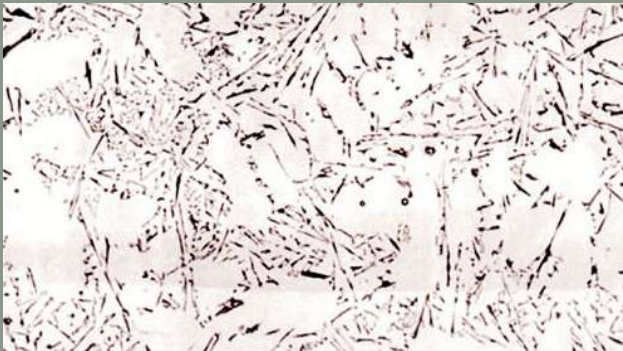


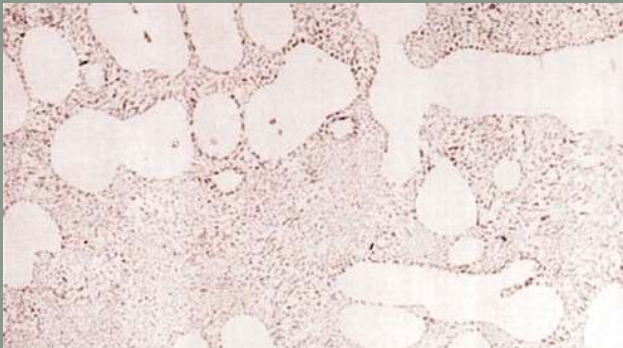
ALUMINIUM STRONTIUM MASTER ALLOYS



Modification of eutectic and hypoeutectic AlSi allows a transformation of coarse and acicular eutectic Silicon to a fine fibrous structure, redistributing the porosity (turning the macroporosity into microporosity) and thus improving in this way the mechanical properties of the alloy. This modification can be carried out by a quick cooling or through a modifier agent like Sodium or Strontium.



AlSi 12% (x200)
Non modified structure



AlSi 12% (x200)
Modified structure

Aluminium Strontium Master Alloys are the most extensively modifier used, due to:

Higher performance of the Strontium from the addition in form of Master Alloy

Strontium is less reactive than Sodium, so its addition to the melt is safer and easier, and the attack to the furnace lining is lower

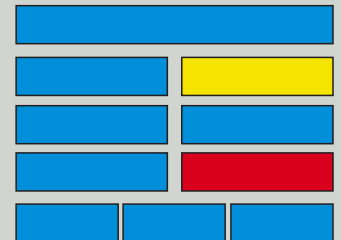
The modifier effect has little fading and it is retained after several remelts

PRODUCT RANGE ALLOY

AlSr3.5
AlSr5
AlSr10
AlSr10 Ti1 B0.2
AlSr15

Format Available: Waffle Plate and Conti-Bar
All of our alloys are produced from 99.7% Purity Aluminium

COLOUR CODE



Chemical and Metallographic Analysis for each heat

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ADDITION

The Sr addition level to be used will depend upon the Silicon content of the alloy. Modification of eutectic alloys is more difficult than hypoeutectic ones, requiring higher addition rates of up to 0.03% Sr for the AlSi12 alloy. Sand casting requires higher addition rates than permanent mould and die-casting ones. Addition levels between 0.01% and 0.02% should be enough for permanent mould. When premium castings are to be produced, we recommend the use of a combination of a modifier and a grain refiner.