

KAWASAKI STEEL TECHNICAL REPORT

No.7 ( March 1983 )

---

Development of Ni-Fe alloy Plating for Prolonging Mold Life of Continuous Steel Casting

Hiroshi Kanayama, Akira Ichihara, Yuji Watanabe, Genji Hattori, Koji Suzuki

---

Synopsis :

Through Kawasaki Steel Corporation's plating experience consecutively with Cr, Ni and MC (Multi-Coating) on the inner surface of the continuous casting mold, a Ni-Fe (4-10%) alloy has been newly developed for a single layer plating. Auxiliary anodes are adopted for the assembled mold plating practice to obtain plating layer uniform in thickness along the horizontal section. Tapered plating technique is also developed to realize thin plating at the upper part of the mold in consideration of high thermal conductivity, and thick plating at the lower part from the viewpoint of good wear resistance. Ni-Fe plating has a higher heat conductivity than Ni plating and MC, and shows an excellent wear resistance at higher temperatures such as 400 °C. Commercial application of the tapered single layer Ni-Fe plating proved a longer mold life, with mold cost per ton of strand reduced by 25% for bloom and 43% for slab.

(c)JFE Steel Corporation, 2003

The body can be viewed from the next page.

# Development of Ni-Fe Alloy Plating for Prolonging Mold Life of Continuous Steel Casting\*

Hiroshi KANAYAMA \*\*  
Genji HATTORI \*\*

Akira ICHIHARA \*\*  
Koji SUZUKI \*\*\*

Yuji WATANABE \*\*

\*and MC (Multi-Casting) on the inner surface of the mold.

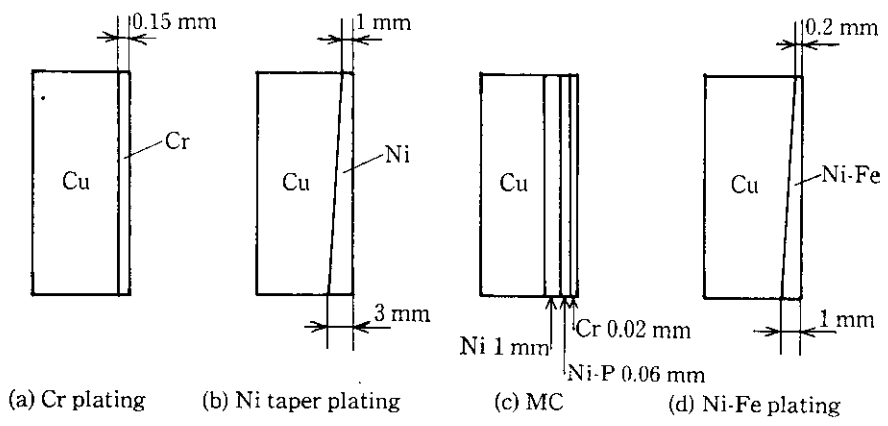
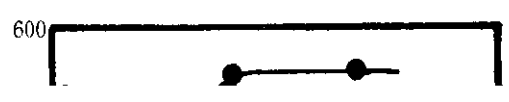


Fig. 3. Generalized cross-sections of different plating configurations.

On the other hand, MC is composed of multilayer deposits of Ni, Ni-P and Cr. Ni-P layer, which comes



80

	<input type="radio"/>	Without stress-reducing reagent
--	-----------------------	---------------------------------

TS	El.	Type of plating	Reagent addition

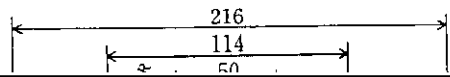


Main anode

Auxiliary anode

<input type="radio"/>	With subsidiary anode
-----------------------	-----------------------

Heat treatment	Ni	Ni-4.7%Fe	Ni-7.9%Fe*
----------------	----	-----------	------------



heat treatment. Breaking was found on base material of copper for both platings, and therefore adhesion of plating layers is considered to be sufficient.

cooled thereafter. Wear of these pieces was then measured by Tabor Wear Test, and Fig. 9 represents the results. Thickness of plating material divided by value of this wear gives the wear resistance which is

Caster	Casting rate	Type of plating	Number of heats cast					
			200	400	600	800	1 000	1 200
Slab caster	Low (0.4-0.6 m /min)	Ni	[Hatched bar from 0 to 200]					
		MC	[Hatched bar from 0 to 400]					
		Ni-Fe	[Hatched bar from 0 to 600]					
	Medium (0.6-0.8 m /min)	MC	[Hatched bar from 0 to 800]					
Ni-Fe		[Hatched bar from 0 to 1000]						
Bloom caster	Medium (0.8-1.0 m)	MC	[Hatched bar from 0 to 1200]					

Fig. 10 Comparison of mold life between different types of mold plating

#### 4 Service Life and Life Cycle Cost of Mold Copper Plate

Fig. 10 represents compared service life by plating material of Ni-Fe plating, etc. now used in the process

Caster	Casting rate	Type of plating	Ratio of mold life cycle cost									
			10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Slab caster	Low (0.4-0.6 m /min)	Ni	[Hatched bar from 0 to 100]									
		Ni-Fe	[Hatched bar from 0 to 200]									
	Medium	MC	[Hatched bar from 0 to 400]									