
International Standard



197/4

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

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

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Foreword

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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.	Romania
Belgium	Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	India	Spain
Bulgaria	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
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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 constitutes a technical revision.

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

0 Introduction

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.

2.3 permanent mould casting; chill casting : A casting formed in a metal mould, the molten metal being introduced by gravity or low-pressure feed.

2.4 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 formed by supplying metal continuously to a mould, and withdrawing it continuously from some other part of the mould as it solidifies, the length being independent of the mould dimensions.