

# 東海

## Tokai

### Continuous Casting

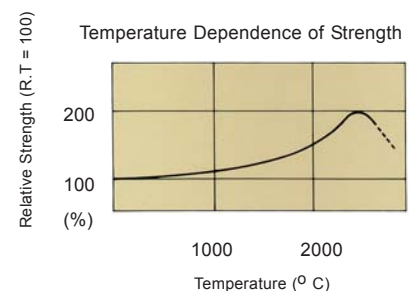
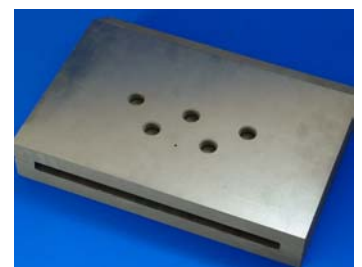
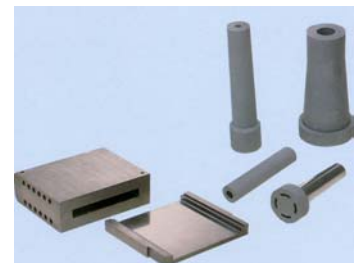
The continuous casting process converts ingots, and or scrap metal, by melting and casting into a “semi finished” section.

The process can be used for ferrous, non ferrous and precious metals, producing a cast section close to the finished product required. This means that further operations necessary to make the final shape are minimised.

The casting die incorporates a graphite lining that is essential to the process. The properties of graphite make it the ideal material for continuous casting dies because:

1. It is non-wetted by most metals
2. It's strength increases with increasing temperature
3. It's high thermal conductivity ensures good heat extraction away from the metal
4. It's possible to produce complex machined shapes with ease
5. It has a high resistance to thermal shock

Tokai Carbon has a wide range of graphites with specifications suitable for all continuously cast alloys.



## Typical Application Chart

<p><b><u>Copper Alloys</u></b>                      Bronzes – G330, G348                      Brasses – G347, G348, G468                      Nordic Gold – G348                      ETP Copper – G330                      Nickel Silver – G348, G468                      Copper Nickel – G348</p>	<p><b><u>Aluminium Alloys</u></b>                      Rolling Slab – G347                      Extrusion Billet – G347                      Forging Billet – G347</p>
<p><b><u>Ferrous Alloys</u></b>                      Grey Iron – G330                      SG Iron – G330</p>	<p><b><u>Precious Metals</u></b>                      Gold - G347                      Silver - G347                      Platinum – G347</p>

## Typical Properties for Continuous Casting

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)</i>	<i>Thermal Conductivity (W/mK)</i>	<i>Flexural Strength (Mpa)</i>	<i>Hardness (Shore)</i>
G330	1.79	104	39.2	56
G347	1.85	116	49	58
G348	1.92	128	63.7	68
G468	1.87	140	55	54.9

