## Technical Data

### Crucible Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Capacity (based on Ni)</th>
<th>Typical Cycle Times</th>
<th>Recommended Power</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Electr. Connected Loads</th>
<th>Line-voltage data</th>
<th>Cooling Water Total consumption (Δt=10 °C)</th>
<th>Floor Area Length (L) x Width (W) Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIM 100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ni-Co base alloys</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>According to customer mains</td>
<td>approx. 80</td>
<td>20 x 18 x 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIM 200</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ni-Co base alloys</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>approx. 120</td>
<td>25 x 20 x 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIM 400</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ni-Co base alloys</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>approx. 200</td>
<td>30 x 20 x 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIM 800</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ni-Co base alloys</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>approx. 250</td>
<td>35 x 20 x 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIM 1000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ni-Co base alloys</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIM 2500</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ni-Co base alloys</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIM 4000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Ni-Co base alloys</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacuum Induction Melting and Casting

Vacuum induction melting is one of the most common processes in secondary metallurgy. It enables an effective degassing of the melt and precise adjustment of alloy composition.

The application of vacuum in the induction melting process is indispensable for the production of high purity metals that react with atmospheric oxygen. The vacuum melting process limits the formation of non-metallic oxide inclusions that are responsible for premature part failure. Particularly critical applications such as jet engine parts demand the production of alloys with a very low concentration of undesired volatile trace elements.

VIM process characteristics
- Environment friendly
- High flexibility and versatility
- Fast process change
- High efficiency due to optimum refining
- Close compositional tolerances
- Precise temperature control
- Removal of undesired elements

Vacuum induction melting enables an extremely precise adjustment of the alloy composition and melt homogenization since melt temperature, vacuum, and gas atmosphere can be adjusted independently.

Several casting processes can be combined with VIM technology.

Applications
- Special steels, superalloys and non-ferrous alloys
- Semi-finished products, such as:
  - Electrodes for remelting
  - Ingots for wrought products
  - Bar stocks for investment casting

Final products are used for
- Aerospace
- Power generation
- Electronics
- Chemical industry
- Medical devices
- Automotive industry
- Tool making
Indispensable for High Purity Metals
Cleanliness, Homogenization, Reproducibility

Process reproducibility/control
PC/PLC-control and automation
Exact process control
- Melt bath and pouring temperatures
- Vacuum conditions
- Leak-up rate control
- Cooling water conditions
- Data acquisition
- Maintenance diagnostic system
- Energy management
- Melt-trend analysis
- Pouring weight

All relevant process steps are monitored via video cameras, operation of the process primarily from the control room.

Improvement in oxide cleanliness
- Removal of non-metallic inclusions
- Soft rinsing of inert gas through the melt
- Agglomeration at the crucible
- Flotation and agglomeration in a transfer hot launder with slag barriers (dam and weirs)
- Additional ceramic filter – pore size 20-50 ppi

Melt homogenization, melt stirring
- 3-Phase, 50 Hz electromagnetic stirring
- Homogeneity chemical composition melt temperature
- Increased yield of adding volatile elements
- Shorter degassing time
- Most effective degassing without energy input and overheating
ALD specializes in developing and implementing system designs tailored to customer specific needs. From analyzing your needs to design, planning, engineering, construction, startup, we can do a customized job. ALD does not only produce standard products but solves process-engineering and metallurgical requirements.
Version VIDP
The Most Successful Concept in VIM Furnace Technology

Small furnace volume
(1:10 compared to chamber type furnaces) and small internal furnace surfaces
- Lowest desorption surfaces and low gas emission
- Large melt surface and better relationship for boundary dependant reactions and thus high degassing rates
- Smaller vacuum pumping system
- Optimum control of the furnace atmosphere
- Low inert gas consumption

Easily maintainable
- Power cables and hydraulic lines are outside the melting chamber – leaks do not affect the vacuum
- Simple maintenance of the vacuum pumps through effective filter system
- Smaller vacuum pumping system
- Tried and tested components, preventative fault diagnostics

High flexibility
- Through a range of interchangeable lower furnace bodies
- Variable pouring technologies (ingot casting, horizontal continuous casting, powder production)

Fast furnace change
- < 1 hour with hot crucible
- High operating availability
- Increased productivity by up to 25 %
- Rapid alloy change
- Separate crucible break out and relining stations
- Quick changing of the furnace body and quick crucible cleaning for an alloy change as well as effective loading/packing of the crucible

Tiltable melting chamber with transfer launder and separate casting chamber
Casting controlled tilting of the entire furnace housing
# Technical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VIM 100</th>
<th>VIM 200</th>
<th>VIM 400</th>
<th>VIM 800</th>
<th>VIM 1000</th>
<th>VIM 1000</th>
<th>VIM 2500</th>
<th>VIM 4000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crucible Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity (based on Ni)</td>
<td>[metric tons]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Typical Cycle Times</strong></td>
<td>[h]</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni-Co base alloys</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommended Power</strong></td>
<td>[kW]</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electr. Connected Loads</strong></td>
<td>[kVA]</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incl. Vacuum Pumping Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Line-voltage data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooling Water</strong></td>
<td>[m³ x h⁻¹]</td>
<td>approx. 80</td>
<td>approx. 120</td>
<td>approx. 200</td>
<td>approx. 250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consumption (Δt=10 °C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor Area</td>
<td>L x W [m]</td>
<td>20 x 18</td>
<td>25 x 20</td>
<td>30 x 20</td>
<td>35 x 20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>[m]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommended Crane Capacity</strong></td>
<td>[metric tons]</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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