

How Metals Are Produced

Steel Alloy Iron

Iron ore

Crush



Melt at 1650 °C

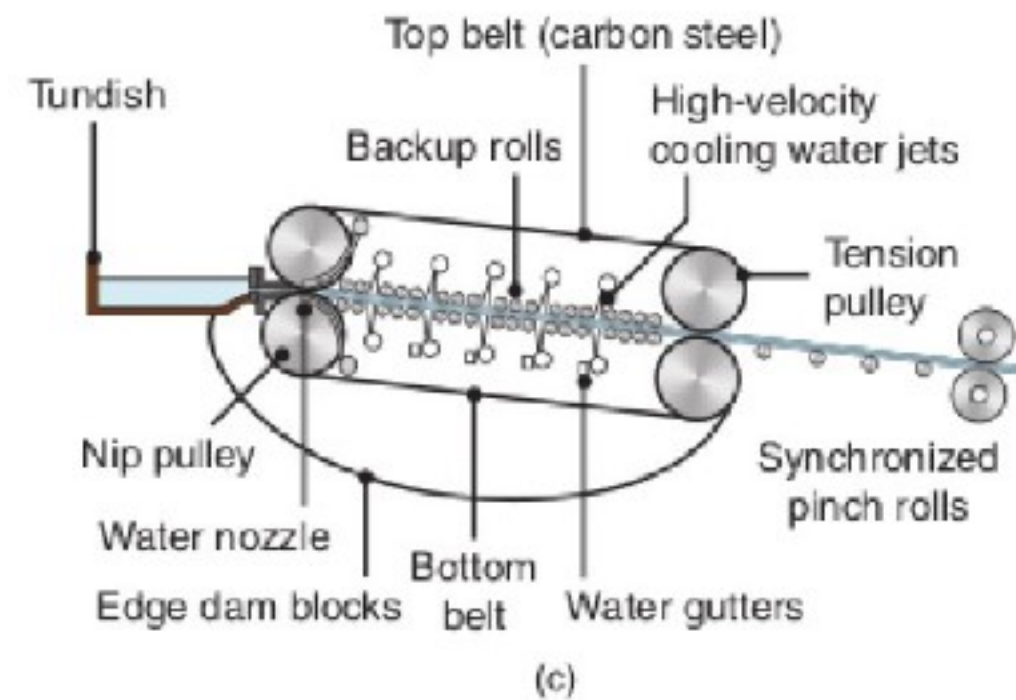
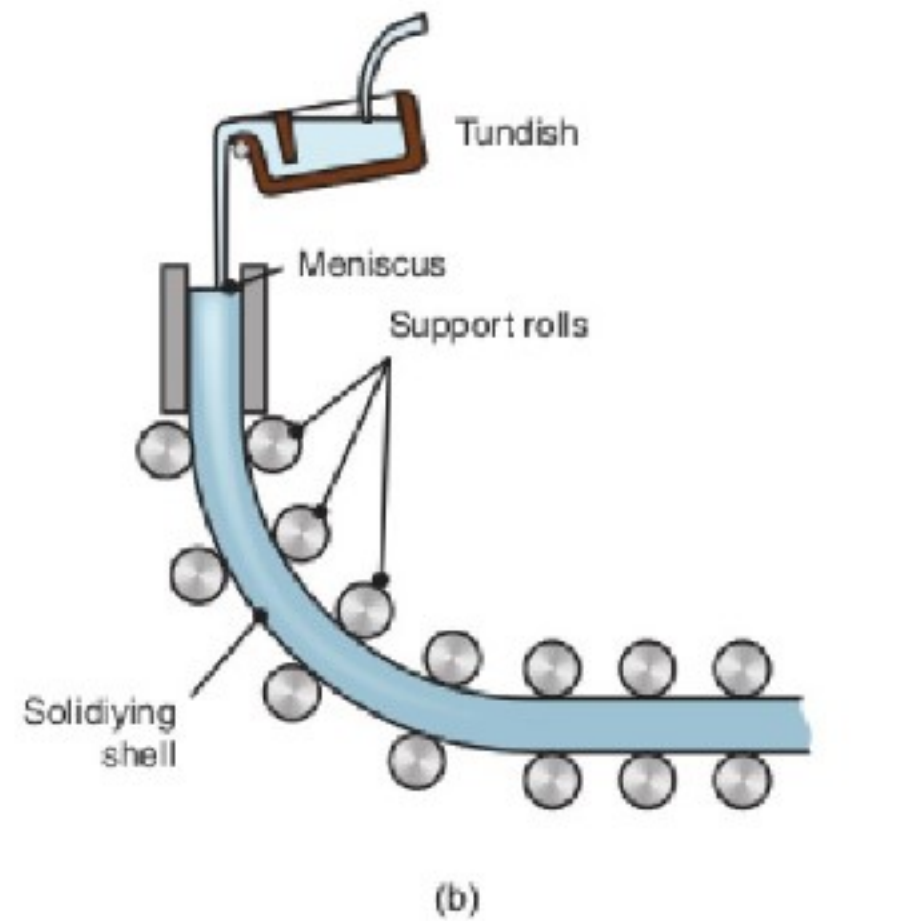
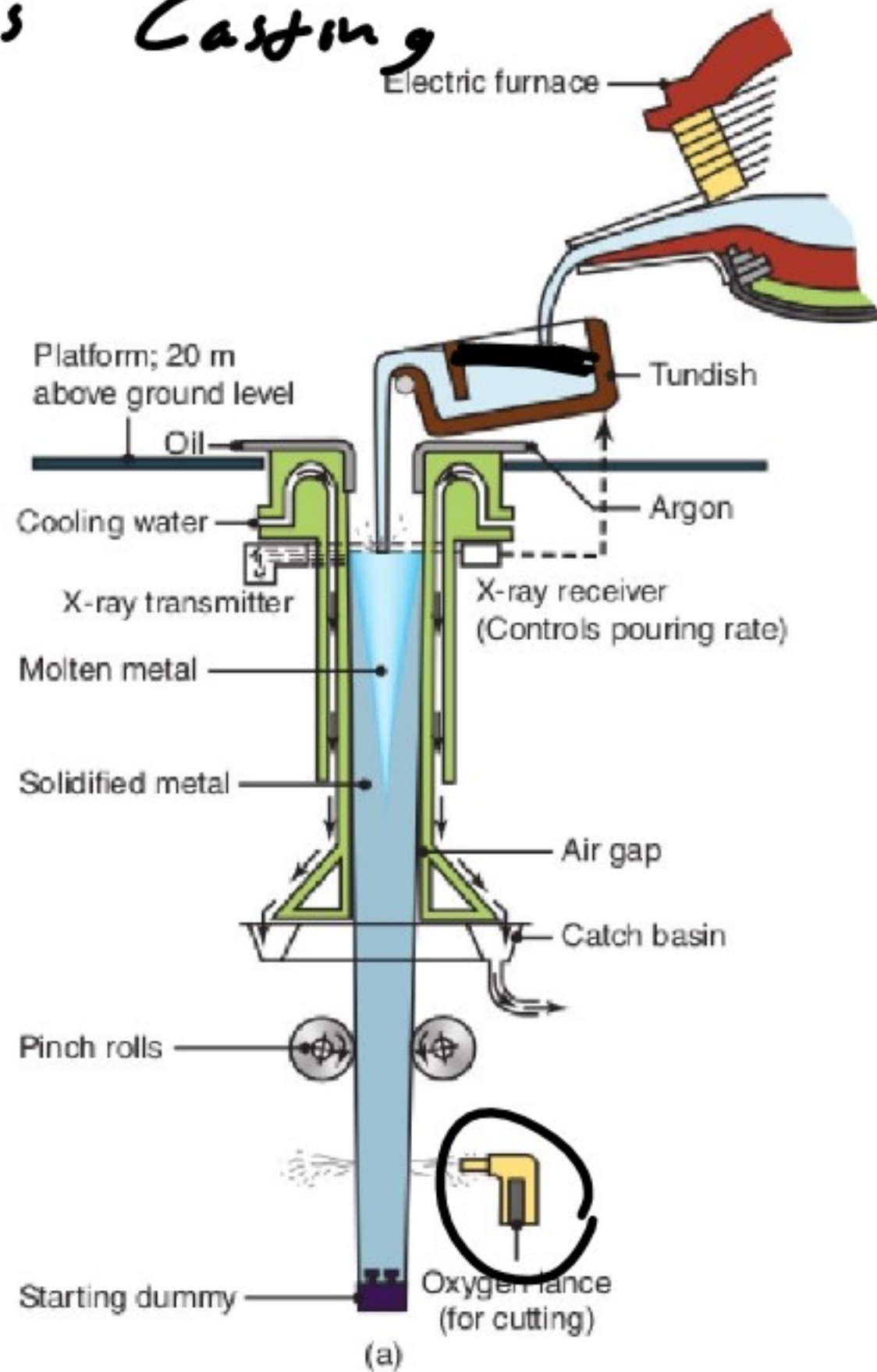
Blast Furnace

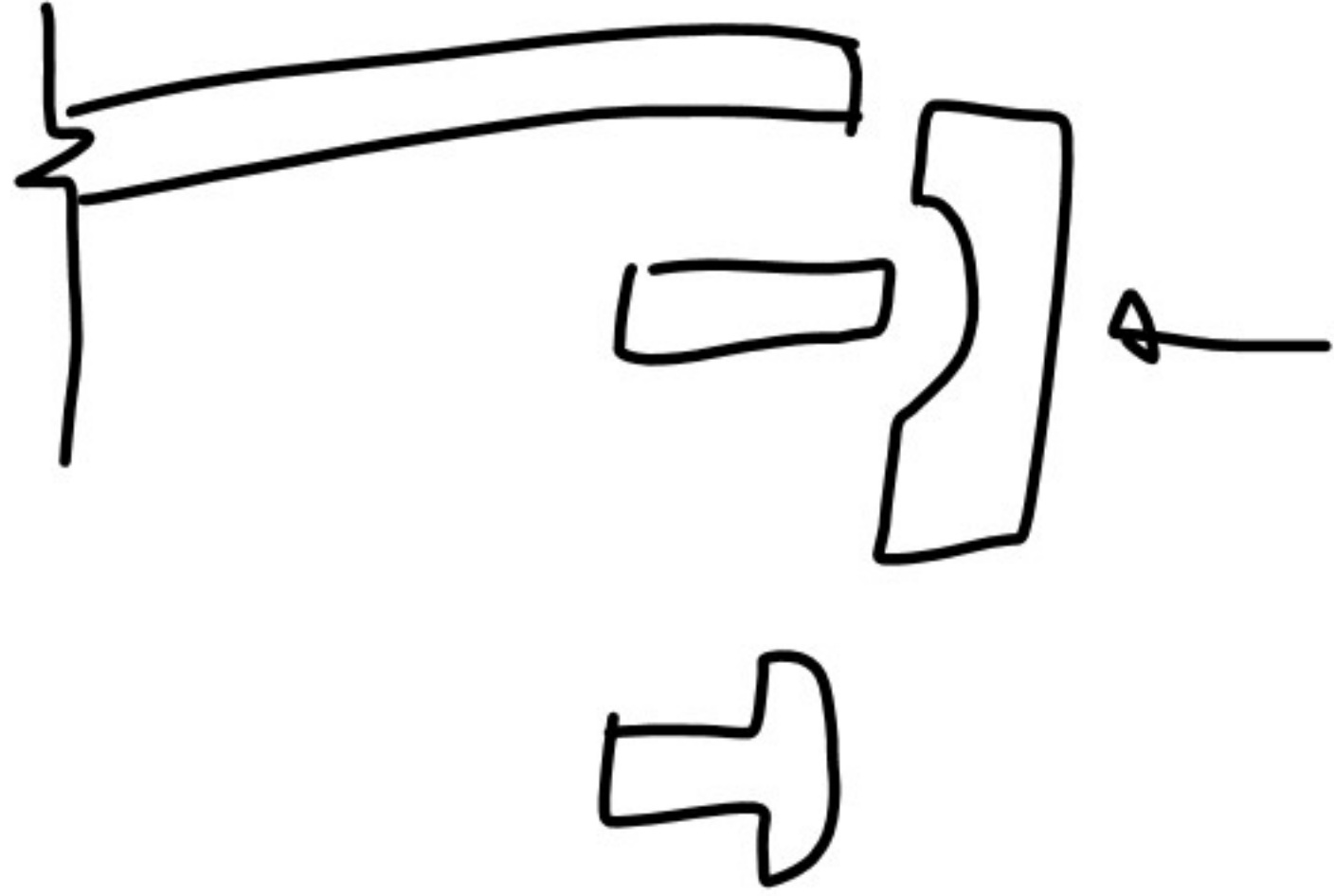
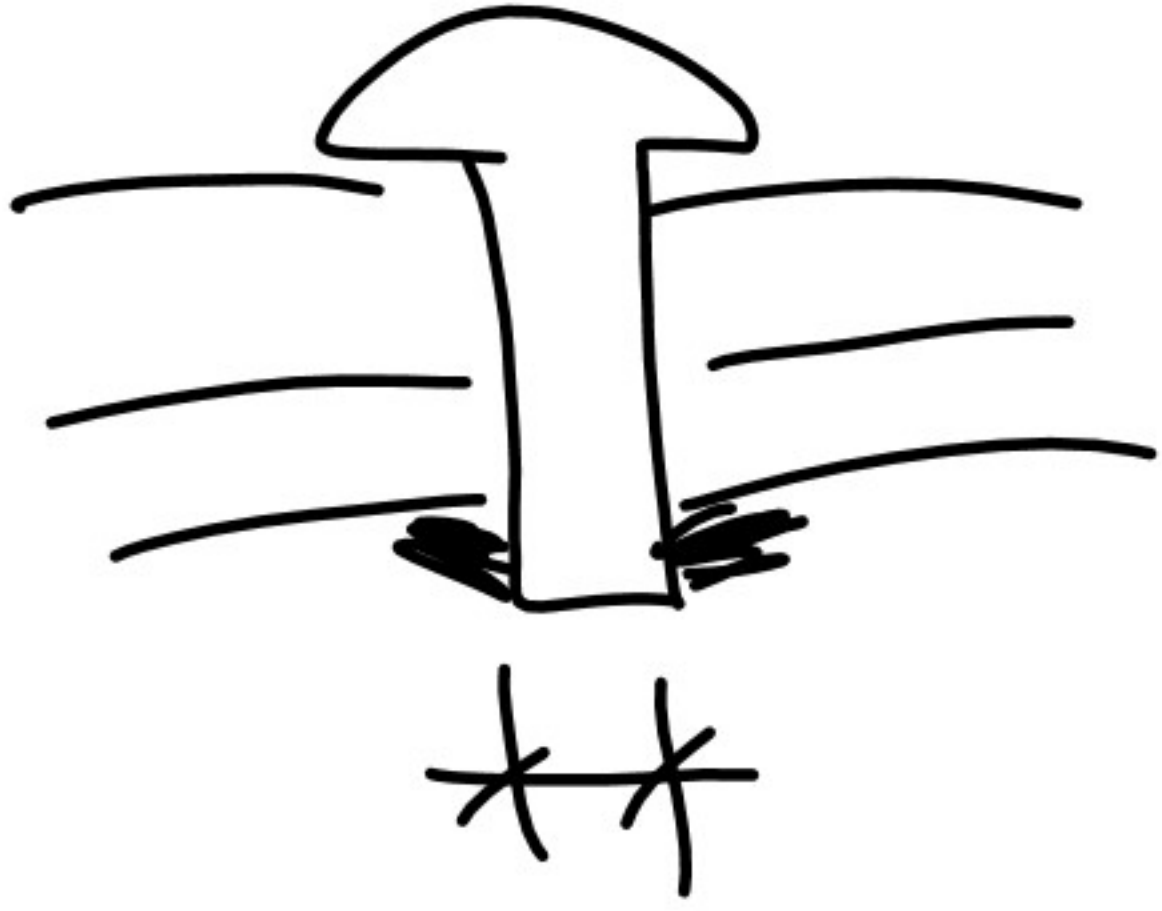
Iron first used 5000 - 3000 BC



Continuous Casting

1860s





Aluminum 1825

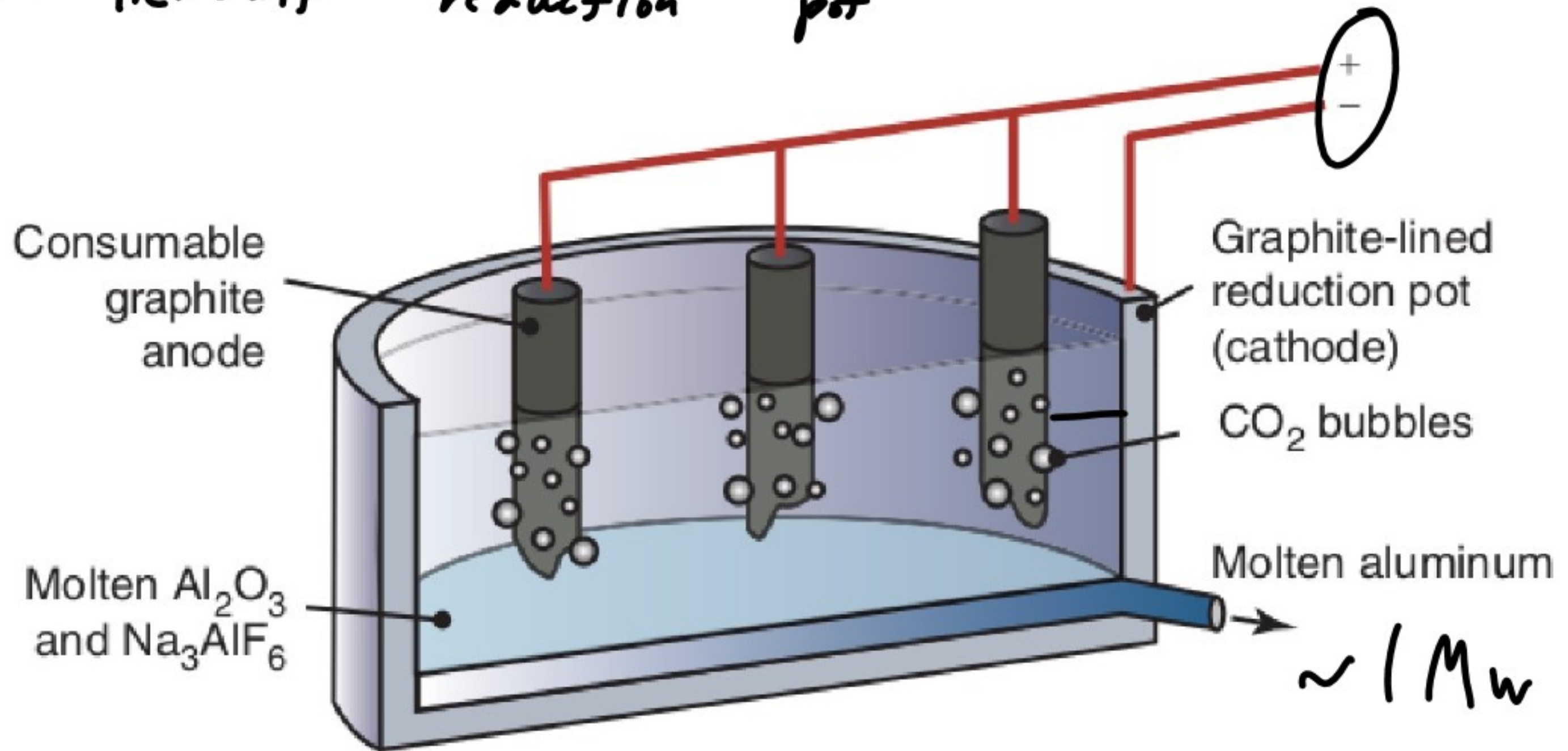
bauxite

(crush)



heat to 150 to 200°C in sodium hydroxide
producing sodium aluminate
convert + aluminum hydroxide
heat to 1000°C alumina

Hall - Heroult reduction pot



5% US electricity

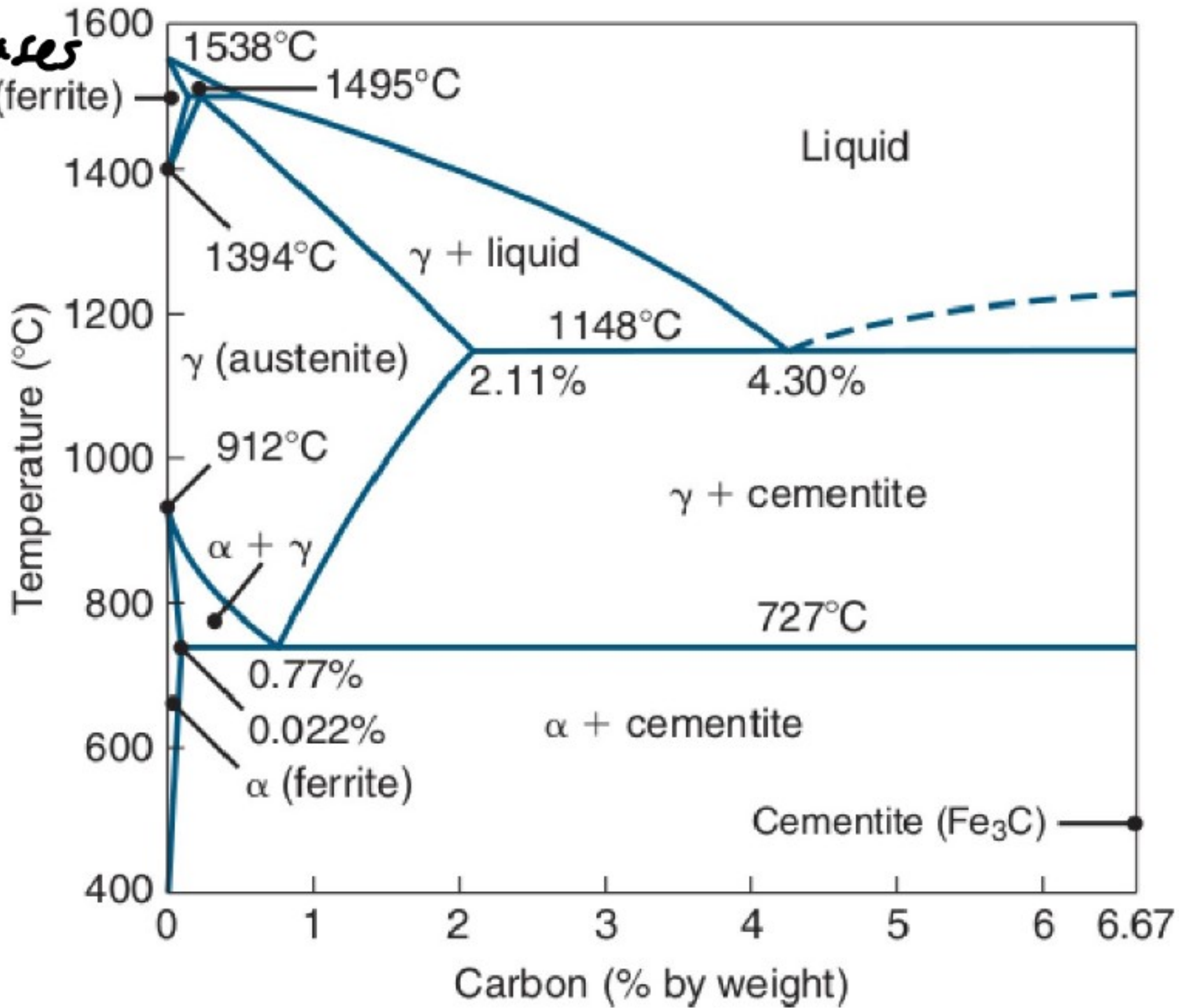
6V ~1 Mw
150000 A

Iron 5% of crust

Bauxite 8%

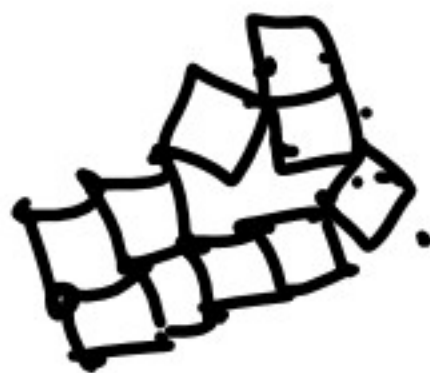
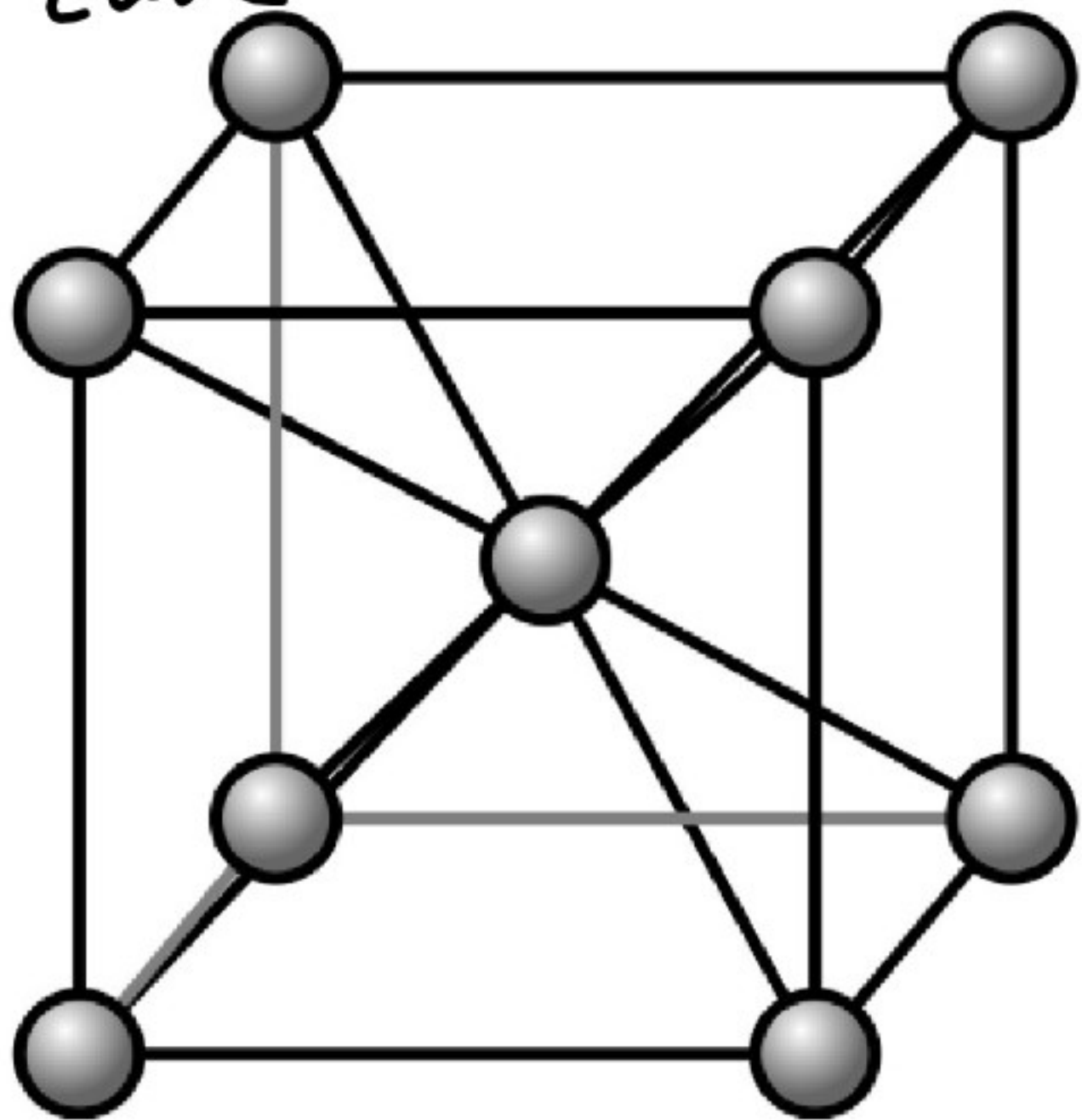
Iron

phases

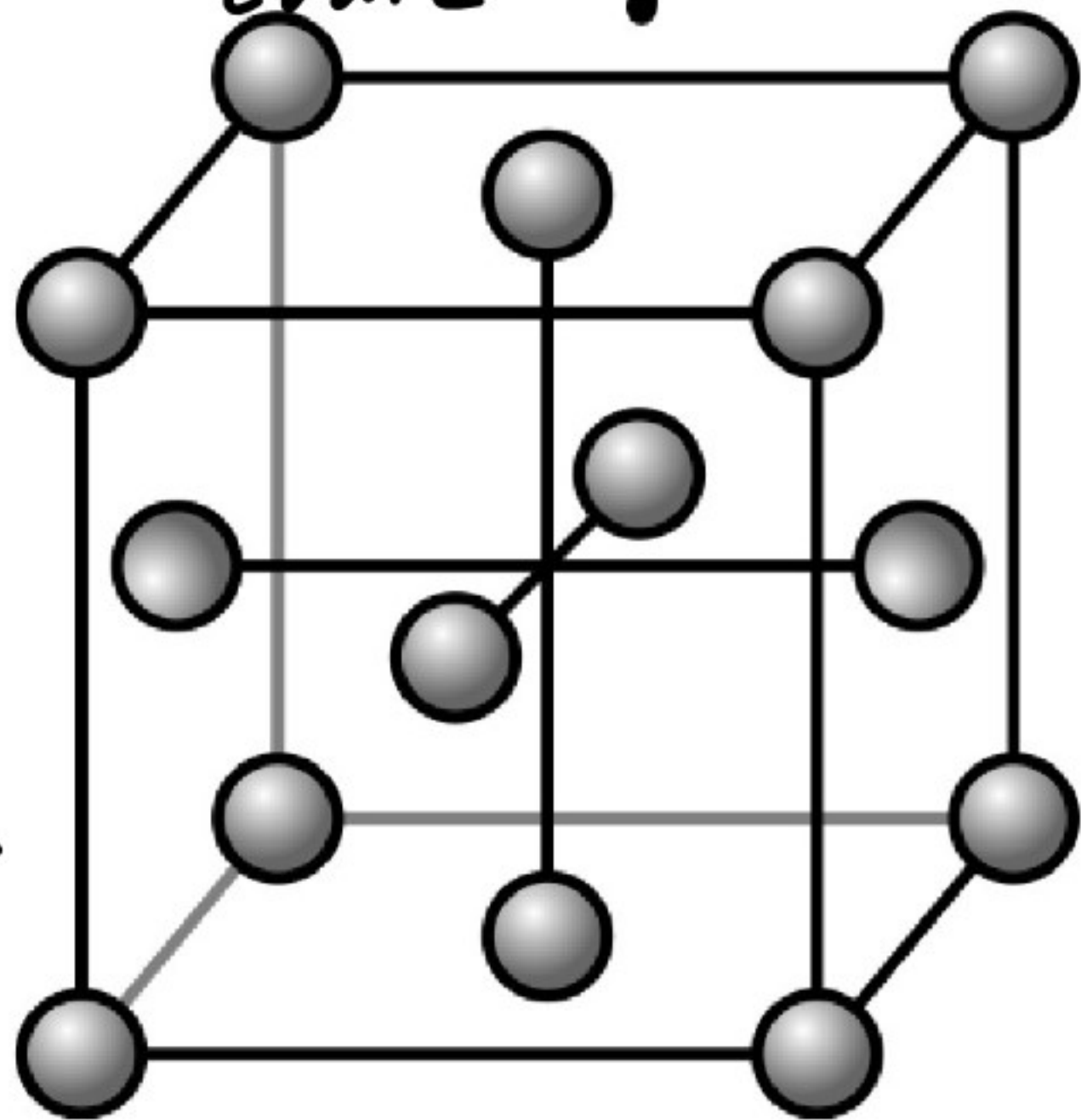


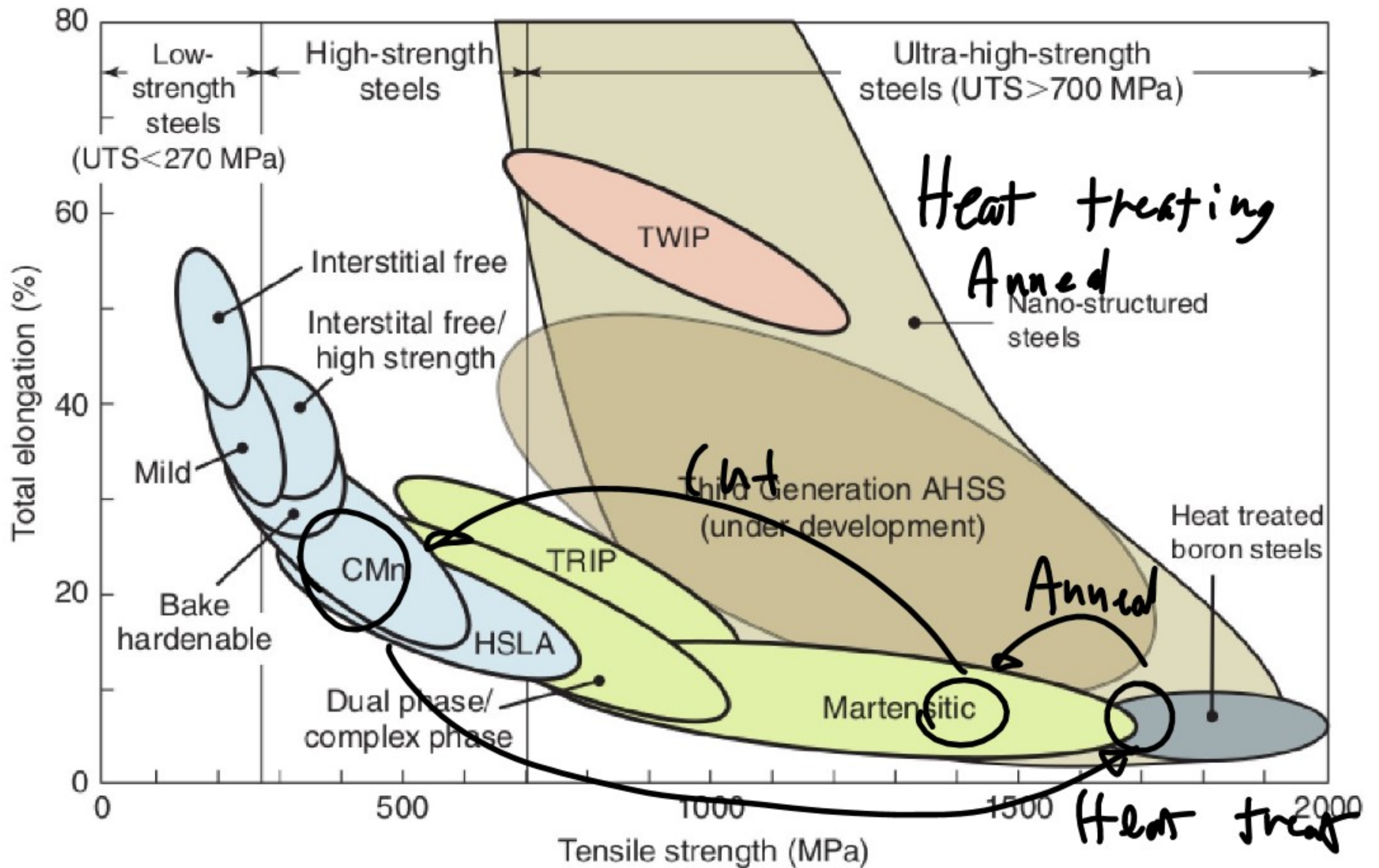
Water
Steam
Ice

Body centered α
cubic

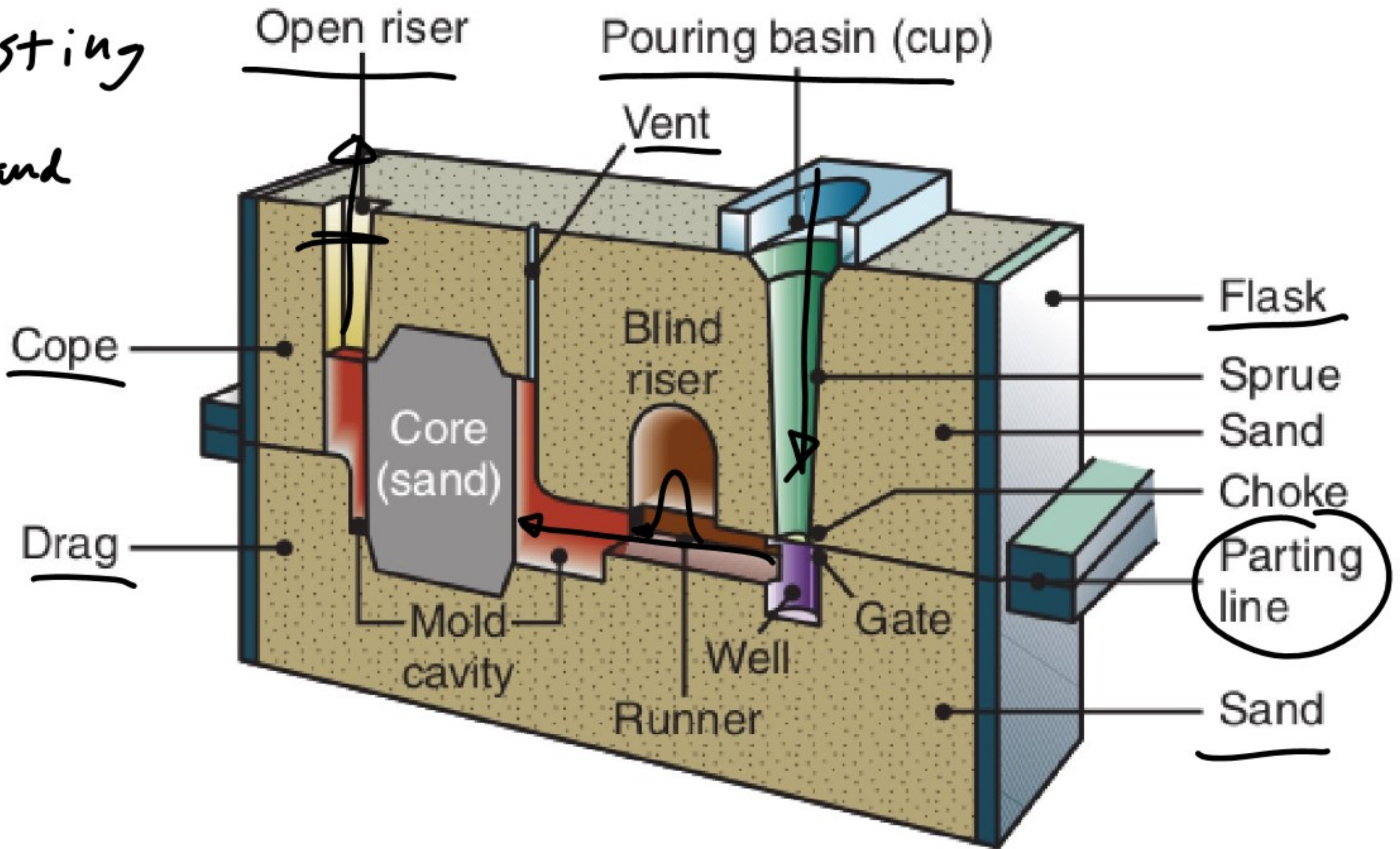


Face Centered
Cubic γ



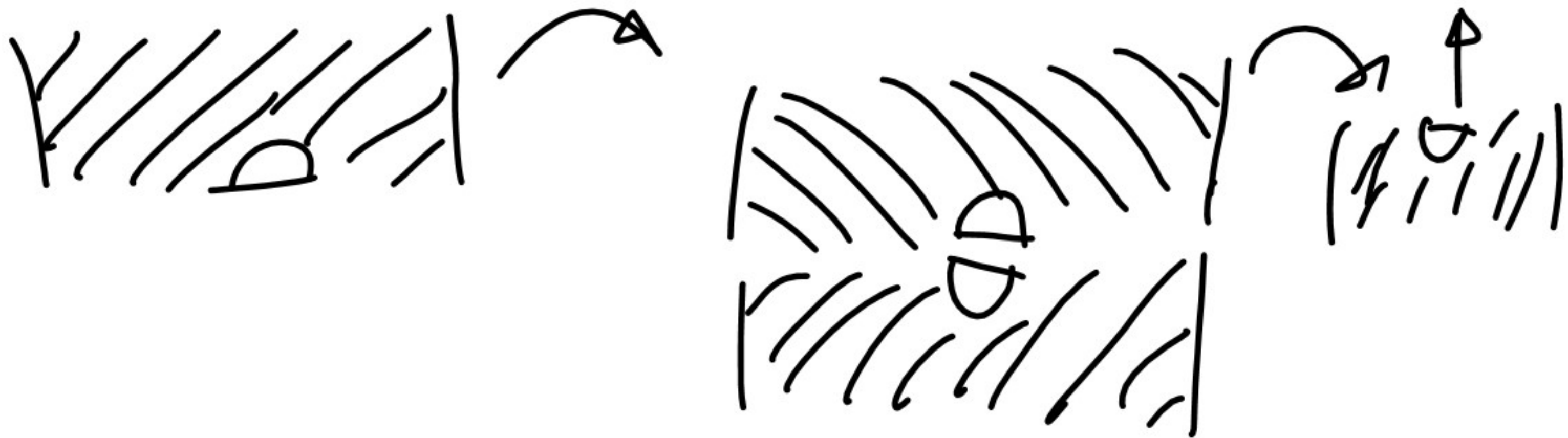


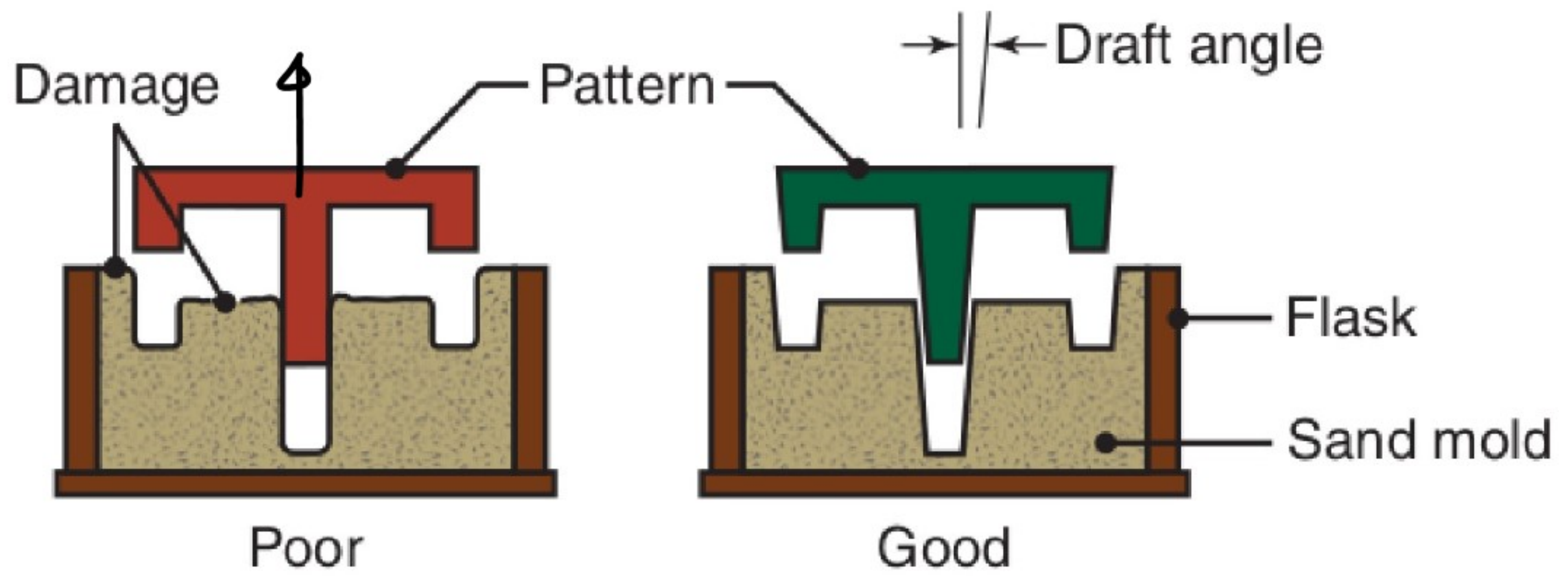
Casting
Sand

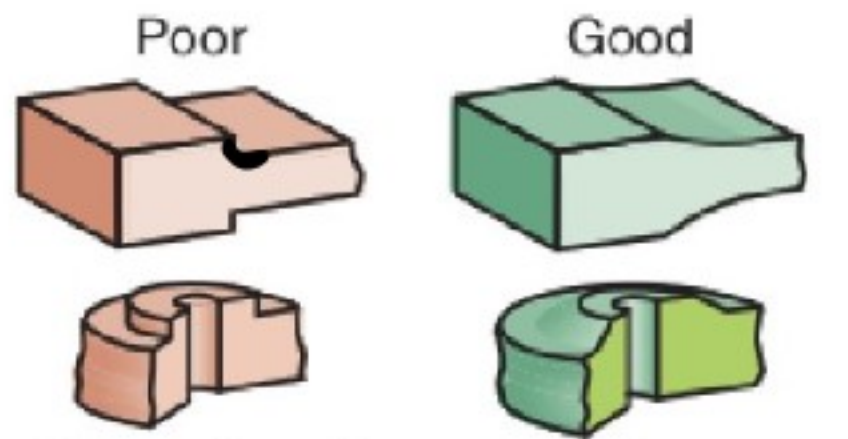




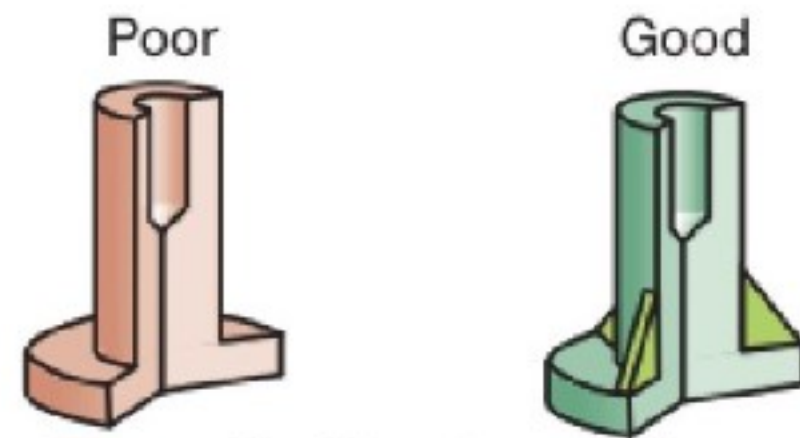




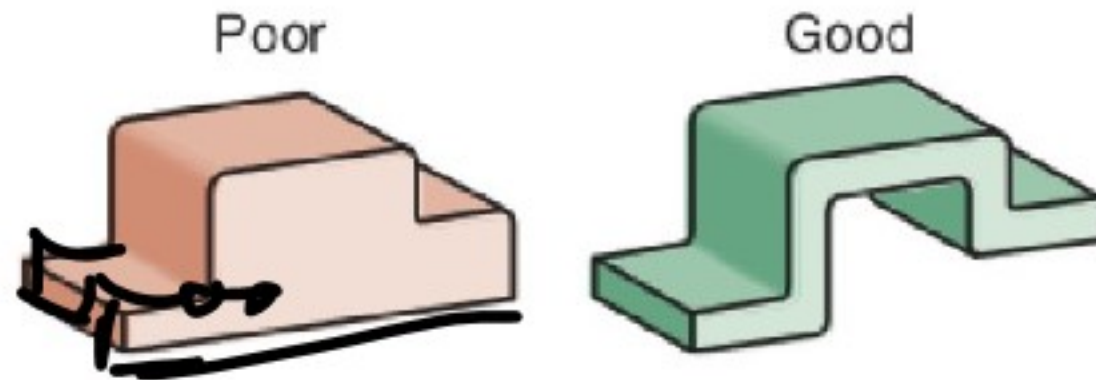




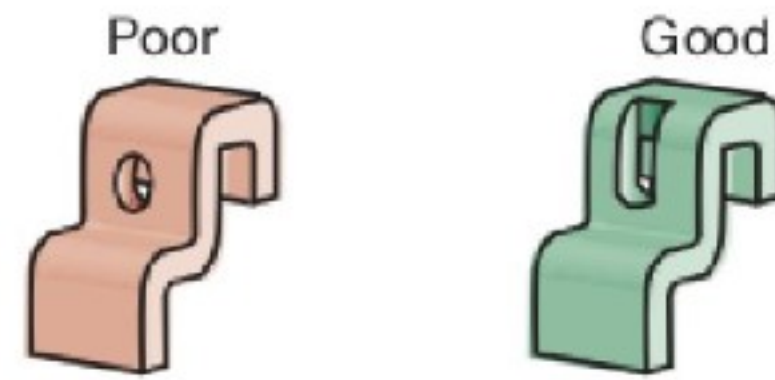
Use radii or fillets to avoid corners and provide uniform cross-section.



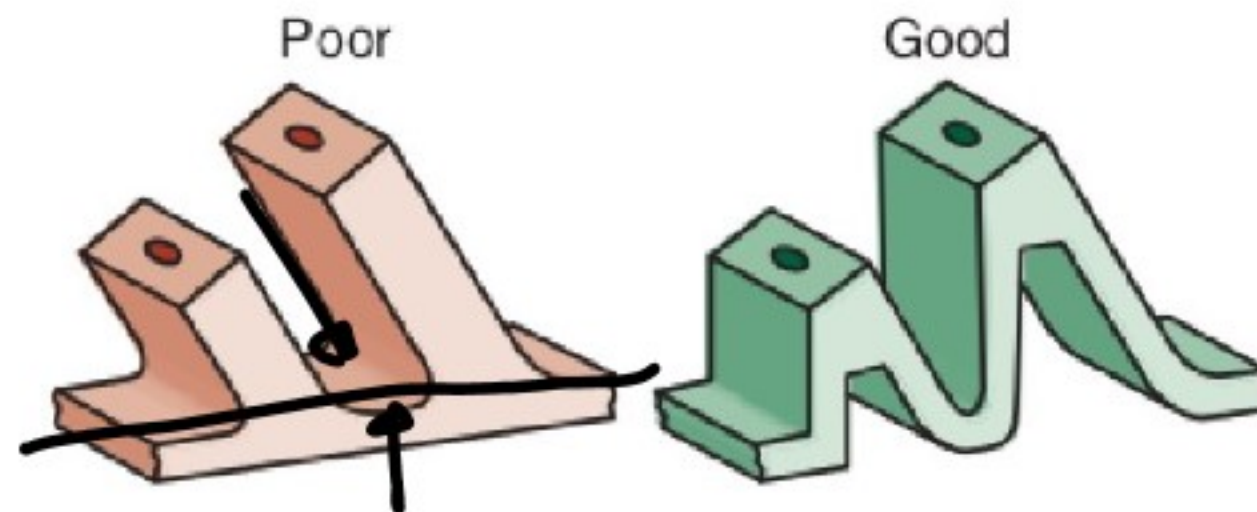
Ribs and/or fillets improve bosses.



Wall sections should be uniform.



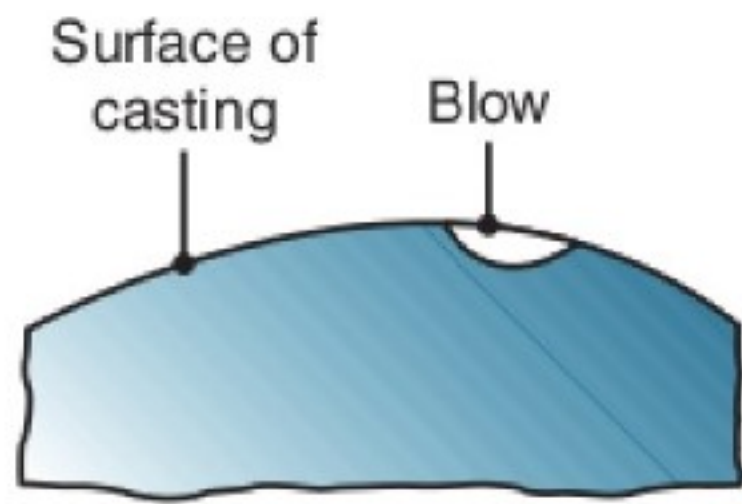
Side cores can be eliminated with this hole design.



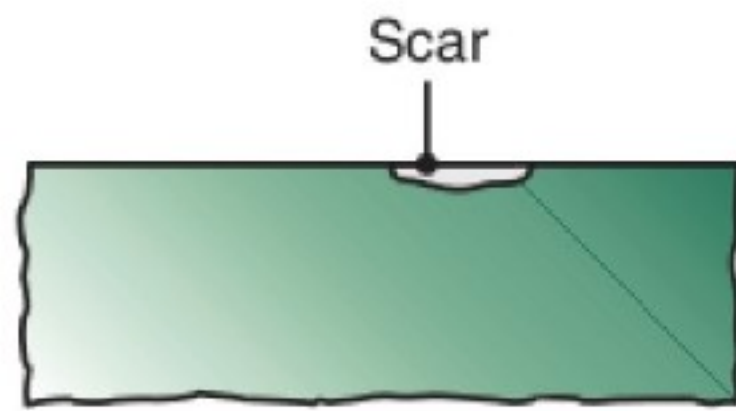
Sloping bosses can be designed for straight die parting to simplify die design.



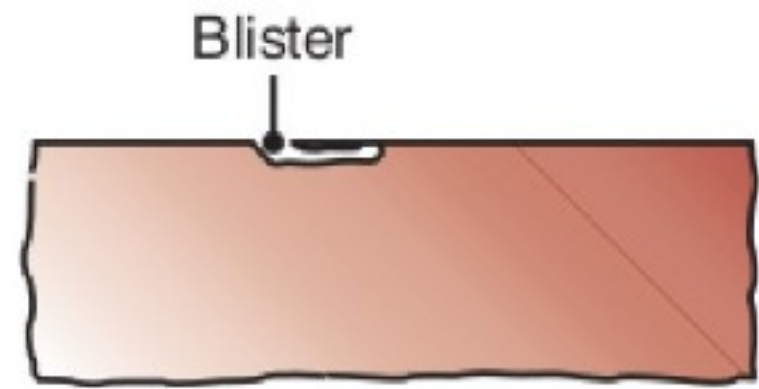
SOAR



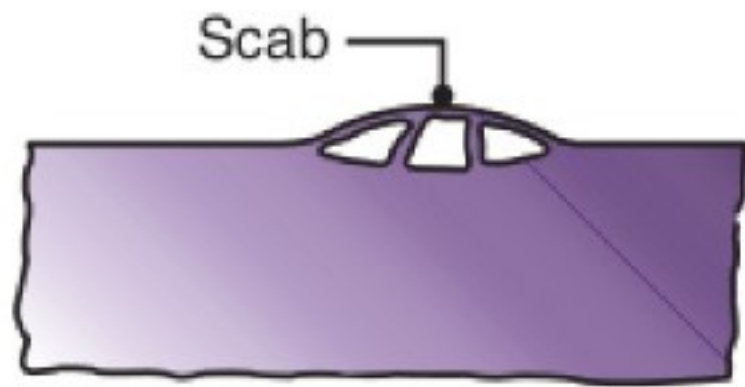
(a)



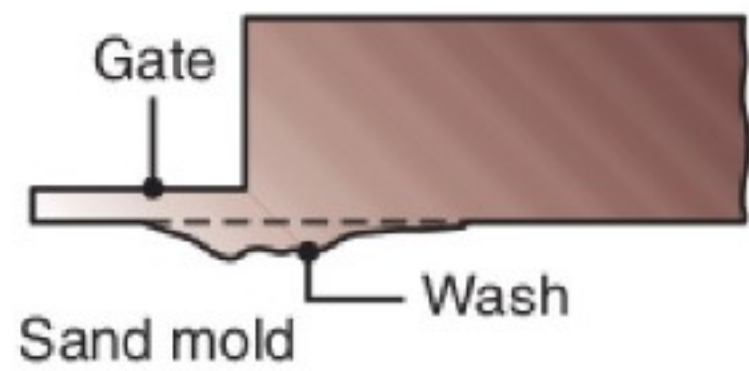
(b)



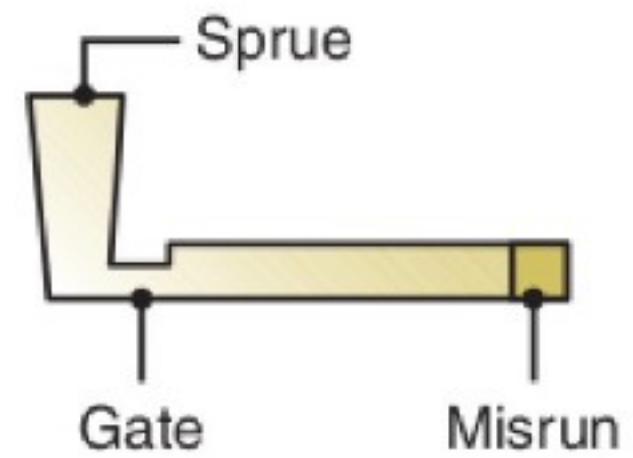
(c)



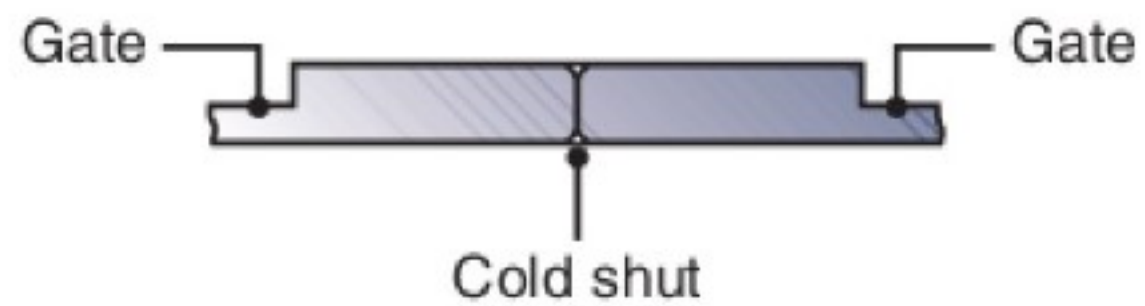
(d)



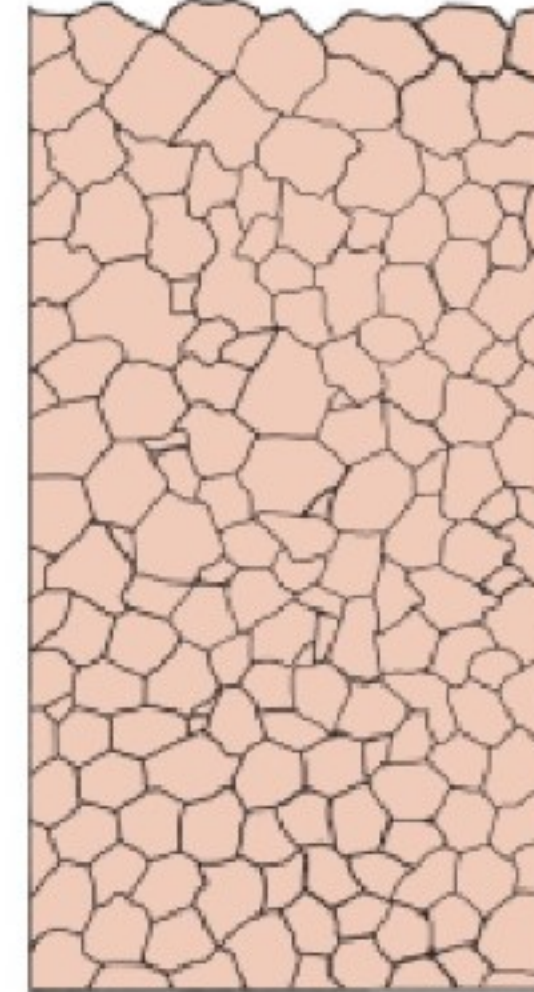
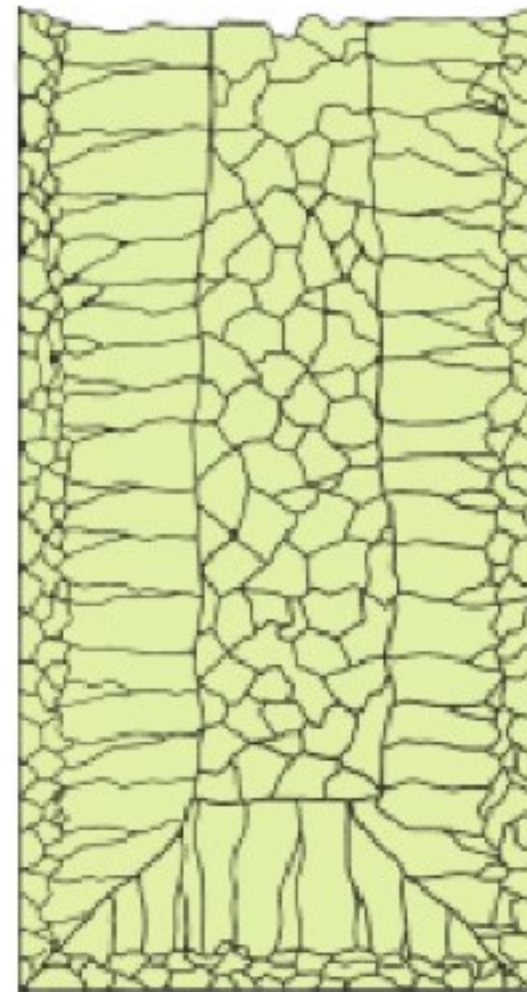
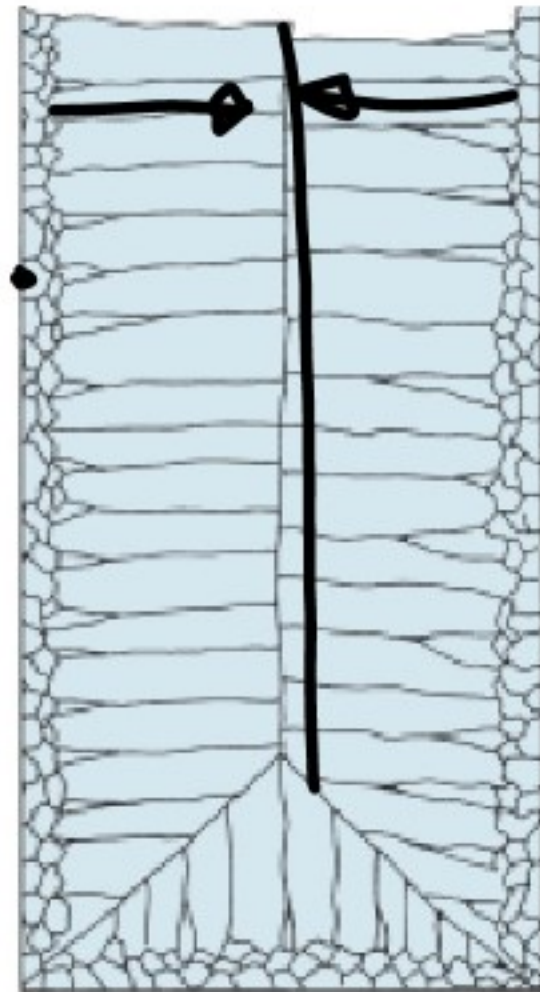
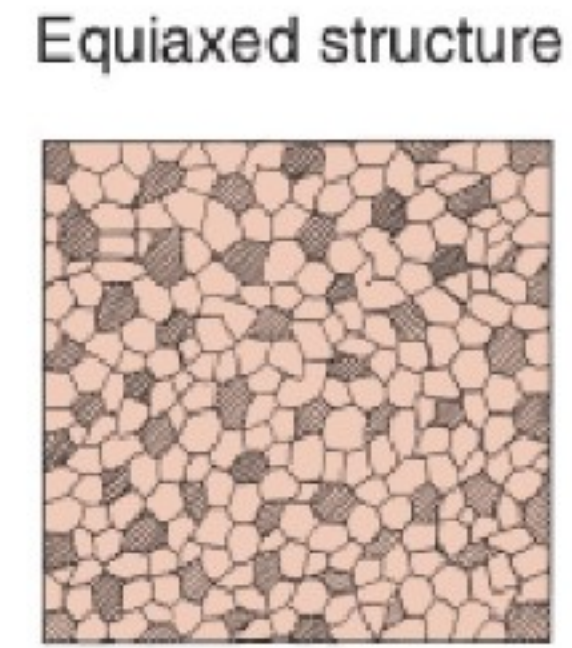
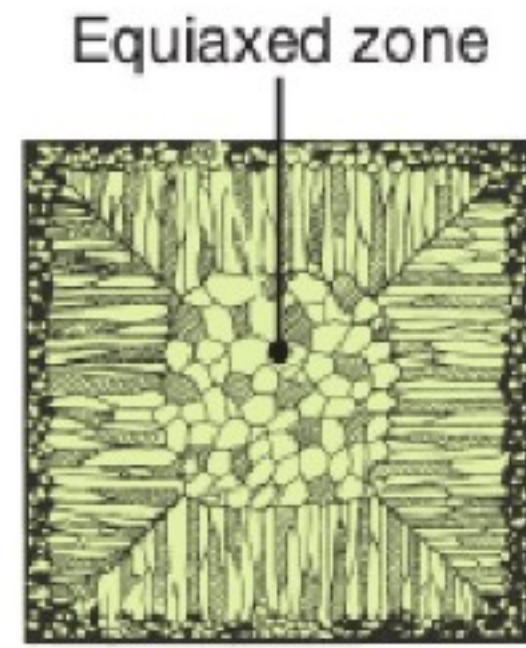
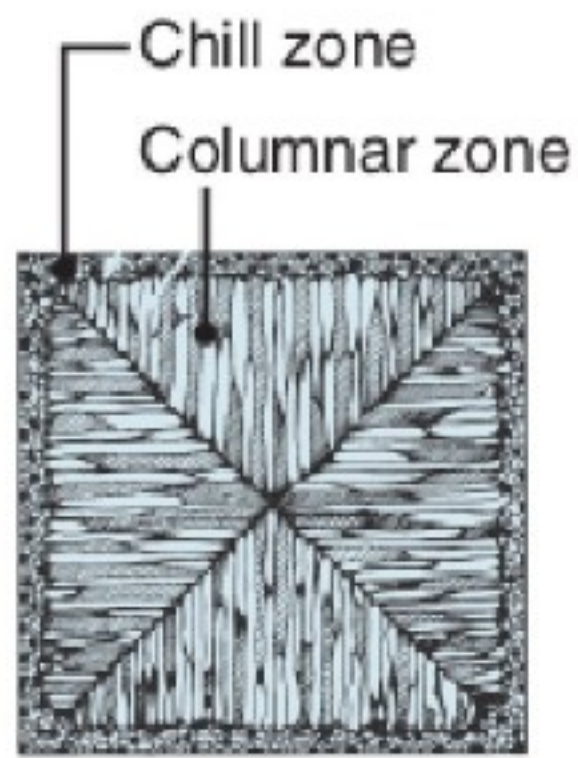
(e)



(f)

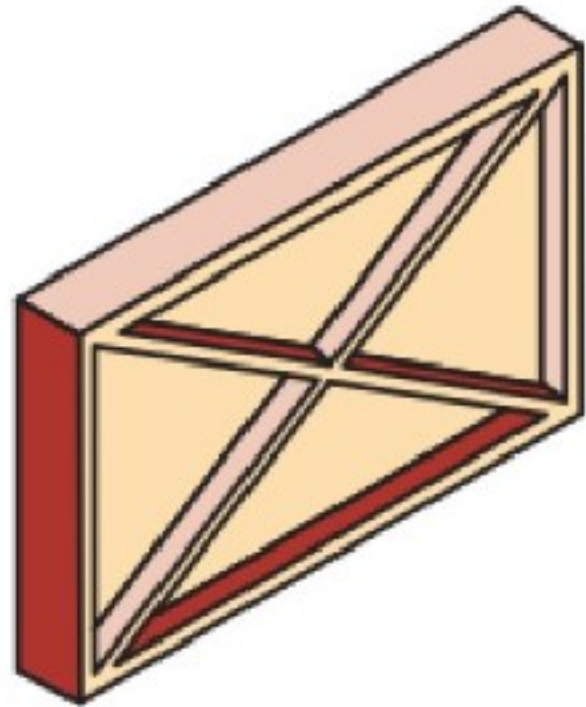


(g)



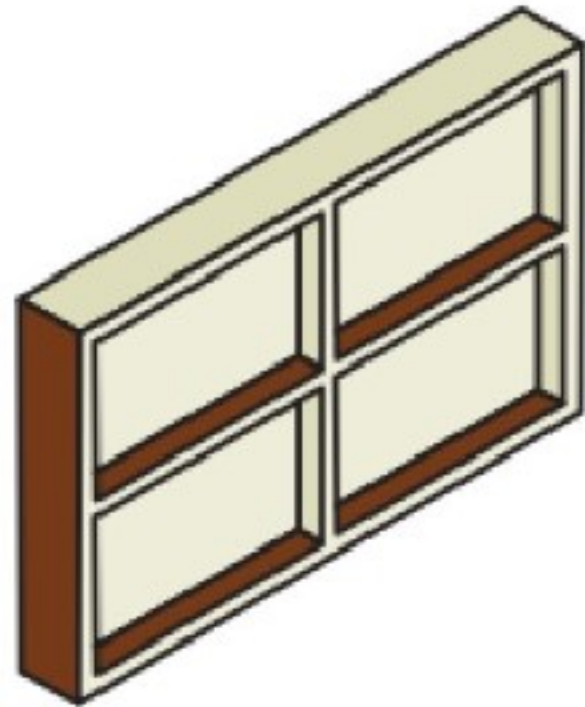
Metal	Shrinkage allowance (%)
Cast Irons	
Gray cast iron	0.83–1.3
White cast iron	2.1
Malleable cast iron	0.78–1.0
Aluminum alloys	1.3
Magnesium alloys	1.3
Copper alloys	
Yellow brass	1.3–1.6
Phosphor bronze	1.0–1.6
Aluminum bronze	2.1
High-manganese steel	2.6

Poor



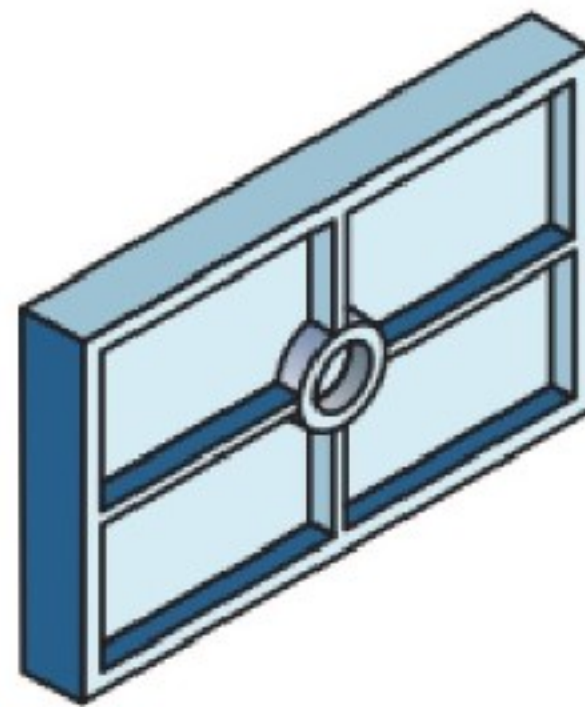
(a)

Poor



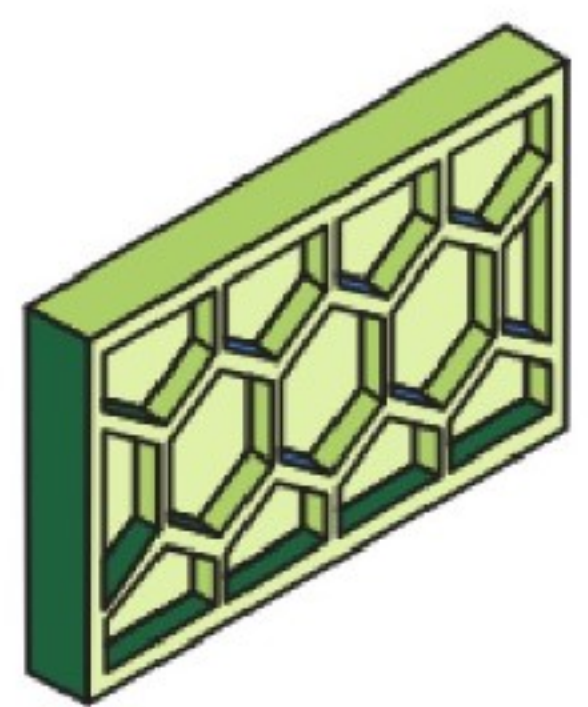
(b)

Good



(c)

Best



(d)