CARBON STEEL CASTINGS-FUSION WELDING QUALITY

1.0 GENERAL

This specification governs the quality requirements of Carbon Steel Castings-Fusion Welding Quality.

2.0 APPLICATION

For pressure containing parts for high temperature service and of quality suitable for assembly with other castings or wrought steel parts by fusion welding.

3.0 CONDITION OF DELIVERY

Normalised / Normalised & tempered

Rough machining of the castings shall be carried out, unless otherwise specified in BHEL order/drawing.

Castings shall not be painted

4.0 COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL STANDARDS

There is no Indian standard covering this material. However, assistance has been derived from ASTM A 216-1993, Gr: WCC, in preparing this specification.

5.0 DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES

The castings shall be true to the pattern/drawing.

Holes for machining up to and including 50 mm in diameter are to be cast solid, unless otherwise stated in BHEL order/drawing.

Unless otherwise specified in BHEL order/drawing, untoleranced dimensions for the castings shall be as per tolerance class 4 of BHEL standard AA 023 04 02.

6.0 MANUFACTURE

The steel for the castings shall be made by basic electric furnace process or such other process as may be agreed to between BHEL and the manufacturer.

The steel shall be fully killed.

7.0 HEAT TREATMENT

Heat treatment shall be carried out at suitable temperatures to give the properties specified.

Any flame or arc cutting which may have to be done, shall be carried out before heat treatment.

Test pieces shall also be heat treated along with the castings they represent.

8.0 FINISH

All castings shall be properly fettled and dressed and all surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned.

Machined surfaces shall have the surface finish as indicated in the drawing

9.0 FREEDOM FROM DEFECTS

Castings shall be free from defects such as porosity , blow holes, sand inclusion, shrinkage, cavities, hard spots, cold shuts, cracks, etc., which may adversely affect machining and utility of castings.

When it is necessary to remove risers by flame cutting, care shall be taken to make the cut at a sufficient distance from the body of the casting so as to prevent any defect being introduced into the casting due to local heating.

10.0 CHEMICAL COMPOSITIION

The melt analysis of steel and the permissible variation in the composition of the castings from the melt analysis shall be as specified below:

Element	Melt analysis, Percent, max	Permissible Variation, percent
*Carbon	0.25	0.02
Silicon	0.60	0.05
*Manganese	1.20	0.06
Sulphur	0.045	0.008
Phosphorus	0.040	0.008

Note: 1. In the interest of uniform welding, the concentration of the unspecified alloying elements shall not exceed the limits specified below. Whenever specified in the enquiry/order, the test results of these elements shall also be included in the test certificate. However, the manufacture shall ensure that these elements are within the limits specified.

Element	Percent, Max.
Copper	0.30
Nickel	0.50
Chromium	0.50
Molybdenum	0.20
Vanadium	0.03
1. Total content of these unspecified elements	1.00

2. For each reduction of 0.01% below the specified maximum carbon content, an increase of 0.04% Mn above the maximum specified will be permitted up to a maximum of 1.40%.

11.0 TEST SAMPLES

Manufacturers shall carryout mechanical testing as per following sampling plan.

11.1 Unless otherwise specified for castings weighting up to 500 kg. piece weight one keel block, separately cast per melt per heat treatment batch shall be supplied according to the sketch given below:

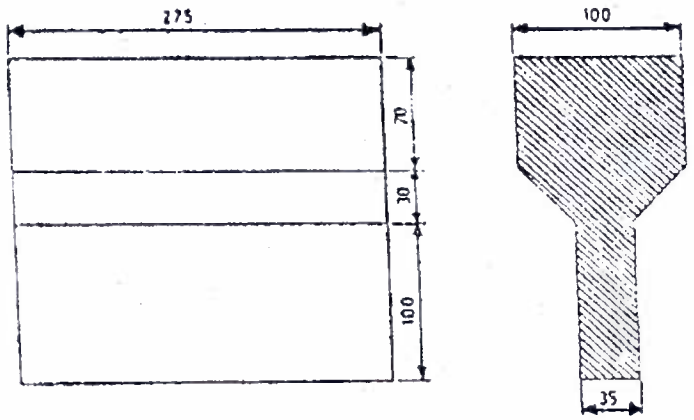
11.2 Unless otherwise specified castings weighing more than 500 kg shall be provided with integrally cast keel block.

11.3 Retests shall be carried out as per IS : 8800

11.4 Keel blocks with proper identification and representative of the castings shall be supplied along with the consignment for testing at BHEL works.

CORPORATE PURCHASING SPECIFICATION

DETAIL OF KEEL BLOCK



ALL DIMENSIONS IN mm

12.0 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES:

The test pieces, after being heat treated as per clause Cl.7.0 above, shall show the following properties:

12.1 Tensile

The test pieces shall show the following properties when tested in accordance with ASTM A 370

Tensile strength	:	485 - 655 N/mm^2
Yield strength	:	275 N/mm^2, min.
Elongation on 50mm gauge length	:	22 percent, min.
Reduction in area	:	35 percent, min.

12.2 Hardness (Brinell): for information only:

150 - 205 HB.

13.0 NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTS:

The following tests shall be conducted:

1) Ultrasonic examination to BHEL standard AA 085 01 04 / AA 085 01 05
2) Liquid penetrate examination to BHEL standard AA 085 0131.
3) Magnetic particle examination to BHEL standard AA 085 01 33 and norms of acceptance as per BHEL standard AA 085 01 34.

Norms of acceptance shall be as specified in BHEL order/drawing

14.0 REPAIR OF CASTINGS

The manufacturer without the prior permission of BHEL shall not carry out repair of castings.

15.0 SCOPE OF THIRD PARTY INSPECTION:

Wherever, separate quality plan is not attached, the scope of third party inspection shall be as follows:

1. Review of supplier's declared chemical composition.
2. Selection of test samples for mechanical tests and witness of mechanical tests.
3. Witness of Non-destructive tests as applicable.
4. Review of HT charts.
5. Dimensional inspection.

16.0 TEST CERTIFICATES

Three copies of test certificates shall be supplied unless otherwise stated in BHEL order, preferably in the test certificate format annexed to this specification (Annexure -1).

In addition, the supplier shall ensure to enclose one copy of the test certificate along with their dispatch documents to facilitate quick clearance of the material.

The test certificate shall bear the following information:

i) Dimensional inspection.

ii) Detail of heat treatment

iii) Chemical composition & unspecified alloying elements whenever called for

iv) Results of mechanical tests

v) Results of NDT tests.

17.0 PACKING AND MARKING

Castings shall be suitably packed to prevent corrosion and damage during transit. Machined surfaces shall be properly protected with anticorrosive compounds. Each package or casting (when supplied separately) shall be legibly marked with the following information.

AA 195 11: C.S. Castings - F.W. Quality
BHEL Order No.
Consignment/Identification No.
Melt No.
Weight
Supplier's Name

18.0 REFERRED STANDARDS (Latest Publications Including Amendments):

1. AA 023 04 02	2. AA 085 01 04	3. AA 085 01 05	4. AA 085 01 31
5. AA 085 01 34	6. ASTM A 216	7. ASTM A 370	8. IS : 8800

ANNEXURE 1 - RECOMMENDED TEST CERTIFICATE FORMAT FOR CASTINGS

SUPPLIERS'S NAME AND ADDRESS

1. Customer :
2. TC No. & Date :
3. PO No. :
4. Process of Melting :
5. Deoxidisation Process
6. Cast No. & Date :
7. Batch No. :
8. Heat Code :
9. Spec.. No. :
10. Test Bar Size

11. CASTING COVERED BY T.C.

Sl. No.	Drawing No. & Item No.	Description	Quantity & Weight

12. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (PERCENT)

Element	C	Si	Mn	S	P										
As per Min.															
Spec. Max..															
Actual Values.															

13. HEAT TREATMENT
(To be accompanied by Recorder Chart, wherever called for)

Condition	Temp.°C	Soaking Time, Hrs..	Cooling Medium

14. MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	T.S. N/mm2	Y.S. 0.5/0.2% Proof N/mm2	% E on GL 5.65 SO	% R.A. Min	Hardness BHN Min. 3 Values	Impact Value, Joules	Bend	
As per Min.								
Spec. Max.								
Actual Values.								

15. Surface Finish (When called for in the order/drg)	
16. DIMENSIONAL INSPECTION	

17.NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTS

Nature of Test	Acceptance Level	Instrument used	Range	Results	Any other details
Ultrasonic					
Radiographic					
Dye Penetrant/ Magnetic Particle					

18. OTHER TESTS, IF ANY (MICRO-Scopic, Hydraulic, Etc.)	
19. IDENTIFICATION ON CASTING AS PER CPS.	

We hereby certify that the items mentioned above have been tested and inspected in our presence and are found to be in accordance with the drawings, specifications and purchase order.

Signature & Seal of the Inspecting Officer (Purchase Representative)

Signature and Seal of the Chief of Quality Control Chief Metallurgist of the Supplier.

Date :

Date :

INSTRUCTION :

a) If steel is produced by LD or Oxygen process, Nitrogen content should be furnished and shall not exceed 0.009%
b) Test Certificates are to be furnished as per Purchase Order and Specifications, in A4 Size transparent paper.
c) All the entries including signature should be in black ink.
d) If testing is done by outside agencies, the original TCs shall be furnished.
e) The actual Test Certificate may run into more than one A4 size paper, if needed, to facilitate filling up of details.

PROCEDURE FOR MAGNETIC PARTICLE EXAMINATION

1.0 SCOPE:

1.1 This standard outlines the procedure for magnetic particle examination of ferro-magnetic materials.

1.2 Typical surface and subsurface discontinuities detectable by this method are cracks, seams, laps, cold shut, inclusions, etc.

1.3 This shall be applied to all forms of ferromagnetic material as formed and semiformed as well as, finished state, such as welds, forgings, castings, etc.

1.4. This standard is generally based on ASTM E 709.

2.0 PERSONNEL REQUIREMENT:

Personnel performing non-destructive examination and evaluation shall be qualified to the recommended practice SNT-TC-1A or any other recognised practice.

3.0 TEST METHOD:

Finely divided magnetic particles are applied to the surface of a part which has been suitably magnetised. The particles are attracted to regions of magnetic non-uniformity associated with defects and discontinuities, thus producing indications which are observed visually. The magnetic particle is applied either as dry powder or in a wet suspension in a liquid medium.

4.0 SURFACE CONDITION/PREPARATION:

The surface being inspected shall be clean and dry. It shall be free from dirt, oil, grease, sand, rust or loose scale. As cast or as welded surfaces are generally satisfactory if clean. A pressure blast is useful for this purpose. Thin paint does not interfere with the formation of indications but must be removed at points where electrical contact is to be made. If the surface is unusually rough, such as with burned in sand or very rough weld bead, interpretation may be difficult because the particle is being trapped mechanically. In case of doubt, light grinding may be necessary to determine if actual indications are present.

5.0 SEQUENCE OF OPERATION:

5.1 **Method Of Examination:**

Examination shall be generally carried out by the continuous method, i.e., the magetising current remains on, while the examination medium is being applied and excess being removed.

5.2 **Magnetisation:**

Any suitable and appropriate means for establishing the necessary magnetic flux may be employed, such as passing current through the material (e.g. 'Prod' method) using magnetic yoke, or wrapping the part with a coil through which a magnetising current is passed.

5.3 **Examination Medium:**

5.3.1 The finely divided ferromagnetic particles used for detection of discontinuities shall be of fine grain and the same shall be of high permeability and low retentivity. It shall be of dry powders (Fluorescent and nonfluoresent) ready for use, as supplied or powder concentrates (Fluorescent and non-fluoresent) for dispersion in water or suspending light petroleum distillates.

5.3.2 **Dry Particles:**

When dry particles are used, they shall be sprayed either by a low pressure pneumatic instrument or hand operated bulb blower. Colour of the powder shall be such as to provide adequate visual contrast with the back ground of the surface being examined. The temperature of the surface of the part under examination shall not exceed 315°C (600°F). Adequate lighting should be provided for easy observation of the indication. Some coloured organic coatings applied to dry particles to improve contrast lose their colour at higher temperatures. Fluorescent dry particles shall not be used at this high temperature. Manufacturer's recommendations for temperature limitation shall be followed.

5.3.3 **Wet Particles:**

When wet particles are used, the solid magnetic particles shall be suspended in a suitable liquid medium. The concentration of the particles in the liquid medium shall be 0.2 to 0.4 ml in a 100ml sample for fluorescent particles and from 1.2 to 2.4 ml in a 100 ml for non-fluorescent particles unless otherwise specified by the particle manufacturer.

5.3.4 **Fluorescent Particles:**

5.3.4.1 The fluorescent particle examination shall be performed using a black light in a darkened area.

5.3.4.2 The black light used for fluorescent particle testing shall be capable of developing the wave length of 365mm., in any case the wave length should be in the range of 330 to 390nm. with an intensity of not less than 1000 uw/cm^2 on the surface of the part.

5.3.4.3 The black light shall be allowed to warm up for a minimum of 5 min. prior to its use or measurement of the intensity of the ultraviolet light emission.

5.3.4.4 The examiner shall be in the darkened area for atleast 5 min. prior to examining the parts using black light so that his eyes will adopt to dark viewing. Photochromic or permanently tinted lenses shall not be worn during examination.

5.3.4.5 The black light intensity shall be measured with a black light meter at least once every 8 hours and whenever the work station is changed.

5.4 Orientation of Discontinuities And Examination Coverage:

Examination shall be conducted with sufficient overlap to ensure cent percent coverage at established test sensivity. To ensure most effective detection of discontinuities each area shall be examined at least twice with the lines of flux approximately perpendicular to each other.

5.5 **Demagnetisation:**

Demagnetisation following examination shall be carried out where residual magnetism can interfere with subsequent process or usage. Demagnetisation is not normally required on the type of parts where the dry powder Prod magnetisation is used.

6.0 **METHODS OF MAGNETISATION:**

6.1 **Prod Method:**
6.1.1 **Magnetising Technique:**

6.1.1.1 Magnetisation shall be accomplished by portable Prod type electrical contacts pressed against the surface in the area to be examined. To avoid arcing, a remote control switch may be provided to permit the current to be turned on after the prods have been properly positioned and turned off before they are removed.

6.1.2 **Prod Spacing:**

Prod Spacing shall be maximum of 200 mm. Shorter spacing may be used to meet the limitation of geometry or dimensions of the area being examined, or to increase the sensitivity, but prod spacing less than 75 mm usually is not recommended owing to banding of the particles around the prods.

6.1.3 **Magnetising Current:**

Alternating, direct or rectified magnetising current shall be used. The current shall be 90 to 110 A per 25mm. of prod spacing for sections less than 19mm. thick and 110 to 125 A per 25mm. prod spacing for sections 19mm. and greater.

6.1.4 Prod shall be kept free of iron pick up by frequent filing. Local areas of metal being tested which have been subjected to arcing shall be ground to clean metal wherever necessary.

6.2 **Coil Method:**

6.2.1 **Magnetising Technique:**

Magnetisation shall be accomplished by pressing current through a multiturn coil looped around the part or section of the part to be examined to produce a magnetic field parallel to the axis of the coil.

6.2.2 **Magnetising Current:**

6.2.2.1 **Encircling Coils:**

There are four empirical longitudinal magnetization formulas for using encircling coils, the formula to be used depending on the fill factor.

6.2.2.1.1 **Low Fill Factor Coils:**

In this case, the cross sectional area of the fixed encircling coil greatly exceed the cross sectional area of the part (Less than 10% coil inside diameter). The part shall be placed well within the coils and close to the inside wall of the coil. For parts with length over diameter ratio (L/D) between 3 and 15 is calculated from the following equations.

(1) Parts with low fill factor positioned closed to the inside wall of the coil:

$$= \frac{45{,}000}{L/D} \text{ Ampere Turns } (\pm 10\%)$$

(2) Parts with a low fill factor positioned in the center of the coil:

$$= \frac{43{,}000 \times R}{(6\ L/D) - 5} \text{ Ampere Turns } (\pm 10\%)$$

6.2.2.1.2 **Intermediate Fill Factor Coils:**

When the cross section of the coil is greater than twice and less than ten times the cross section of part being examined.

$$= (NI)\ hf\ (10-4) + (NI)\ lf\ (4-2)/8$$

Where

NIhf = Value calculated for high fill factor coils using

$$\frac{35000}{(L/D) + 2}\ (10\%)$$

NIlf = Value Calculated for low fill factor coils using

$$\frac{43{,}000 \times R}{(L/D) - 5}\ (10\%)$$

Where R = Coil Radius
Y = Ratio of the cross sectional area of the coil to the cross section of the part.

For example if the coil has an inside diameter of 24 cm. and part (a bar) has outside diameter of 12 cm.

$$Y = \frac{\pi(12)^2}{\pi(6)^2} = 4$$

6.2.2.1.3 **High Fill Factor Coils:**

In this case, when fixed coils or cable wraps used and the corss sectional area of the coil is less than twice the corss sectional area (Including hollow portions) of the part, the coil has a high fill factor.

For prats with in a high fill factor positional coil and for parts with L/D ratio equal or greater than 3.

$$= \frac{35{,}000}{(L/D)+2}\ \text{Ampere turns}\ (\pm\ 10\%)$$

L/D ratio for a hallow piece: When calculating L/D ratio for a hollow piece, D shall be replaced with an effective diameter Deff. Calculated using.

$$Deff. = [(At - Ah)/\pi]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Where
At = Total cross section area of part
Ah = Cross sectional area of hollow portion(s) of the part.

For a cylindrical piece this is equivalent to

$$Deff. = [(OD)^2 - (ID)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Where
OD = Outside diameter of cylinder
ID = Inside diameter of cylinder.

6.2.2.2 Through Coils:

For through coils the current specified in para 6.3.2 divided by number of turns shall be used.

6.3 **Direct Contact Method:**

6.3.1 **Magnetising Technique:**

Magnetising shall be accomplished by passing current end to end through the part to be tested to produce a circular magnetic field perpendicular to the current flow through the part.

6.3.2 **Magnetising Current:**

Direct or rectified current shall be used at 280 to 360 amperes per centimeter of part for diameter upto 125 mm; 200 to 280 amperes per centimeter of part for diameter grater than 250mm.
(**Note:** A different means of magnetisng shall be used for the second examination to fulfil the requirements specified in Cl.5.4).

6.4 **Yoke Method:**

6.4.1 **Application:**

This method shall be used only to detect surface discontinuities which actually come to the surface.

6.4.2 **Magnetising Technique:**

6.4.2.1 Alternating current electromagnetic yoke shall be used to magnetise, provided the yoke has a lifting power of at least 4.5 Kg and a pole spacing of 75 to 150 mm.

6.4.2.2 Alternatively direct current electromagnetic or permanent magnetic yoke shall be used to magnetise, provided the yoke has a lifting power of at least 18 kg and a pole spacing of 75 to 150 mm.

6.5 **Threading Bar and Coil Technique:**

6.5.1 If the part is hollow, flaws in a longitudinal direction may be detected by passing the magnetising current through a bar or cable held within the bore of the part. Alternatively a threading coil may be used.

6.5.2 The current strength shall be equivalent to not less than 10500 ampere turns (a.c; r.m.s value) or 15000 ampere turns (d.c.) per metre of the maximum distance of the bar cable from the surface of the bore of the part.

6.5.3 Because of limitations of the equipment, it may be necessary to magnetise the part at several positions within the bore, with the bar or cable lying on the bore surface, in which case the distance between spacing of the conductor or coil for successive checks shall not be grater than 100 mm.
Note: Magnetising particle field indicator shall be used to establish adequacy of the magnetic field.

7.0 **CALIBRATION:**

Calibration of the ammeter shall be done as per BHEL Standard AA 085 01 59.

8.0 **EVALUATION OF INDICATIONS & INTERPRETATION:**

8.1 If the indication is caused by the surface discontinuity the particles are usually tightly held to the surface by a relatively strong magnetic leakage field. The line of particles will be sharp and well defined.

8.2 If the indication is caused by surface discontinuity, the particles are held in a board fuzzy accumulation rather than being sharp and well-defined.

8.3 Non-relevant indications are caused by distortion of magnetic field resulting from magnetic writing, cold working, hard and soft spots,boundaries of heat affected zone, abrupt change of section, etc. Care shall be taken to identify and eliminate them as they may mask the actual defect.

8.4 Relevant indications are those which result from mechanical discontinuities. Linear indications are those in which the length is more than three times the width. Rounded indications are indications in which are circular or elliptical with the length less than three times the width.

9.0 **REFERRED STANDARDS (Latest Publication Including Amendments):**

1. ASTM E 70
2. BHEL CS AA 085 01 59

PERMISSIBLE DEVIATIONS FOR UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS OF CASTINGS

1.0 SCOPE:

This standard pertains to permissible dimensional tolerances on the as-cast surfaces of castings. his is not applicable to pressure die castings of non-ferrous metals and for castings which are difficult to produce from the technological point of view, in which case the deviations shall be agreed mutually.

NOTE: Supply in line with IS:4897 is also acceptable.

2.0 NOMENCLATURE:

2.1 Nominal Dimensions:

Nominal dimension is the dimension specified in the production drawing or in the production documents or the one to which the production deviations of the components are applicable.

2.2 Actual Dimension:

Actual dimension is the dimension measurable on the rough castings. Wherever possible several measurements of the dimensions are made and the maximum and minimum values are considered for assessment as to the compliance with tolerance limits, e.g. diameter of a ring or disc at various diametrically opposite points, the diameter of a cylinder at various points along the height, the lengths and breadths of a plate, etc.

2.3 Governing Dimensions:

Governing dimension is the maximum measurable dimension of the concerned part of the casting, in the plane perpendicular to the nominal dimension. With every nominal dimension, the corresponding governing dimension should be considered.

Governing dimension along with the nominal dimension on the rough casting, determines the limiting deviation of casting or its parts. Examples of governing dimensions for various cases are given in Table-1.

2.4 Allowable Dimensional Deviationas:

a) Upper allowable deviation:

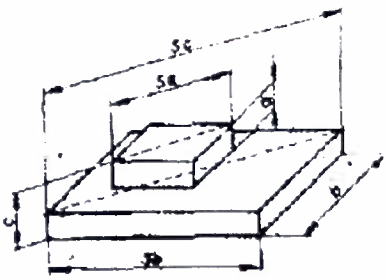
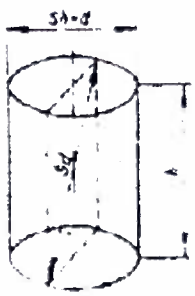
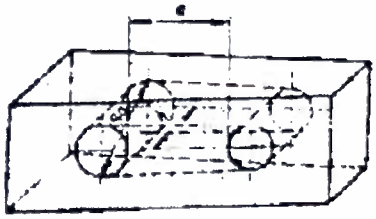
Upper allowable deviation is the difference between the upper limiting dimension and nominal dimension (of casting).

b) Lower allowable deviation:

Lower allowable deviation is the difference between the bottom limiting dimension and nominal dimension (of casting).

CORPORATE STANDARD

TABLE –1: GOVERNING DIMENSIONS (S)

Sl. No.	Figure	Definition
1		If 'a', the thickness, is the nominal dimension, the corresponding governing dimension will be diagonal, 'Sa' lying in a plane perpendicular to 'a' since it is the greatest dimension in the plane.
2		If 'a' is the nominal dimension 'Sa' is the governing dimension. For the nominal dimension 'c', the governing dimension is 'Sc'. For Nominal dimension 'b', the governing dimension is 'Sb', (Diagonal of the adjacent sides for smaller thickness of the lower prism, differs very much less, from the length of adjacent sides).
3		For the nominal dimension 'd', the diagonal 'Sd' along the plane perpendicular to the nominal dimension, is the governing dimension, because it is the greatest dimension, in the plane along the axial section. For the nominal dimension 'h', the governing dimension is Sh = d. For simplicity, dimension Sd can be changed to the nearest lower measurable dimension (h or d), whichever is greater.
4		Distance of the holes 'a' in the casting, is assumed as separate part, and hence for the nominal dimension 'a', the diagonal 'Sa' will be the governing dimension, which is greater of the two holes, and which lies in the plane of 'a'. For simplicity, we can replace with the nearest lower dimension 'h', or the diameter of the bigger hole.

3.0 TOLERANCE CLASSES:

3.1 General:

Tolerance limits are given under five different classes in the light of different casting techniques and trade practices that could be followed. The numerical values of tolerances for a series of Nominal and Governing dimensions according to classes 1 to 5 are respectively given in tables 2 to 6. The manufacturing foundry shall choose to itself the proper tolerance limits on dimensions of pattern equipment in accordance with those of the castings to be adhered to. For dimensions not covered by the tables given, tolerances shall be specified separately and the mutually agreed upon.

3.2 Tolerance class 1:

Tolerance limits under class 1, according to Table 2 is for high precision castings, such as investment castings.

TABLE 2: TOLERANCE CLASS 1

Nominal dimension (rough casting), mm		Governing Dimension, mm							
		From							
			6	10	18	30	80	180	315
		To							
From	To	6	10	18	30	80	180	315	500
	6	± 0.08	± 0.10	± 0.12	± 0.12	± 0.15	± 0.15	± 0.20	± 0.25
6	10	± 0.10	± 0.12	± 0.12	± 0.15	± 0.15	± 0.20	± 0.25	± 0.30
10	18	± 0.12	± 0.12	± 0.15	± 0.15	± 0.20	± 0.25	± 0.30	± 0.30
18	30	± 0.12	± 0.15	± 0.15	± 0.20	± 0.25	± 0.30	± 0.40	± 0.40
30	80		± 0.15	± 0.20	± 0.25	± 0.30	± 0.40	± 0.40	± 0.50
80	180			± 0.20	± 0.25	± 0.30	± 0.40	± 0.50	± 0.50
180	315			± 0.25	± 0.25	± 0.30	± 0.40	± 0.50	± 0.60
315	500			± 0.25	± 0.30	± 0.40	± 0.50	± 0.60	± 0.60

3.3 Tolerance class 2:

Tolerance limits under class 2, according to Table 3 is for precision castings (e.g. castings from metal patterns, shell moulding or gravity die castings).

TABLE 3: TOLERANCE CLASS 2

Nominal dimension (rough casting), mm		Governing Dimension, mm							
		From							
			6	10	18	30	80	180	315
		To							
From	To	6	10	18	30	80	180	315	500
	6	± 0.20	± 0.25	± 0.30	± 0.30	± 0.35	± 0.40	± 0.50	± 0.60
6	10	± 0.25	± 0.30	± 0.30	± 0.35	± 0.40	± 0.50	± 0.60	± 0.80
10	18	± 0.30	± 0.30	± 0.35	± 0.40	± 0.50	± 0.60	± 0.80	± 0.80
18	30	± 0.30	± 0.35	± 0.40	± 0.50	± 0.60	± 0.80	± 1.00	± 1.00
30	80	± 0.35	± 0.40	± 0.50	± 0.60	± 0.80	± 1.00	± 1.00	± 1.20
80	180			± 0.50	± 0.60	± 0.80	± 1.00	± 1.20	± 1.20
180	315			± 0.60	± 0.60	± 0.80	± 1.00	± 1.20	± 1.40
315	500			± 0.60	± 0.80	± 1.00	± 1.20	± 1.40	± 1.60

CORPORATE STANDARD

3.4 Tolerance class 3:

Tolerance limits under class 3, according to Table 4 is for mass or series production of castings requiring high degree of dimensional accuracy.

TABLE 4: TOLERANCE CLASS 3

Nominal dimension (rough casting), mm		Governing Dimension, mm							
		From							
			18	30	80	180	315	500	800
		To							
From	To	18	30	80	180	315	500	800	1250
	6	± 0.5	± 0.5	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5
6	10	± 0.5	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0
10	18	± 0.5	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0
18	30	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5
30	80	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 2.5
80	180	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 2.5
180	315	± 1.0	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 2.5
315	500	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 3.0
500	800	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.0
800	1250	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.0	± 3.5

3.5 Tolerance class 4:

Tolerance limits under class 4, according to Table 5 is for series or mass production of castings Employing hand moulding with match plate patterns.

TABLE 5: TOLERANCE CLASS 4

Nominal dimension (rough casting), mm		Governing Dimension, mm								
		From								
			18	30	80	180	315	500	800	1250	2000
		To								
Fro m	To	18	30	80	180	315	500	800	1250	2000	3150
	6	± 0.6	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.0
6	10	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0
10	18	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.0
18	30	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 5.0
30	80	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 5.0
80	180	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 5.0
180	315	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 5.5
315	500	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 5.0	± 6.0
500	800	± 2.0	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 5.0	± 5.5	± 6.0
800	1250	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 5.5	± 6.0	± 6.0
1250	2000	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 7.0
2000	3150	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 4.5	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 8.0

3.6 Tolerance class 5:

Tolerance limits under class 5, according to table 6 is for piece production of castings by employing hand moulding including pit, sweep and skeleton moulds.

TABLE 6: TOLERANCE CLASS 5

Nominal dimension (rough casting), mm		Governing Dimension, mm											
		From											
			18	30	80	180	315	500	800	1250	2000	3150	5000
		To											
From	To	18	30	80	180	315	500	800	1250	2000	3150	5000	8000
	6	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 7.0
6	10	± 1.0	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 6.0	± 7.0
10	18	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0
18	30	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 9.0
30	80	± 1.2	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 10
80	180	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 10
180	315	± 2.0	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 10	± 11
315	500	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 10	± 11
500	800	± 3.0	± 3.5	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 10	± 11	± 12
800	1250	± 3.5	± 4.5	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 9.0	± 10	± 11	± 12
1250	2000	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 6.0	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 10	± 11	± 12	± 12
2000	3150	± 5.5	± 6.0	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 9.0	± 10	± 11	± 12	± 13	± 14
3150	5000	± 7.0	± 8.0	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 9.0	± 10	± 11	± 12	± 13	± 14	± 15	± 16
5000	8000	± 8.0	± 9.0	± 9.0	± 10	± 10	± 11	± 12	± 13	± 14	± 15	± 16	± 18

CORPORATE STANDARD

4.0 TOLERANCES ON THICKNESS OF WALLS OR RIBS AND WIDTH OF GROOVES OR CHANNELS:

For deviations on thickness of walls or ribs and width of grooves or channels, the values given in Table 7 are applicable.

In these cases, the wall thickness is the nominal dimension and related maximum dimension (length, height or diagonal) shall be taken as the governing dimension.

TABLE 7: Permissible Tolerances on Thickness of walls or ribs and width of grooves or channels.

Max. overall dimension of casting,	Thickness of wall or rib/width of groove or channel, mm		Permissible Tolerances, mm Tolerance class		
mm	Over	Upto & incl.	1 & 2	3 & 4	5
UP TO 500		6	± 0.2	± 0.4	± 0.8
	6	10	± 0.3	± 0.5	± 1.0
	10	18	± 0.5	± 0.8	± 1.5
	18	30	± 0.8	± 1.0	± 1.5
	30	50	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 2.0
	50	80	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 2.5
	80	120	± 1.0	± 1.8	± 2.5
ABOVE 500 UP TO 1250		10	± 0.3	± 0.8	± 1.2
	10	18	± 0.5	± 1.2	± 1.5
	18	30	± 0.8	± 1.5	± 2.0
	30	50	± 1.0	± 1.8	± 2.0
	50	80	± 1.2	± 2.0	± 2.5
	80	120	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 3.0
ABOVE 1250 UP TO 2500		10	± 0.5	± 1.2	± 1.5
	10	18	± 0.8	± 1.5	± 2.0
	18	30	± 1.0	± 2.0	± 2.5
	30	50	± 1.2	± 2.5	± 3.0
	50	80	± 1.8	± 2.5	± 3.0
	80	120	± 2.0	± 3.0	± 3.5
ABOVE 2500 UP TO 4000		18	± 1.0	± 1.5	± 2.0
	18	30	± 1.2	± 2.0	± 2.5
	30	50	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 3.0
	50	80	± 2.0	± 3.0	± 3.5
	80	120	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.0
ABOVE 4000		18	--	± 2.0	± 3.0
	18	30	--	± 2.5	± 3.5
	30	50	--	± 3.0	± 4.0
	50	80	--	± 3.5	± 4.5
	80	120	--	± 4.0	± 5.0

ES-726

5.0 GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION OF TOLERANCE CLASS:

Given in Table 8 for information.

Material	Technology	Tolerance Class				
		1	2	3	4	5
Non-ferrous metals	Metallic dies, Shell moulds, High precision moulds	Precision work in mass production	Precision work in mass production	Large batch production	--	--
	Sand cast, Centrifugally cast	--	--	Large batch production	Piece to batch production	Piece to small batch production
GCI, Malleable and SG iron	Expandable pattern (Investment process)	Most precision work	--	--	--	--
	Metallic dies, CO2, shell moulds, High precision moulds	--	Precision work in mass production	Large batch production	Piece to batch production	--
	Sand cast, Centrifugally cast		Sample castings in mass production	Large batch production	Piece to batch production	Piece to small batch production
Cast steel	Expandable pattern	Most precision work	--	--	--	--
	Metallic dies, CO2, Shell moulds, High precision moulds and Ceramic moulds	--	Precision work in mass production	Large batch production	Piece to batch production	--
	Sand cast, Centrifugally cast	--	--	Large batch production	Piece to batch production	Piece to small batch production

6.0 SPECIFYING OF TOLERANCE CLASS:

The tolerance class required shall be specifically mentioned in the casting drawing.

NOTE: If required, BHEL may specify closer or liberal tolerance, other than the ones specified above, which may be indicated in the drawing/order.