International Standard



197/4

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION•МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ•ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Copper and copper alloys — Terms and definitions — Part 4: Castings

Cuivre et alliages de cuivre - Termes et définitions - Partie 4 : Produits moulés

First edition - 1983-12-01

UDC 669.3:001.4 Ref. No. ISO 197/4-1983 (E)

Descriptors: copper, copper alloys, castings, vocabulary, definitions.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 197/4 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 26, Copper and copper alloys, and was circulated to the member bodies in January 1982.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries.

Austria Germany, F. R. Belgium Hungary South Brazil India Spain Bulgaria Italy Sweden Canada Japan Switzerland China Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of Turkey Egypt, Arab Rep. of Mexico United Kingdom

Finland Norway USA

France Poland **USSR**

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

Australia

This International Standard cancels and replaces Technical Report ISO/TR 197/4-1976 of which it constitues a technical revision.

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Terms and definitions listed in this part of ISO 197 have been approved in principle by the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) to form the basis of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System) for the revision of chapter 74 "Copper" of the CCC-Nomenclature.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 197 gives terms for and definitions of castings made from copper and copper alloys.

2 Definitions

- **2.1** casting: A general term for products at or near finished shape, formed by solidification of a molten metal or alloy in a mould.
- 2.2 sand casting: A casting formed in a sand mould.

- permanent mould casting; chill casting: A casting formed in a metal mould, the molten metal being introduced by gravity or low-pressure feed.
 - 2. pressure die casting; die casting : A casting formed in a metal mould, the molten metal being introduced under high pressure,
 - 2.5 centrifugal casting: A casting formed by centrifugal force in a rotating mould, the major axis of the casting coinciding with the axis of rotation, and the thickness of the casting being determined by the dimensions of the mould and quantity of metal poured.

(Not to be confused with casting under centrifugal pressure.)

2.6 continuous casting: A casting fromed by supplying metal continuously to a mould, and withdrawing it continuously uously from some other part of the mould as it solidifies, the length being independent of the mould dimensions.