



# Feeding Systems for Steel and Iron Castings

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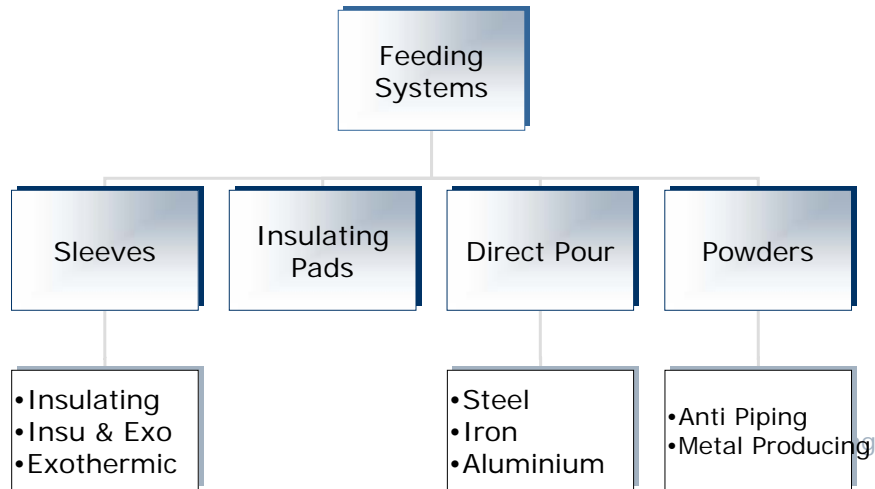
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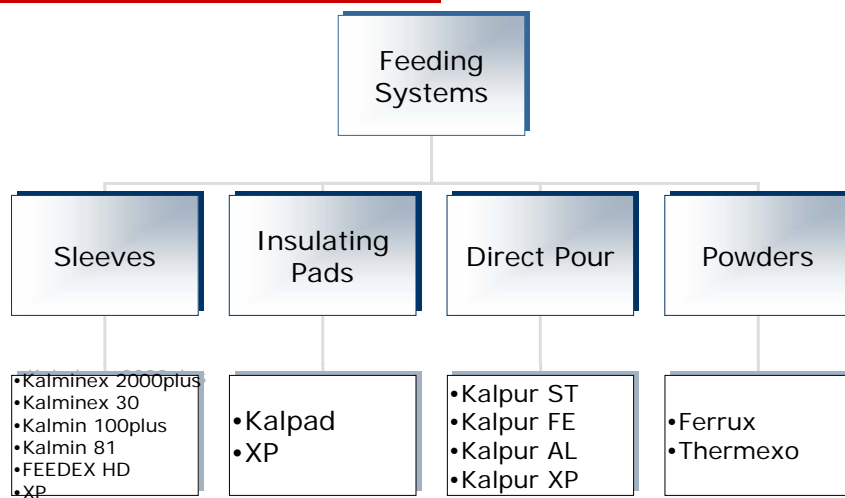
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# Feeding Systems



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# Feeding Systems



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## Application Guidelines

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### Risering



## WHY FEEDING SYSTEM ?

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- ❑ When castings solidify from pouring temperature to room temperature, it's volume reduces.
- ❑ The reduction in volume in liquid to solid stage generate shrinkage porosity at the location where metal solidify last.
- ❑ So, FEEDER is required to make casting SHRINKAGE free by taking out likely shrinkage (in casting) into it (feeder) by solidifying later than casting section.

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## Solidification Time

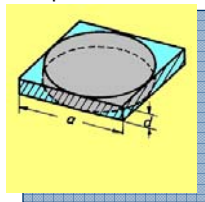
- How to ensure that Feeder solidify later than Casting section ?
  - Possible if we know the criterion of metal solidification time.
  - Chvorinov developed the equation to calculate solidification time
  - $T = kMc^2$ 
    - $T$  = Solidification time in Minutes
    - $K$  = constant, 2.0 – 2.4 (for steel)
    - $Mc$  is Modulus of casting in cm.

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## MODULUS of Casting

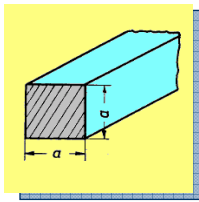
- $Mc = \text{Volume} / \text{Cooling surface Area}$

Disk/plate where  $a \geq 5d$



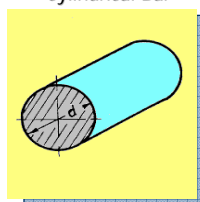
$$Mc = d / 2$$

bar



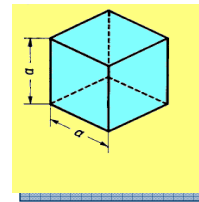
$$Mc = a / 4$$

Cylindrical Bar



$$Mc = d / 4$$

cube



$$Mc = a / 6$$

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## Steps in Rise Calculation

- ❑ Modulus Calculation of the casting section where riser to be placed.
- ❑ Decide – First Hand riser size.
- ❑ Decide number of risers required.
- ❑ Calculate Feed Metal requirement of the section.
- ❑ Finalise riser size.
- ❑ Calculate neck – for side riser

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## Modulus Calculation & Riser Size

- ❑ Decide type of sleeve to be applied.
- ❑ Calculate Riser Modulus (Mr)
  - $Mr = 1.2 \times Mc$
- ❑ Refer the Datasheet and select the sleeve size having equal or higher Effective Modulus

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## Nos. of Risers Required

- Use Following formula to decide Nos. of risers.

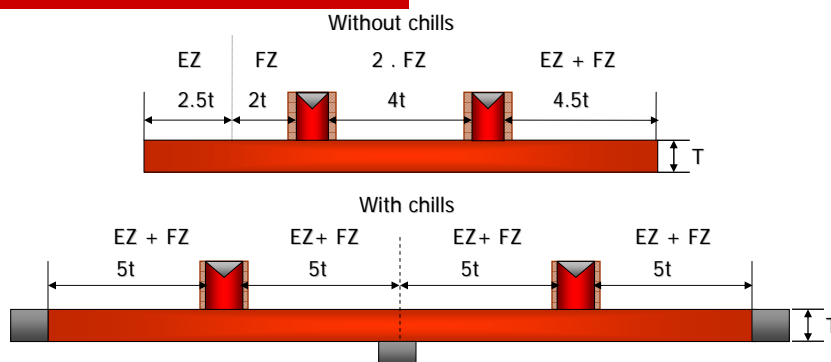
$$n_f = \frac{\text{Casting length or mean circumference } L}{\text{Provisional feeder diameter } (d) + \text{Feeding distance factor } (FD) \times \text{thinnest section through which feeding occurs } (T)}$$

$$n_f = \frac{L \text{ (mm)}}{d \text{ (mm)} + FD \text{ (mm)} \times T \text{ (mm)}}$$

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## Feeding Distance Factor



$$n_f = \frac{L \text{ (mm)}}{d \text{ (mm)} + FD \text{ (mm)} \times T \text{ (mm)}}$$

It is important to note how feeding distance can be increased with the use of [chills](#)

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## Feeding Distance Factors



Steel (0.25 % C)	4.0	Al Bronze	5.0
Steel (0.20 % C)	5.0	Ni Al Bronze	2.0
Steel (0.60 % C)	4.5	Sn Bronze	3.0
<hr/>			
Malleable iron	5.0	Flake graphite iron (GGL)	
		GGL, CE = 3.0	6.5
Al (99.99 %)	10.0	GGL, CE = 3.4	7.7
Al Cu 4.5	6.0	GGL, CE = 3.9	8.8
Al Si 7	6.0	GGL, CE = 4.3	10.0
Al Si 12	10.0		
Al Si (6 - 13)	5.0	Spheroidal graphite iron (GGG)	
		GGG, CE = 3.6	6.0
Cu (pure)	8.0	GGG, CE = 4.2	6.5
Cu Ni (30 % Ni)	2.0	GGG, CE = 4.3	7.0
		GGG, CE = 4.4	9.0
Brass	5.0		

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## Calculation of Feed Metal Required



- ❑ The Feeder must satisfy criterion of modulus as well as Feed Metal Requirement.
- ❑ Feeder must have sufficient metal volume to feed the casting section under it.
- ❑ Required Feeder weight can be calculated by using following equation.

$$W = \frac{\text{Casting Section Wt. (Kg)} \times \text{Ally Shrinkage \%}}{\text{Volumetric Feeding Efficiency of riser \%}}$$

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## Calculation of Feed Metal Required

- Alloys shrinkage % is given in next slide
- Volumetric Feeding Efficiency depends on many factors like
  - Geometry of the casting
  - Metal grade
  - Sleeve thermal efficiency
  - Moulding media
  - Pouring temperature
  - Design of feeder sleeve etc.
- In normal condition it can be considered as 33% for Kalminex 2000plus sleeves

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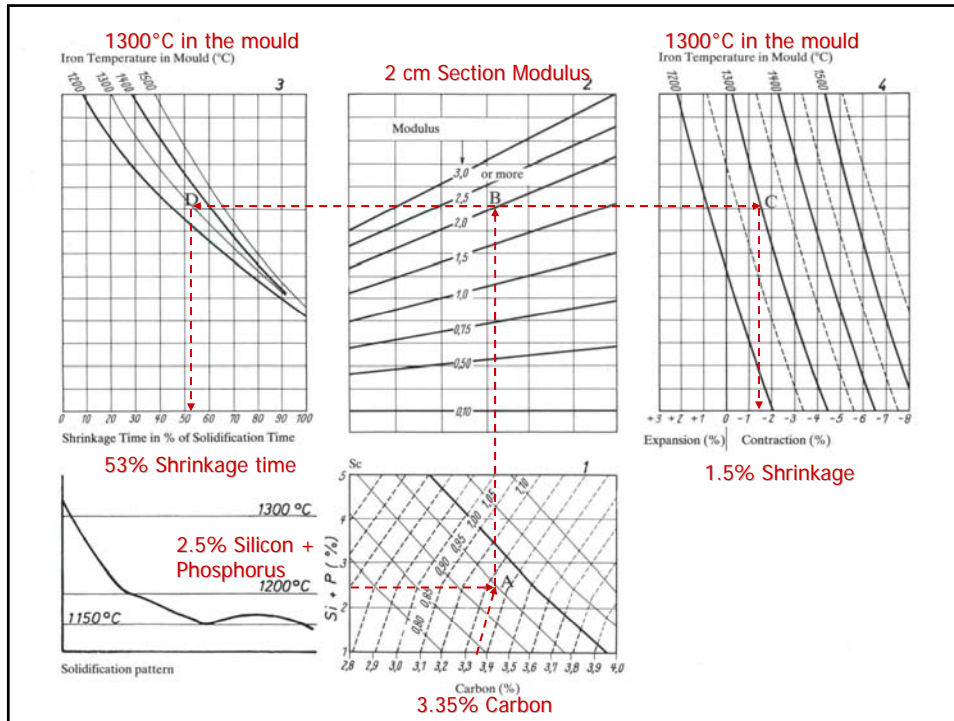
## Shrinkage of principal casting alloys

Casting Alloy	Shrinkage %
Carbon Steel	6.0
Alloyed Steel	9.0
High Alloy Steel	10.0
Malleable Iron	5.0
Aluminium (99.99%)	8.0
AlCu4Ni2Mg	5.3
AlSi12	3.5
AlSi5Cu2Mg	4.2
AlSi9Mg	3.4
AlSi5Cu1	4.9
AlSi5Cu2	5.2
AlCu4	8.8

Casting Alloy	Shrinkage %
AlSi10	5.0
AlSi7NiMg	4.5
AlMg5Si	6.7
AlSi7Cu2Mg	6.5
AlCu5	6.0
AlMg11Si	4.7
AlZn5Mg	4.7
Cu (pure)	4.0
Brass	6.5
Bronze	7.5
Al Bronze	4.0
Sn Bronze	4.5

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## Finalise Sleeve size



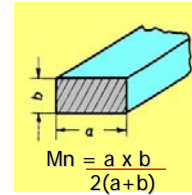
- Select the final sleeve size from the datasheet which satisfy following both requirements
  - Modulus &
  - Volume requirement

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## Riser Neck Calculation (steel)

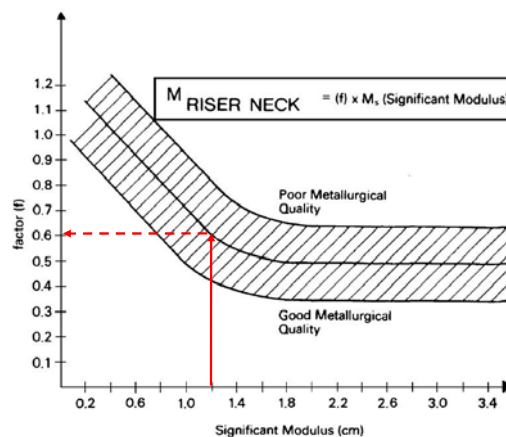


- For top feeders, no determination of Feeder Neck is required. If possible, sleeve with BC should be used.
- Side riser neck required to be calculated
  - $M_n = 1.1 \times M_c$
- For square/rectangle neck following formula can be used



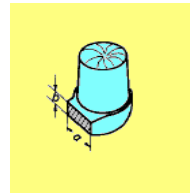
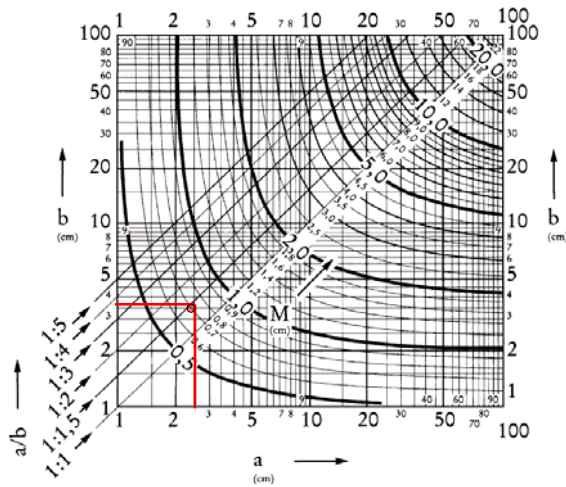
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## Riser Neck (Iron Castings)



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# Riser Neck Shape



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# Feedex HD

## Foundries need



- Do away with padding and avoid unnecessary grinding
- More space for maximum cavities
- Maximum yield
- To achieve all of the above
  - A feeder to meet the modulus and volume demand and to be placed directly on the hot spot.



## FEDEX HD

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## Feedex HD



- Sleeve material and shape designed to -
  - Give the highest modulus with a low volume of metal.
  - Ignite rapidly even in reducing, green sand atmosphere.
  - Have a high strength to withstand squeeze pressure of most molding lines.
  - Form a hard residue on burning so, no fear of sand contamination.

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## Simple Application



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## Exhaust Manifold



- Casting name : Exhaust manifold.M
- Casting weight : 5 kg.
- No of castings per mold : Eight.
- Metal grade : GGG 40.
- Poured weight : 73 kg.
- Yield : 54.8 %.
- Product used : Feedex HD V 8 one per casting,  
Sedex 50x75x22/10 PPI



### Key benefits :

- Shrinkage free mounting holes.
- Reduction in expensive machined scrap from 20% to 1.5 %.
- No reduction in number of cavities per mould.

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## Improved Productivity and Yield



- Casting name : Spring Bearing
- Casting weight : 32.6 kg.
- No of castings per mold : Eight.
- Metal grade : SGIron
- Molding : Automatic green sand
- Poured weight : 330 kg.
- Yield : 79 %.
- Foseco product used :
  - **Feedex HD VS 339/50HDH**
  - **Sedex 100x150x22/10**

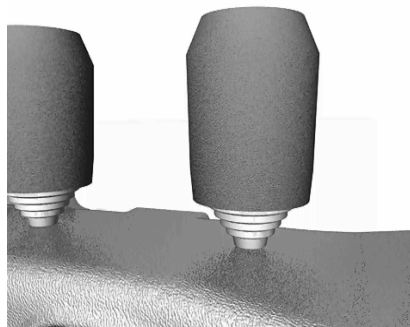
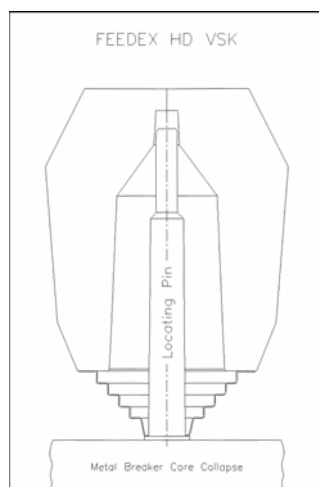


### Key benefits :

- ☒ Yield improvement from 48 to 79%
- ☒ One cover core per casting eliminated.
- ☒ Pouring time reduced from 32 to 20 S

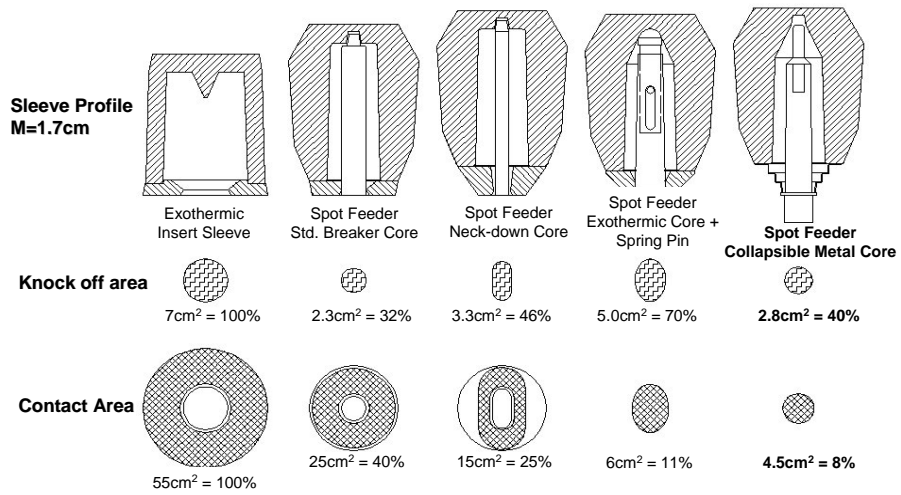
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## Core Collapse Mechanism



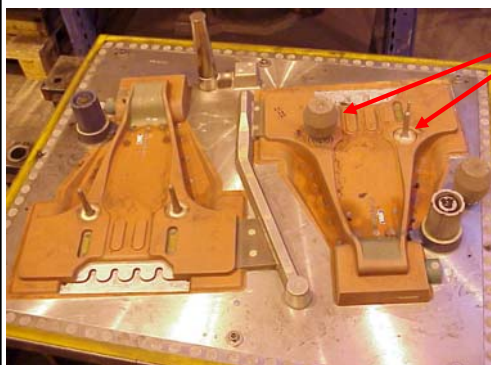
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# Comparison of Knock-off Areas



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# Truck Bracket

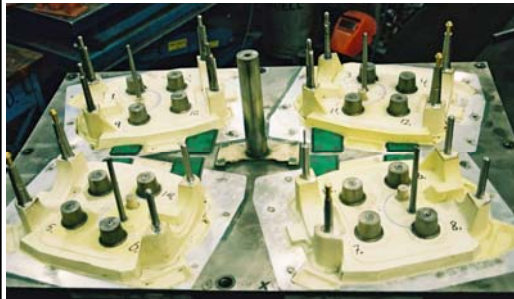


2 Collapsible Core Sleeves / Casting



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# Truck Differential Housing



Cope Pattern



Casting after Feeder removal

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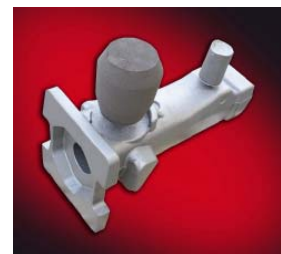
# Consistent Performance



- Casting name : Hydraulic Hammer
- Casting weight : 129 kg.
- No of castings per mold : Two.
- Metal grade : Austenitic DI
- Molding : Green sand
- Poured weight : 325 kg.
- Yield : 79 %
- Foseco product used :
  - **Feedex VSK 770/33 M**

**Key benefits :**

- Very small contact area.
- Improved yield.
- Reduced production costs.



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## XP PRODUCTS..... Infinite Possibilities

### Need for XP



- As castings become demanding, feeding becomes more difficult.
- Intricate casting shapes are difficult to feed with conventional means.
  - Need for odd shapes and
  - un-conventional applications.
- New, high productivity molding lines need more consistent dimensions and better surface finish.
  - Disamatics.
  - Flask-less molding where close-over applications are used.

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## XP Products



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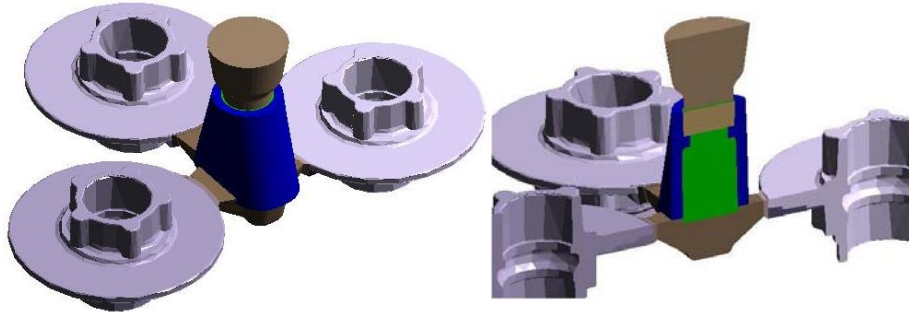
## Possibilities with XP



- Sleeves.
  - Both simple and complex shapes.
  - Direct pour applications.
- Pads.
  - Including casting profiles.
- Feeder necks
  - In case of limited casting area or easy knock-off

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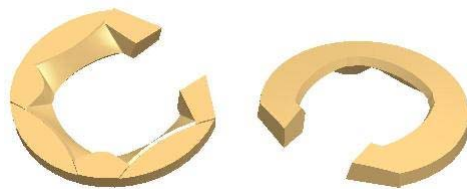
## Kalpur XP



	Designed Practice	Proposed with XP
Casting weight		5x3=15 Kg.
Poured weight	32 Kg.	28.5
Yield	47 %	54 %
Savings		3.5 Kg.

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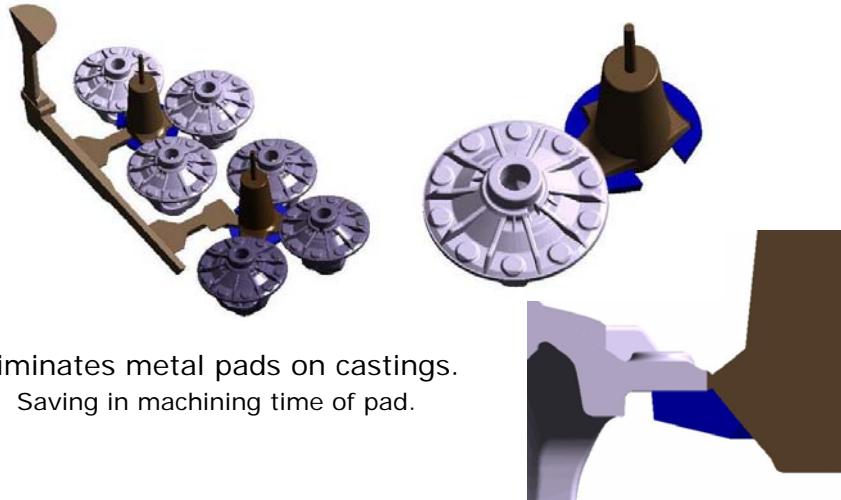
## Insulating pads



- **Kalpad XP**
- Eliminates metal pads on castings.
  - Saving fettling and or machining time.
  - Increases solidification time of neck.

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## Kalpad XP



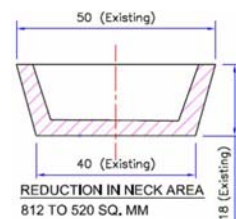
- Eliminates metal pads on castings.
- Saving in machining time of pad.

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## Insulating necks



- Reduces neck size
- Ease in knock off where large necks are normally used.
- In castings where limited area is available for neck connection.



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## Special Breaker Core



- Special core to place sleeve directly on the 'hot-spot'.
  - Effective feeding!
  - Avoids padding.
  - Improved yield.

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Thank You for your attention!  
Questions ?