Department of Materials Science and Engineering

Cast Irons

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Materials Engineering
BMEGEMTBGF1
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Outline

Properties of cast irons

- Microstructure, C = 2.1 ~ 6.67%
- Mechanical properties
    1) Carbon content
    2) Cooling rate of the casting
    3) Alloying elements

Types

- Gray cast iron
- White cast iron
- Nodular cast irons
- Malleable cast irons

Carbon content

- Degree of solution

$$T = \frac{C\%}{4.3 - 0.3(Si\% + P\%)}$$

- T>1 Hypereutectic Ledeburite + Pr. Cementite
- T=1 Eutectic Ledeburite
- T>1 Hypoeutectic Ledeburite + Pearlite

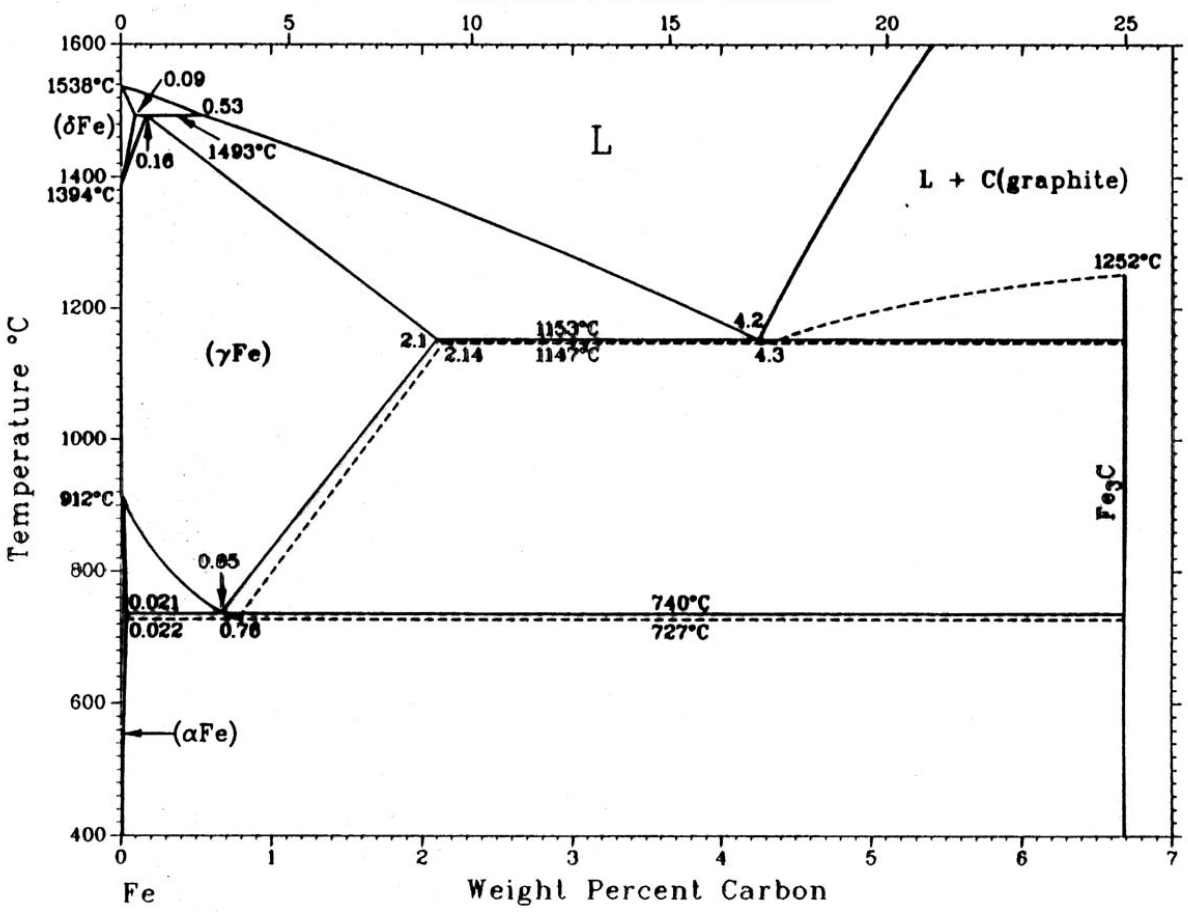
Cooling rate

- Slow cooling rate
  Iron + Graphite

section size > 10 mm

- Quick Cooling rate
  Iron + Cementite

section size < 10 mm



Alloying elements

- Graphite producing elements

  Co, P, Cu, Ni, Ti, Si, C, Al

- Carbide producing elements

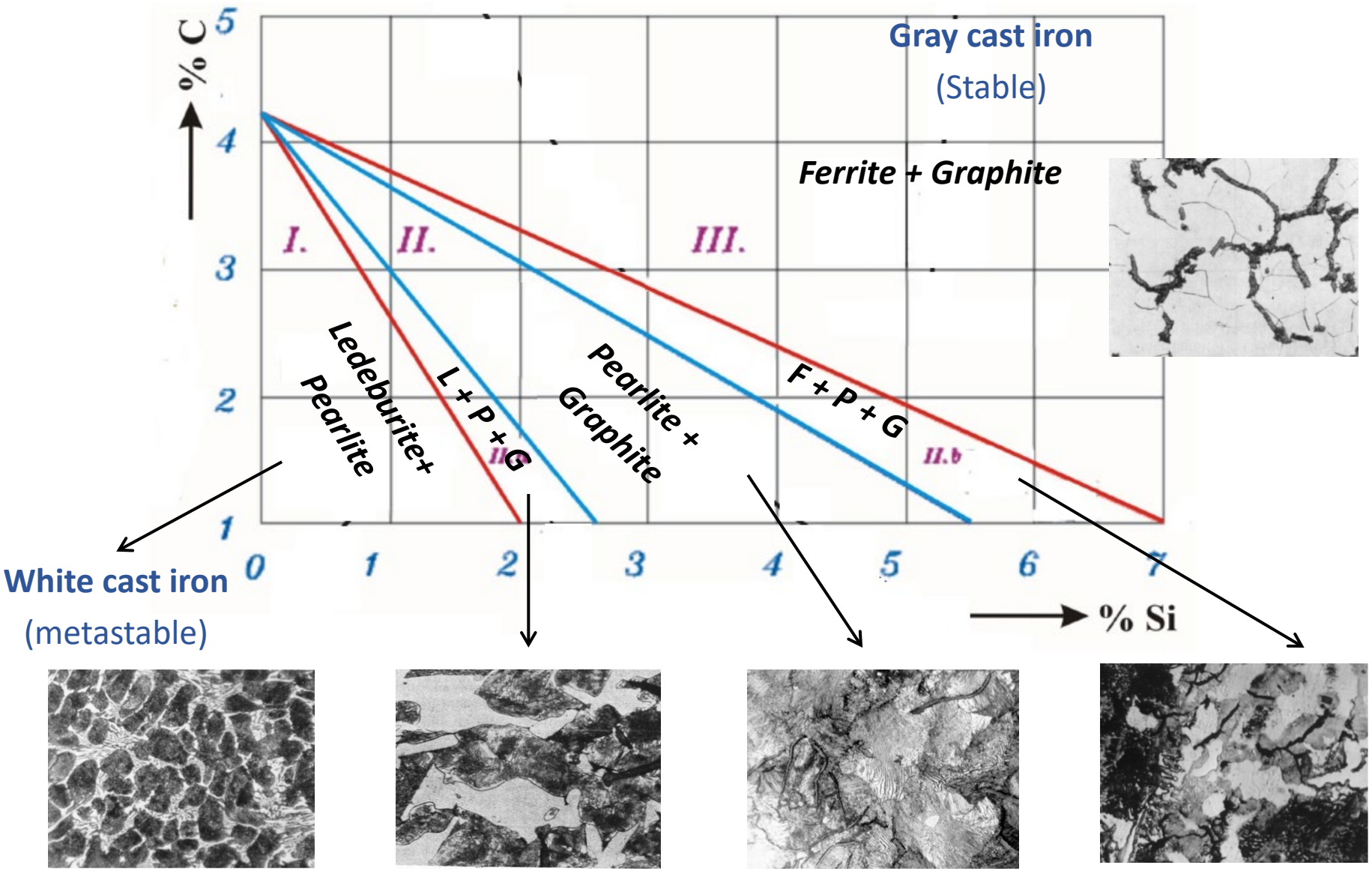
  W, Mn, Mo, S, Cr, V, Mg, Ce

- The microstructure depends on:

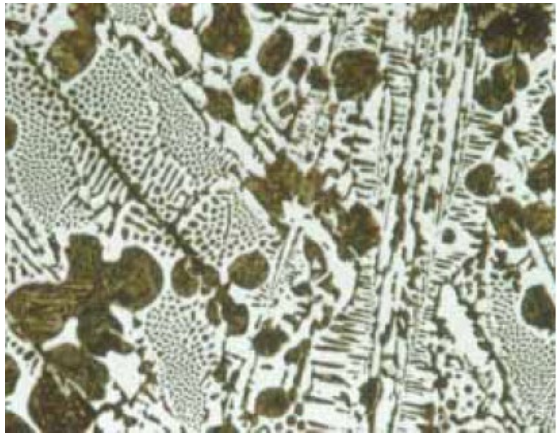
  - Carbon and Silicon content

  - Section size (cooling rate)

Maurer diagram

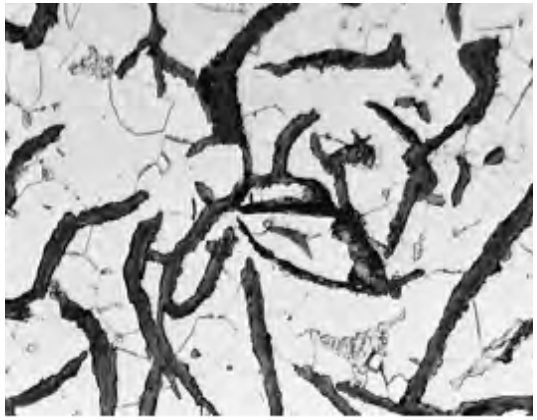


Microstructure



Hypoeutectic white cast iron
Perlite and ledeburite

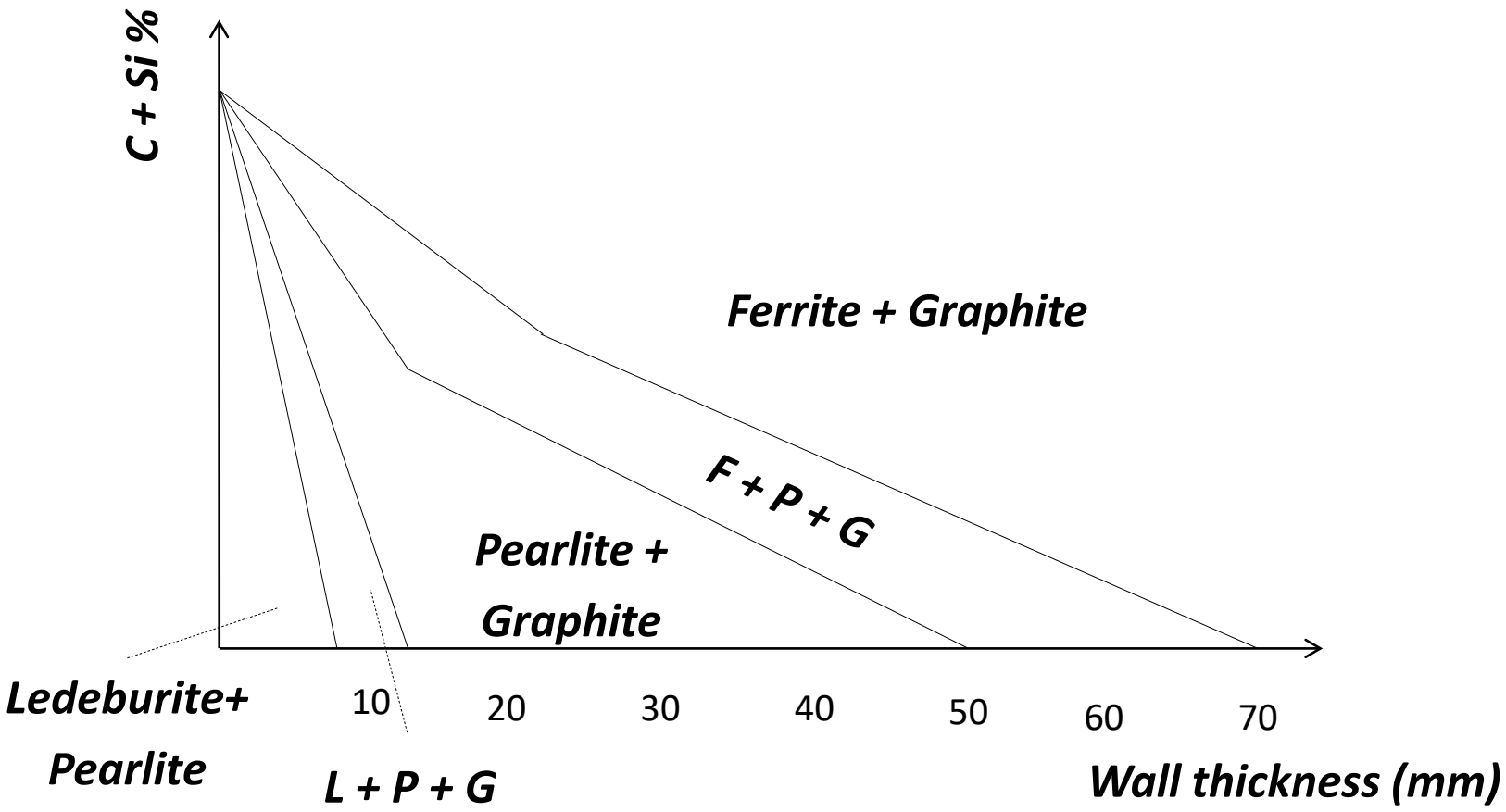
Hypereutectic white cast iron
Primer cementite and ledeburite



Gray cast iron
Ferrite and graphite

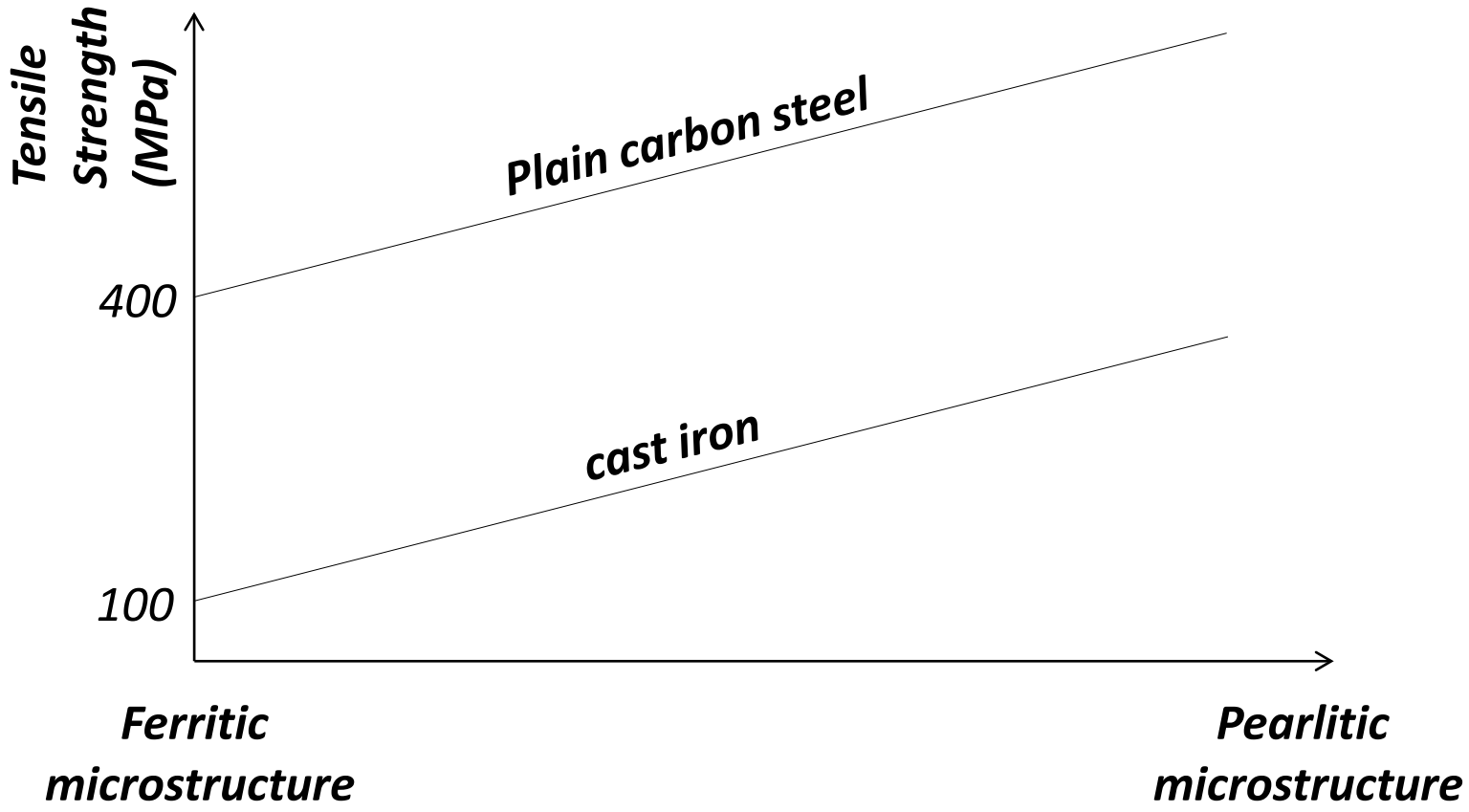
Gray cast iron
Ferrite, perlite and graphite

Greiner - Klingenstein diagram



At a given C + Si % the graphite producing elements' effects increases with increasing section size

Mechanical properties of cast iron



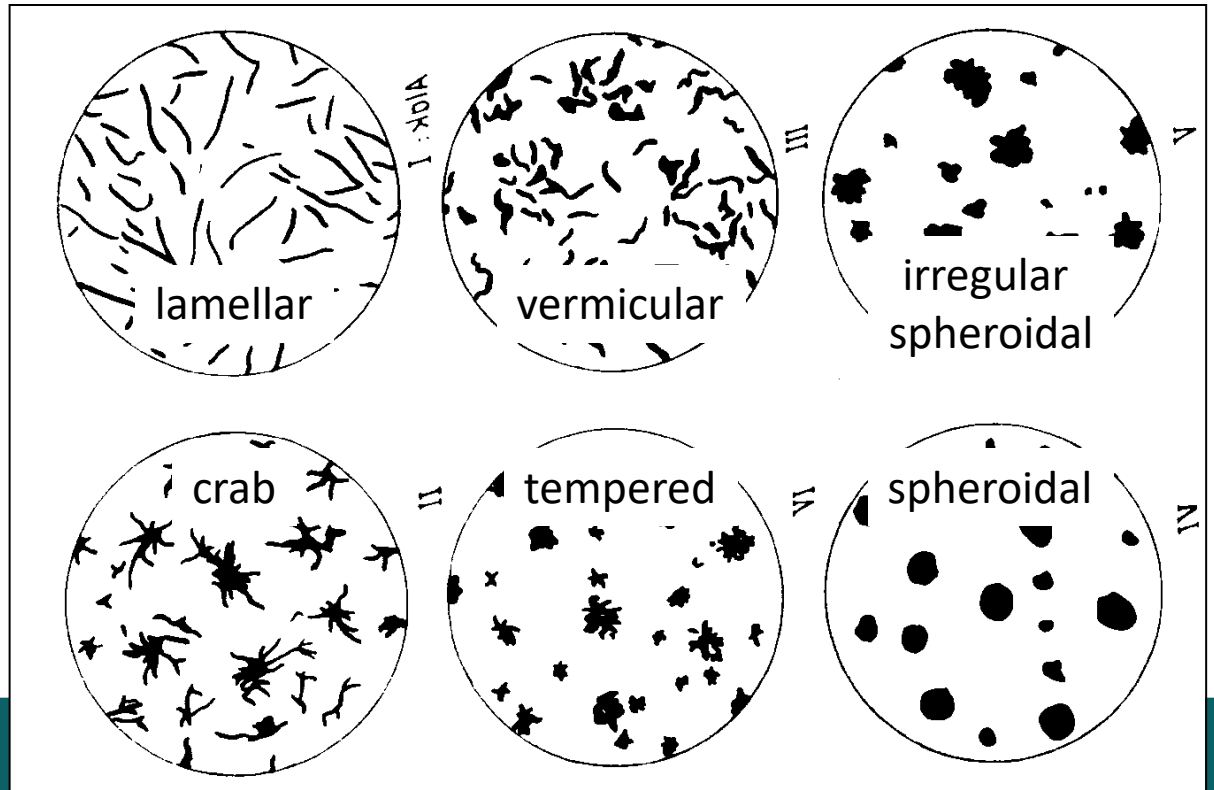
Graphite's effect on tensile strength

- *graphite produces notch effect*
- *graphite excludes parts in the matrix*

Disadvantage of cast iron

- gray cast iron has low strength
- gray cast iron has no plastic strain = *brittle*

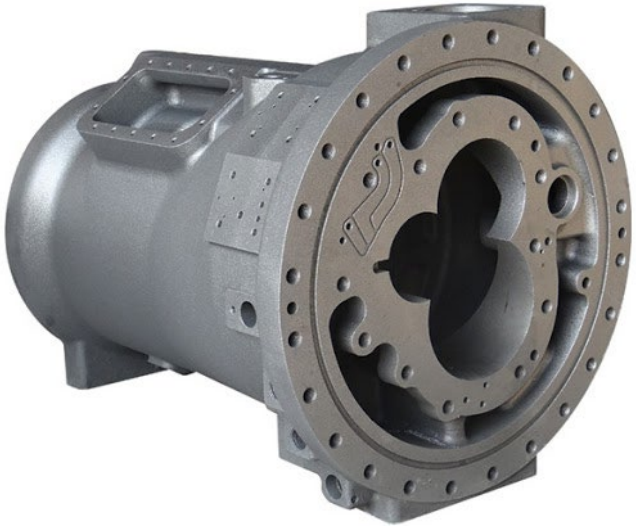
Graphite forms in gray cast iron



Mechanical properties of cast iron

- Advantage of cast iron
  - good compressive strength
  - high damping capability (tool machines)
  - good machinability
  - good wear resistance (graphite as lubricant)
  - lower cost

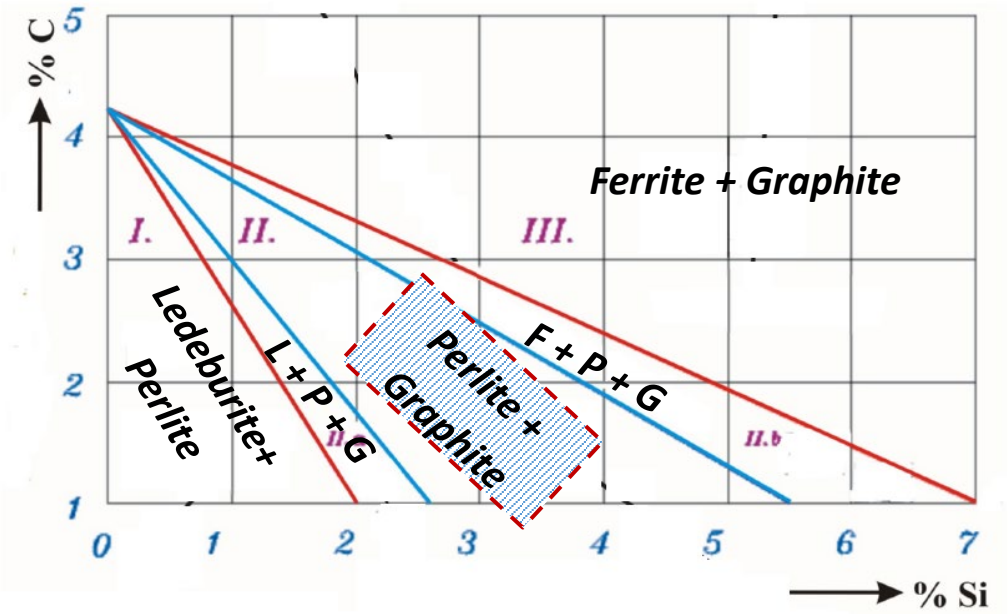
Utilization of gray cast iron



Increasing the strength of cast iron

1. Increase the perlite amount in the matrix
2. Modify the shape and distribution of the graphite flakes
3. Alternating the graphite's geometry from flake to spheroidal graphite

Increase the perlite amount in the matrix



ASTM A438	**Rm** (ksi)	**Rm** (MPa)	**T**
Class	**20**	150	1
	30	200	0.94
	35	250	0.88

Modify the size and distribution of graphite flakes

FeSi and **CaSi** as centers of crystallization (nucleation)

Method: Overheating the molten iron and alloy

FeSi ~0.5% CaSi 0.5~1%

- finer flakes
- higher strength

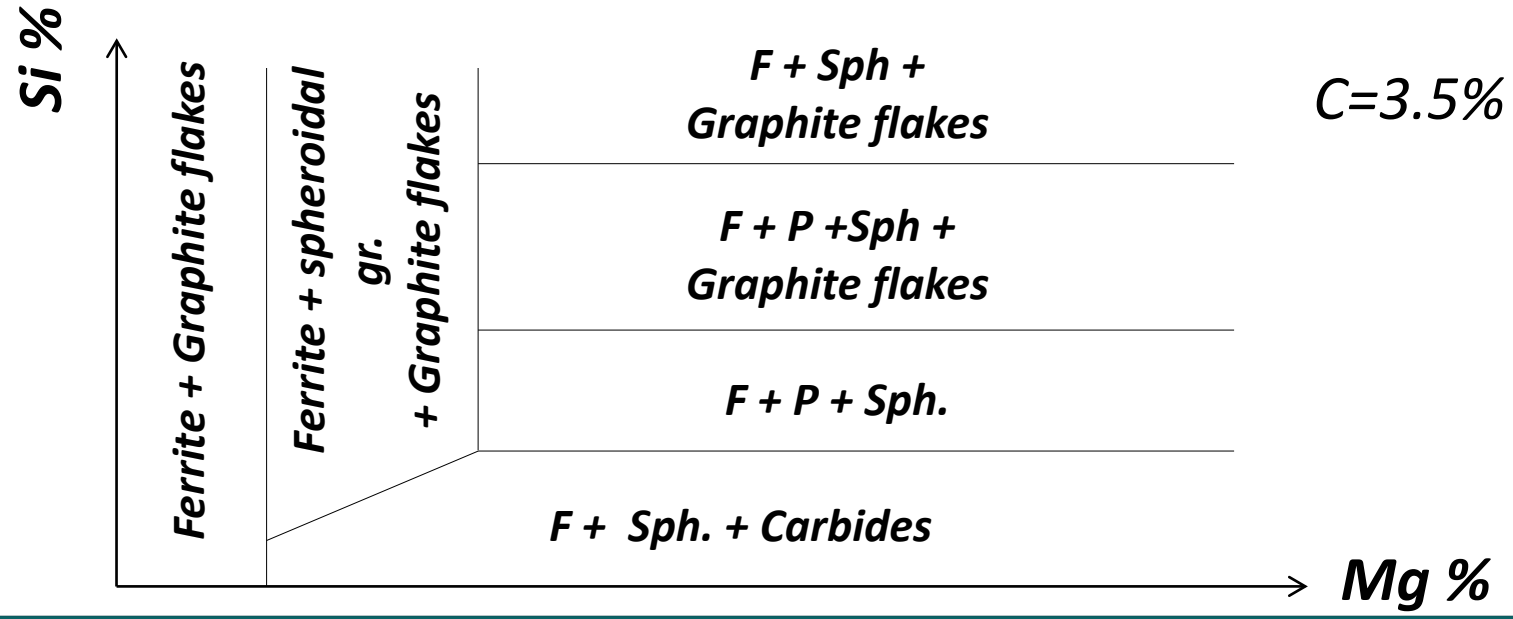
ASTM A438	**Rm** (ksi)	**Rm** (MPa)	**T**
Class	**40**	300	0.8
	50	350	0.76
	60	400	0.72

Alternating the graphite's geometry from flake to spheroidal graphite

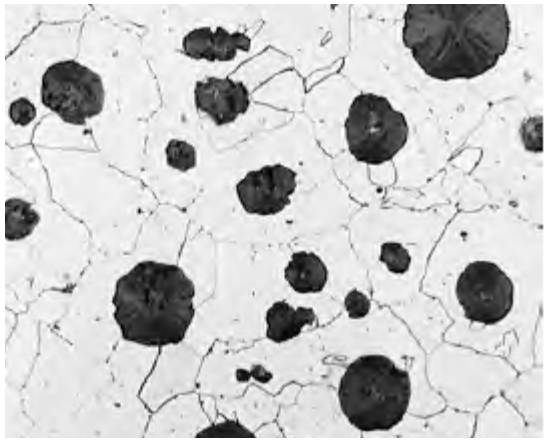
Ductile or Nodular cast iron

Mg and Si alloying

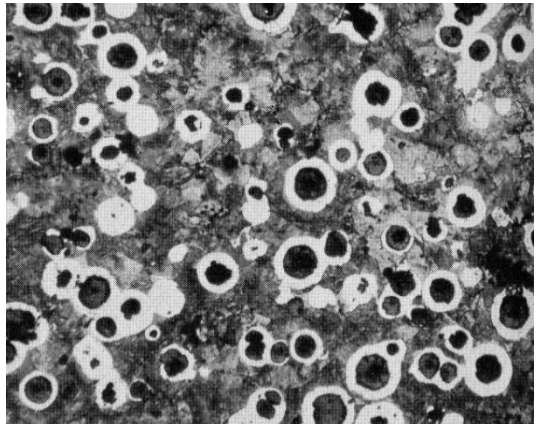
Mg alloying by *Fe-Cu-Mg* and *Fe-Ni-Mg*



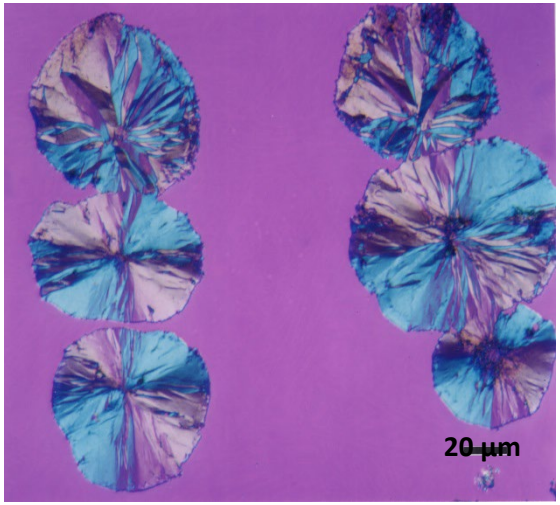
Microstructure



Ductile cast iron
Ferrite and spherical graphite



Ductile cast iron
Ferrite, Perlite and spherical graphite



spherical graphite
in gray cast iron

Utilization of ductile cast iron

Ductile or nodular cast irons

ASTM A395	**Rm** (MPa)	**Re** (MPa)	**El** (%)	structure
Grade 60-40-18	400	250	18	Ferrite
Grade 80-55-06	600	370	6	F + P
Grade 100-70-03	700	420	3	P (AQ)
Grade 120-90-02	800	480	2	M (Q+T)

Elongation (%)
Yield Stress (ksi)
Tensile strength (ksi)

Malleable cast iron

Cast as white CI

Heat treatment

Convert iron-carbibe to temper carbon increases the ductility

White heart malleable CI

Black heart malleable CI

Pearlitic malleable CI

Blackheart malleable iron is made by annealing white iron in a neutral atmosphere, at a temperature of 940° C.
Cementite → graphite nodule

Has a matrix, according to the grade specified, of pearlite or other transformation products of austenite.

Whiteheart malleable iron is made by using an oxidizing atmosphere to remove carbon from the surface of white iron castings heated to a temperature of 1000° C.

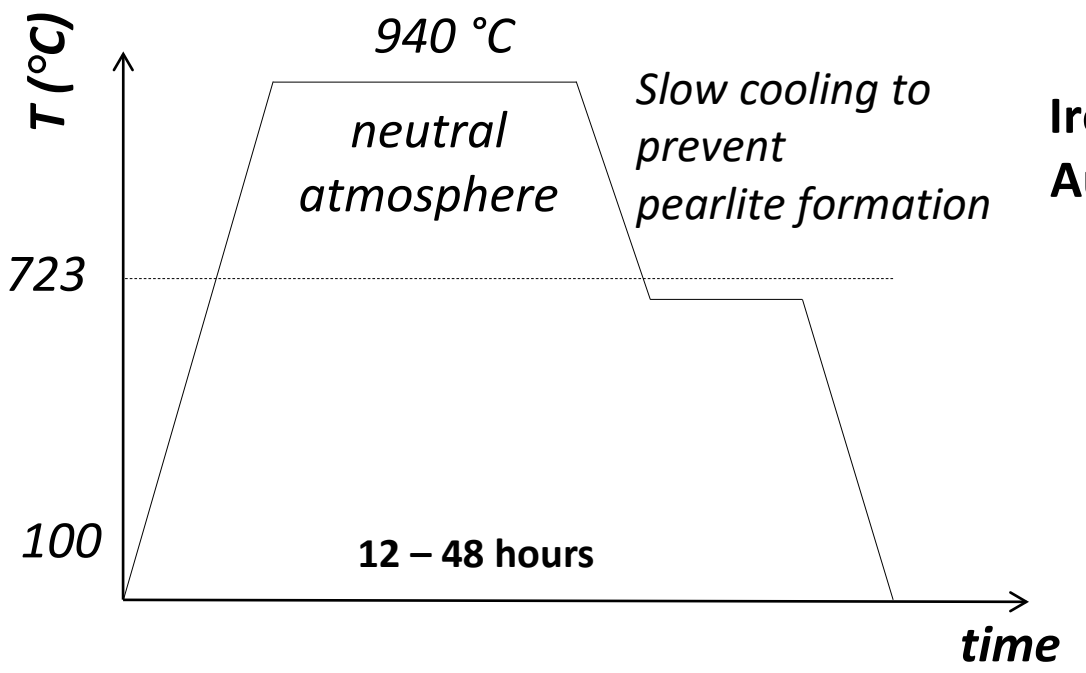
https://www.britannica.com/technology/iron-processing/The-metal#ref622852

http://www.totalmateria.com/articles/Art96.htm

Black heart malleable cast iron

Ferritic structure with temper carbon

ASTM A47	**Rm** (MPa)	**Re** (MPa)	**El** (%)
Grade 325-10	400	130	10



Ledeburitic - pearlitic structure

⌄

Iron carbide dissociates to Fe and C
Austenite transforms to ferrite and graphite

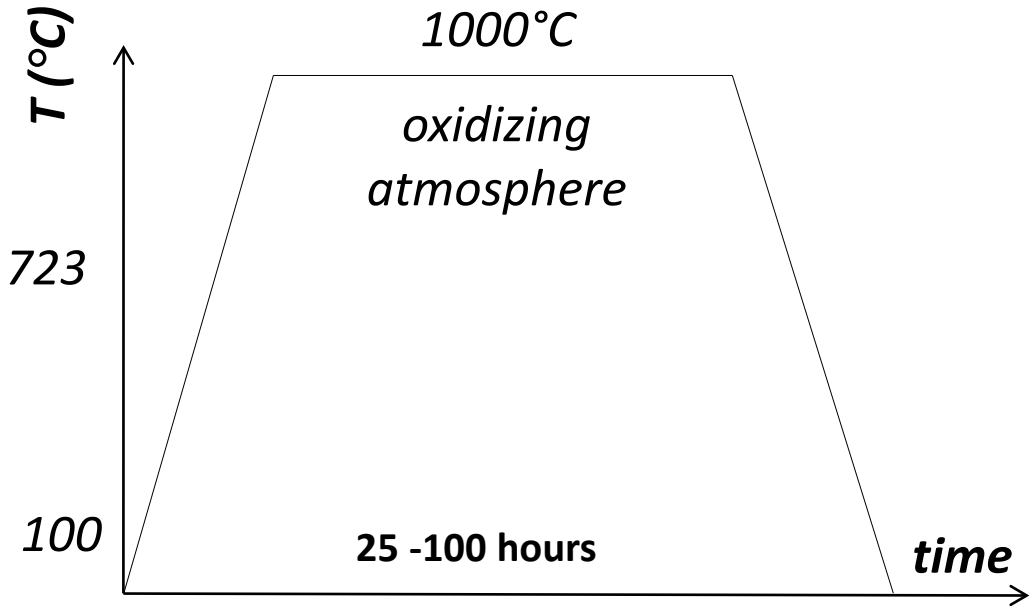
⌄

Ferrite + temper carbon

White heart malleable cast iron

Ferritic structure with low carbon content

ASTM A47	**Rm** (MPa)	**Re** (Mpa)	**El** (%)
Grade 450-06	310	175	6
Grade 600-04	420	250	4
Grade 800-02	550	340	2
Grade 900-01	650	430	1



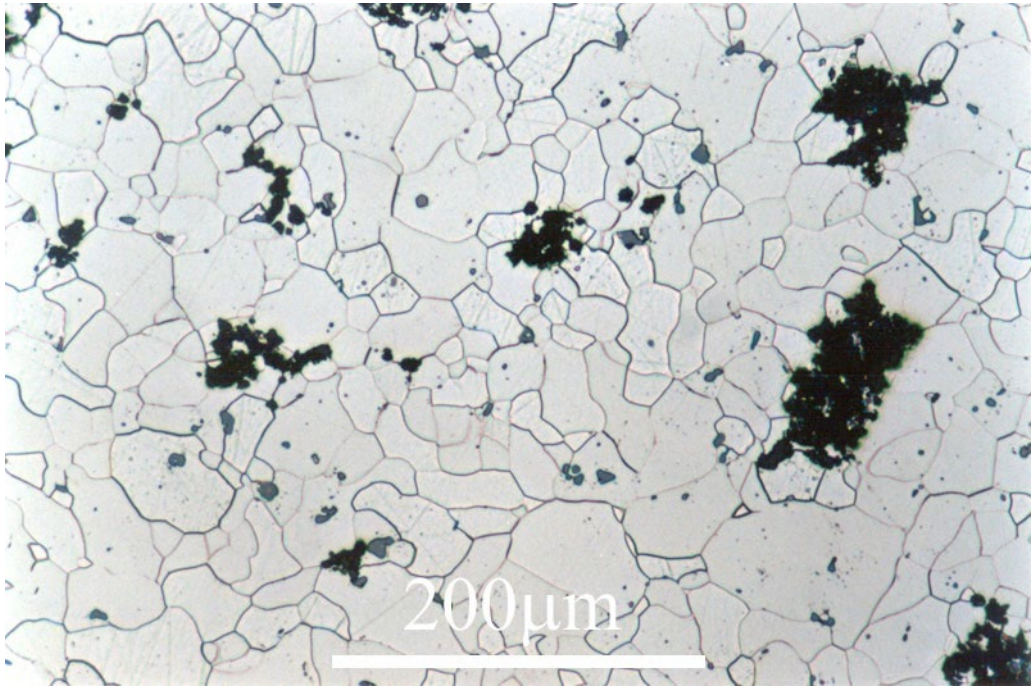
Ledeburitic-perlitic structure
C = ~ 3%

Iron carbide dissociates to Fe and C

Carbon diffuses to the surface and burns there.

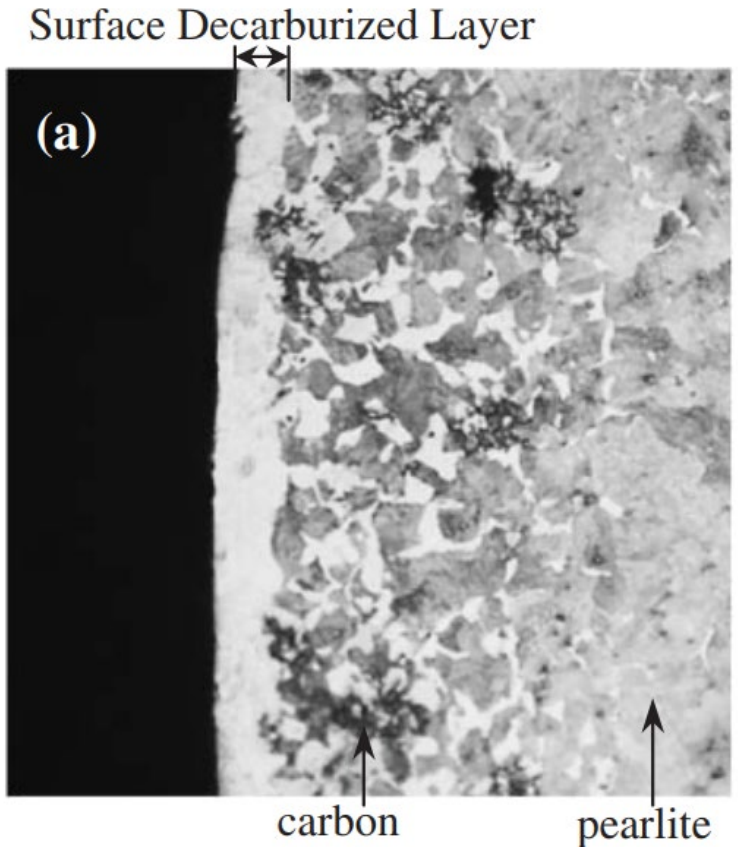
Ferritic structure , low carbon
C = ~ 0.1%

Microstructure



Black heart cast iron

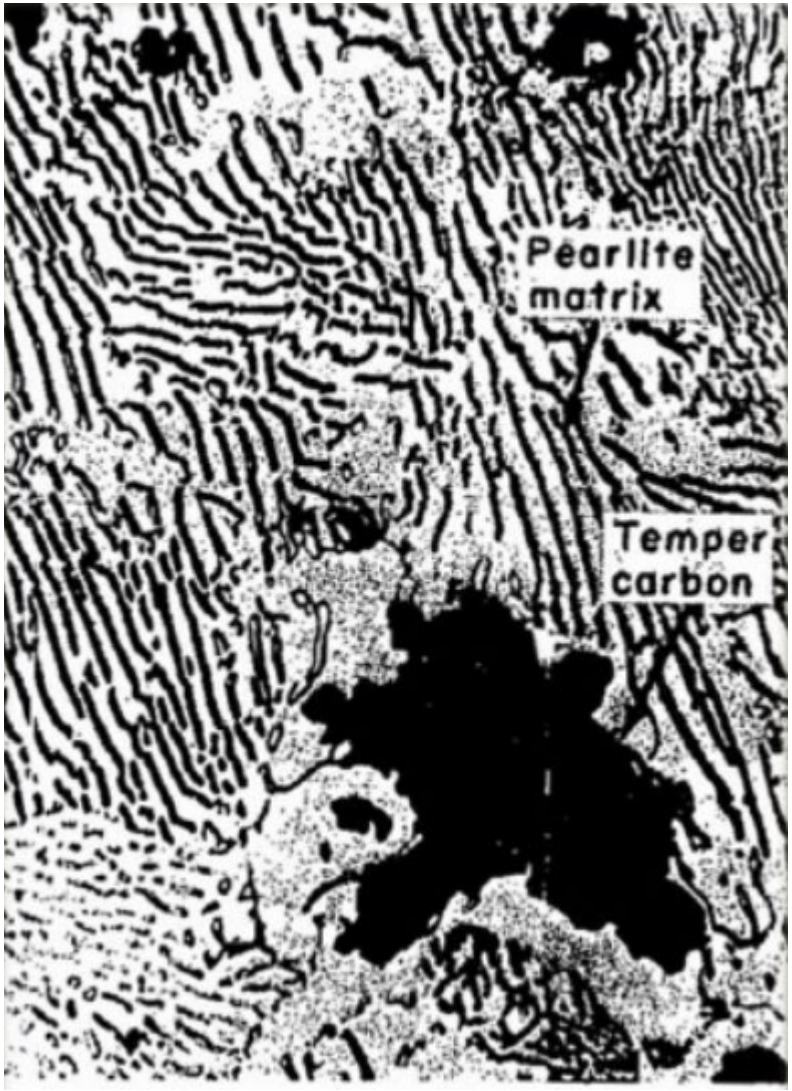
Temper-carbon in ferrite matrix



White heart cast iron

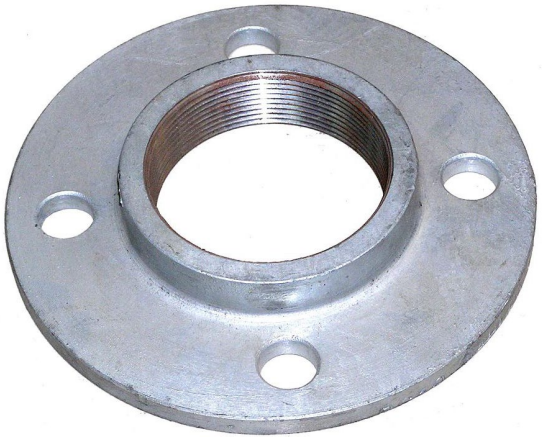
Pearlitic malleable CI

- Higher strenght but lower ductility than ferritic types
- Weldable, but post-weld heat treatment is required
- Heat treatable, 50 – 55 HRC
- Shafts, agricultural machinery, cranks



https://www.slideshare.net/usamatahir66/cast-iron-amp-its-structure

Utilization of malleable cast iron



Thank you for your attention!