me270hw5 Casting

2questions

1 What is a riser?

A section of the mold that freezes first to take up any extra metal poured into the casting A tall, skinny section in a casting

A spacer used underneath a mold to allow better airflow and cooling of the casting A reservoir in the mold that acts as a source of liquid metal to compensate for shrinkage

A reservoir in the mold that acts as a source of liquid metal to compensate for shrinkage

Riser

- Reservoir in the mold which acts as a source of liquid metal during solidification to compensate for part:shringkage
- In order to satisfy its function, the riser must be designed to freeze (the main casting
- 1. **目的**: 升起器的主要目的是为了在铸件凝固过程中,由于金属收缩而产生的体积减少提供补偿,以避免在铸件内部形成缩孔或缩松等缺陷。
- 2. **设计**: 升起器通常设计得比铸件本身要大,以确保它们在凝固过程中有足够的金属液来补充铸件的收缩。它们通过浇道系统与铸件相连,允许金属液从升起器流入铸件。
- 3. 操作:在铸造过程中,金属液被倒入模具,同时填充铸件和升起器。随着金属的冷却和收缩, 升起器中的金属液会流入铸件,以保持铸件的完整性和防止内部缺陷。
- 4. 材料: 升起器通常由与铸件相同的材料制成,以确保金属的属性在整个最终产品中保持一致
- 5. **去除**:铸件凝固后,升起器作为已经凝固的金属部分,需要从铸件上移除。这可以通过切割、 打磨或其他机械方法完成 (当然有去除)

2 What are the advantages of casting?

1Less machining due to being near net shape
2Is highly dimensionally accurate directly out of the mold.
3Can create complex part geometries

4Has better mechanical properties than machined parts

5Can create very large parts with internal features

Less machining due to being near net shape

Can create complex part geometries

Can create very large parts with internal features

Advantages and Disadvantages of Casting

Advantages:

- 1. Can create: : Complex part geometries
- 2. Can create both external and internal shape
- Less machining parts considered near net shape
- 4. Part size can be very: large

Disadvantages:

- 1. mechanical properties (microstructure, alloy segregation, etc.)
- 2. dimensional accuracy and surface finish for some processes;
- e.g., sand casting
- 3. <u>Safety hazards</u> to workers due to hot molten metals

优势 (Advantages):

- 1. **复杂部件几何形状的制造能力**[3]:铸造能够生产具有复杂内部和外部几何形状的部件,这些形状可能难以通过其他制造方法实现
- 2. **同时制造外部和内部形状**:铸造可以一次性形成部件的内外形状,这在某些情况下可以减少后续加工的需求。
- 3. **减少加工**[1]: 许多铸造部件在铸造过程中就接近最终形状,这意味着需要的加工量较少,从而 降低了成本和生产时间。
- 4. **部件尺寸的灵活性**[5]:铸造可以生产非常大或非常小的部件,这为设计提供了更大的灵活性。 劣势(Disadvantages):
- 5. **机械性能问题**[4]:铸造部件可能会有微观结构问题,如晶粒粗大、合金偏析等,这些都可能影响部件的机械性能。
- 6. **尺寸精度和表面光洁度**[2]:对于某些铸造工艺,如砂型铸造,可能难以达到高精度和良好的表面光洁度,可能需要额外的加工来改善。
- 7. **工人的安全风险**:铸造过程中涉及高温熔融金属,这可能对工人构成安全风险,需要适当的安全措施和培训来降低这些风险。

3 height of riser

A casting operation is going to make a part with a volume of 900 cm³ and a surface area of 1030 cm². The casting process has been shown to have a Chvorinov constant of 3.6 min/cm². You are to design a riser that has a solidification time that is 1.5 times that of the work part and is the shape of a cylinder that has the same height and diameter. What is the riser's height?

```
# 3
Cm=3.7
V=900
A=1060
n=2
beishu=1.5
T=Cm*(V/A)**n
Total=T*beishu
# print(Total)
from sympy import pi
import sympy as s
x=s.S('x')
V2=pi*(x**2/2)*x
A2=3*x**2*pi*(1/2)
q1=Total-Cm*(V2/A2)**2
x=s.solve([q1],[x])[1][0]
print(2*x)
```

这段代码是用于计算铸造过程中冒口(riser)的高度。首先,我们需要理解一些铸造的基本概念和 公式,然后逐步解释代码。

1. Chvorinov's Rule (Chvorinov常数):

Chvorinov法则是一个经验公式,用于估算铸件的凝固时间。公式为:

$$[T = C_m * \left(\frac{V}{A}\right)^n]$$

其中:

- (T)是凝固时间。
- (C_m)是Chvorinov常数(题目中给定为3.6 min/cm²)。
- (V)是铸件的体积(题目中给定为900 cm³)。
- (A) 是铸件的表面积(题目中给定为1030 cm²)。
- (n)是一个指数,通常取2(题目中给定为2)。

2. 冒口设计:

题目要求冒口的凝固时间是铸件的1.5倍, 即:

[
$$T_{
m riser} = 1.5 imes T_{
m work\ part}$$
]

3. 冒口形状:

冒口设计为圆柱形, 高度和直径相等。

代码解释

1. 计算铸件的凝固时间:

T = Cm * (V / A) ** n

使用Chvorinov法则计算铸件的凝固时间。

2. 计算冒口的凝固时间:

```
Total = T * beishu
```

根据题目要求,冒口的凝固时间是铸件的1.5倍。

3. 定义冒口的体积和表面积公式:

```
V2 = pi * (x**2 / 2) * x
A2 = 3 * x**2 * pi * (1 / 2)
```

- (V2)是圆柱形冒口的体积,其中(x)是冒口的高度(也是直径)。
- (A2)是圆柱形冒口的表面积。
- 4. 建立方程求解冒口高度:

```
q1 = Total - Cm * (V2 / A2) ** 2
x = s.solve([q1], [x])[1][0]
```

- 建立方程 (q1),表示冒口的实际凝固时间与根据Chvorinov法则计算的凝固时间之差。
- 使用SymPy库求解方程,得到冒口的高度(x)。
- 5. 计算冒口的实际高度:

```
print(2 * x)
```

由于冒口的高度和直径相等, 所以实际的高度是 (2x)。

4 Which casting method can achieve the best surface finish?

Shell mold casting

Automatic sand casting with hydraulic sand compaction

Investment casting

Permanent casting using special metal dies

Answers

Investment casting

Design Advisor - Surface Finish

CASTING PROCESS	TYPICAL ROUGHNESS (MICROINCHES RMS)
Horizontal Sand Mold	250-900
Vertical Sand Mold	250-900
Shell Mold	70-150
Die Cast	90-200
Permanent Mold	250-420
Investment Mold	50-125

Investment casting is the most expensive method due to multiple time-consuming stages of mold preparation

在回答哪种铸造方法可以实现最佳表面光洁度的问题时, 我们可以根据提供的搜索结果来分析:

1. Shell Mold Casting(壳模铸造):

壳模铸造是一种使用薄壳砂模的铸造方法,它适用于具有高质量表面光洁度要求的薄壁产品。这种工艺比砂型铸造具有更好的表面光洁度和更精密的公差。壳模铸造的表面处理可以使铸件的表面与压力铸造表面非常相似,通过额外的机加工,可以获得高精度的尺寸。

2. Automatic Sand Casting with Hydraulic Sand Compaction(自动砂型铸造与液压砂压实):

自动砂型铸造使用液压压实砂,可以提高砂模的密度和强度,从而提高铸件的表面光洁度。然而,砂型铸造通常需要后续的清理和机加工来达到高精度的表面光洁度。

3. Investment Casting(熔模铸造):

熔模铸造是一种精密铸造方法,它使用蜡模或塑料模,表面覆盖陶瓷材料后进行烧结,形成精密的陶瓷壳模。熔模铸造可以实现非常光滑的表面光洁度,通常用于生产需要高精度和复杂几何形状的零件。这种铸造方法适合于生产具有复杂内部结构和精细表面要求的小型到中型铸件。

4. Permanent Mold Casting using Special Metal Dies(使用特殊金属模具的永久模铸造):

永久模铸造使用可重复使用的金属模具,可以实现一致的质量和可重复性,改善表面光洁度,并降低加工成本。永久模铸造适用于多种金属,包括铝、黄铜、青铜和铜,适用于小批量和大批量生产。

5Which methods can cast parts that do not require a taper, and can even handle regions with undercut?

不需要锥度(taper)的零件

Investment casting
Shell molding
Expanded polystyrene casting
Permanent mold casting
Sand casting

Answers

Investment casting
Expanded polystyrene casting

- 1. **投资铸造(Investment Casting)**: 投资铸造是一种精密铸造方法,它通过制作蜡模并在其外层包裹陶瓷壳料,然后熔化蜡模,留下空腔,最后将熔融金属浇入空腔中。这种方法可以制造出非常精细和复杂的铸件,包括那些带有内凹区域的零件,而且不需要锥度。
- 2. 消失模铸造(Expanded Polystyrene Casting): 消失模铸造使用泡沫塑料(如EPS、STMMA或EPMMA)制作成与要生产铸造的零件结构、尺寸完全一样的实型模具,经过浸涂耐火涂料并烘干后,埋在干石英砂中经三维振动造型,浇铸造型砂箱在负压状态下浇入熔化的金属液,使高分子材料模型受热气化抽出,进而被液体金属取代冷却凝固后形成的一次性成型铸造新工艺生产铸件的新型铸造方法。这种方法同样可以处理带有内凹区域的复杂铸件,且不需要锥度。

6 True statements about metal casting include:

- @Metal alloys that do not segregate during cooling can be cast
- @Scrap metal can often be reused in future castings
- @It is a low energy fabrication process
- @Parts are near net shaped, which reduces post-processing requirements
- @Due to surface grain structure, the part is often stronger than the bulk material

Answers

- @Metal alloys that do not segregate during cooling can be cast
- @Scrap metal can often be reused in future castings
- @Parts are near net shaped, which reduces post-processing requirements

1. 不会产生成分偏析的金属合金可以被铸造。

• **正确。** 许多金属合金在冷却过程中不会产生显著的成分偏析,这是铸造中一个理想的属性,因为它有助于确保整个铸件的成分均匀。通过选择具有良好铸造特性的合金,可以最小化成分偏析。

2. 废旧金属通常可以在未来铸造中重复使用。

• **正确。** 铸造的一个优势是它允许废旧金属的再利用。废旧金属可以被熔化并重新铸造, 这是一种经济且可持续的做法。这种回收过程有助于减少材料浪费,并可以成为闭环制造 系统的一部分。

3. 它是一种低能耗制造工艺。

错误。铸造并不被认为是一种低能耗工艺,尤其是与某些其他制造工艺(如锻造或粉末冶金)相比。铸造涉及到金属的熔化,这需要大量的能源投入。所需的能源取决于被熔化的金属类型和数量,但通常是整个过程中能源消耗的一个重要部分。

4. 零件接近净成形,从而减少了后处理的要求。

• **正确。** 铸造可以生产接近最终形状的零件,被称为近净成形制造。这减少了后续机械加工或其他后处理的需要,可以节省时间和材料。然而,可能仍然需要一些精加工以达到所需的表面光洁度或去除铸造过程中引入的任何缺陷。

5. 由于表面晶粒结构,零件通常比材料本身更坚固。

 错误。铸件的表面晶粒结构通常不比材料本身更坚固。实际上,铸件的表面通常有更粗 糙的晶粒结构,可能比铸件内部或锻造材料中的更细晶粒结构更弱。表面晶粒也可能更容 易出现缺陷,如孔洞或夹杂物,这会进一步降低强度。

7 Which are true of permanent mold casting?

Can be used for only a few metals

Can be used for almost all metals

Higher throughput than all expendable mold casting methods

The mold melt temperature needs to be LOWER than the molten metal

不,这个说法是错误的。在永久模具铸造(Permanent Mold Casting)中,模具的熔点需要高于浇注 金属的熔点。这是因为模具必须能够承受熔融金属的温度而不会熔化

Answers

Can be used for only a few metals

Higher throughput than all expendable mold casting methods

Adv. and Disadv. – Permanent Mold Process

Advantages

- Highest casting production rates
- Most economical for high production rates
- Finer features, higher tolerances, and smoother surfaces
- With a metal mold, the part cools quickly, improving microstruction, making a *stronger part*.

Disadvantages

- Only non-ferrous metals can be die cast
- Initial cost for dies is expensive
- Complexity limited, only simple geometries, due to need to open mold.
- Part size limited

这张图片概述了永久模具铸造(Permanent Mold Casting)工艺的优缺点,这是一种用于生产金属铸件的制造过程。以下是对图片内容的详细讲解:

优点:

- 1. 高生产率: 永久模具铸造具有最高的铸造生产率, 适合大规模生产。
- 2. **经济性**:对于高生产率来说,这种工艺是最经济的,因为模具可以重复使用,降低了单位成本。
- 3. 精细特征和高公差:永久模具可以生产出具有更精细特征、更高公差和更光滑表面的铸件。
- 4. **快速冷却**:使用金属模具,铸件可以快速冷却,这有助于改善微观结构,从而制造出更坚固的零件。

缺点:

- 5. 非铁金属限制:这种工艺通常只用于非铁金属的铸造,如铝、镁、铜等。
- 6. **初始成本高**:模具的初始成本可能很高,这可能是一个重要的考虑因素,特别是对于小批量生产。
- 7. **设计限制**:由于模具需要打开以取出铸件,因此设计上可能受到限制,只能生产具有简单几何 形状的零件。
- 8. 尺寸限制:铸件的尺寸可能受到模具大小和铸造工艺的限制。

8Which of the following are true statements?

- @Small design changes can often eliminate the need for cores in sand casting
- @Designs with holes should always be avoided if possible in sand casting
- @Metal shrinkage without a riser can lead to trapped air in the middle of the cast part (metal不需要)

- @Metal casting is easier if the part has an even thickness throughout
- @Sharp corners are to be avoided because turbulent flow can erode the mold there
- @Sharp corners can weaken the part due to the columnar grain structure at the corner

Answers

- @Small design changes can often eliminate the need for cores in sand casting
- @Designs with holes should always be avoided if possible in sand casting
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- @Sharp corners can weaken the part due to the columnar grain structure at the corner

1. 小的设计变更可以经常消除砂型铸造中对核心的需求:

核心(cores)在砂型铸造中用于形成铸件的内部空腔或孔洞。通过设计优化,比如增加壁厚或改变几何形状,可以减少或消除对核心的需求。

2. 在砂型铸造中应尽可能避免设计有孔的部件:

 砂型铸造过程中,孔可能导致铸造缺陷,如气孔或夹杂。如果可能,设计时应避免孔洞, 或考虑使用其他制造方法,如钻孔或机加工。

3. 如果铸件在整个过程中具有均匀的厚度, 金属铸造会更容易:

均匀的壁厚有助于金属流动和填充模具,减少铸造缺陷的风险,使得铸造过程更加容易控制。

4. 应避免尖锐的角落, 因为湍流可能会侵蚀模具的那里:

尖锐的角落可能导致金属流动不均匀,形成湍流,这可能会侵蚀模具并在铸件中形成缺陷。

5. 尖锐的角落会因为角落处的柱状晶粒结构而削弱部件:

角落处的柱状晶粒结构可能比铸件的其他部分更脆弱,这可能导致应力集中,降低部件的整体强度。

9 chaplets for Core

Question 9: Casting - chaplets for Core

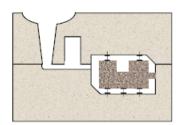
We need to support a cylindrical core with a diameter of $7~\rm cm$ and a length of $22~\rm cm$ inside a rectangular cavity with dimensions $20 \times 20 \times 40 \rm cm$. Assuming the molten metal has a density of $2.4~\rm g/cm^3$ and the sand core density is $0.9~\rm g/cm^3$, if each chaplet can support 0.5 N of force, determine the number of chaplets on top and bottom.

Number of Top Chaplets = 25

Number of Bottom Chaplets = 15

Chaplet Example

If a casting contains a core (density = 0.9g/cm³, volume = 4 cm³, and metal density = 2.7g/cm³) and each chaplet can support 0.01 N of force, then how many chaplets are needed above and below the core? (gravity: 1kg = 9.81 N)



```
Below: F_g = (4cm^3)(0.9g/cm^3) = 3.6g = 0.035334 N \rightarrow Below: 4 \text{ chaplets}

Above: F = (\rho_{fluid} - \rho_{core}) \cdot V_{object} = (2.7g/cm^3 - 0.9g/cm^3) \cdot 4cm^3
= 7.2g = 0.070632 N \rightarrow \text{Above: } 8 \text{ chaplets}
```

```
# 9
import math
from math import pi
d=7
l=22
rou_fluid=2.4
rou_object=0.9
F=0.5

g=9.81
V=pi*(d/2)**2*l

n2=(rou_fluid-rou_object)*V*g/1000/F
print(math.ceil(n2))

F1=V*rou_object*g/1000
n1=F1/F
print(math.ceil(n1))
```

10: Casting - chaplet ratio top vs bottom

Question 10: Casting - chaplet ratio top vs bottom

If the density of a core is 4/13 that of the molten metal, on average what ratio of chaplets on the top versus bottom would you expect (ratio= # on Top / # on bottom)? (answer as a decimal, the program won't be able to figure out a fraction)

其实就是上面的第九题公式推出来的 ratio=(Df-Dc)/Dc

Dc=core/fluid

```
# 10
import sympy as s

density=3/6

Df=1
Dc=Df*density
ratio=(Df-Dc)/Dc
print(ratio)
```