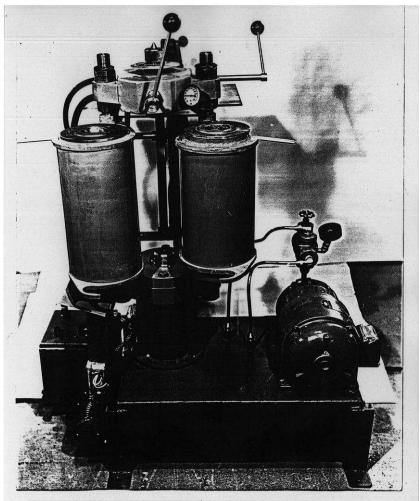
ICI 59<sup>th</sup> Technical Conference & Expo Nashville, TN 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> October 2012

> Bruce Phipps President MPI Incorporated

#### Where we came from



- Trip down Memory Lane
- 40 years ago controls were minimal

PASTE "CYLINDER" WAX INJECTOR

## Where are we going

- Today with Digital Controls we can have the opportunity to see what is happening with:
  - Wax Temperature
  - Wax Flow
  - Wax Pressure
- Hold tighter tolerances

### Some things never change

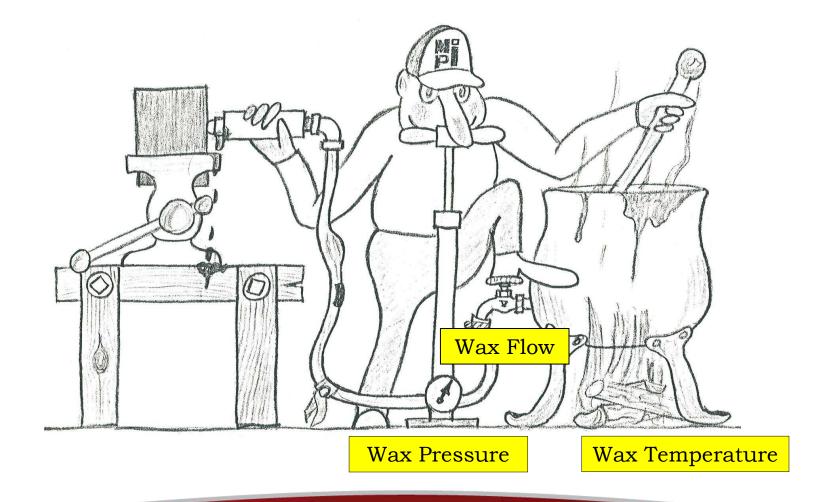
"No matter how sophisticated the instrumentation, the application of that instrumentation and how it is used to control the process is the real challenge."

### **Key Input Variables**

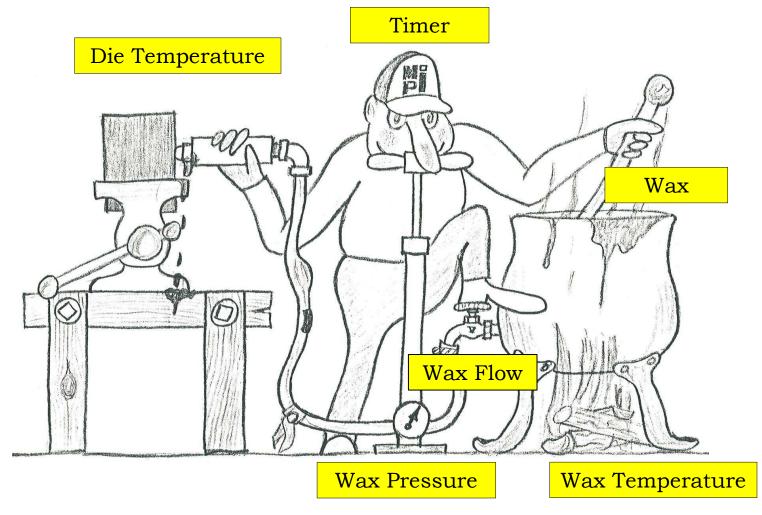
Key Input Variables:

- Temperature
- Flow
- Pressure
- Time
- Wax

#### **Key Input Variables**



#### **Key Input Variables**



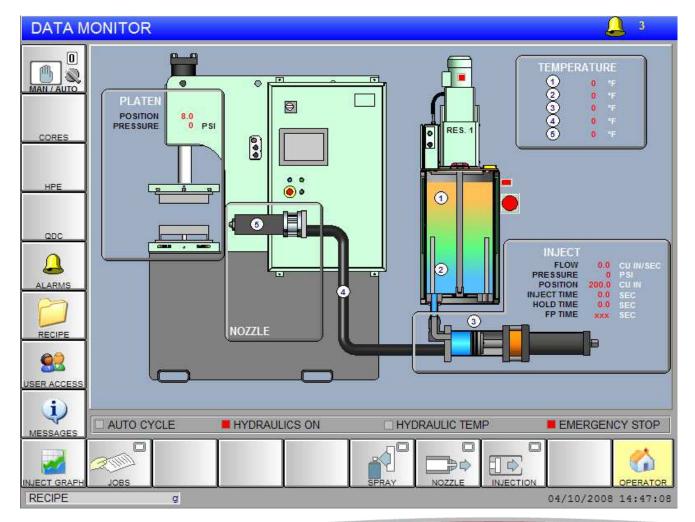
Digital Technology allows us to accurately control wax:

- Temperature
- Flow
- Pressure
- Time
- Wax

## **The Process of Wax Injection**

- The goal of wax injection is to replace 100% of the air in the die with wax
- If you achieve this goal you will get a perfect wax pattern
- To be successful you need control

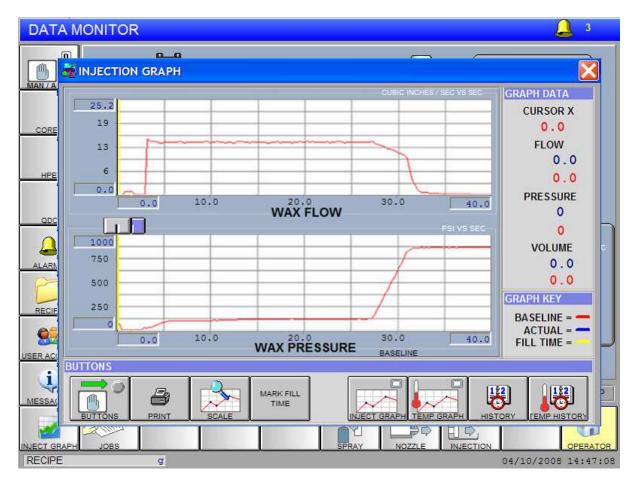
#### **The Process of Wax Injection**



Digital technology provides the control

• Wax Temperature Control

- Wax Temperature Control
- Wax Flow and Pressure Control



- Wax Temperature Control
- Wax Flow and Pressure Control
- Die Temperature Control

- Wax Temperature Control
- Wax Flow and Pressure Control
- Die Temperature Control
- Injection Time

Digital Technology allows for:

• Store recipes

- Store recipes
- Control and analysis of Key Input Variables

- Store recipes
- Control and analysis of Key Input Variables
- Repeatable setups

- Store recipes
- Control and analysis of Key Input Variables
- Repeatable setups
- Control who can make process changes

- Store recipes
- Control and analysis of Key Input Variables
- Repeatable setups
- Control who can make process changes
- Vary the flow and pressure during an injection cycle

## Why Not Perfect Patterns?

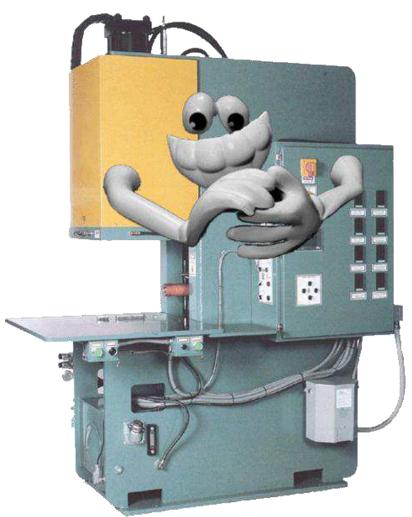
The controls have the ability to give you a perfect pattern each time.

- Why aren't foundries producing perfect patterns all the time?
- Why do we still have pattern defects?

### **Why Not Perfect Patterns?**

No matter how sophisticated the instrumentation is, the application of that instrumentation and how it is used to control the process is the real challenge.

#### **Why Not Perfect Patterns?**



How do you know that your machine is doing what it is supposed to do?



How do you compare one manufacturer's machine to another?



Pressure readout at the nozzle



#### MPI's 20-20 Process Vision

#### Through the use of digital data collection devices

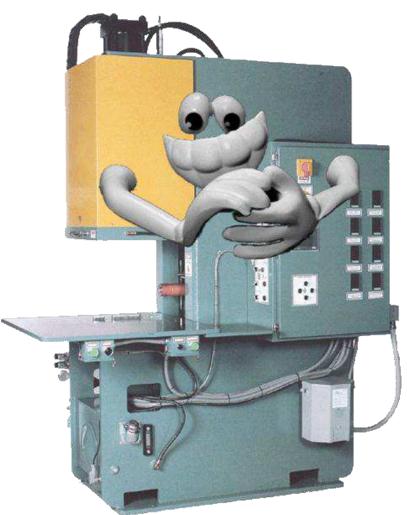




Data collection Device

Wax temperature sensing Wax pressure sensing

Wax Flow sensing



Eliminate your machines personality

Achieve repeatability for all your machines

#### Example #1

A large foundry benefited from the use of a data collection device

- Collected Data from all machines
- Saw variations between machines
- Saw variations within the machines

#### Example #1

Compared data with a newer Digitally controlled machine

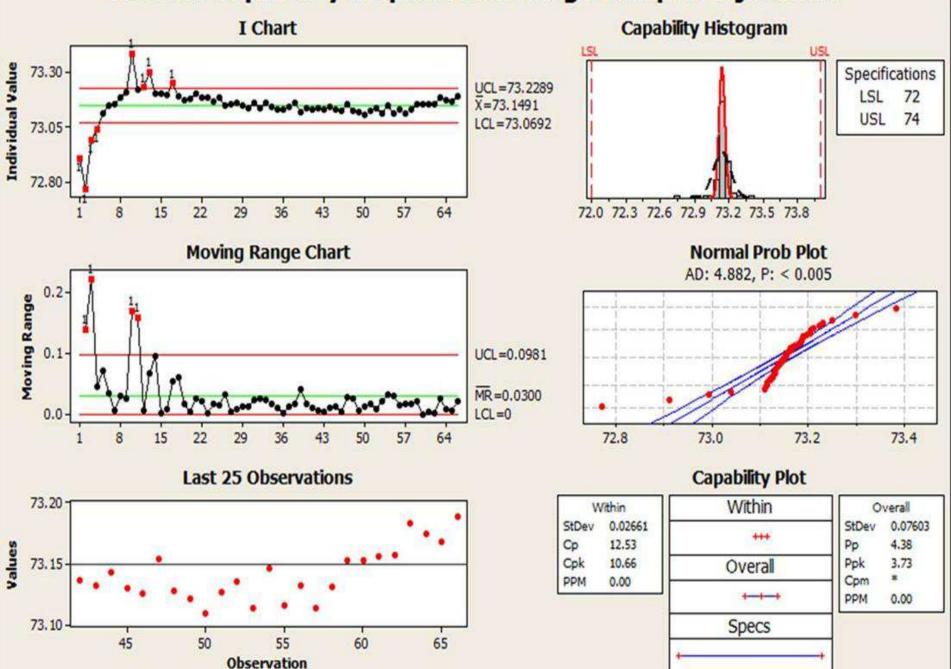


#### Example #1

In the above example, one of the data points being collected was the wax temperature.

- Used data collected to analyze, through Statistical Process Control, wax temperature variation at the nozzle
- Data was gathered every 0.1 second
- See illustration 2

#### Process Capability Sixpack of Average Temp of injections



#### Example #2

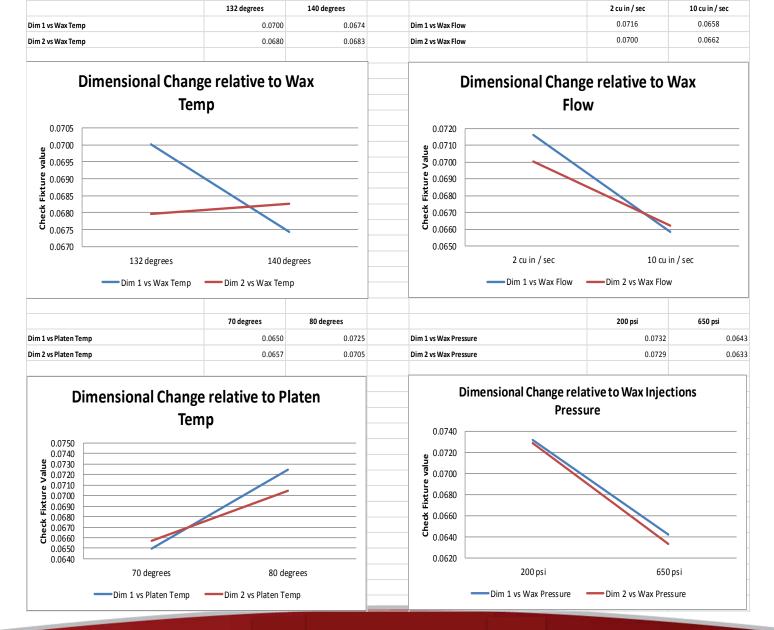
- It is difficult to predict the outcome of an injection recipe
- Start with a similar recipe of a know part
- What happens if your part has dimensional variation from specification?

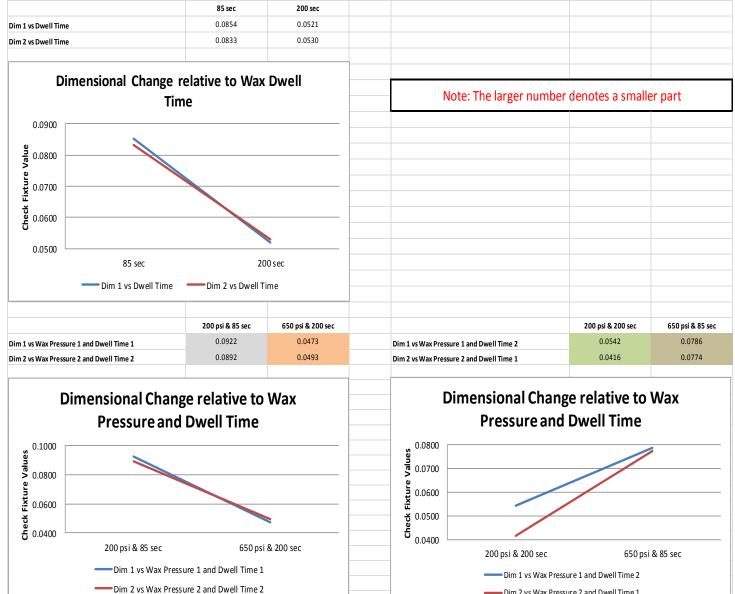
#### Example #2

Using Data to drive your injection recipe

- Create a 2k full factorial Design of Experiment (DOE)
- One of our customers conducted such and experiment

						Dim 1		Dim 2	
					1. Dwell Time	0.1017	0.0941	0.0791	0.0856
				1. Wax Flow					
					2. Dwell Time	0.0508	0.0598	0.0570	0.0531
			1. Wax Pressure						
					1. Dwell Time	0.0921	0.0720	0.0920	0.0817
				2. Wax Flow					
					2. Dwell Time	0.0435	0.0489	0.0641	0.0650
		1. Wax Temp							
					1. Dwell Time	0.0804	0.0865	0.0764	0.0858
				1. Wax Flow					
					2. Dwell Time	0.0656	0.0459	0.0525	0.0485
			2. Wax Pressure						
					1. Dwell Time	0.0708	0.0788	0.0835	0.0655
				2. Wax Flow					
					2. Dwell Time	0.0425	0.0412	0.0400	0.0431
	1. Platen Temperature								
					1. Dwell Time	0.0914	0.0709	0.0884	0.0877
				1. Wax Flow					
					2. Dwell Time	0.0470	0.0510	0.0609	0.0535
			1. Wax Pressure						
					1. Dwell Time	0.0873	0.0863	0.0900	0.0803
				2. Wax Flow		0.0070	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
					2. Dwell Time	0.0470	0.0521	0.0512	0.0510
		2. Wax Temp				0.0170	0.0021	0.0012	0.0010
					1. Dwell Time	0.0820	0.0805	0.0751	0.0707
				1. Wax Flow		0.0020	0.0005	0.0701	0.0707
					2. Dwell Time	0.0402	0.0480	0.0559	0.0488
			2. Wax Pressure			0.0402	0.0400	0.0555	0.0400
					1. Dwell Time	0.0489	0.0790	0.0500	0.0805
				2. Wax Flow		0.0-09	0.0750	0.0500	0.0005
				2. WUATTOW	2. Dwell Time	0.0511	0.0425	0.0410	0.0457
Wax Parameter DOE	l				2. Dweir mile	0.0511	0.0423	0.0410	0.0457
wax Parameter DUE									





Dim 2 vs Wax Pressure 2 and Dwell Time 1

Having your personnel adapt to the new digital technology of the wax room is key to success.

- Need to be trained on it's operation
- Understand the differences between old and new
- The operator may be reluctant to change

It is not uncommon to find a new digitally controlled machine setup incorrectly:

**Example #1:** Temperature variations in the machine due to improper setup, especially in the injection nozzle

It is not uncommon to find a new digitally controlled machine setup incorrectly:

**Example #1:** Temperature variations in the machine due to improper setup

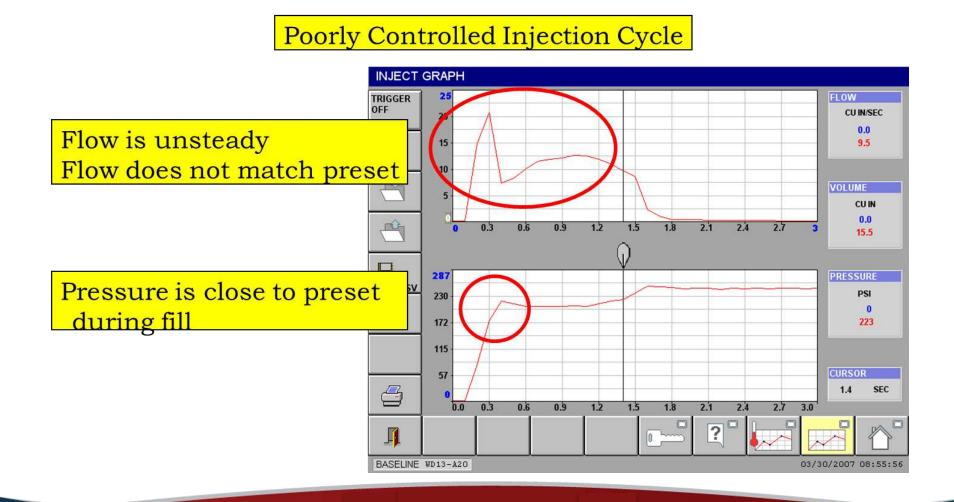
**Example #2:** Machine designed to run paste wax but is used as a liquid machine

It is not uncommon to find a new digitally controlled machine setup incorrectly:

**Example #1:** Temperature variations in the machine due to improper setup

**Example #2:** Machine designed to run paste wax but is used as a liquid machine

**Example #3:** Wax flow control being controlled with wax pressure and not understanding why



#### **Robotic Integration in the wax room:**

Robots have become a reality in the wax room

#### **Robotic Integration in the wax room:**

Robots have become a reality in the wax room

• Automated wax injection cell using a 6 axis robot

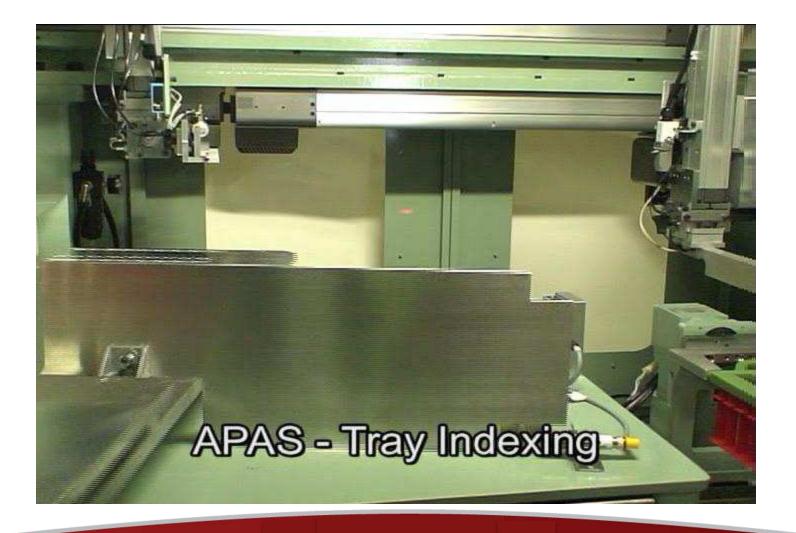
### **Automated Injection: 6 Axis Robot**



#### **Robotic Integration in the wax room:**

Robots have become a reality in the wax room

- Automated wax injection cell using a 6 axis robot
- Automated pattern assembly, multiple patterns per runner bar



#### **Robotic Integration in the wax room:**

Robots have become a reality in the wax room

- Automated wax injection cell using a 6 axis robot
- Automated pattern assembly, multiple patterns per runner bar
- Automated pattern assembly using two 6 axis robots for single crystal assemblies

### **Automated Assembly: Two 6 Axis Robots**

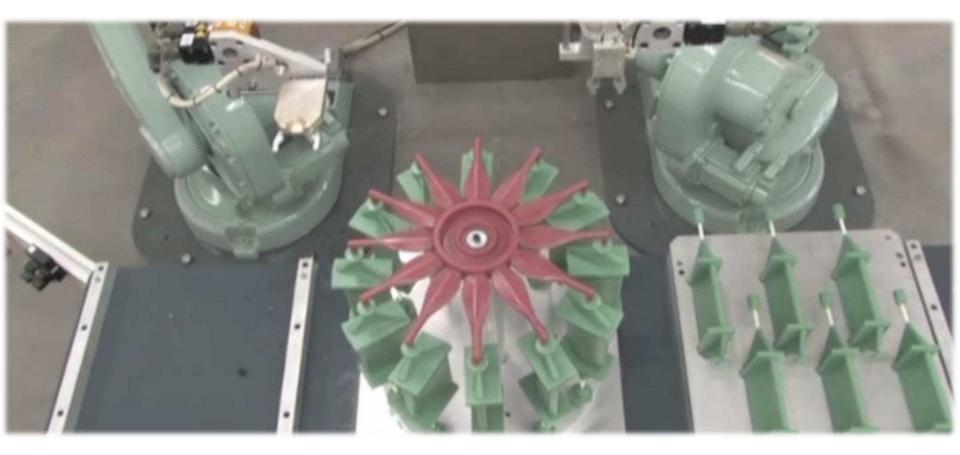


Single Crystal Turbine Blade Assembly

## **Automated Assembly: Two 6 Axis Robots**



### **Automated Assembly: Two 6 Axis Robots**



## **Digital Technology in the Wax Room**

- Digital technology is awesome
- Yes it can be frustrating
- Gains out way the setbacks
- Robotic integration in the wax room

## **Digital Technology in the Wax Room**

Embracing digital technology through proper education will achieve long term gains in:

- Productivity
- Accuracy
- Casting Yields
- Bottom Line

### **Digital Technology in the Wax Room**

# **Thank You**