# POTENTIAL CAUSES OF JEWELRY CASTING DEFECTS



#### **Porosity**

- Pattern is improperly sprued (sprues may be too thin, too long or not attached in the proper location; causing shrinkage porosity)
- Not enough metal reservoir to eliminate shrinkage porosity
- Metal contains gas
- Mold is too hot
- Too much moisture in the flux
- Metal insufficiently fluxed
- Too much flux added to metal
- Too much remelt being used (always use at least 50% new metal)
- Metal is overheated
- Incomplete pattern burnout

## Fins or Flash on Castings

- Flask was disturbed while investment was setting
- Base was removed too soon
- Flask was allowed to partially dry before dewaxing
- Incorrect dewaxing or a furnace malfunction
- Flask burned out and was allowed to cool below 500°F (260°C) before casting or reheating; or flask was allowed to cool between dewax and placement in preheated oven
- Flask was improperly handled or dropped
- Speed was set too high on centrifugal casting machine
- Patterns were placed on one plane (they should be staggered on the top row)
- Incorrect water/powder ratio was used
- Not enough investment was placed over the patterns
- Flask was placed too close to the heat source in the burnout oven
- Flasks were not held at a low burnout temperature long enough

#### Inclusion (Foreign Particles) in Castings

- Patterns were improperly sprued to the wax base or tree, or not filleted; causing investment to break at sharp corners during casting
- Flask was not sufficiently cured before placing into the burnout oven
- Improper dewaxing cycle was used
- Flask was not cleaned from prior cast
- Loose investment in sprue hole
- Molten metal contains excess flux or foreign oxides
- Crucible disintegrating or poorly fluxed
- Investment was not mixed properly or long enough
- Contaminants in the wax pattern
- Flask was not held at a low burnout temperature long enough
- Flask was placed too close to the heat source in the burnout oven

#### Rough Castings

- Poor pattern quality
- Flask was not sufficiently cured before placing into the burnout oven
- Flask was held in steam dewax too long
- Metal, flask, or both, were too hot



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# POTENTIAL CAUSES OF JEWELRY CASTING DEFECTS

### Rough Castings (continued)

- Patterns were improperly sprued
- Flask was placed too close to the heat source in the burnout oven
- Incorrect water/powder ratio

#### **Bubbles or Nodules on Casting**

- Vacuum pump is leaking air
- Vacuum pump has water in the oil
- Vacuum pump is low on oil
- Investment not mixed properly or long enough
- Vacuum extended past working time
- Slurry not sufficiently mixed

### Spalling (An Area of the Mold Wall Flakes into the Cavity)

- Flask was placed into a furnace at low temperature (below 300°F [150°C]) for an extended period
- Flask was placed too close to the heat source in the burnout oven
- Sharp corners in sprue system are struck by metal at high centrifugal velocities
- Improper burnout cycle was used

## Non-Fill or Incomplete Castings

- Metal was too cold when cast
- Mold was too cold when cast
- The burnout was not complete
- Pattern was improperly sprued, creating turbulence when casting in a centrifugal casting machine
- Insufficient gating/sprue system
- Centrifugal casting machine had too high revolution per minute
- Insufficient metal by weight

## Growth-Like Rough Casting That Resists Removal in Pickling Solution

- Burnout temperature was too high
- Mold temperature was too high when casting
- Metal temperature was too high when casting

#### Shiny Castings

Carbon residue was left in the mold, creating a reducing condition on the mold surface

#### Watermarks

- Incorrect water/powder ratio
- Undermixed investment



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