



DAIKOWT 55

GTAW

CAST IRON
NiFe-CI

DESCRIPTION

Solid rod for welding of cast iron

This Ni base welding wire rod is designed for welding gray iron castings to themselves as well as joining them to mild steel. It can also be used to repair castings. The welds are moderately hard and require carbide tipped tools for post weld machining. A preheat and interpass temperature of not less than 180°C is recommended during welding.

SPECIFICATIONS

ISO 1071	S NiFe-1	AWS A5.15	ERNiFe-CI
DIN	-	Werkstoff Number	2.4472
Certifications	-	Shielding	I1
Positions	PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF	Current	DC-

ASME QUALIFICATIONS

F-No (QW432)	FERRITE	PREN	HARDNESS
-	-	-	180HB
A-No (QW442)	-		

CHEM. COMP. %

DEFAULT

C	0.03
Mn	0.3
Ni	55
P	0.013
S	0.02

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

MIN

VARIANT

Tensile strength R_m MPa	270	450
Yield strength $R_{p0.2}$ MPa	250	230
Elongation A ($L_0=5d_0$) %	6	20
Impact Charpy ISO-V	-	-
Impact Charpy ISO-V	-	-

WELDING PARAMETERS

1.6 mm

2.4 mm

Ampere	80A - 120A	130A - 160A
Voltage	10V - 13V	14V - 18V
Packaging	-	-
Packaging Type	-	-

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The information in this datasheet is the result of detailed research and is considered accurate as of the publication date. However, we cannot guarantee its complete accuracy, and it is subject to change without notice. Actual results may vary due to many factors like welding procedures, material composition, temperature conditions, bevel configuration, and specific manufacturing techniques. We accept no liability for any errors or omissions in this datasheet. For the most current information, please visit www.daikowelding.com.





NiFe-Cl

DESCRIPTION

CAST IRON
NiFe-Cl

APPLICATION

The NiFe alloy is well-suited for welding various grades of cast iron, with a particular emphasis on spheroidal graphite (SG), nodular, or ductile irons, as well as some alloy cast irons. This alloy offers a harmonious balance of strength, ductility, and toughness, complemented by favorable machinability. Additionally, NiFe consumables can be applied to high-alloy austenitic irons (Ni-Resist). When welding flake graphite grades, a preheat of 300-350°C is recommended, while SG grades benefit from low heat input and low-temperature techniques to mitigate the risk of heat-affected zone (HAZ) hot cracking. It is crucial to note that martensitic Ni-Hard cast irons and white irons are generally considered unweldable due to their heightened crack sensitivity. Furthermore, NiFe consumables prove effective in welding transition joints between cast iron and cast steels, as well as cast iron and mild/low alloy steels. Common components addressed by this welding process include machine bases, pump bodies, engine blocks, gears, and transmission housings.

ALLOY TYPE

Nominally Fe-55% Ni alloy for the repair and joining of cast iron.

MICROSTRUCTURE

The structure depends on the chemical composition and the speed of solidification and subsequent cooling down.

MATERIALS

The NiFe weld metals produce higher strength than the pure nickel cast iron types and are therefore preferable for dissimilar joints, higher strength cast irons and spheroidal graphite cast irons.

EN W.Nr.: 1563:2018 Spheroidal graphite cast irons, 1562:2019-06 Malleable cast irons.

ASTM: A602, A47, A338, A220.

WELDING & PWHT

Welding procedures are commonly executed without preheat, but situations involving heavy multipass deposits or highly restrained joints may necessitate preheat in the range of 150-250°C. Prior to initiating the welding process, meticulous preparation of surfaces is crucial, involving careful gouging and/or grinding with limited heat application to prevent crack propagation. The designated welding area should be diligently cleaned, removing contaminants such as sand, oil, grease, paint, or rust to the greatest extent possible. Preheating becomes particularly beneficial for eliminating impregnated oil on used castings undergoing repairs. In instances where welding is conducted without preheat, it is advisable to minimize the width of the Heat-Affected Zone (HAZ) by employing a low heat input and maintaining a low interpass temperature. The application of a skip welding technique can prove advantageous in achieving this objective. For welds involving thicker sections or highly restrained conditions, preheating within the range of 150-250°C may become imperative. Light peening, aimed at reducing contraction stresses, can offer additional benefits, although caution is warranted to prevent the depletion of weld metal ductility. In certain scenarios, buttering the joint faces or the sides of the repair cavity before the filling process can be a desirable practice, regardless of whether preheat is applied. Upon completion of the welding process, it is recommended to allow the workpiece to cool gradually, with the option of insulation if deemed necessary for optimal results.

