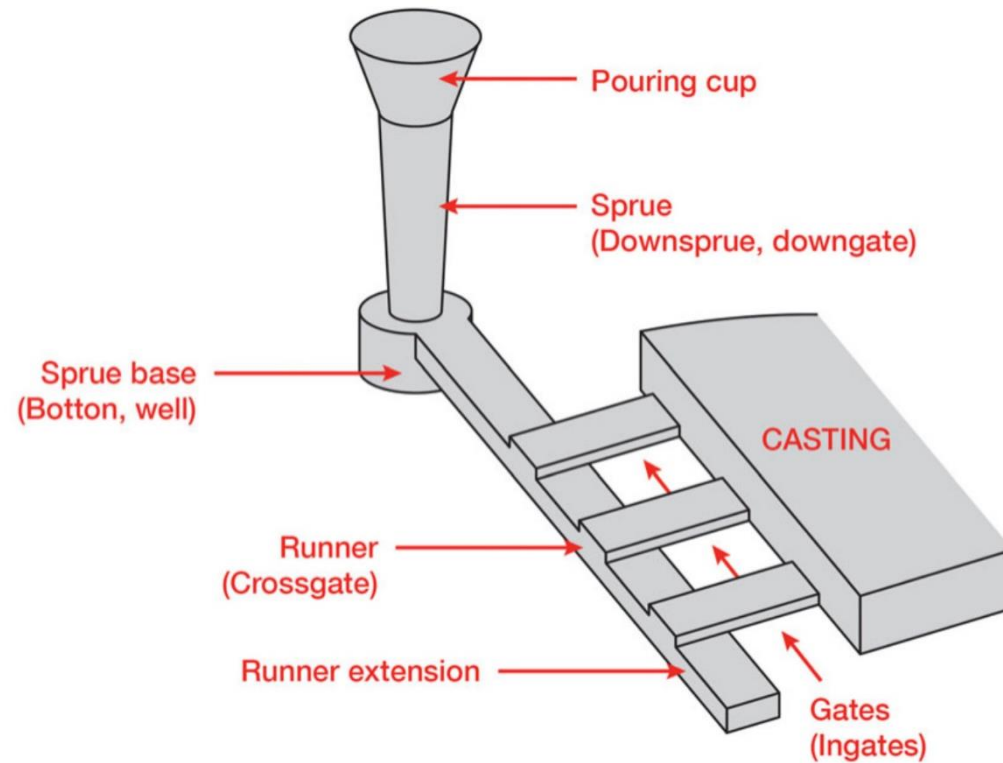
There are two types of gates: big gate and small gate. The small gate is used for slowing solid casting, while the large gate is for fasting solid casting.

The gate should not have sharp edges as they can crack during pouring so that the sand can be caught in the molten metal into the mold cavity.



## سیستم گیتینگ - Gating system - پارسا شریف زاده

Gating systems are channels through which molten metal flows into the die cavity. The primary purpose is to ensure a smooth and complete flow between the ladle and the cavity of the mold. It is important to have a well-designed gating system in order to achieve perfect castings. Gating System Components A typical system includes the pouring basin, the sprue, the well, the runner, as well as the ingate. It can be classified based on the position of the parting plane and the position of the ingate.





## ماسه طبیعی -Natural Sand- محمد جواد نجفی کوچکدانه

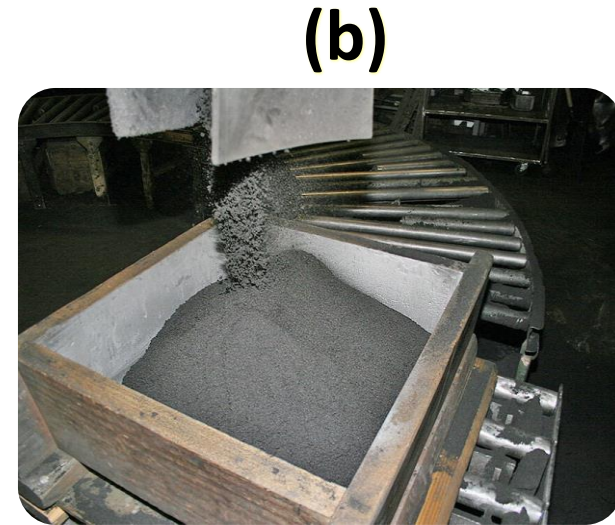
Sand casting, or sand mold casting, is a popular method of producing non-ferrous alloy casts. Invented over 6,000 years ago, this process has undergone a number of changes and modernizations over the years, but the basic principals have remained the same. From small DIY operations to major commercial foundries, the technique has been replicated many times! One of the main differences between variations of this process is the type of sand used.

What is Molding Sand?

- 1.Molding sand has three important advantages over other mold materials:
- 2.it is inexpensive,
- 3.it is easily recycled, and
- 4.it can withstand extremely high temperatures.

In general, there are two types of sand: naturally bonded sand (beach sand) and synthetic sand (sand). Since the composition of synthetic sand can be controlled very precisely, most foundries use this sand for molding.Provider

- a) Aluminium sand castings, packaging best price in Rajkot
- b) A mold box is filled with casting sand.



به طور کلی دو نوع ماسه وجود دارد: ماسه با پیوند طبیعی (ساحل) و مصنوعی (ماسه دریا)

ماسه طبیعی: از نظر این استاندارد ماسه دارای 4 نوع، بادی، ساحلی، آبرفتی، یخچالی، است و بادی در میان آن‌ها پرکاربردتر است.

a) Compass & Anvil  
Die Casting versus Sand Casting - Compass & Anvil

b) IndiaMART  
Sand Casting at best price in Chennai by  
Aspaa Engineering Company (ماسه ی رشتی)

c) ماسه ی لات یا چراغی

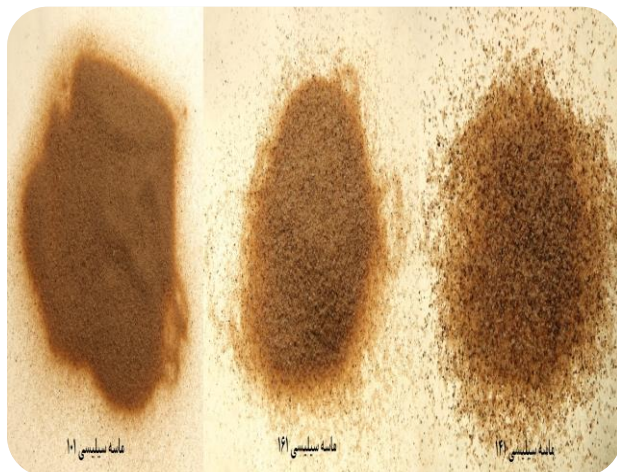
d) ماسه ی بادی



(a)



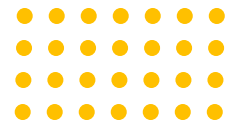
(b)



(c)



(d)



## ماسه سبز - Green Sand - علی نخبه زارع

Green Sand Castings are castings made using wet sand or “green sand” molds. The sand is not green in color nor do the molds use “greensand,” a greenish color sandstone. Instead the sand is called “green” because it has moisture in it (like green wood) before the sand dries out when molten metal is poured in the mold.

What gives the sand moisture and helps the sand stick together when making molds is the clay that is mixed in the sand. Bentonite clay and the sand mixed together provide strong molds that can be created on an automated assembly line.

The green sand for the casting molds usually has a mixture of:

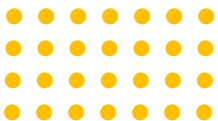
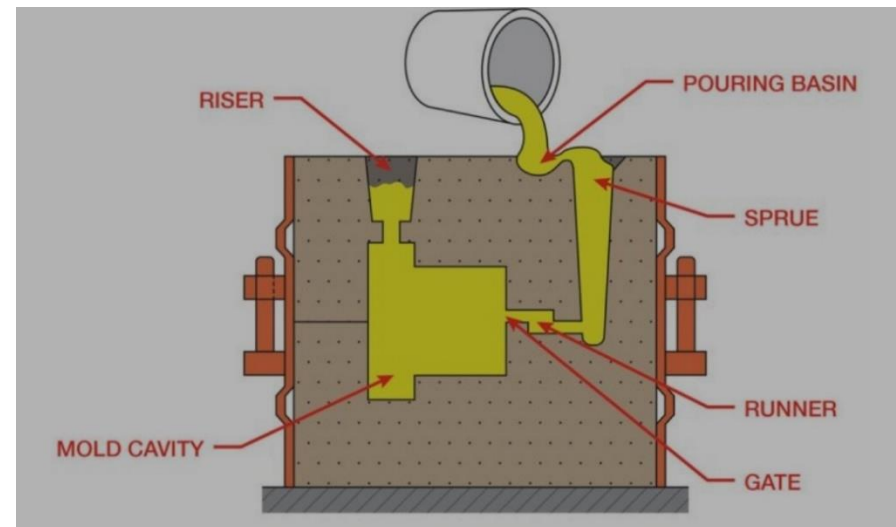
Sand = 75-85%

Bentonite Clay = 5-11%

Water = 2-4%

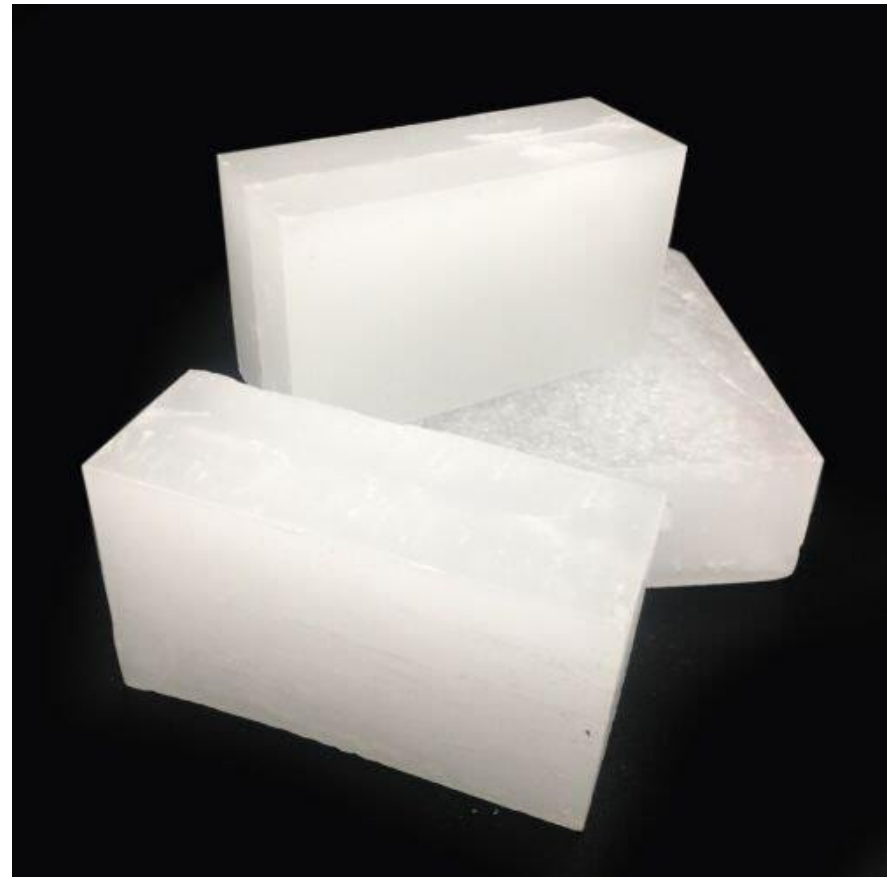
Other materials = 3-5%

Silica in the sand can become airborne in the process of casting so American foundries install air control systems that pull the silica particles and anything else out of the air to keep foundry workers safe.



## موم صنعتی - Industrial Wax - ریحانه پاکیان

موم صنعتی که از موم طبیعی زنبور عسل تهیه شده است. دارای خواص ویژه ای از جمله نقطه ذوب بالا و شکل گیری مطلوب می باشد. از این رو از موم صنعتی می توان در صنایع گوناگون بهره گرفت. یکی از کاربردهای موم صنعتی تولید قالب های ریخته گری مختلف و مدل سازی است.



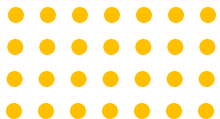
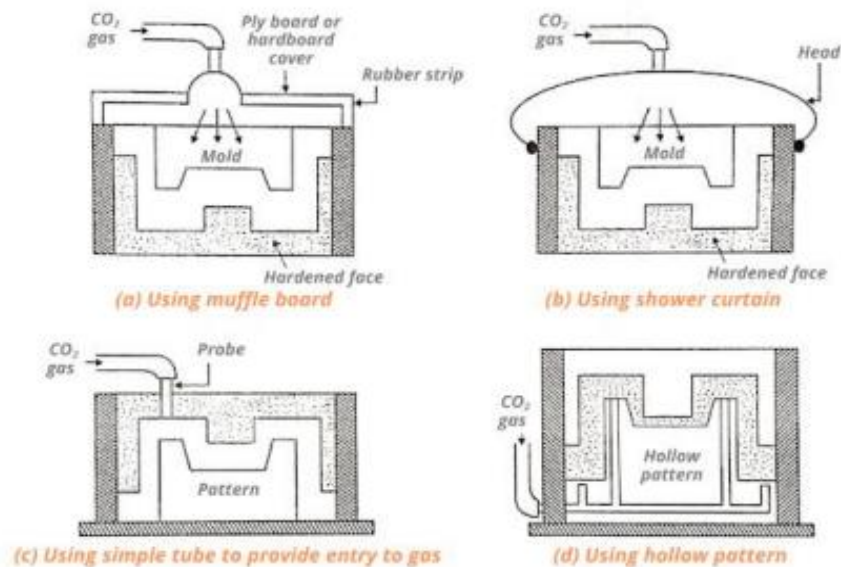


## فرایند کربن دی اکسید - Co2 Moulding Process - محمد نوری

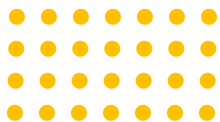
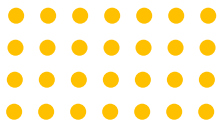
### What is Carbon dioxide moulding process?

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) moulding is a moulding process in which the carbon dioxide gas is forced to pass over the sand mold containing 3% to 5% sodium silicate, which ultimately produces the hardened mold due to reaction of sodium silicate with CO<sub>2</sub>.

The mould material is made up of pure dry silica sand (free from clay), 3 % to 5 % sodium silicate and moisture content (less than 3 %). The entire CO<sub>2</sub> moulding process diagram is shown in the below image.



Starch may be added in the molding sand to improve its green compression strength. In order to increase the collapsibility of the molding sand, a little amount of coal dust, dextrin, sea coal, pitch, wood flour, graphite and sugar can be added to it. The mold cavity is prepared by ramming the sand around the pattern by using the conventional sand molding tools. Now, the carbon dioxide gas is forced all around the mold surface for approximately 20 to 30 seconds. The CO<sub>2</sub> gas is passed at the pressure of about 1.3 to 1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> using CO<sub>2</sub> head or curtain or probe. In order to direct the carbon dioxide gas in all directions, a special type of patterns are also used. The chemical reaction for the carbon dioxide moulding process is mentioned below.



# ساختمان موتور هواپیما - Materials Used In Aircrafts Engine - علیرضا وحدت نیا

## Materials used in aircrafts engines

Reference : [www.colorado.edu](http://www.colorado.edu)

### Material distribution in a modern engine

#### • Ni-based Superalloys

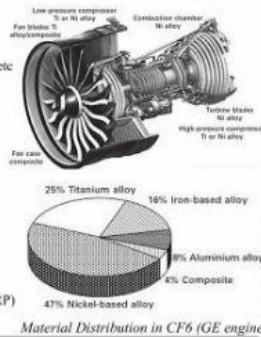
- ~50% of the total weight
- Used in hot sections
- Turbine blades, discs, vanes, combustion chamber, etc
- High density of 8 - 9 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

#### • Titanium alloys

- Used in relatively cold sections
- Fan, Compressor, etc
- Low density of 3.5 - 4.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Ti-6Al-4V alloys
- Form TiAl + Ti<sub>3</sub>Al phases

#### • Composites

- Used in Fan case and blades
- Even lighter than Titanium alloys
- Low high-temperature oxidation resistance
- Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastic composite (CFRP)



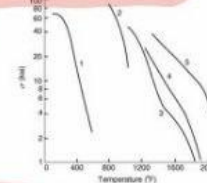
### Titanium alloys

#### • Reasons

- Titanium alloys show higher specific strength than Nickel alloys below 800 - 900 K
- Weight saving
- Heat resistance
- Resistance to embrittlement at low temperature
- High corrosion resistance
- Low thermal expansion

#### • Application

- Frame and joint
- Fan blade and disc
- Ti-6Al-4V alloys
- Low-pressure compressor blade
- Ti-6Al-4V alloys
- High-pressure compressor blade
- Ti-8Al-1Mo-1V alloys, Ti-6Al-2Sn-4Zr-6Mo alloys, etc
- Compressor disc
- Ti-6Al-2Sn-4Zr-2Mo-0.1Si alloys, Ti-6Al-2Sn-4Zr-6Mo alloys



### Turbine Blade

Co-based superalloys



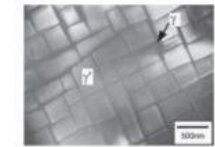
Ni-based superalloys

#### • Why Ni-based superalloys?

- Ni is much cheaper than Co
- high strength
- long fatigue life
- oxidation and corrosion resistance at high temperature

#### • Microstructure of Ni-based superalloys

- Ni and Ni<sub>3</sub>Al phases (both FCC structure)
- Close lattice parameters between two phases
- Wide composition range



Microstructure of Ni-based superalloys

$\gamma$  : Ni matrix

$\gamma'$  : Ni<sub>3</sub>Al precipitation strengthening phase

### Additives and Cooling systems

**Ti, Ta:** Solid solution strengthening of Ni<sub>3</sub>Al

**Cr:** Solid solution strengthening and corrosion resistance

**C:** combines with Cr, gives precipitates in Ni

**Co:** Improves oxidation and corrosion resistance and stability

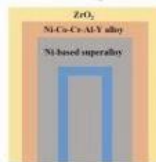
**Mo, W:** solid solution strengthening of Ni

**Ti, Ta:** solid solution strengthening of Ni<sub>3</sub>Al

**B:** Improves grain boundary and suppresses cavity formation in creep

**Hf:** Improves ductility

**Y:** Improves oxidation resistance



Cooling passage

### Promising superalloys



Co-Al-W alloys



Ni-Al alloys

#### • Co-Al-W alloys

- has the same structure with Ni-Al alloys
- Co<sub>3</sub>(Al,W) phase can be stable over 1200K by adding Ta, Ti, etc.
- higher strength and higher melting point by 50-100 degC

#### • Ir-Al-W alloys

- has the same structure with Ni-Al alloys
- At 1000 degC, has twice Ni-Al alloys strength
- Ir has high melting point (2447 degC)

Science Magazine (2006)  
Science 7, Vol.312, No.5770, pp.90-91

### How to fabricate Ni-based superalloys

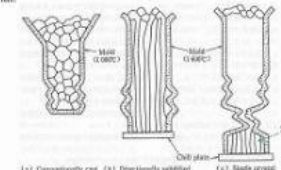
#### Casting Techniques to form single crystal

##### • Optical Floating Zone (OFZ) melting method

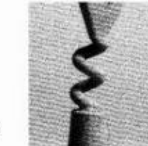
- Cannot form big materials
- Used usually for research to make samples

##### • Bridgman method

- Slowly cooling a melted material so that the material can grow the single crystal only by using a seed material.



1-1 Conventionally cast (1-1 Directionally solidified) 1-1 Single crystal



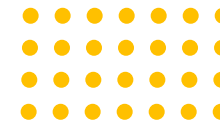
Grain Selector for Trent 800



- @ - 25% ==> titanium alloy
- @ - 16% ==> iron-based alloy
- @ - 8% ==> aluminium alloy
- @ - 4% ==> composite
- @ - 47% ==> nickel - based alloy

- \$ - Frame and joint → Ti-6Al-4V alloys
- \$ - Fan blade and disc → Ti-6Al-4V alloys
- \$ - Low - pressure compressor blade → Ti-6Al-4V alloys
- \$ - high - pressure compressor blade → Ti-8Al-1Mo-1V alloys , Ti-6Al-2Sn-4Zr-6Mo alloys , etc
- \$ - compressor disc → Ti-6Al-2Sn-4Zr-2Mo-0.1Si alloys , Ti-6Al-2Sn-4Zr-6Mo alloys

## جنس فوم در ریختگری - Foam In Casting - سهیلا رضایی عامل



مدل‌های فومی از پلی‌متیل متاکریلات یا از پلی‌استایرن منبسط شده (EPS) که ماده‌ای ترموپلاستیک و شامل ۹۲ درصد کربن و ۸ درصد هیدروژن است ساخته می‌شوند. این ماده شامل یک عامل فرار و پفکننده هیدروکربنی است که باعث می‌شود ذرات پلی‌استایرن تا چگالی ۱۸ کیلوگرم بر مترمکعب منبسط شوند و با چگالی کم بتوانند علاوه بر حفظ صلبیت، قالب‌های پیچیده را پر کنند.

مدل‌های فومی توسط دوغاب حاوی مواد دیرگداز، پوشش داده شده و خشک می‌شود. پس از مونتاژ و خوشه‌چینی درون یک درجه، توسط ماسه بدون چسب قالب‌گیری می‌شود.

