

How Metals Are Produced

Steel Alloy Iron

First produced 5000 - 3000 BC

Iron ore

Crush

5%

of earth's

crust



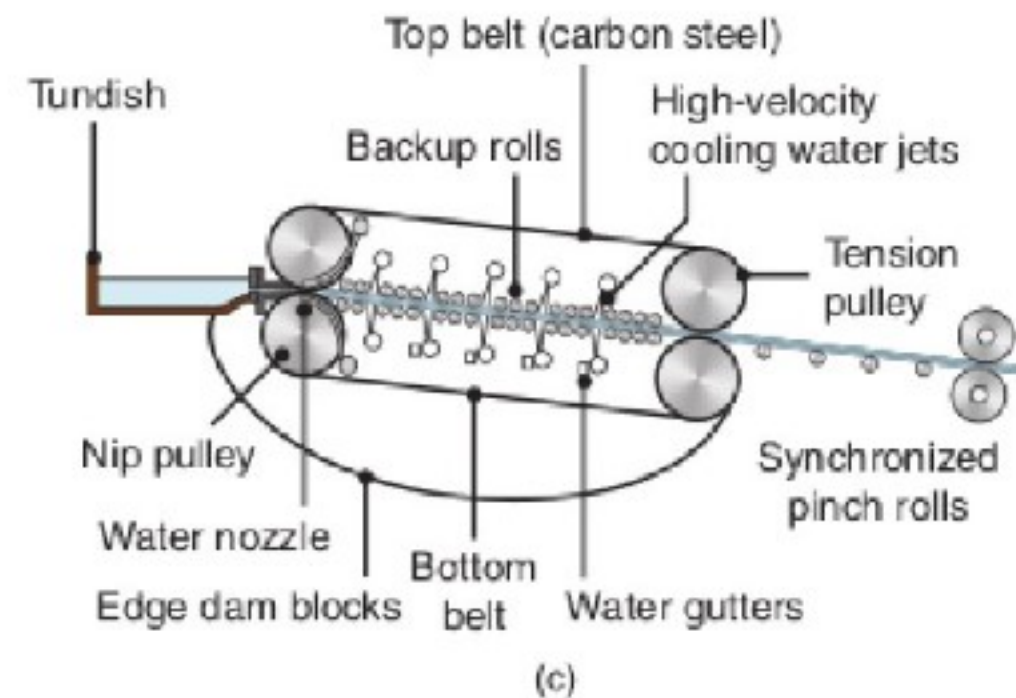
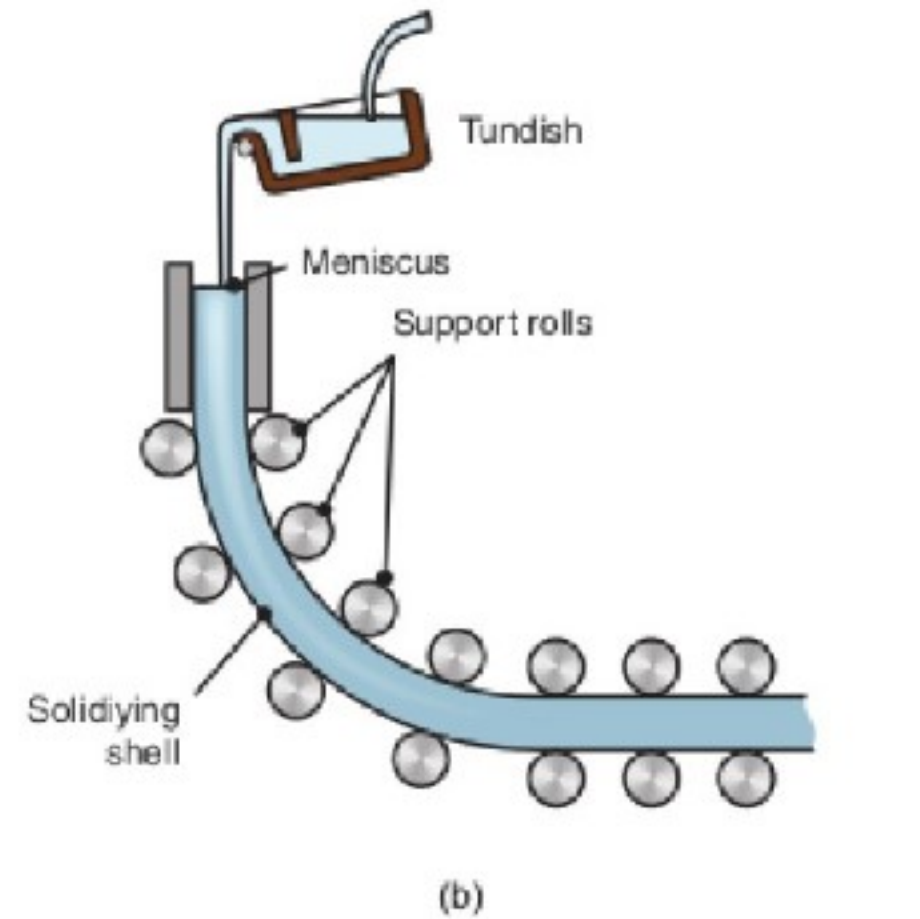
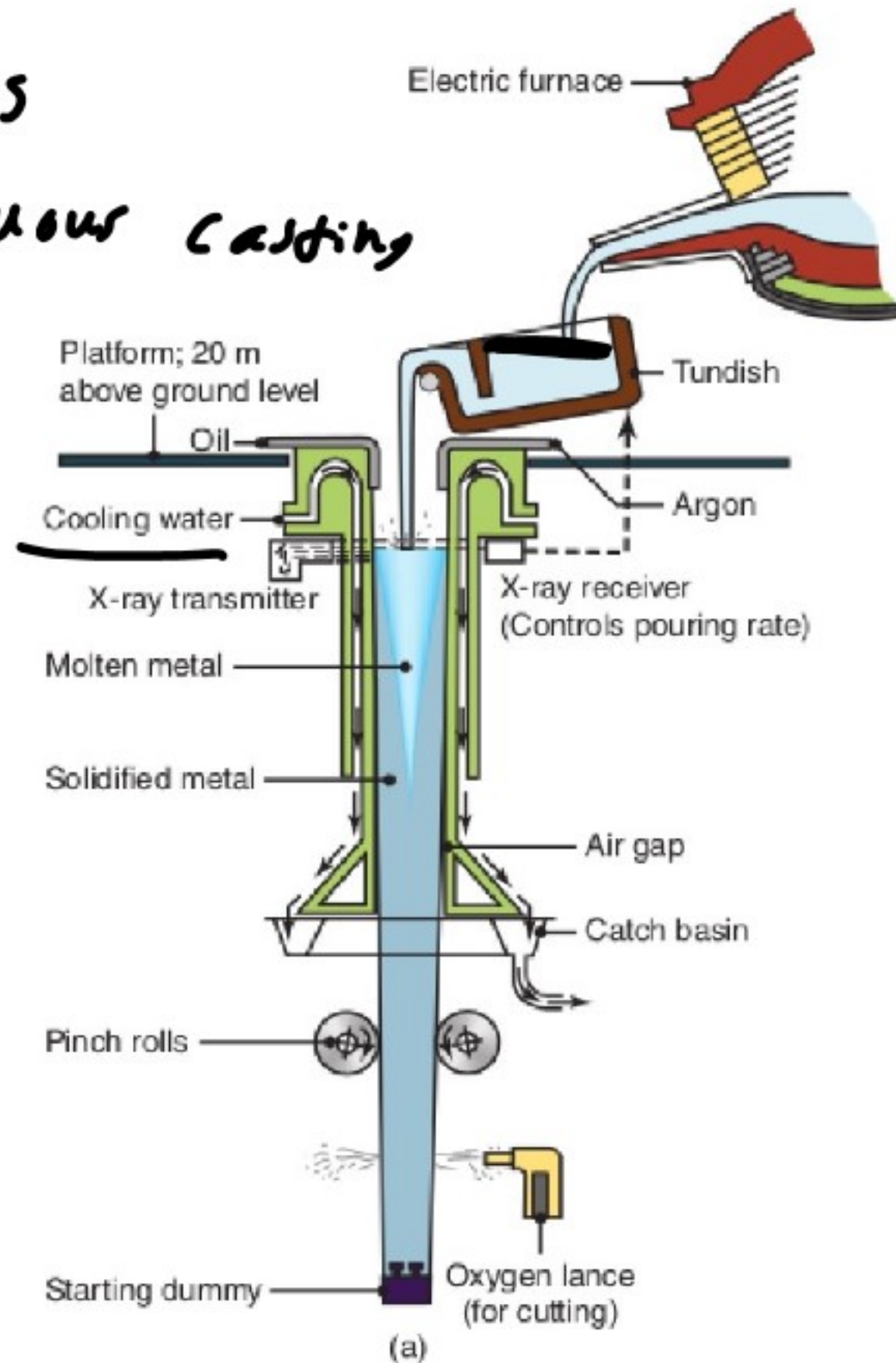
Iron melts at 1650°C

Blast furnace

Slag



1860s Continuous casting



Aluminium 1825

bauxite

8% crust

Crush



heat to $150-200^{\circ}\text{C}$ in sodium hydroxide

produces sodium aluminate

convert to aluminum hydroxide

heat 1000°C alumina

Hall-Heroult

Alumina to aluminum

reduction pot

Consumable
graphite
anode

Graphite-lined
reduction pot
(cathode)

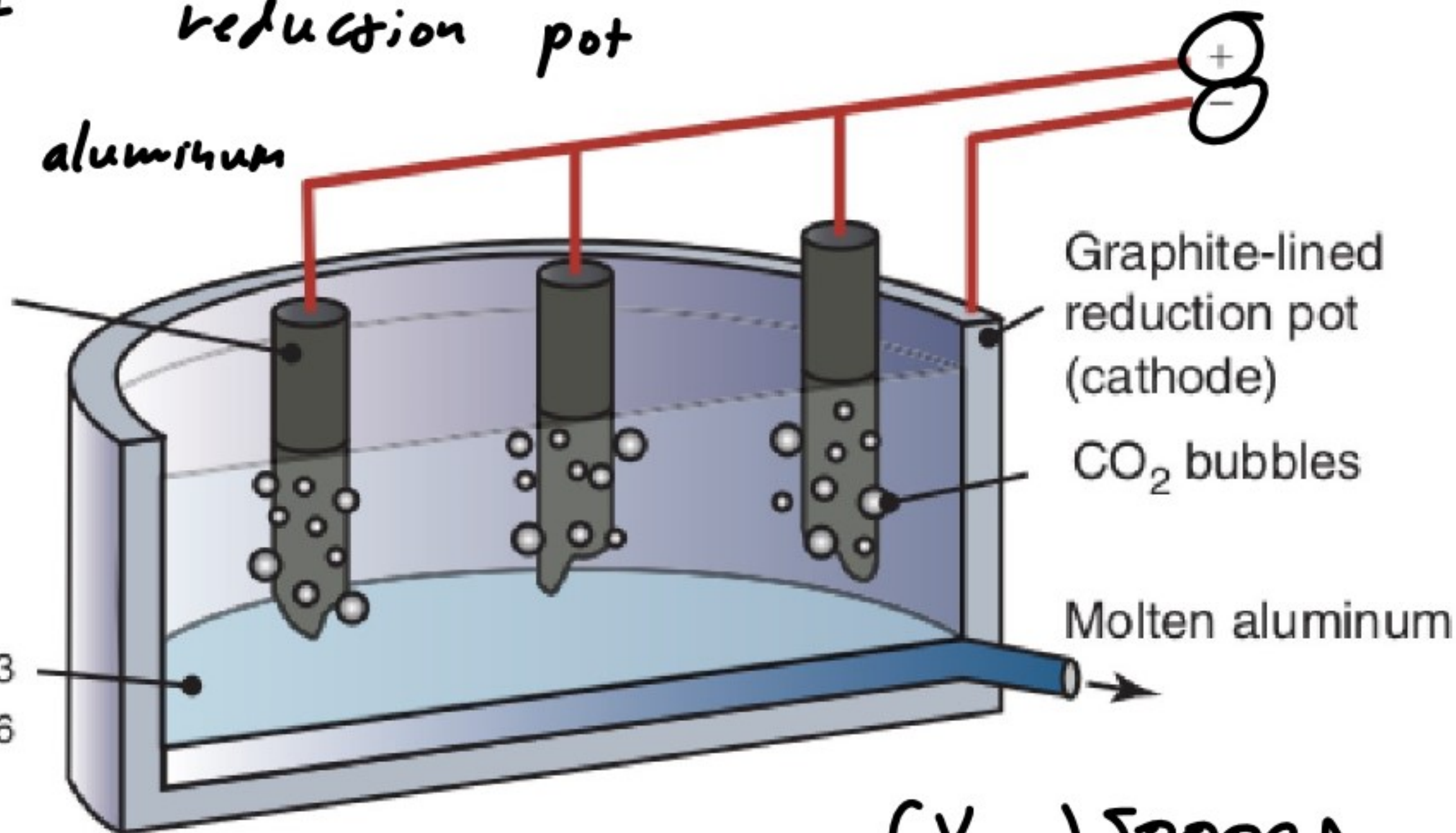
CO₂ bubbles

Molten Al₂O₃
and Na₃AlF₆

Molten aluminum

5% of US electricity

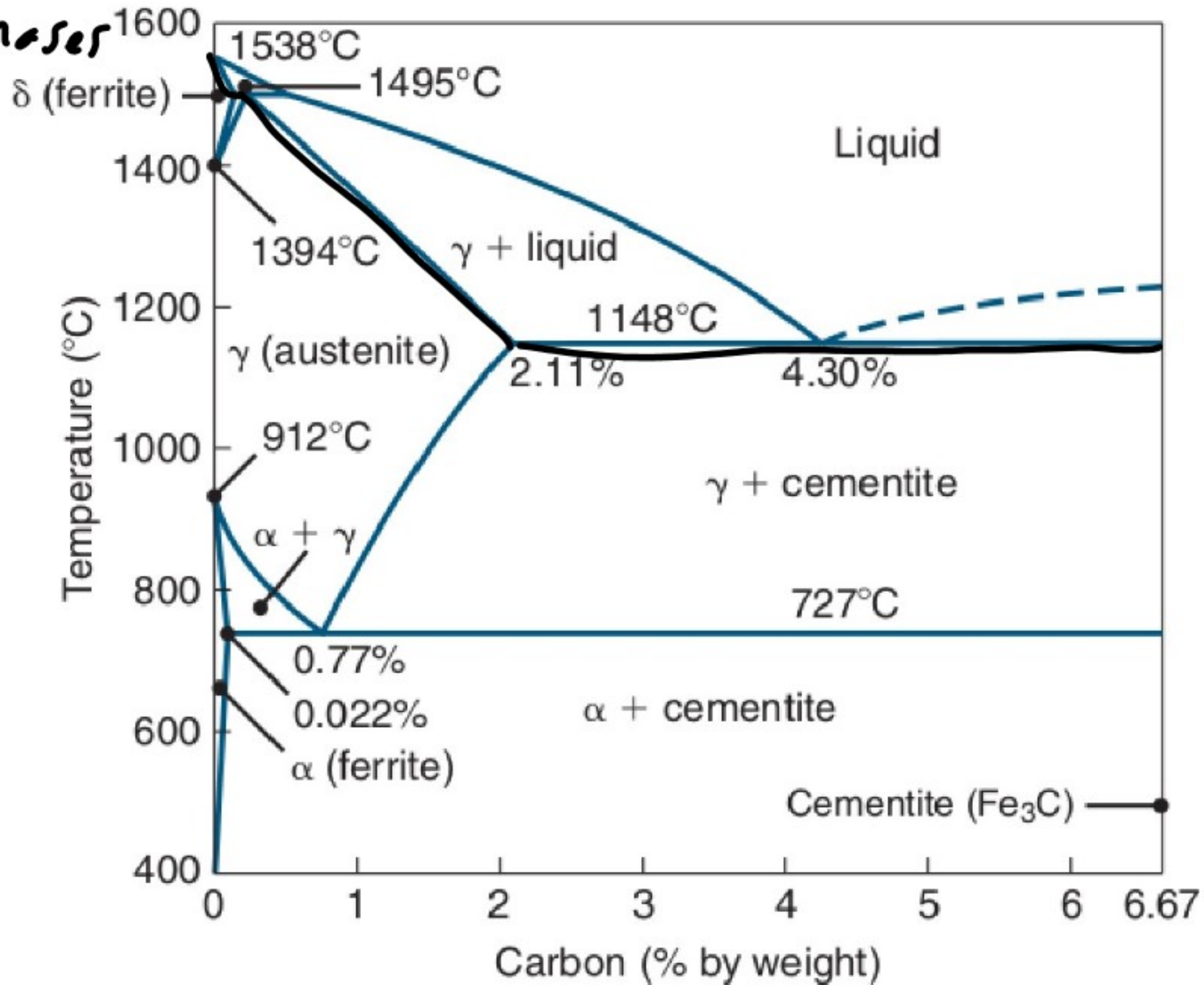
6V 150000A
~1Mw



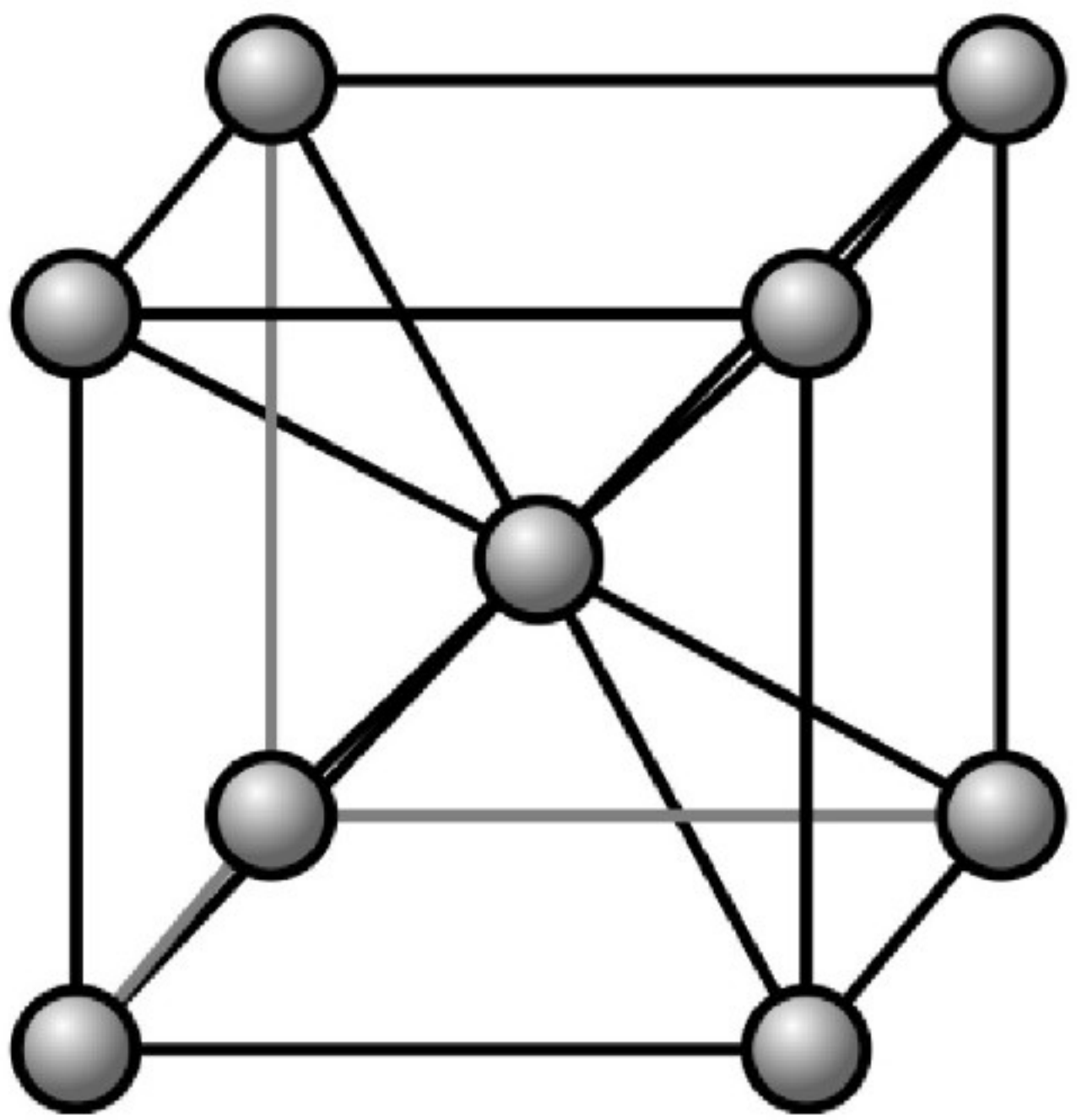
Iron

Phases

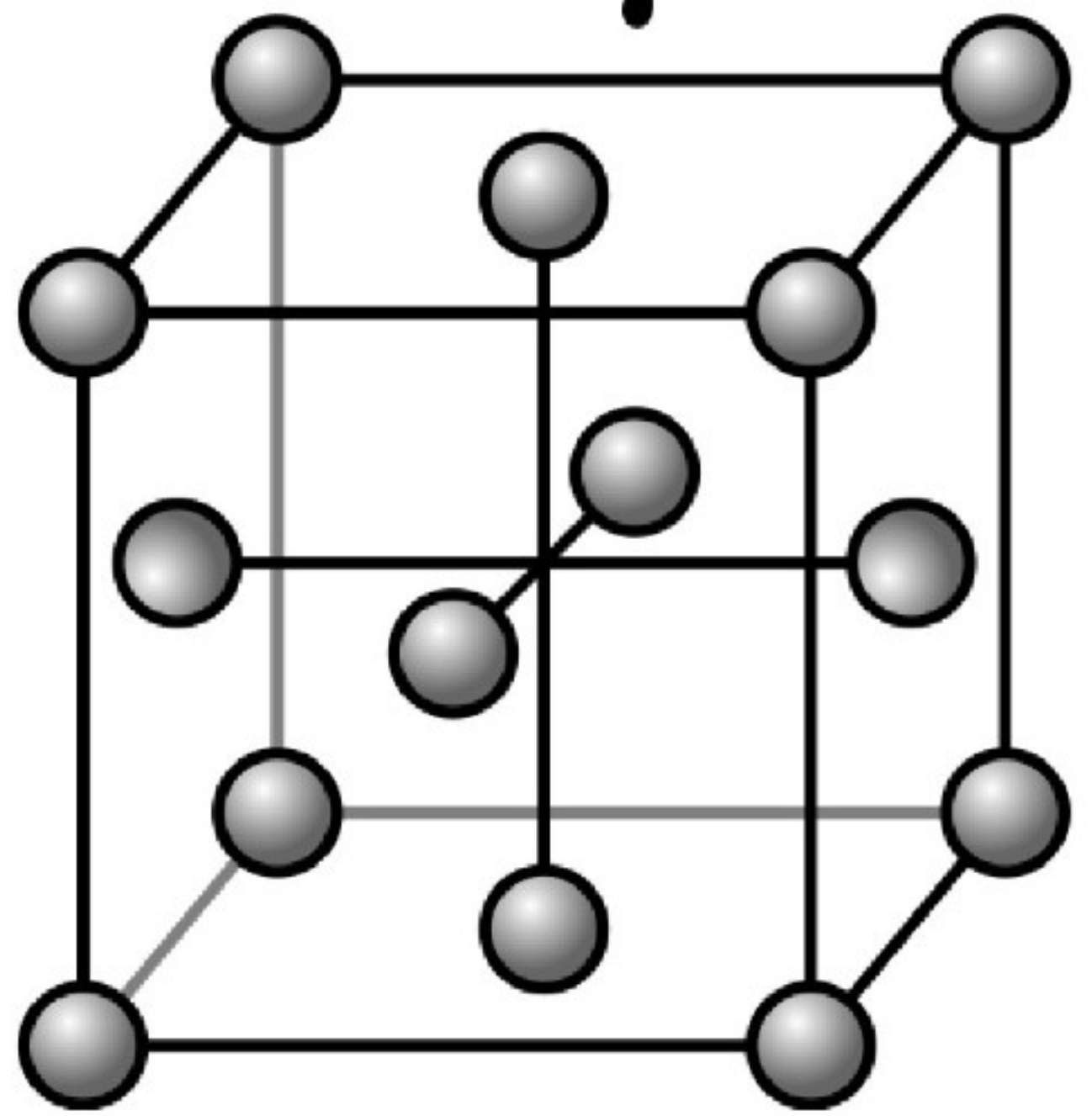
Water
Steam
Ice

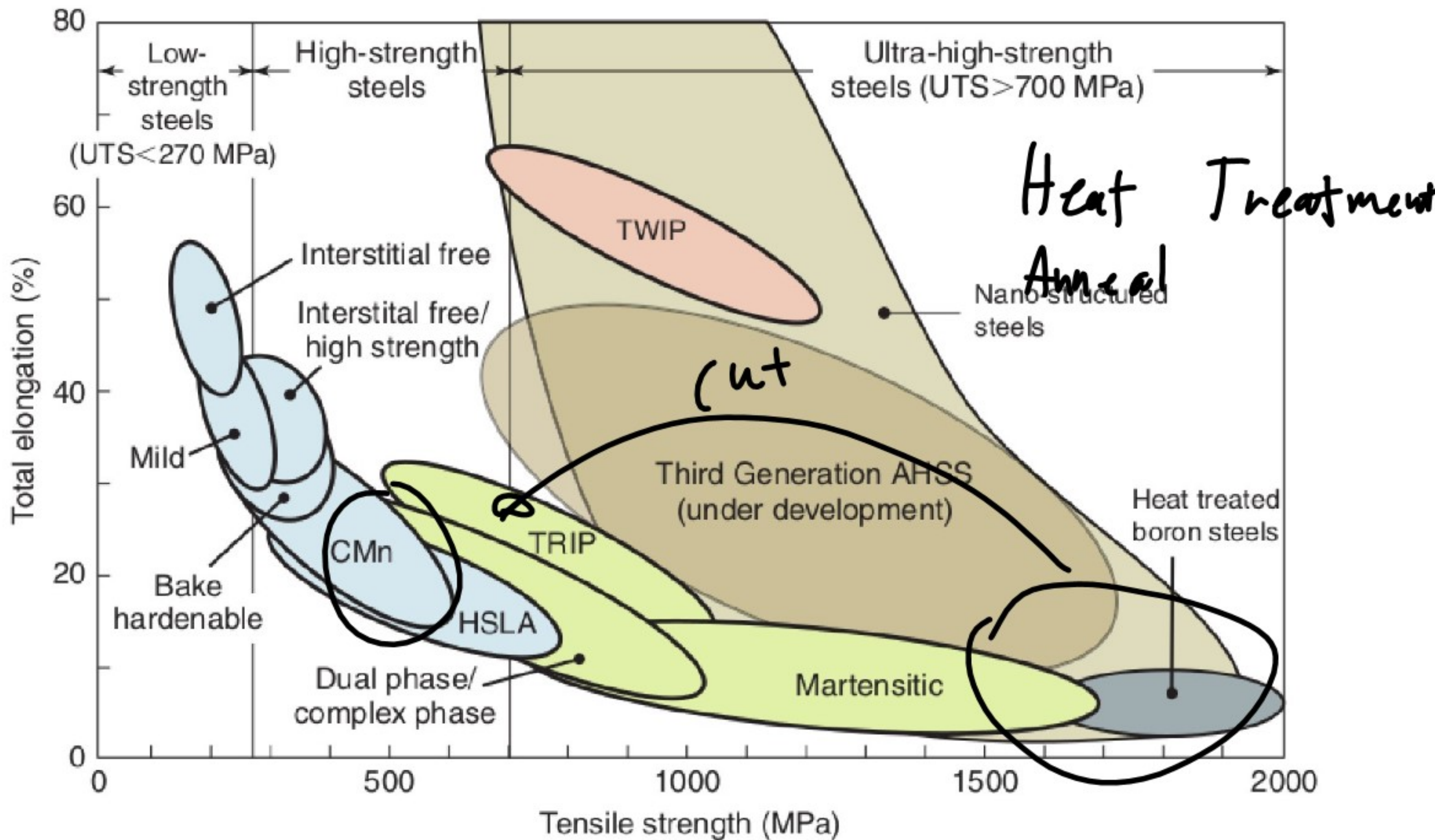


α



γ

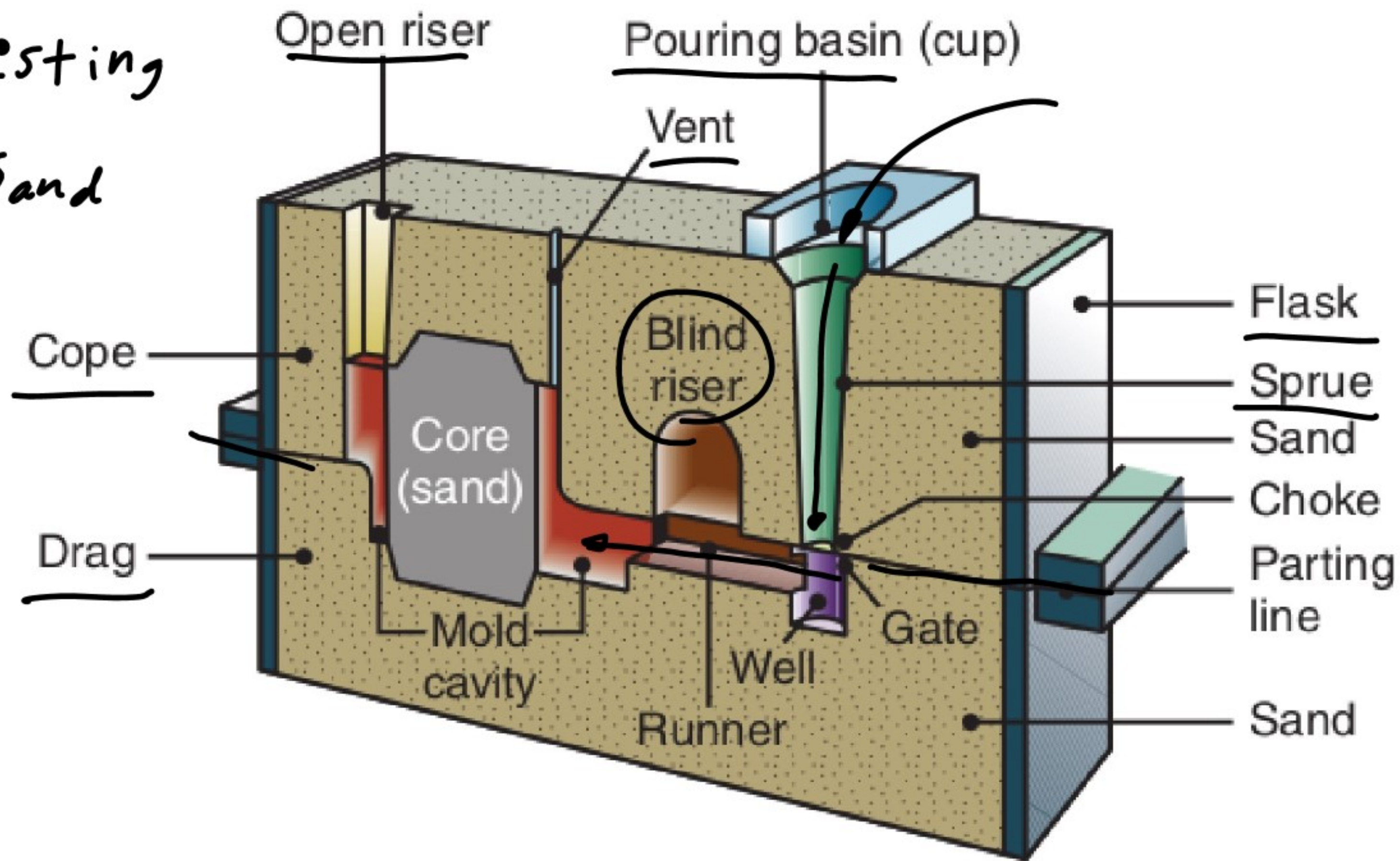




Case Hardening



Casting
Sand

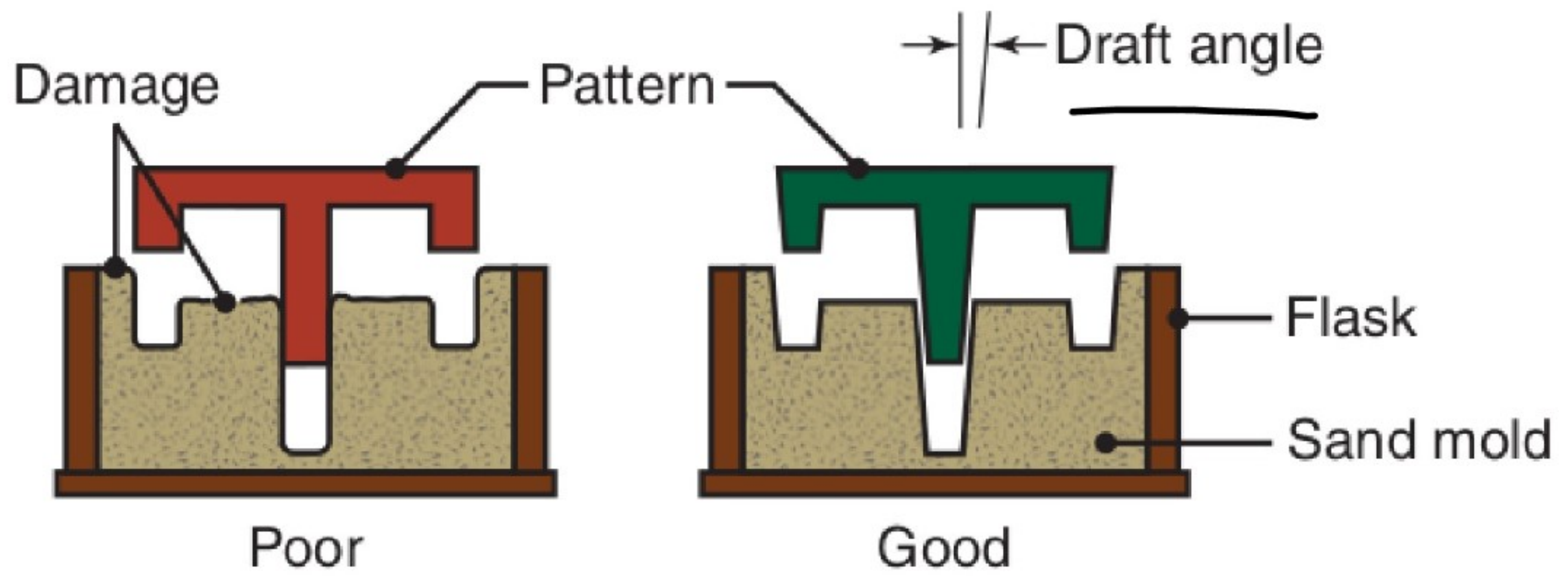


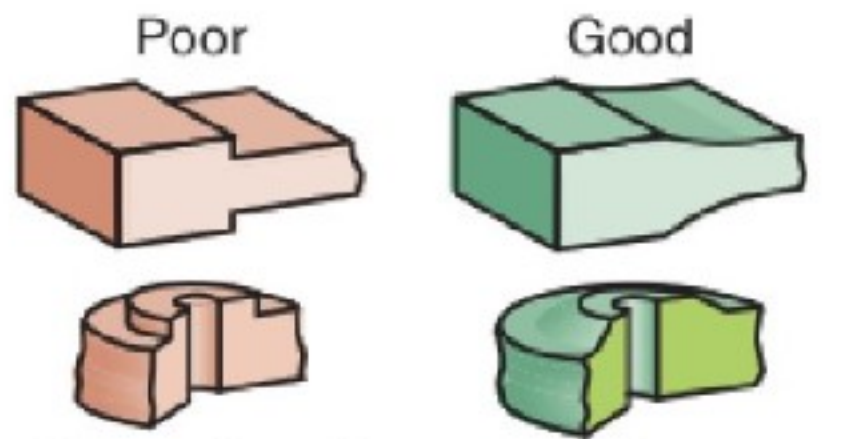


hook

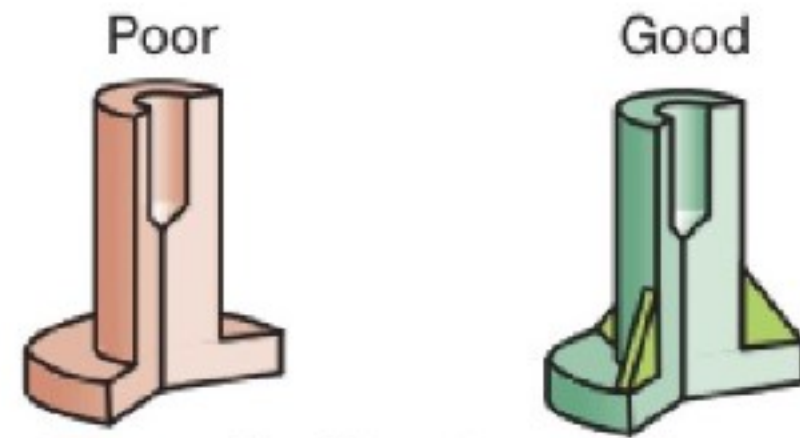
flask



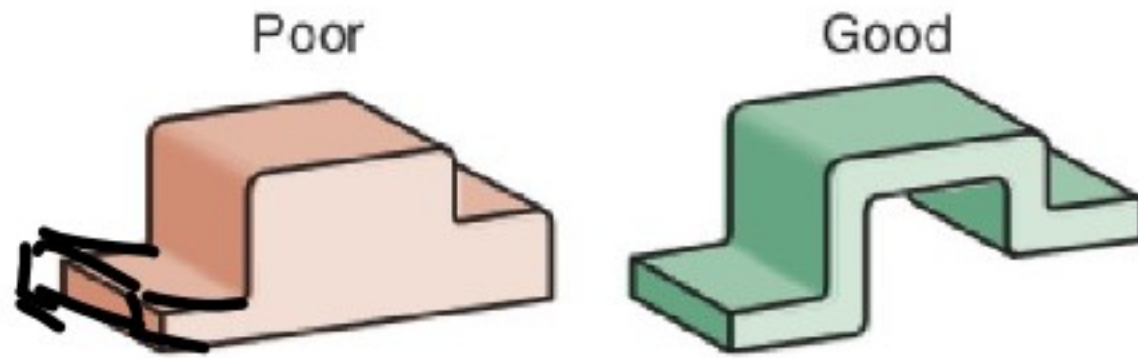




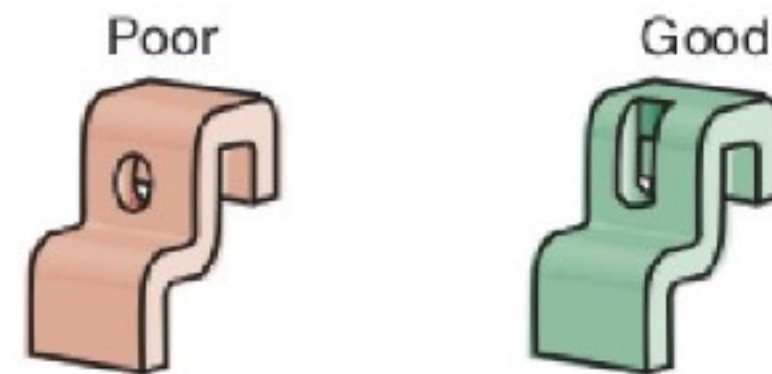
Use radii or fillets to avoid corners and provide uniform cross-section.



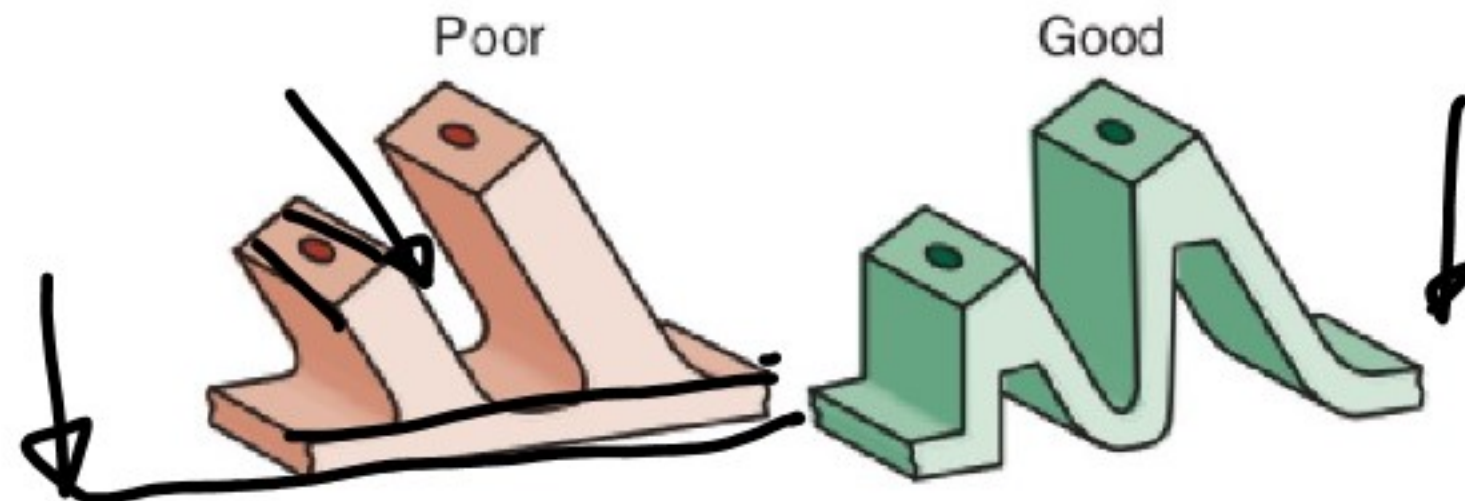
Ribs and/or fillets improve bosses.



Wall sections should be uniform.



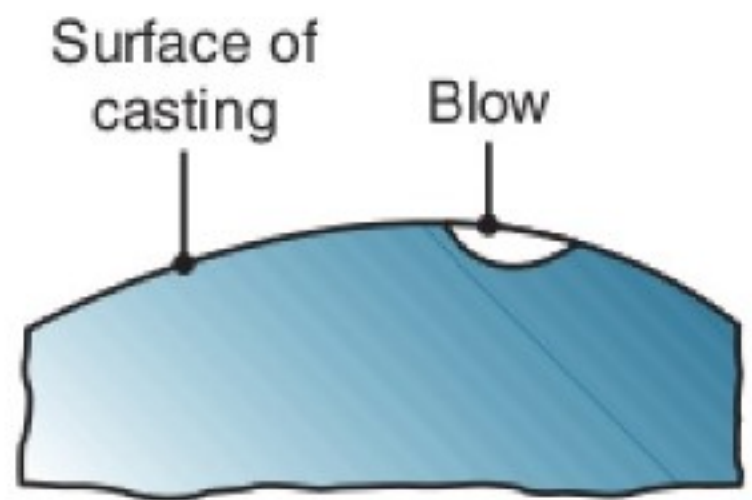
Side cores can be eliminated with this hole design.



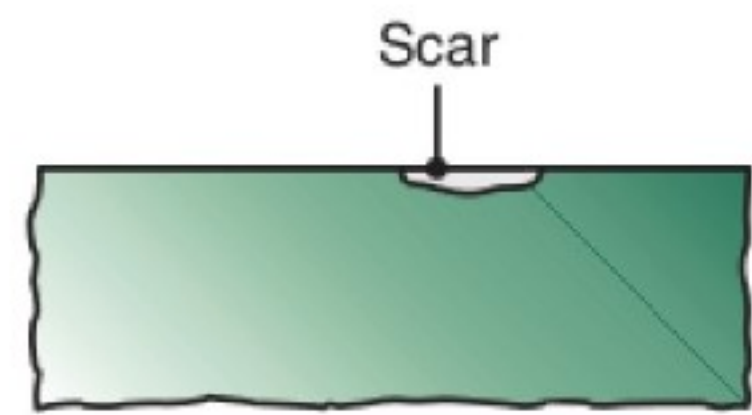
Sloping bosses can be designed for straight die parting to simplify die design.



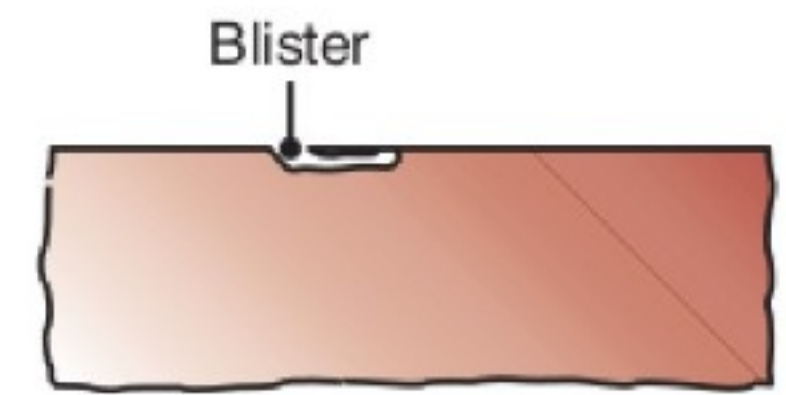
SOAR



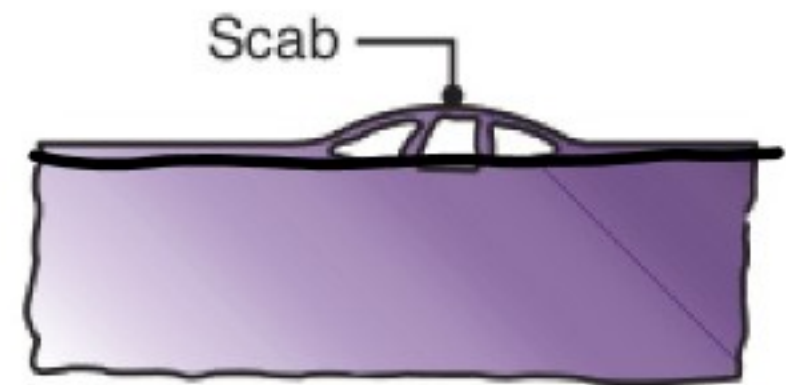
(a)



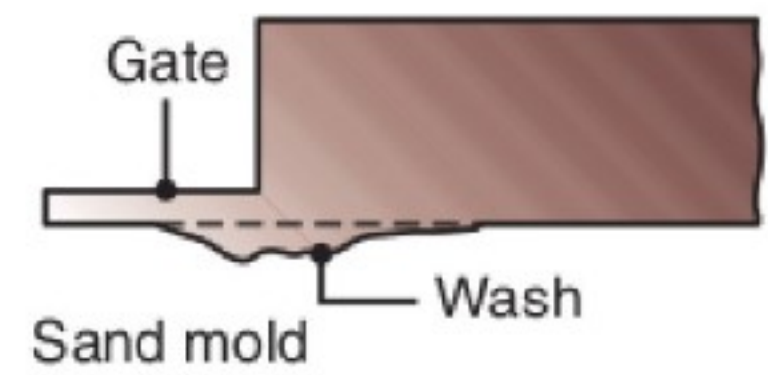
(b)



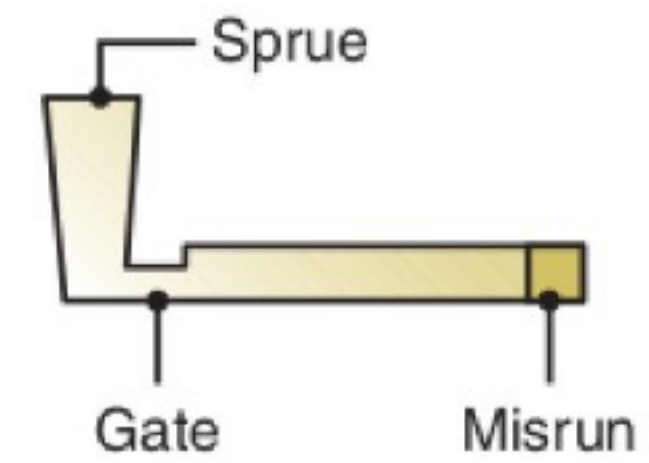
(c)



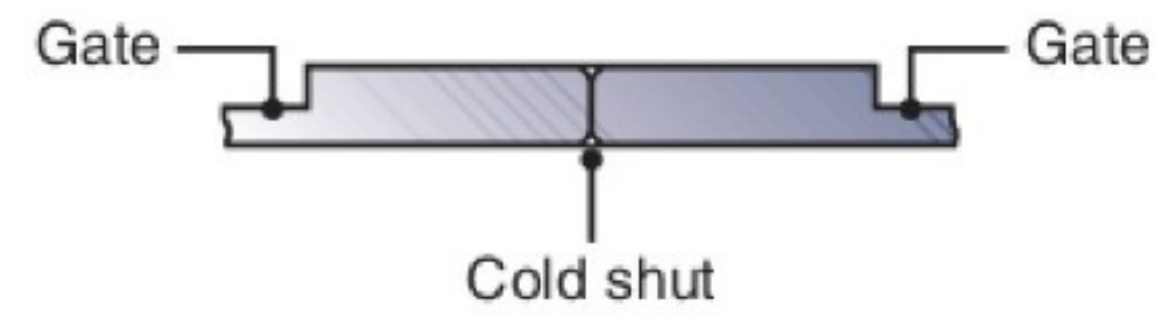
(d)



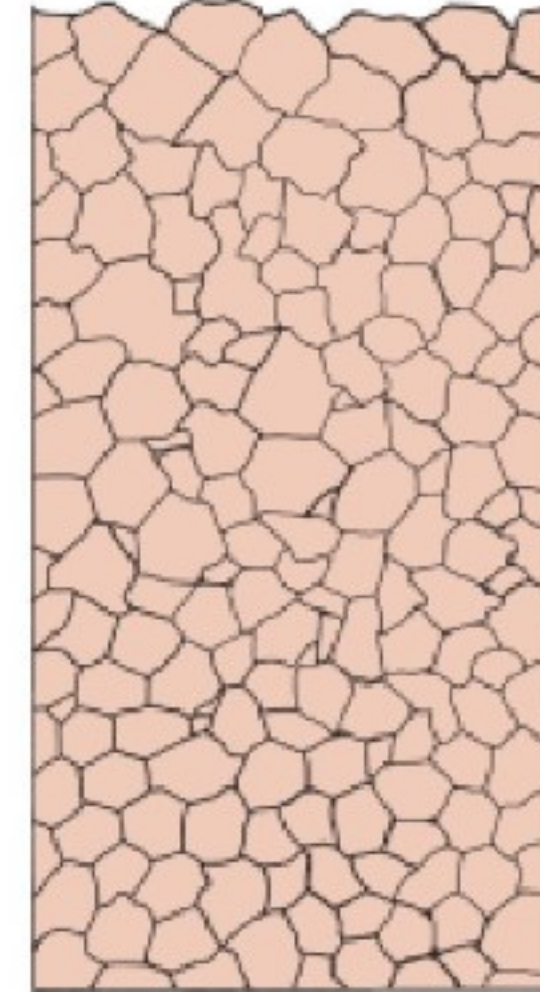
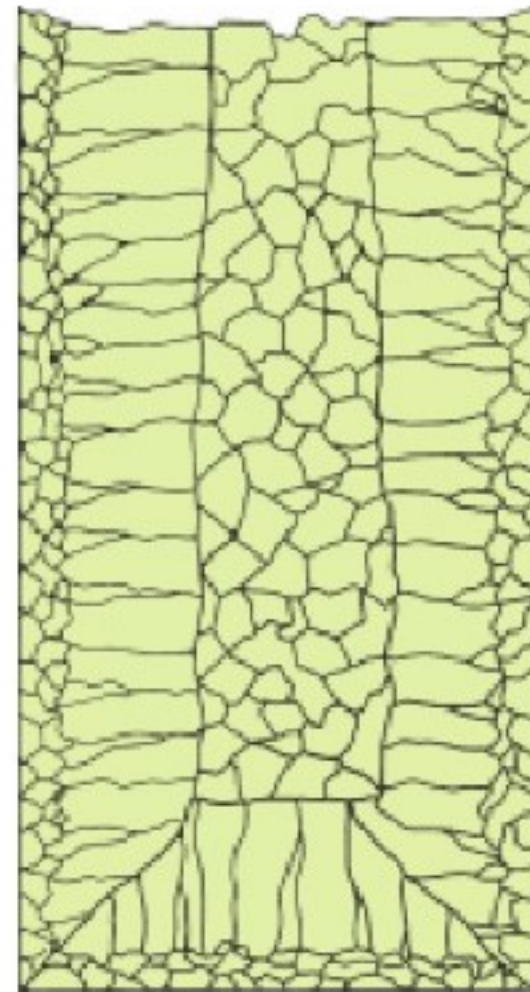
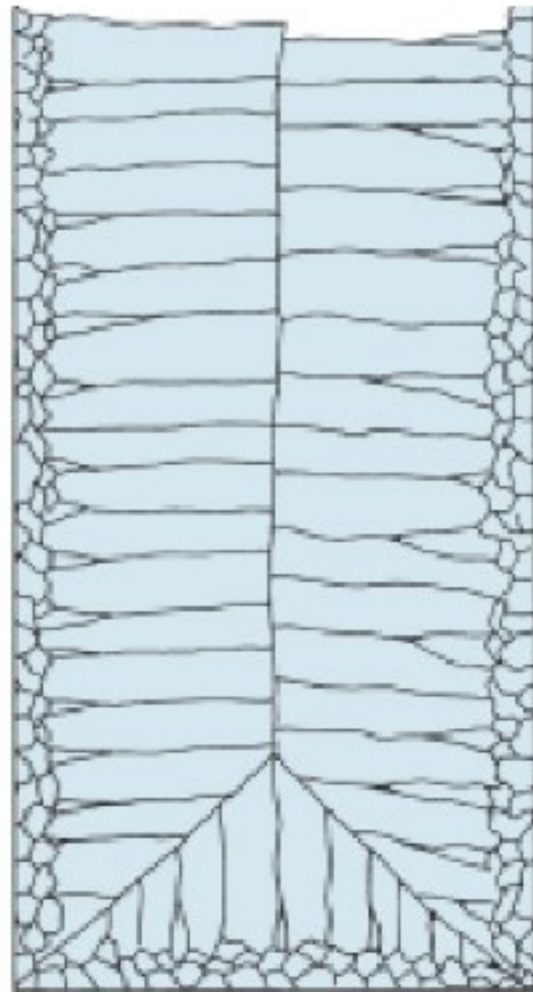
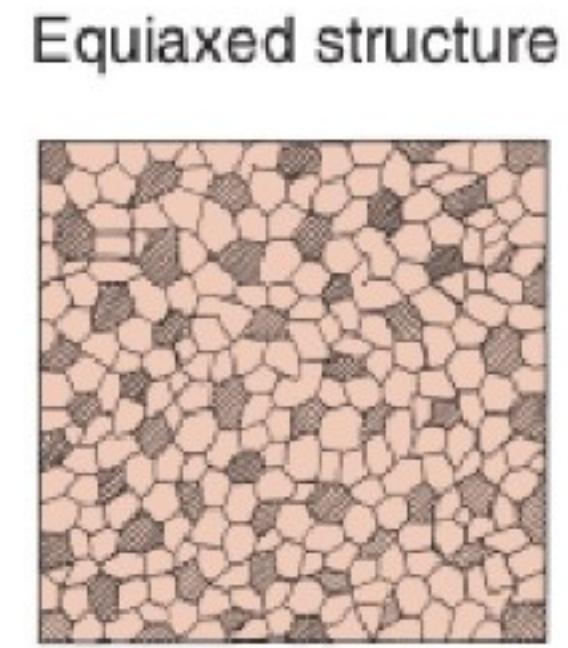
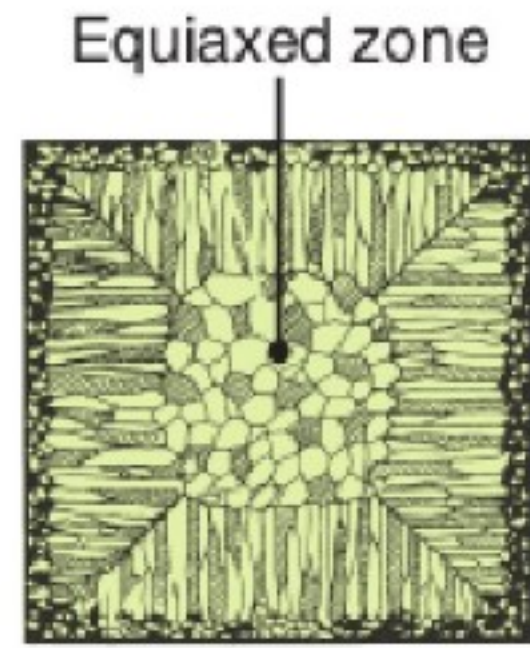
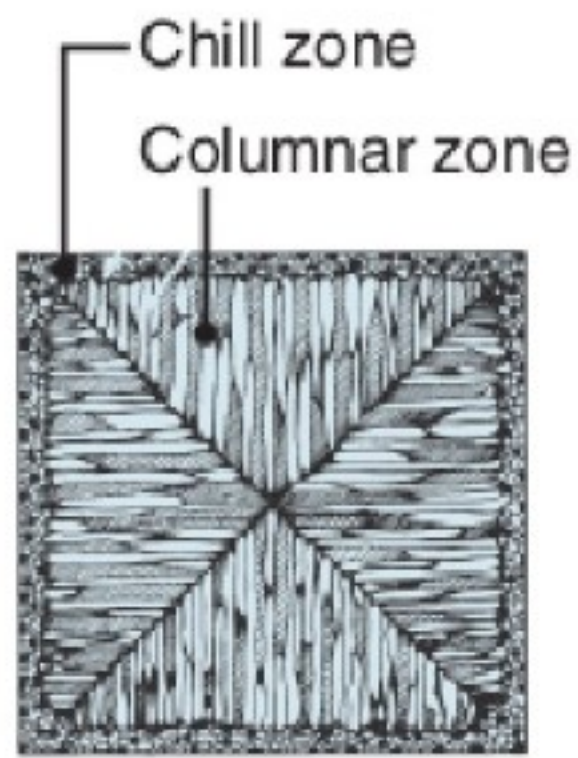
(e)



(f)

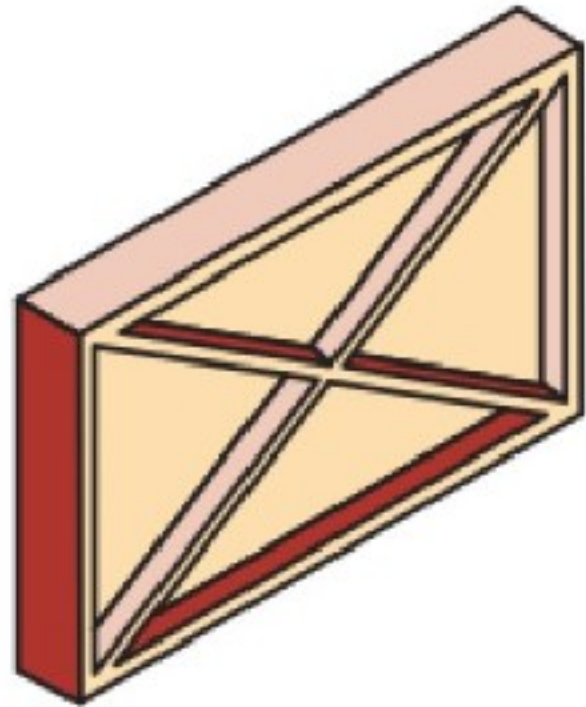


(g)



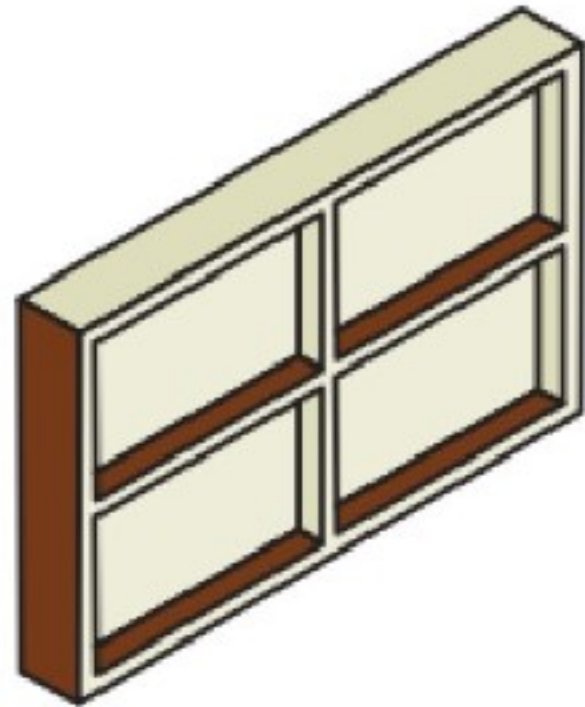
Metal	Shrinkage allowance (%)
Cast Irons	
Gray cast iron	0.83–1.3
White cast iron	2.1
<u>Malleable cast iron</u>	<u>0.78–1.0</u>
Aluminum alloys	1.3
Magnesium alloys	1.3
Copper alloys	
Yellow brass	1.3–1.6
Phosphor bronze	1.0–1.6
Aluminum bronze	2.1
High-manganese steel	2.6

Poor



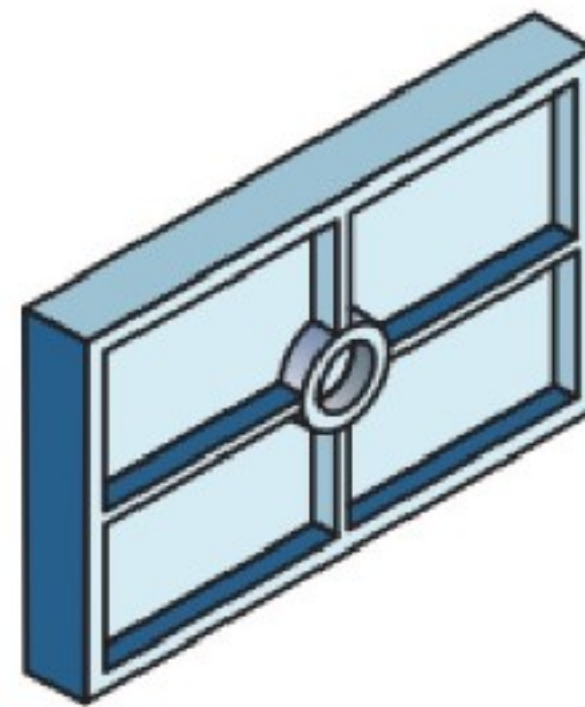
(a)

Poor



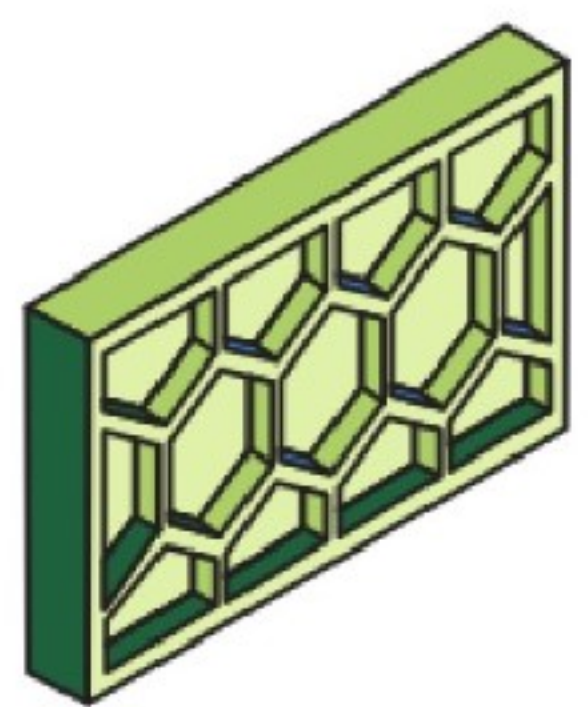
(b)

Good



(c)

Best



(d)