



CASTING INFORMATION

UNITED'S alloys for 8K - 22K gold and Sterling Silver are uniquely different from other available alloys. Combining the highest purity metals available, stringent quality control and special de-oxidizers, make UNITED'S alloys what you need to produce trouble-free, superior quality castings.

DE-OXIDIZERS UNITED'S alloys contain either a silicon, or boron, or combination of both de-oxidizers, which gives the alloys a great ability to resist oxidation. What this means to you is low porosity and high re-melting characteristics. The bottom line is less rejects and easier finishing which translates into higher profitability.

PROCEDURE A few simple requirements must be followed in your production procedure, to help insure a perfect cast.

FLOW TEMPERATURE Due to the use of UNITED'S special de-oxidizers, a slightly higher melting temperature is important. Depending on exactly which alloy is being used, a flow temperature of 927 – 1,150 °C (1,700 – 2,100 °F) is necessary.

FLASK TEMPERATURE Because of the higher flow temperatures necessary for UNITED'S alloys, we suggest a slightly higher flask temperature as well. Please refer to our flask temperature chart for recommendations. There will be exceptions in flask temperatures....if any confusion arises, please call for our opinion.

Representative Office :

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QUENCHING

It is also very important to wait the correct amount of time before quenching your flasks. For sterling silver flask, yellow gold flasks, you must wait at least 15 – 20 minutes (15 minutes for smaller flasks, 20 minutes for larger ones). For white gold wait at least 12 – 15 minutes.

BURNOUT

There are basically two different ways to burn out flasks : a rapid burnout or a programmed burnout. Most standard waxes will burn out cleanly either way. When using synthetic waxes or plastics, we recommend a direct burnout for 8 hours. Contrary to many beliefs, the investment itself, will hold up very well with a rapid burnout.

MELTING

Gas melting, which is widely used for casting, gives the metal the benefit of a reducing atmosphere. This protects the metal from oxygen penetration during melting. Electric melting is also widely used for casting, and it too has its advantages. The greatest being speed and a cooler working environment. Torch melting is also used and can give good results provided consistent melting procedures are maintained. Please be careful if you use acetylene gas. Use only the highest purity gas available.

FLUXES

Proper fluxing is important. We recommend a 50 – 50 mixture of boric Acid and 10 MOL Borax. They can be used individually with excellent results, but we prefer the mix. Use approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of flux with each melt. Both Boric Acid and 10 MOL Borax are available from UNITED.

MAINTENANCE

As with all casting operations, there is considerable art, as well as technical science, required to produce great casting. Once you have mastered using UNITED'S fabulous alloys, routine equipment maintenance will assure you of consistent superior results.



RECOMMENDED FLASK TEMPERATURES FOR CASTING

KARAT & COLOR	WEIGHT	CENTRIFUGAL CAST	VACUUM CAST
10,14 & 18 Karat Yellow Gold	Light	524 - 538 °C (975 - 1,000 °F)	621 - 677 °C (1,150 - 1,250 °F)
	Medium	482 - 510 °C (900 - 950 °F)	566 - 593 °C (1,050 - 1,100 °F)
	Heavy	455 - 482 °C (850 - 900 °F)	482 - 538 °C (900 - 1,000 °F)
10, 14 & 18 Karat White Gold	Light	510 - 538 °C (950 - 1,000 °F)	677 - 732 °C (1,250 - 1,350 °F)
	Medium	482 °C (900 °F)	621 - 649 °C (1,150 - 1,200 °F)
	Heavy	593 °C (1,100 °F)	566 - 593 °C (1,050 - 1,100 °F)
20, 21 & 22 Karat Yellow Gold	Light	566 °C (1,050 °F)	621 - 649 °C (1,150 - 1,200 °F)
	Medium	538 °C (1,000 °F)	705 - 732 °C (1,300 - 1,350 °F)
	Heavy	524 - 538 °C (975 - 1,000 °F)	677 - 705 °C (1,250 - 1,300 °F)
Sterling Silver	Light	482 - 510 °C (900 - 950 °F)	621 - 649 °C (1,150 - 1,200 °F)
	Medium	455 - 482 °C (850 - 900 °F)	621 - 677 °C (1,150 - 1,250 °F)
	Heavy		566 - 593 °C (1,050 - 1,100 °F)

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Casting Brass & Bronze – Use the same flask temperatures as White Gold alloys. The perfect flask temperatures for any given design will be determined by experience, the flask temperature guide will normally work for the size, karat and color gold listed.

Wait 15 – 20 minutes before quenching cast flasks of Yellow gold and Sterling. Wait 8 – 12 minutes before quenching cast flasks of Nickel base White gold. Shorter times may be used on small flasks due to faster cooling times.

Avoid using investment remover chemicals that contain Hydrochloric Acid as in can cause stress corrosion cracking on lower karat gold alloys.

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