

Grey Iron Sand Casting Bracket for Truck Parts

Basic Information

- Place of Origin:
- Brand Name:
- Certification:
- Model Number:
- Minimum Order Quantity:
- Price:
- Packaging Details:
- Delivery Time:
- Payment Terms: T/T, L/C
- Supply Ability:

NC2831 ISO9001,CE,SGS

Mainland China

Can talk

30 days

Wooden Case

60,000 pcs monthly

- 2831
- 100 pcs



Product Specification

- Item Name:
- Application:
- Material:
- Process:
- Finish:
- Inspection:

Bracket **Truck Parts** Grey Iron Sand Casting Sandblasting 100% Test



More Images



Product Description

Grey Iron Sand Casting Bracket for Truck Parts

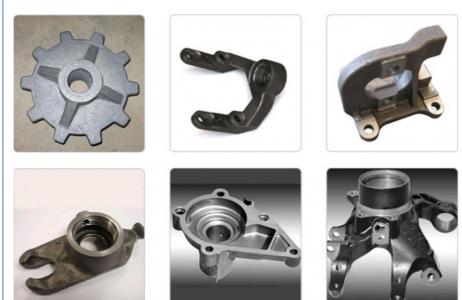
Product Details

Product Name	Grey Iron Sand Casting Bracket for Truck Parts
Quality Assurance	ISO9001:2015 Certified
Material	Gray Iron, Ductile Iron
	Brass Alloy:3600/ 3602 / 2604 / H59 / H62 / etc.
	Stainless Steel Alloy:303 / 304 / 316 / 412 / etc.
	Steel Alloy:Carbon Steel / Die Steel / etc.
	Titanium Alloy: Grade 1/Grade 2/Grade 2 H/Grade 3/Grade 5/etc.
	We handle many other type of materials. Please contact us if your required material is not listed above.
Surface Treatment	Blacking,polishing,anodize,chrome plating,zinc plating,nickel plating,tinting
File Formats	Solid Works, Pro/Engineer, AutoCAD(DXF, DWG), PDF, TIF etc.
Machining Equipment	Machining Center / CNC Lathes / Grinding Machines / Milling Machines / Lathes / Stamping Machines/ Full Automatic Lathe /etc.

Production Process



Product Show



Quality Control





FAQ

1. How to prevent the formation of air holes in castings?

The effective methods to prevent bubbles are: reducing the gas content in the metal liquid, increasing the air permeability of sand mold, and adding an air riser at the top of the mold cavity.

2. How to avoid the situation of sticky sand?

The surface of the casting is adhered to a layer of sand which is difficult to remove. It not only affects the appearance of casting, but also increases the workload of casting cleaning and cutting, and even affects the life of the machine. The method to prevent the formation of sand is to add coal powder in molding sand, and to brush the surface of the cast mold with anti-sand paint.

3. How to identify shrinkage?

(1) Observe the surface shape of casting defects. If the surface is uneven, very rough, and dark gray, the hole with irregular shape is shrinkage cavity.

(2) If the location of the hole is at the final solidification thickening of the casting, or at the hot spot where the two walls intersect, and is located in the middle or upper part of the section, it is a shrinkage cavity.(3) The most concentrated hole defects on the thick and large section of steel castings are shrinkage or air shrinkage.

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4. How to prevent sand expansion?

In order to prevent sand expansion, the strength of sand mold and the rigidity of sand box should be increased, and the pressing force or fastening force when closing the box should be increased. In addition, the pouring temperature should be reduced to make the surface of molten metal crust earlier, so as to reduce the pressure of molten metal on the mold.

5. How to prevent sand inclusion?

Sand inclusion is a kind of groove and scar defect formed on the surface of castings, which is very easy to produce in wet mold casting of heavy plate castings. Avoiding large plane structure can effectively prevent sand inclusion.

6. How to identify the wrong type, wrong core and off-core?

(1) Dislocation is the defect that one part of the casting is staggered with another part at the parting surface, which is usually caused by inaccurate positioning of the mold.

(2) The core staggering is that the sand cores are staggered at the parting surface, which makes the inner cavity of the casting deform and the outer surface shape of the casting is correct.

(3) Core deviation is caused by improper change of sand core position, which results in casting shape and size inconsistent with the drawing.

