

Description

Process schematic

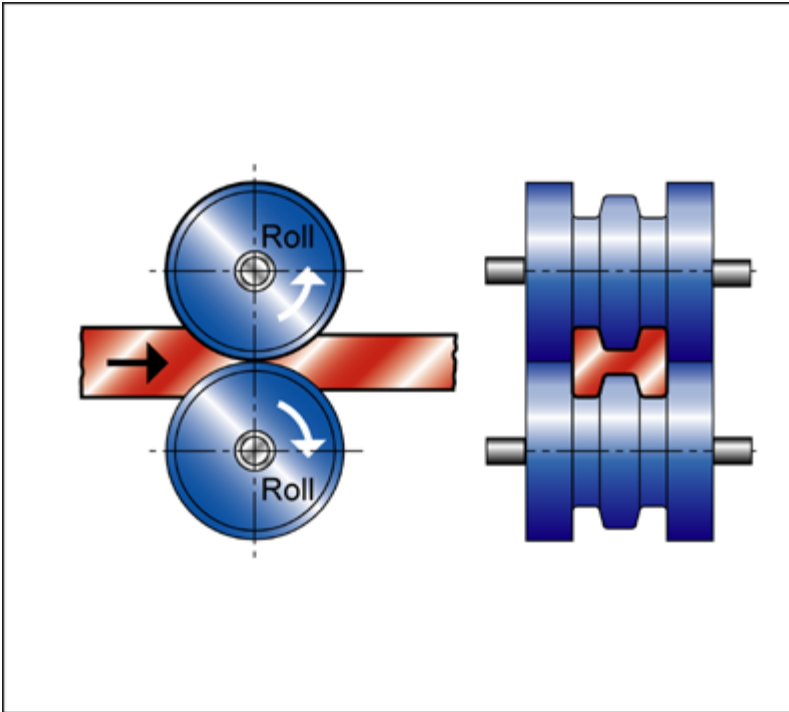


Figure caption

Shape rolling -- the rolls have profile. Flat sheet used cylindrical

The process

In rolling a metal ingot is squeezed to shape by massive rolls that subject it to large plastic deformation. Nearly 90% of all steel products are rolled or forged. Billet and sheet are made by plane rolling, I-beams and other such continuous sections are made by shape rolling. In hot rolling, the ingot, heated to about 2/3 of its melting temperature, is forced through a series of rolls that progressively shape the profile.

Material compatibility

Metals - ferrous	✓
Metals - non-ferrous	✓

Shape

Circular prismatic	✓
Non-circular prismatic	✓

Economic compatibility

Relative tooling cost	high
Relative equipment cost	high
Labor intensity	low
Economic batch size (units)	100 - 1e4

Physical and quality attributes

Mass range	0.22	-	4.41e3	lb
Range of section thickness	78.7	-	9.84e3	mil
Tolerance	3.94	-	19.7	mil
Roughness	0.126	-	0.492	mil
Surface roughness (A=v. smooth)	B			

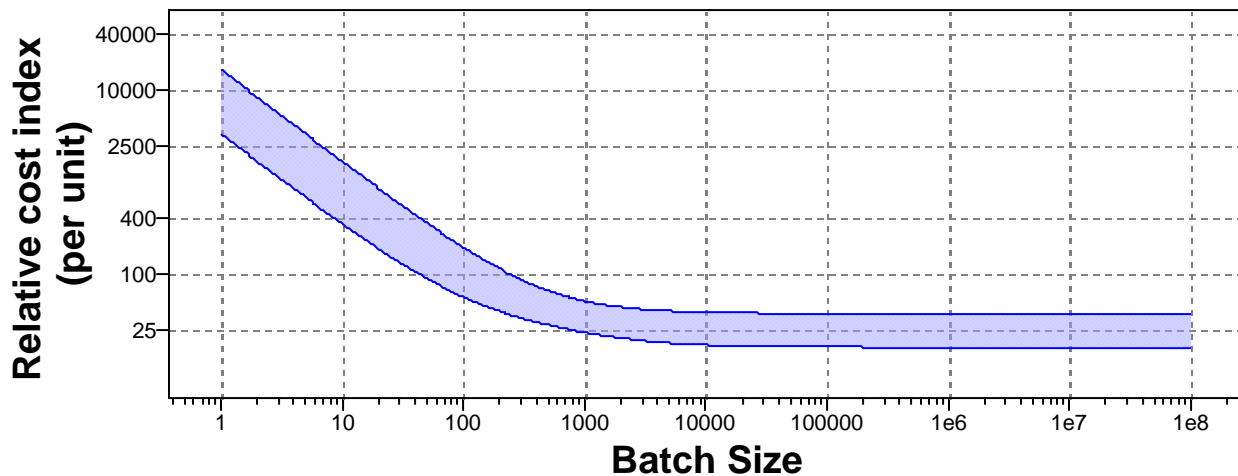
Process characteristics

Primary shaping processes	✓
Continuous	✓

Cost model and defaults

Relative cost index (per unit)	* 23.5	-	51.5
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Parameters: Material Cost = 3.63USD/lb, Component Mass = 2.2lb, Batch Size = 1e3, Overhead Rate = 150USD/hr, Discount Rate = 5%, Capital Write-off Time = 5yrs, Load Factor = 0.5



Material Cost=3.63USD/lb, Component Mass=2.2lb, Overhead Rate=150USD/hr, Capital Write-off Time=5yrs, Load Factor=0.5, Discount Rate=5%

Capital cost	* 1.64e5	-	1.64e6	USD
Material utilization fraction	* 0.5	-	0.8	
Production rate (units)	* 10	-	300	/hr
Tooling cost	* 3.28e3	-	1.64e4	USD
Tool life (units)	* 1e3	-	1e5	

Supporting information

Design guidelines

Rolling produces components with particularly good mechanical properties because of the way in which the deformation refines the structure and reduces the porosity. During hot rolling the metal recrystallizes, remaining relatively soft, and its surface may oxidize. Cold rolling, by contrast, impart a high surface finish and cause extreme work hardening, raising the strength of the product but limiting the extent of deformation.

Technical notes

Most metals can be rolled, but the extent of deformation that is possible varies widely. Those best suited are the range of aluminum and magnesium alloys designed for deformation processing (the 'wrought' grades), copper alloys and steels.

Typical uses

Rolling is used to make semi-finished products such as continuous rods, square sections, I-beams and other prismatic sections.

The economics

For metals, rolling is more economical for simple shapes and large product runs; for polymers, the tooling costs are relatively low although capital costs are high and secondary processing is often required (from cutting to size or re-melting and injection molding).

The environment

The lubricants used in rolling and forging generate oil mist, and unpleasant vapors, requiring good

Links

MaterialUniverse

Reference
