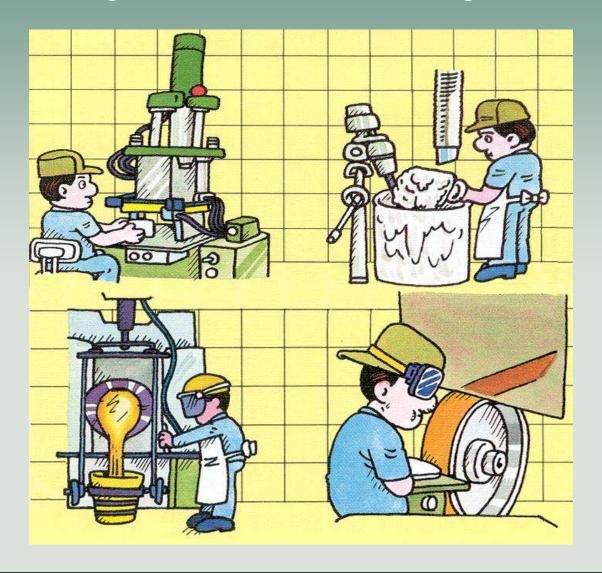
Investment Casting Institute Technical Conference & Expo Milwaukee Oct. 22-25









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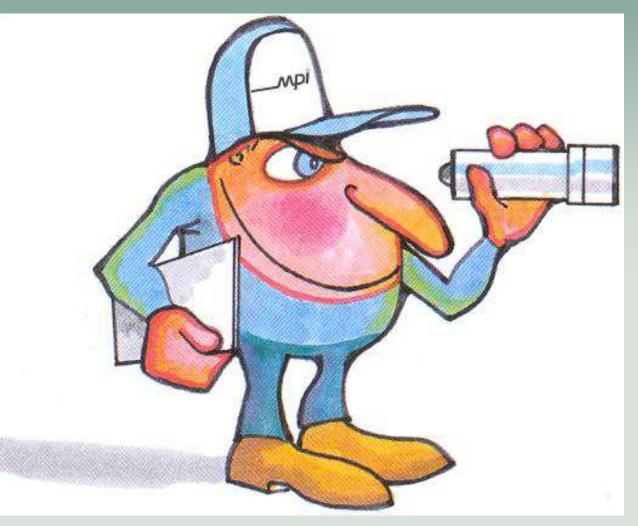
This is a common thread in any business. Unless you adjust to the market your business will not survive. Now many of the foundries here today have done a fantastic job competing in the world market. You are supplying castings with added value by performing secondary operations such as machining, painting, and assembly.



To remain competitive you continually ask yourself, what else can I do to stay ahead?







Where else in my process can I make improvements that will result in gains to my bottom line?



Today I want to talk to you about how you can increase your profitability with your existing process. First let me tell you a little bit about MPI and how we developed what I will present.



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MPI has been a part of the investment casting industry for 34 years, we have focused entirely on wax preparation and wax injection equipment. This long-term commitment to a narrow niche of the investment casting process has enabled us to become the acknowledged expert in the wax room.





Six years ago, we began developing the MPI Automated Pattern Assembly System, APAS.





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As of today we have installed six operating systems in four major sectors of the industry:





Fire Arms



Aerospace





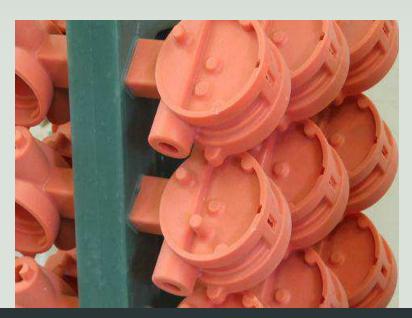


Golf





Commercial







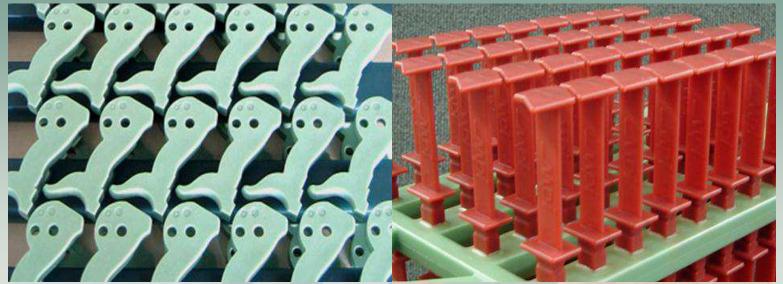


Our customers purchased the systems mainly based on labor savings but have been pleasantly surprised by additional savings they did not anticipate.









They are finding that they are increasing the number of castings shipped without increasing the number of assemblies going into the shell room.





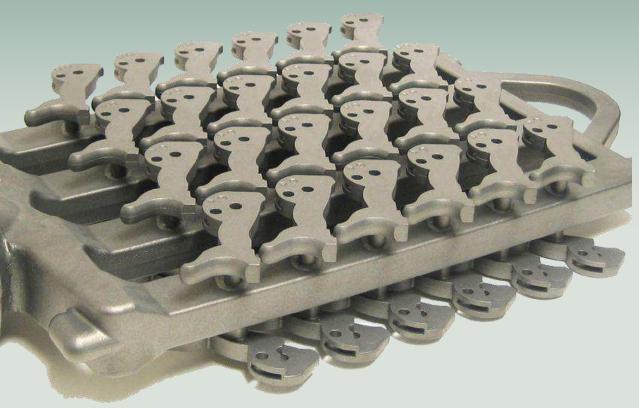




The unanticipated down stream savings are contributing to a better bottom line.

The reason for the downstream savings is that every assembly is being produced as a single perfect casting.





That's right; every assembly is being produced as a single perfect casting. Think about it. An entire assembly that is a perfect casting, not just castings on a runner.





Each assembly is identical to the next.

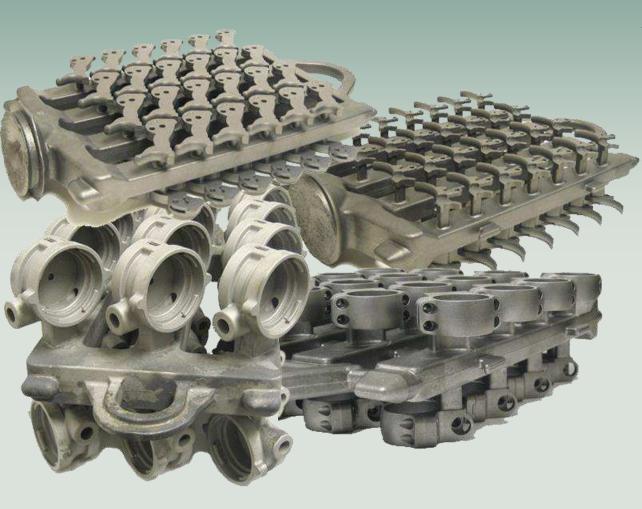
Because there are no variations in the wax assembly there are fewer variations in the downstream foundry process.





Each and every time the
Automated Pattern Assembly
System is installed, it results in
casting yields that far exceed the
company's prior results.





What our APAS customers have recognized and proven, is that consistency at the front end creates higher casting yields and therefore a better bottom line.





Working together, our customers and MPI have learned a lot about the impact of each element in the assembly process. The experience has been quite rewarding.





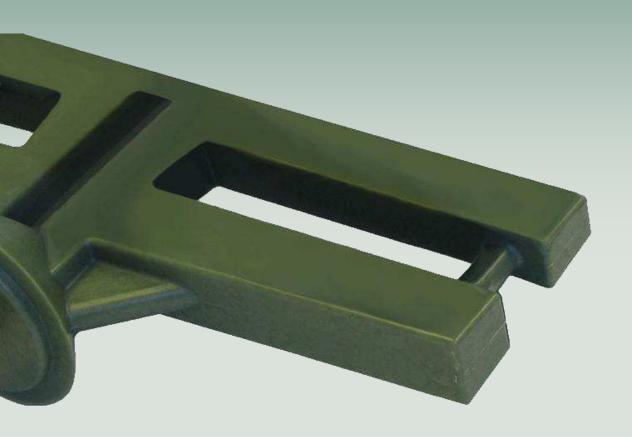
Automating the pattern assembly process has forced us to carefully evaluate the impact of each element of the assembly.



The quality of the wax pattern,



the quality of the wax runner,





and the quality of their weld have an impact on the final result.



Automating the assembly process has shown that the TOTAL is greater than the sum of the parts.

Quality Wax Patterns + Quality Runners + Quality Welds = Perfect Assemblies. And a Perfect Assembly equals MORE and BETTER CASTINGS and a BETTER BOTTOM LINE.



We all know that a quality wax pattern is required to make a quality casting, but is it hard to quantify the definition of pattern quality.





You all make judgments each and every day as to what your foundry process can and cannot produce. You know which features you can cast in and which features must be machined. You all know what your process is capable of producing and you quote accordingly.







Now ask yourself:





Now ask yourself:

What if I could cast a part to a tighter finished tolerance?



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The fact is you can cast to a tighter tolerance and you can eliminate secondary operations, and in order to remain competitive in the world market you must.

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What if I could eliminate some of the secondary operations?

The fact is you can cast to a tighter tolerance and you can eliminate secondary operations, and in order to remain competitive in the world market you must.

This is not an option!



As I said, the experience in automating pattern assembly has been rewarding.





As I said, the experience in automating pattern assembly has been rewarding.

But it was also a lot of fun, and extremely beneficial to our customers.



To gain the maximum benefits of automating the pattern assembly process requires patterns of consistent quality. To produce patterns of consistent quality, regardless of what injector is used, led MPI to develop the technology to control the process of producing wax patterns from any injector.

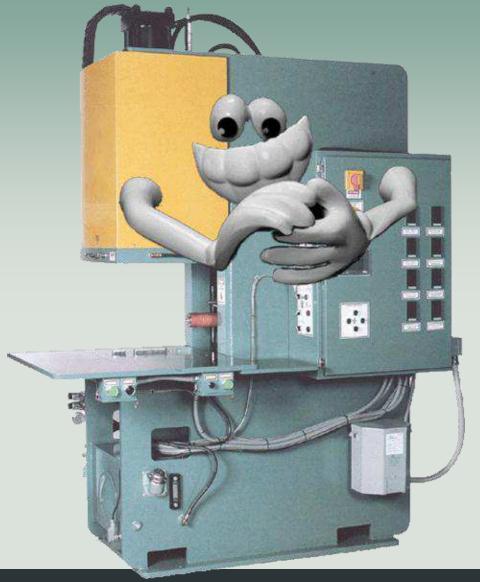


To gain the maximum benefits of automating the pattern assembly process requires patterns of consistent quality. To produce patterns of consistent quality, regardless of what injector is used, led MPI to develop the technology to control the process of producing wax patterns from any injector.

Note that I said any wax injector. Now let's get into some specifics.



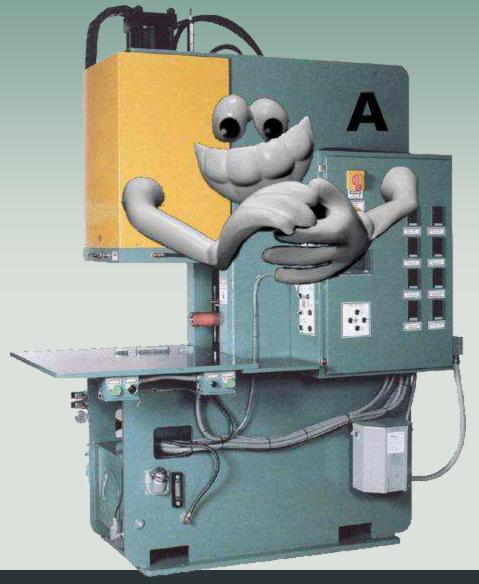




How many of you have wax injection machines with "personalities"?



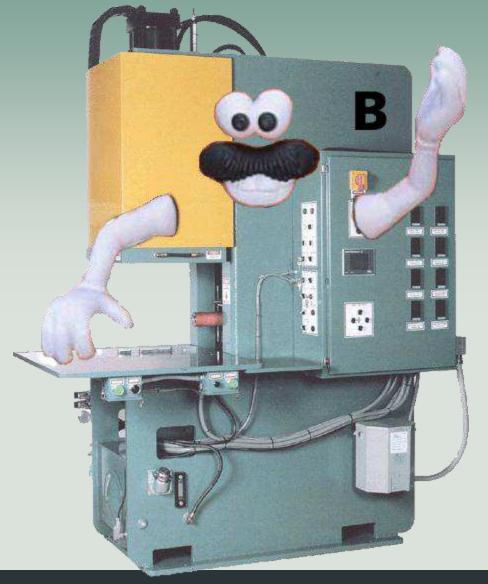




How many of you have wax injection machines with "personalities"?

You have a die that will run well on a particular machine (Machine A), and produce quality patterns.

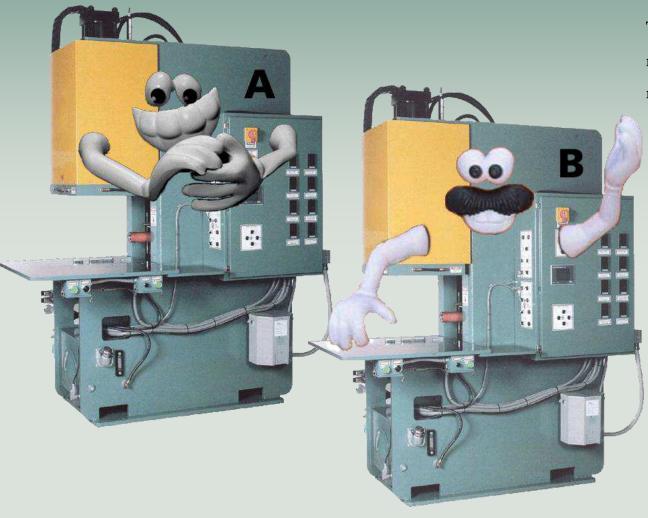




How many of you have wax injection machines with "personalities"?

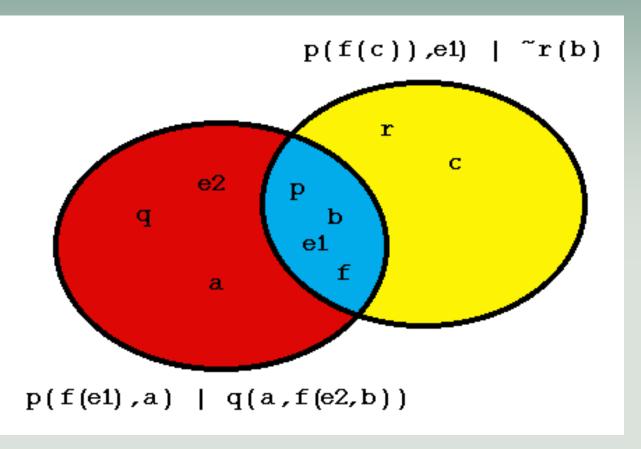
Then because of production bottlenecks you are forced to run the die on a different machine (Machine B), now you are unable to replicate the same quality pattern.





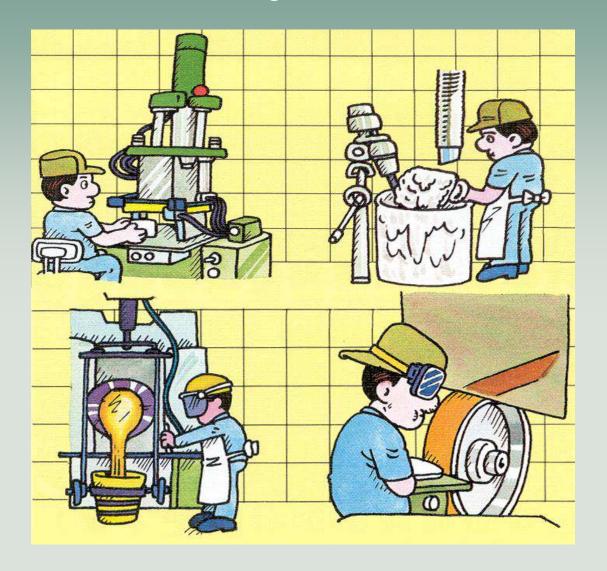
This can happen even when both machines are from the same manufacture.





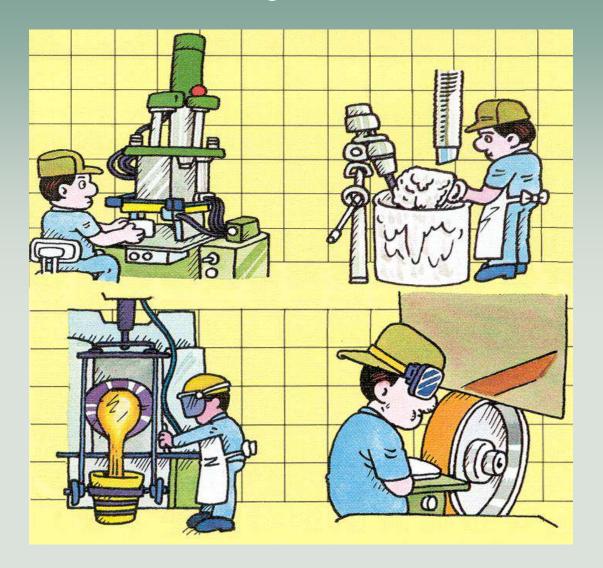
So what is causing this inconsistency of patterns from the same die on different machines?





There are a number of variables, but today the time constraint will not allow me to go deep into the details.





If you really want to know, go back to the ICI Bibliography and look at all my previous papers that I have given over the last 25 years. The Bibliography shows I have spent my professional career testing and documenting the causes of pattern defects.



Now I can show you how to virtually eliminate defective patterns simply and cost effectively:





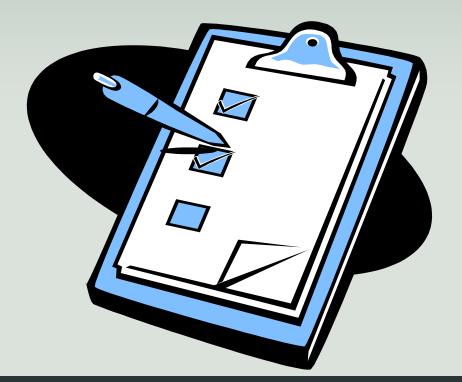
Now I can show you how to virtually eliminate defective patterns simply and cost effectively:

Through process control of your wax injectors.





Here are some simple checks that you can do that will tell you if your wax equipment is out of control:







1. Do you see your operators purging wax out of the nozzle or throwing patterns away as they purge the machine prior to an injection?



Often times after breaks, lunch, or long injection cycles, operators purge wax out of the nozzle to remove any temperature variations before they start production. If you see this being done it is a clear indication that the machine has a temperature variation.







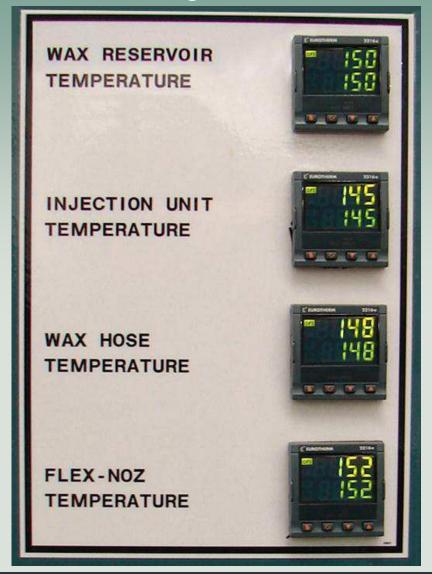
If the temperature variations were removed from the machine, the normal pattern-to-pattern dimensional variation found in production would be reduced, resulting in tighter casting-to-casting tolerances which equals less scrap, better parts and





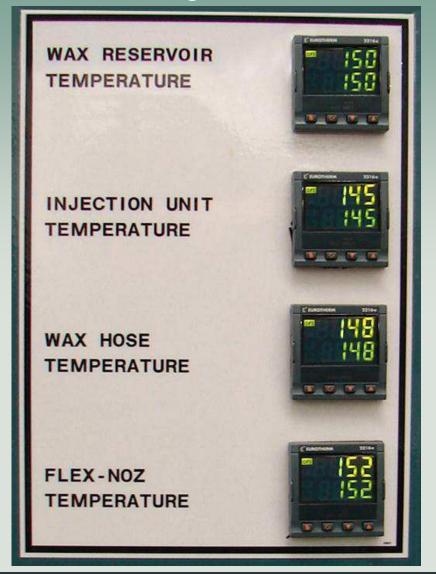






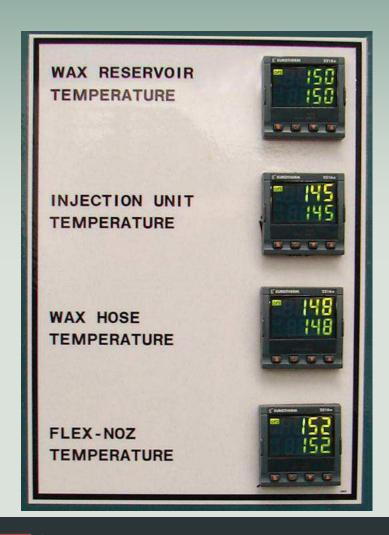
2. Do you see different temperature settings on each of the machines temperature zones? If you do then the operator believes that there is a temperature variation in the wax injector and the operator is compensating for the temperature difference. The fact is that the operator is generally right, there is a temperature variation.





The problem is the operator can only guess at where the variation is and how much to offset the machine. In short the machine is out of control. Often times the operator is contributing to the problem rather than compensating for the problem.





3. When you install a new wax injector does your operator adjust the temperature zones to match the settings on the old equipment? If so your operator has jumped to the conclusion that the new machine needs to run at the same injection parameters. Right off the bat the new machine is out of control.



These examples demonstrate a fundamental problem in the wax room.



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First, your operator is controlling the injection process, rather than the injection process controlling the operator.



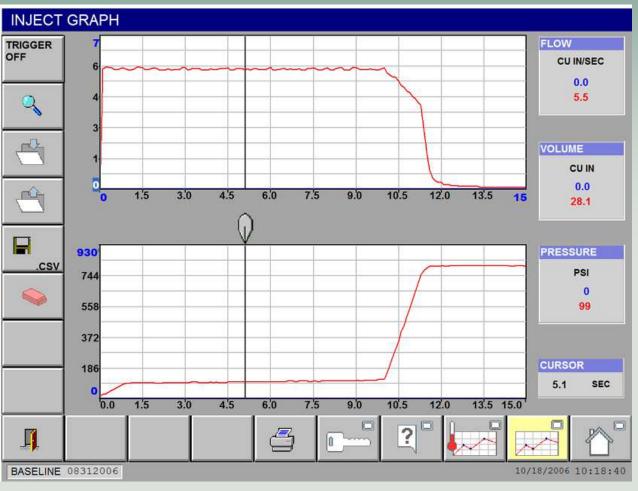
These examples demonstrate a fundamental problem in the wax room.

First, your operator is controlling the injection process, rather than the injection process controlling the operator.

Second, there is often no check to see that your process is in control or out of control. You are not verifying that the wax going into the die is achieving the settings on the machine.





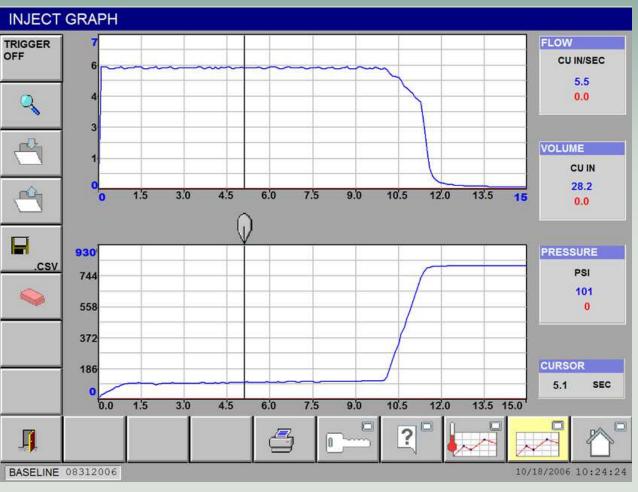


In order to have consistent patterns for consistent tight tolerance castings and bring process control into the injection department we developed our...

"20-20 Process Vision" graphing system.



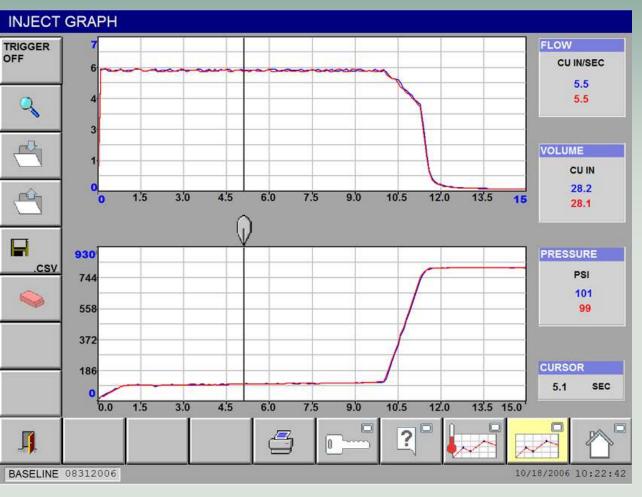




The 20-20 is a tool that allows you to visually see what is happening during each injection cycle.







The unit is a tool that brings Process Control into the injection department.

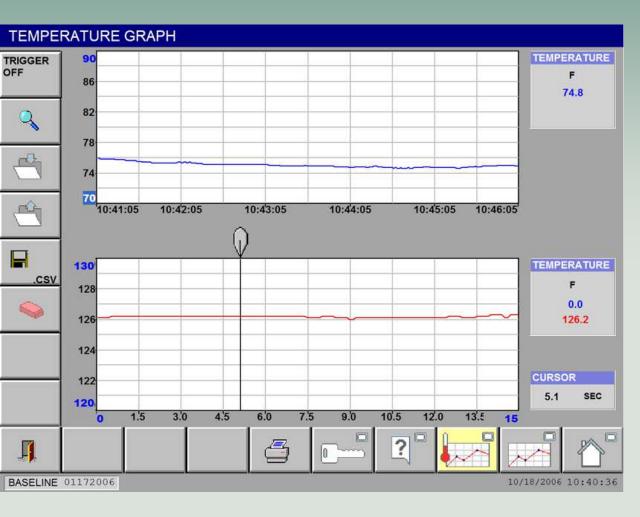






Our 20/20 "Process Vision" graphing system is packaged as a portable unit.

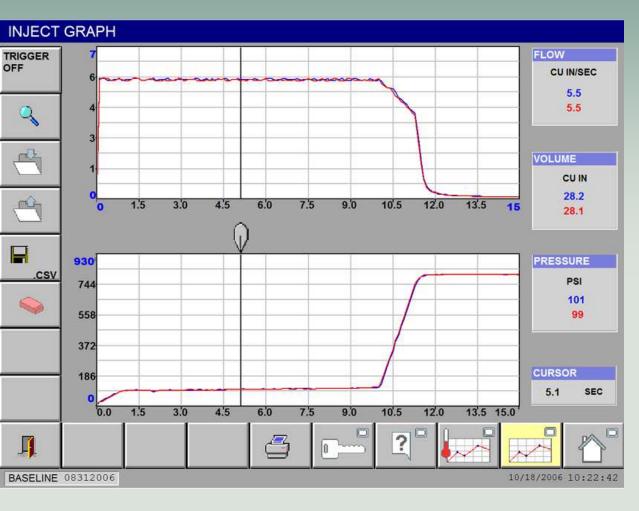




The 20-20 measures actual wax temperature wax flow, and wax pressure during a machine's injection cycle.







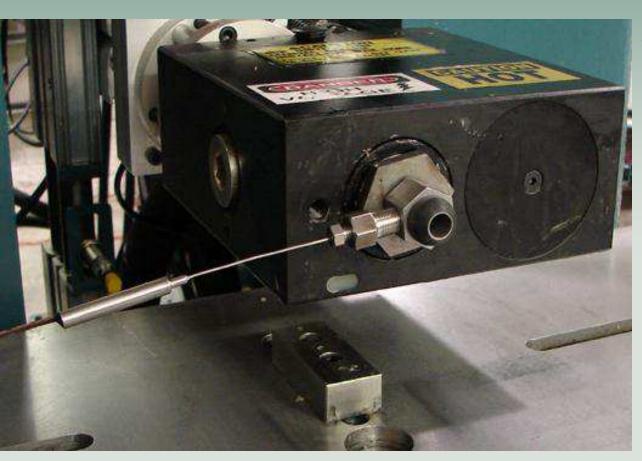
The unit records the information graphically on the networkable Windows based operating system.





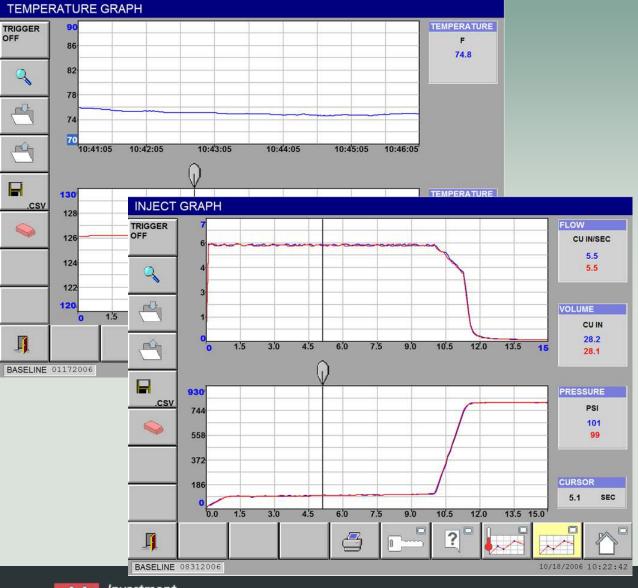
The 20/20 accomplishes this using quick-disconnects to hydraulically connect to a machine's injection cylinder,





and putting a thermocouple into the wax stream in the injection nozzle.

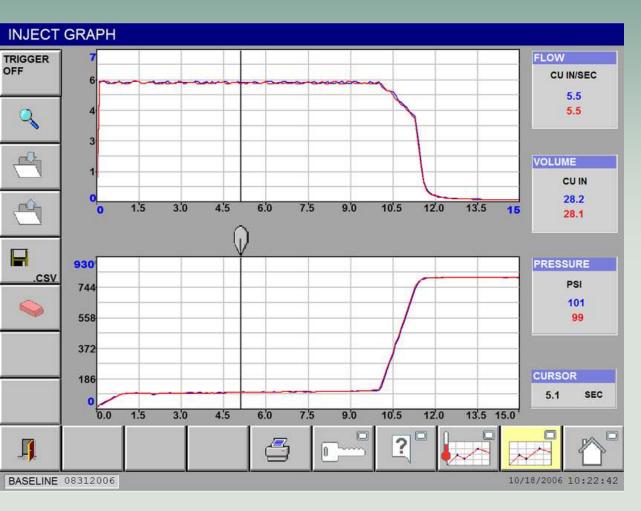




The injection cycle is recorded as a graph of the actual wax temperature, flow and pressure.

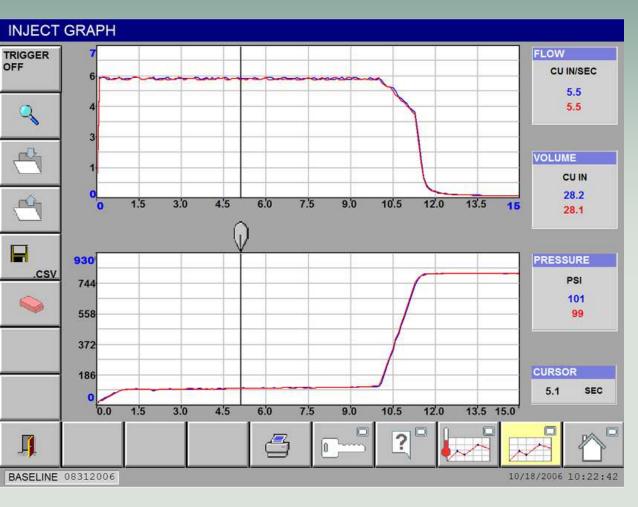






This gives you the capability of recording the injection parameters from a machine that's making a good pattern and transferring those parameters to a second machine.



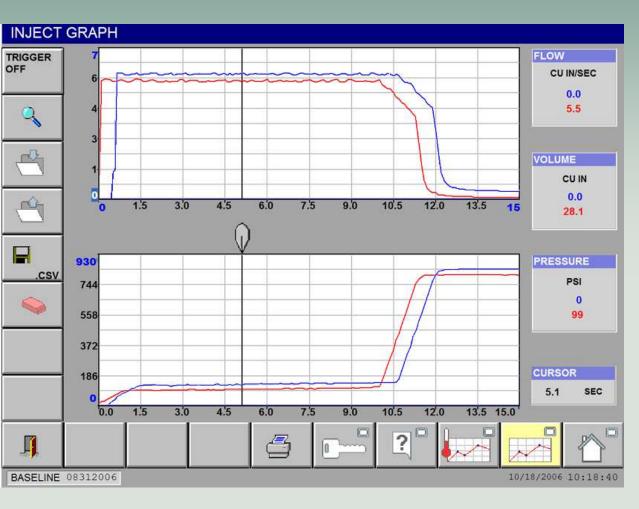


This gives you the capability of recording the injection parameters from a machine that's making a good pattern and transferring those parameters to a second machine.

The second machine can now duplicate the injection parameters of the first machine by adjusting the second machines controls to match the injection graphs of the first.



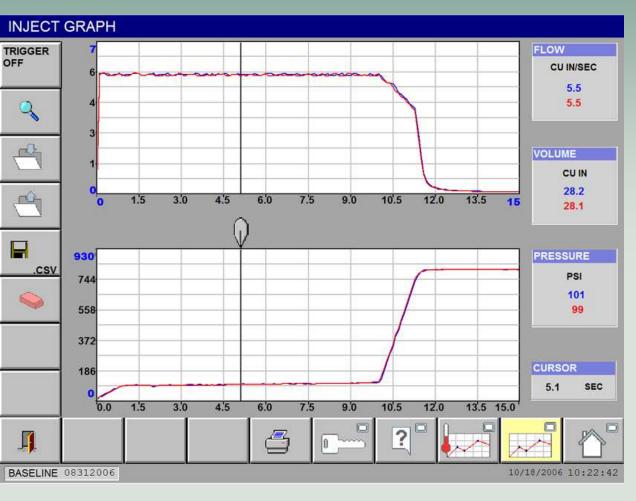




It's that simple; just align the graph of the first machine to the second machine.





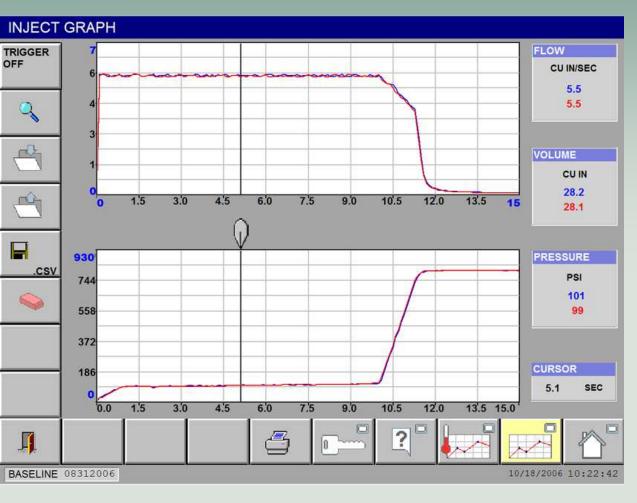


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Once the graphs match, both machines will inject at the same actual injection parameters regardless of the difference in machine settings.







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Once the graphs match, both machines will inject at the same actual injection parameters regardless of the difference in machine settings.

Both machines can now inject the same quality wax pattern.





This can also be done effectively from one manufacturer's machine







to another manufacturer's machine so long as both machines have the performance capability to run the die.









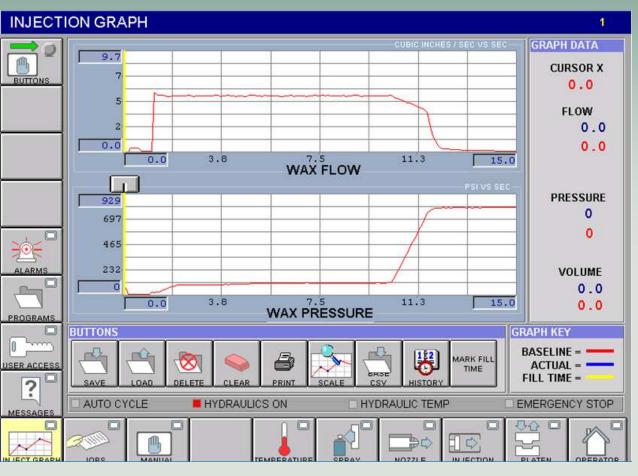
The patented technology developed in the Process Vision graphing system is so beneficial we have made it available on every new MPI wax injection system in our "Smart Line" of wax injection equipment.





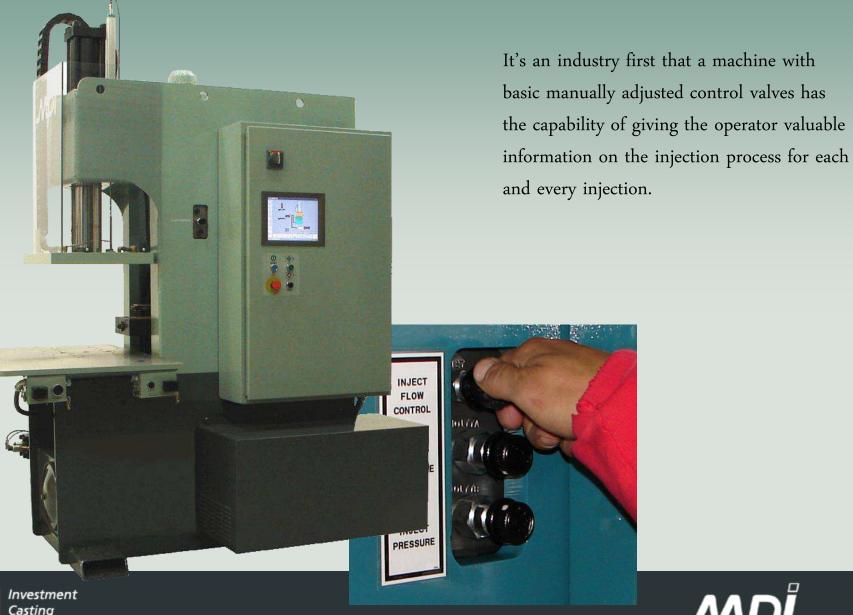


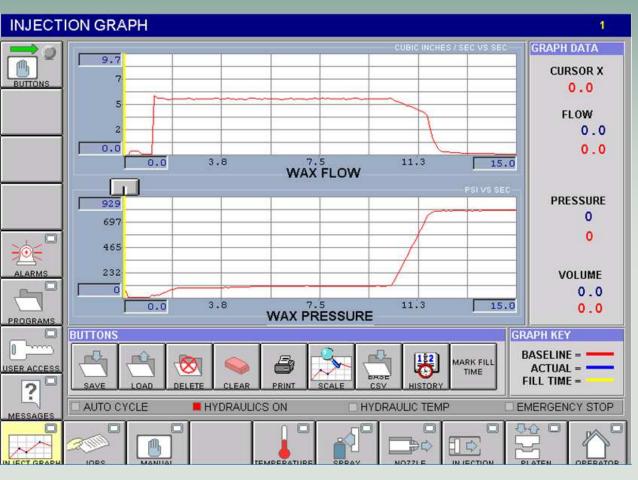




This is an invaluable aid to the set up technician and shows the operator the injection pressure and fill times during each injection cycle.







Imagine being able to make a flow or pressure change and visually see the effect on the fill time of the pattern. Even on a machine with manual controls.



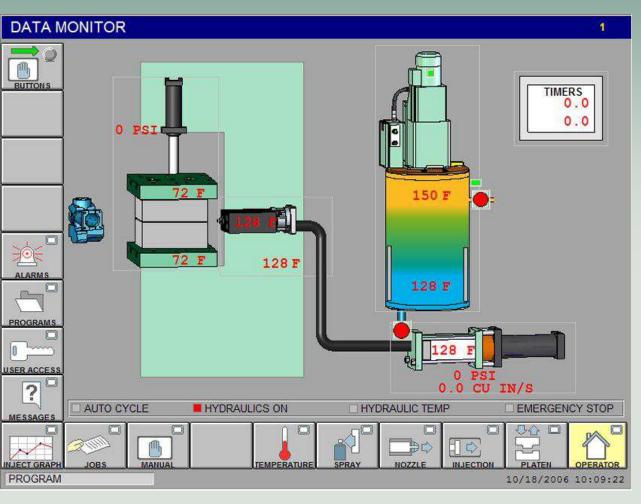


Being a Windows based system, it's now possible to network your wax room equipment with your in house information system. You are able to store and transfer your job order and process card from the office into the wax room. The injection process can be displayed on the touch screen. If it's a new job the process parameters can be stored and retrieved by an alpha numeric job number.





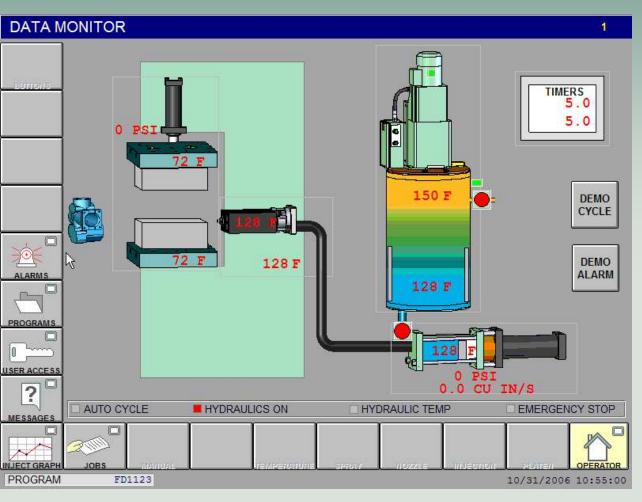




The injector's control system gives you the capability of monitoring your injector's process by graphically viewing the complete injection cycle and all the operating parameters used to make the wax pattern.







The operator is informed where in the injection cycle the process is, and what if anything has changed.





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Every time a job is set up it can be compared against a stored injection graph of operating parameters.





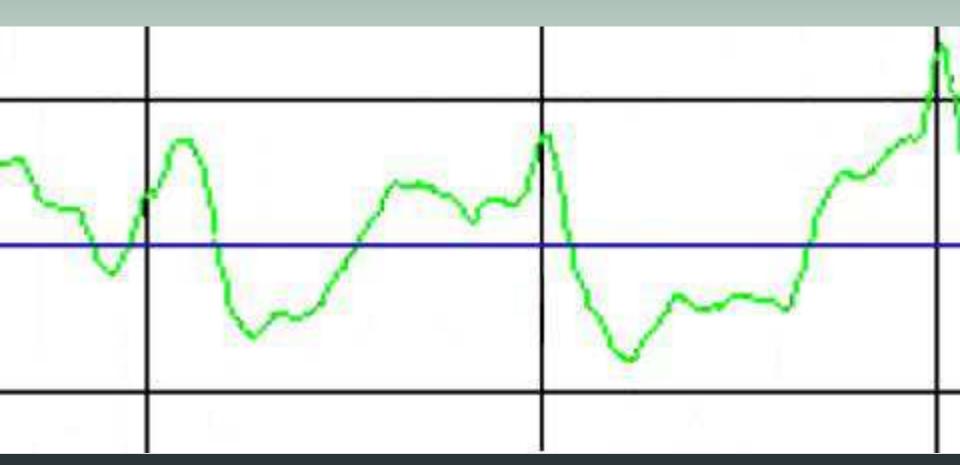
What makes this a real process control system is its ability to run a die the same way it was run previously even on a different machine.

Every time a job is set up it can be compared against a stored injection graph of operating parameters.

This will verify that the process has not deviated from its original operating parameters.



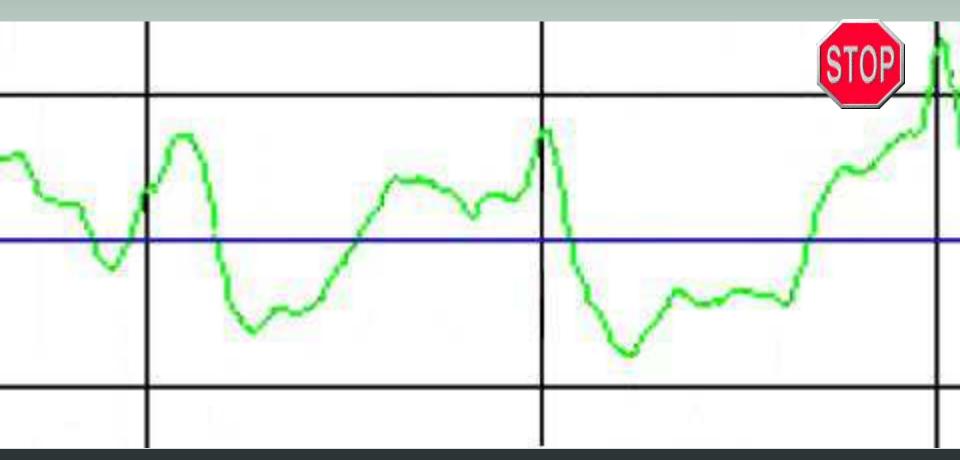
Your process control limits can also be set for each job.







If an operator sets up a job outside of the preset control limits, or the process drifts out of the control limits, the machine will alarm and stop.









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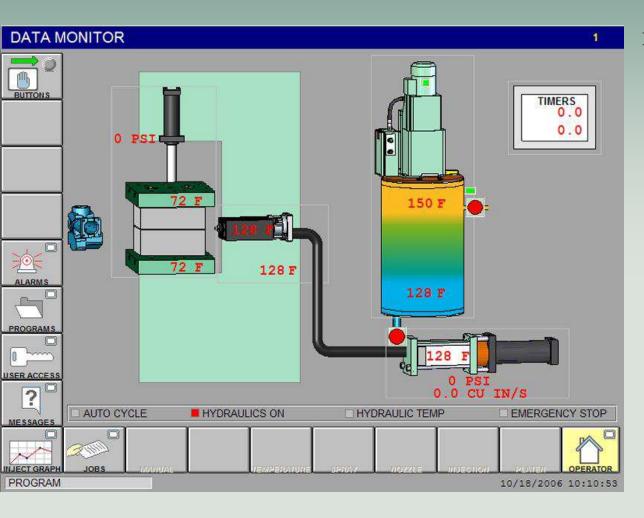
It's now up to a setup person or supervisor to determine what has caused the problem and how to go forward.



Access to the injection controls is set by levels of authority.



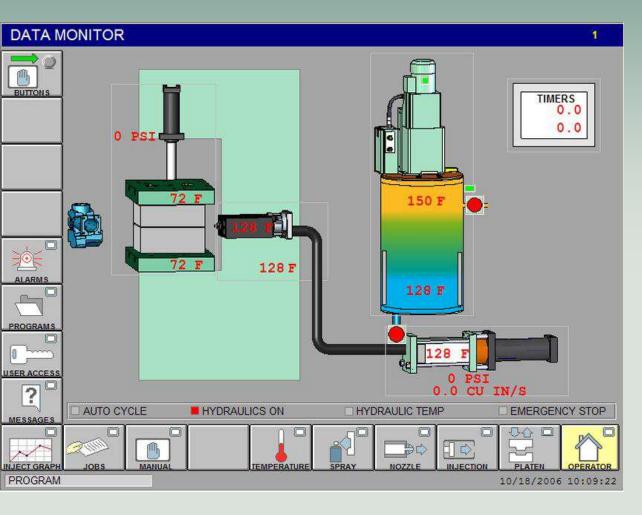




Level 1 for the operator,

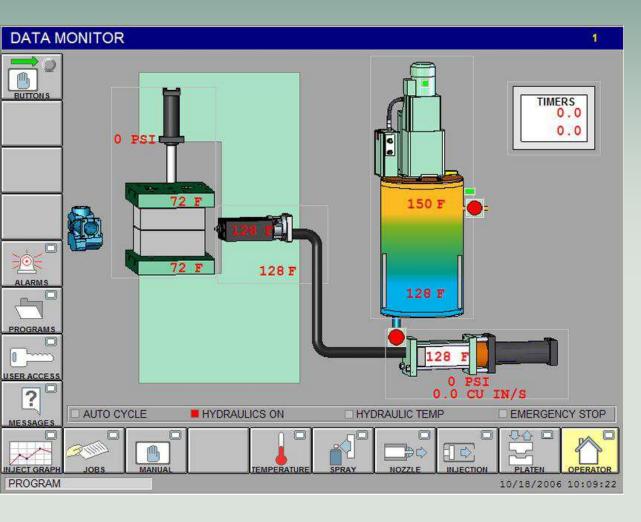






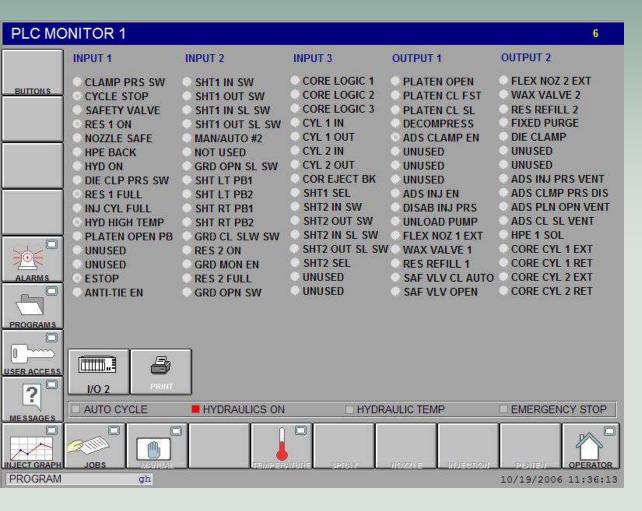
Level 2 for the setup person and so on up to full access by a qualified person in the maintenance or engineering department.





The access levels will be set by each individual foundry matching their particular access requirements.

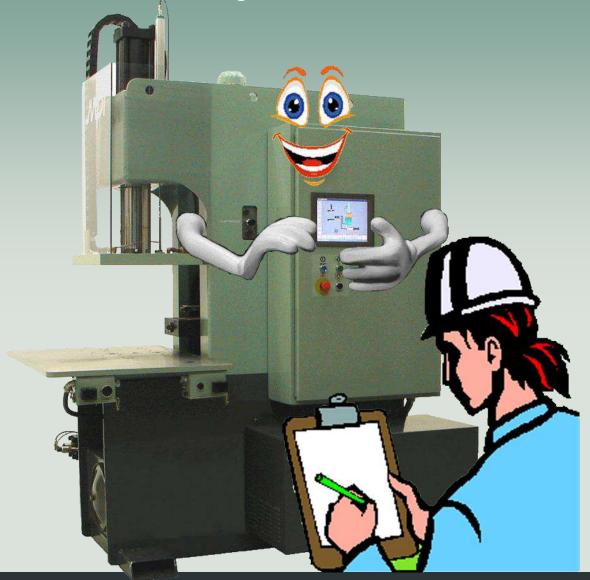




From the maintenance standpoint, all of the PLC inputs and outputs are displayed and labeled on the touch screen. This allows the technician to pinpoint an interruption in the machine cycle and quickly diagnose the cause of the interruption.







Preventative maintenance can now be preformed based on the machine letting the service departments know when it's ready for a PM based on the cycles run and operating conditions of the equipment.





I have told you about how we have integrated the vision graphing technology into our Smart Line of injectors,



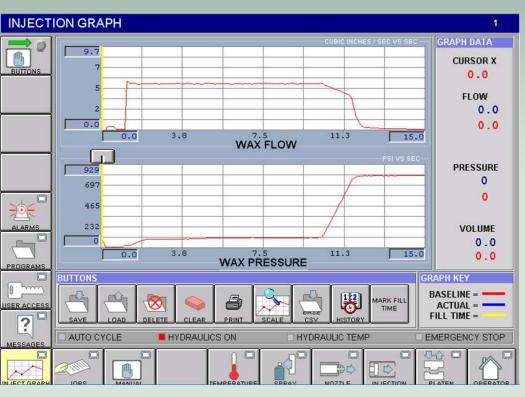




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but let's not forget the reason for Process Vision.

It was developed to bring process control to your existing wax injectors.

Process Vision graphing allows you to run a die on any injector capable of running the die regardless of the injector's personality.



When your process is in control all your wax patterns are the same.



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What does that mean to you?





When your process is in control all your wax patterns are the same.

What does that mean to you?

It means confidence that sound castings can be made with each and every wax pattern produced.



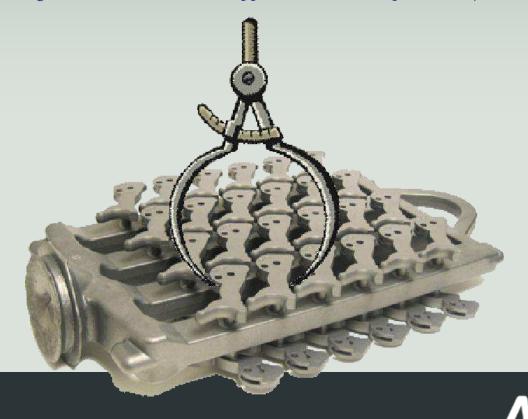




When your process is in control all your wax patterns are the same.

What does that mean to you?

It means more castings with tighter tolerances can be shipped with less wax patterns injected.

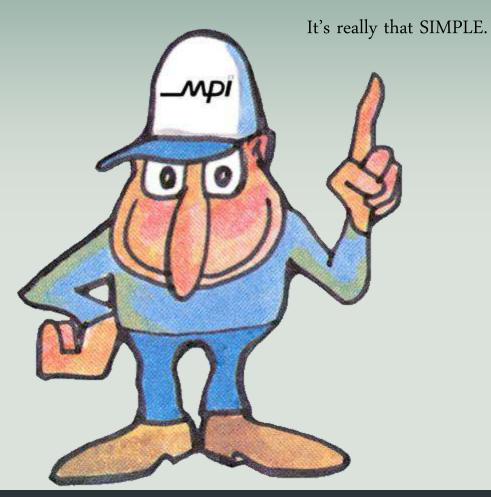




When your process is in control all your wax patterns are the same.

What does that mean to you?

It means your foundry is more competitive and has a better bottom line.







Thank You

