

Sand Casting Process for Heavy Iron Castings: Front & Rear Axle Housings for Trucks

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Abstract: This document explores the benefits and various applications of the Core Package System in the production of iron castings. Initially renowned for its application in aluminum castings since the 1990s, particularly in the automotive sector for producing engine blocks, this innovative process has now expanded to iron castings, including cylinder blocks and heads. The latest advancements have extended its capabilities to heavy castingssuch as axle housings for trucks. Furthermore, the technology is evolving towards sustainability, shifting from thicker casting walls to thinner, more efficient ones.

Keywords: CPS, core package, sand core, iron casting, rear axle, front axle, housings.

1 Introduction

The Core Package System entails creating an entire mold from a package of individual sand cores, including all the running and feeding systems. This method is especially suited for parts with highly complex shapes and for medium to high production volumes.

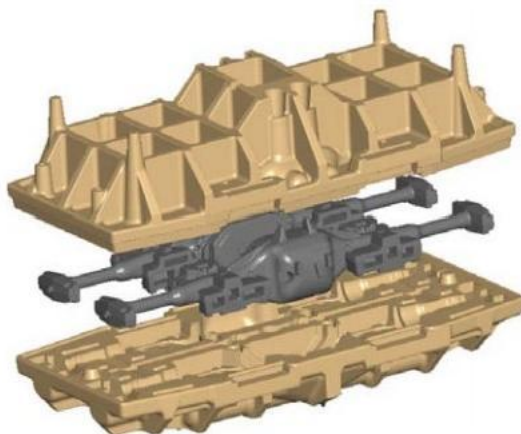


Figure 1 Example of a Core Package System to produce a rear axle housings.

2 Process description

The casting manufacturing process of CPS for axle housings consists of the following stages:

Core manufacturing:

Core production utilizes an automated cold box technology process, operating on a cycle time of 120 seconds (up to 1.000 kg of sand core). Post-production, the cores are automatically unloaded, painted, dried, and stored, adhering strictly to LEAN manufacturing principles.

Core assembly:

Core packages are predominantly assembled automatically. Current production lines are capable of assembling one core or core package every 120 seconds. The assembly process maintains precise tolerances of ± 0.15 mm, facilitating the straightforward integration of chillers and exothermic materials into the core or core package.

Core package in pouring boxes:

The core package is placed into a pouring box and surrounded by loose silica sand. Through the application of vibration, the core package is secured and compressed, ensuring stability and readiness to withstand ferrostatic pressure during the metal pouring process.

Pouring:

The metal is poured into the core package, which includes the completed design of the pouring cup, downsprue, runners, and risers.

3 Design characteristics

The characteristics of the Core Package System include:

1) Complexity of designs:

- The system allows the creation of complex geometries, offering significant flexibility to integrate castings and various types of channels.

- It facilitates the incorporation of functional parts, thereby reducing the number of components in the final product.
- The weight of the cast part can be minimized through optimized design. Additionally, the low thermal conductivity of sand enables the achievement of thinner wall thicknesses compared to other casting methods.
- 2) Mechanical properties:
 - The system permits localized cooling in areas of high mechanical stress through the use of chills, resulting in superior material properties such as tensile and yield strength, along with enhanced elongation characteristics.
- Castings can be oriented according to the final working conditions, significantly extending the component's lifespan by up to 300%, from 2 million to over 6 million cycles.
- Due to these characteristics, the Sand Casting Process offers clear cost advantages for parts with complex geometries.

4 Advantages of the Sand Casting Process

Introduction

The sand casting process offers numerous benefits in terms of casting quality, flexibility, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness.

Casting quality/ Flexibility:

- Facilitates the integration of complex geometries, such as cooling jackets and oil passages, along with additional castings.
- Enables the production of components with thinner walls.
- Ensures high precision, allowing for casting orientation according to specific operational requirements.
- Offers low-cost prototype development and high flexibility in production lines.
- Expands the range of applications for cast parts within the industry.

Casting process:

- Reduces cycle time.
- Provides ease and precision in assembling cores and integrating inserts made from various materials.

Investment/ Cost:

- Requires lower investment compared to traditional green sand processes.
- Reduces operational and labor costs through simplified process automation.
- Presents a flexible and cost-effective solution.
- Ensures simple tooling maintenance.

Conclusion

While the process has been established for over 30 years, evolving technical requirements, the development of new products, and stricter environmental regulations have opened up new opportunities for the sand casting process. The outstanding dimensional quality and possible complexity of the castings make this process suited for the manufacturing of heavy iron castings with high levels of integrated parts and thinner walls. Additionally, the level of investment compared to the traditional green sand process is low so it makes the system sustainable and with enough flexibility for the new production challenges.

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