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http://www.ofalloncasting.com/





Castings present a cost effective solution for the manufacture of Near Net complex shapes that reduce Part Count of an assembly and improve the affordability, manufacturability and reliability of the end product





Castings present an opportunity to Enhance VALUE

- 70 95% of a Product Cost is a function of Design Decisions
- Castings are a Custom Product
- Casting Design & Procurement requires some specialized expertise







∞ Cost Factors relative to the VALUE they represent



AFS/MCDP - 2013 Casting of the Year







50 Context

- What is an Investment Casting
- Strengths & Weaknesses of Investment Casting

Discuss various Cost Factors

- Nonrecurring Tooling expense
- Premium Tolerances
- Inspection Requirements
- Pieces per Sprue
- Scrap Yields Rework

Lessons Learned

 $_{\odot}$ $\,$ Increase the Value of your Casting Purchases $\,$







Foundry Processes

Sand Casting Processes

- Green Sand
- Chemically Bonded Sand
 - Gas Catalyzed / Coldbox Systems
 - Shell Process
 - Nobake / Airset Systems
- Unbonded Sand
 - Lost Foam
 - V-Process

Permanent Mold Processes

- Die Casting
- Permanent Mold Casting (Gravity Diecasting)
- Low-Pressure / Vacuum Permanent Mold Casting

Deramic & Plaster Processes

- Investment Casting
- Ceramic Molding
- Plaster Molding



die casting machine



50 Modern Casting – January 2015

- 800 US Foundries cast Aluminum Alloys
- Aluminum the 3rd most commonly cast metal

Investment Casting Institute – IC Sales %

0	Superalloy	56.9%
0	Steel	25.2%
0	Titanium	10.3%
0	Aluminum	5.4%
0	Copper	2.3%







Primary Value provided by Investment Casting is twofold

- Near Net Shape
 - Reduce Secondary Machining
- Part Count Reduction
 - One Piece structures that reduce Assembly Operations

Aluminum IC is primarily about Part Count Reduction

- Aluminum is readily castable & machinable
- Greater density of competing processes
 - Die Casting
 - Machined "Hog Outs"
- Increased dependency on customer skill to design for IC





- Definition: Investment Casting is a foundry process by which a cast metal part is produced from a ceramic (investment) mold that has been formed by a disposable (wax or plastic) pattern.
- Prior to World War II Investment Casting was largely used for the manufacture of Jewelry & Art
- Investment Casting became industrialized to produce Near-Net-Shape cobalt based components for aircraft in the 1930's



"Perseus with the Head of Medusa" Benvenuto Cellini Bronze, 1545



The Investment Casting Process



50 Eight basic steps to Manufacture an Investment Casting



http://www.investmentcasting.org/video.asp





Step 1: Produce a disposable (wax) pattern from mold







Step 2: Assemble multiple patterns to gating system





Wax Pattern Assembly

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Step 3: Form Ceramic Shell around Wax Assembly



Layer of Ceramic Shell being applied by robot



Step 4: De-Wax Ceramic Shell









Step 5: Fire the Ceramic Shell







Step 6: Cast metal into fired Ceramic Shell







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Casting Ceramic Shell with Ladle



Step 7: Remove Ceramic Shell from solidified metal









Removing Ceramic with Water Blast





Step 8: Separate Castings from runner system





Cut-off operation with band saw



So With Aluminum castings there are additional operations:



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50 Heat Treatment

- Solution Anneal
- Artificial Aging
- 50 Straightening
- 50 Final Inspection
 - o Dimensional
 - o NDT



50 Eight basic steps to Manufacture an Investment Casting



For the majority of process steps Investment Castings are handled as SPRUES and not as individual PARTS.

Process is less sensitive to part configuration





Characteristics of Investment Casting





Investment Casting Strengths

50 Complexity at Incremental Cost

- Combine multiple pieces into one
- Reproduce fine detail
 - Contours and rounded surfaces
 - Undercuts

50 Near Net Shape

- Minimal stock allowance
- Minimize secondary operations

🔊 Design Freedom

- No draft angle
- Internal configuration
- 50 Low Initial Investment
 - Moderate tooling costs



American Foundry Society 2013 – "Casting of the Year"

AFS



Investment Casting Weaknesses

Multiple Process Steps

- More Labor Intensive Process
- Higher per Unit Cost

∞ Long Cycle Time

 Approximately 3-weeks from pattern injection to shipping



American Foundry Society 2013 – "Casting of the Year"

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Characteristics of a Potential Investment Casting

n Alloy Machinability

- Near Net Shape
- Reduced Secondary Machining

Eliminate Assembly & Fabrication

- Reduction of Part Count
- 🔊 Light Weight
 - Optimum wall .070 .120"
- So Cosmetic Appearance
 - 60 200 RMS
- Precision Tolerances
 - ±.005 inch per inch



2014 - AFS/MCDP Casting of the Year Honorable Mention



Typical Nonferrous Applications

n Electronic Boxes & Chassis

Part Count Reduction

nicrowave Bends

o Tolerance

Optics Housings Thin wall to reduce weight

note Fluid Flow

• Near Net Shape











Cost Factors of Aluminum Investment Castings



50 Typical Nonrecurring Investment Casting Tooling Costs

- Wax Injection Pattern Mold
 - Aluminum
 - Manual, Semi-Automated, Automated
 - Single or Multi-cavity
- Straightening Fixture
 - Hand
 - Compression (press) Fixture
- o Inspection
 - Tool Point 6 Point Nest
 - Functional Gaging
- o Other
 - Cutoff Fixture
 - Gate Grind Fixture
 - First Article Inspection
 - Set-Up Charges



AFS/MCDP 2015 Casting of the Year Nominee (AFS



50 Typical Direct Manufacturing Cost – Aluminum IC

- o 34% Material
 - Pattern Wax
 - Ceramic Shell
 - Metal
- 66% Labor & Labor Overhead
 - Wages
 - Benefits





∞ Parts per Sprue

- Largely a Function of the Size of part
 - Gate into "Heavy" areas of configuration
- More Pieces per Sprue = Lower the Unit Cost
 - Cast in Sprues not as parts





5 Configuration

- Generally less a cost driver if designed within industry guidelines
 - If the features allow for a robust ceramic shell to be built
 - Holes
 - Blind Holes
 - Slots
 - Undercuts



- Extraordinary features may require additional effort
 - Soluble Wax Cores
 - Preformed Ceramic Cores





∞ Yields - Scrap & Rework

- Castings are a yielded process
 - Predictable yields are essential
 - Price
 - Delivery
- Can be related to the Manufacturability
 - Example Insufficient Fillet Radii

5 Symptoms

- Chronic missed deliveries
- Short ship quantities
- Price increases

So Work with foundry to improve Yields

Drawing Changes



5 Straightening

- Most casting features are fixed in place by tooling
- Flatness, Perpendicularity, Roundness, etc.
 - Geometry can be affected by configuration and processing
 - Straightening may be required to restore geometry
- Premium tolerances can increase Straightening Effort





Inspection Requirements

- Radiography
 - 14" x 17" film plus chemicals & processing
 - Digital Radiography for acceptance of product
- Physical Property Testing requirements
 - Separate Test Bars
 - Most economical
 - Most consistent





Lessons Learned







Share early market projections with suppliers

- Annual Volume
- Longevity

Allow suppliers to propose volume appropriate tooling

- Minimizes Part Labor Content
- Minimizes Part-to-Part Variation
- Minimize Tool Wear





So Casting Design & Purchasing requires specialized expertise

- Grow Internal Expertise
- Design for Manufacturability
 - Nature & Capabilities of Process
 - Solicit feedback from the Supply Base







Increase part Value - Design for Higher Levels of Complexity

- Complexity cost is largely reflected in tooling cost & pattern injection
 - Once the pattern is formed, complexity less of a cost driver.
- Part Count Reduction
 - Combine multiple piece structure into 1-Piece casting
 - Reduce the number of transactions
 - Reduce assembly time & expense
 - Reduce failure modes





Embrace Concurrent Engineering

- Early Supplier Involvement with design
 - Opportunity to Reduce Part Count of Assemblies
 - Avoid incurring unnecessary "Designed-In" costs

So Vendor & Industry Provided Educational Opportunities

- Concurrent Engineering Service
- o IC-101
- o IC-201





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Thank You!







Contact



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