



# UNIT III

# HEAT TREATMENT

**Engineering Materials and Metallurgy**

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# Heat Treatment

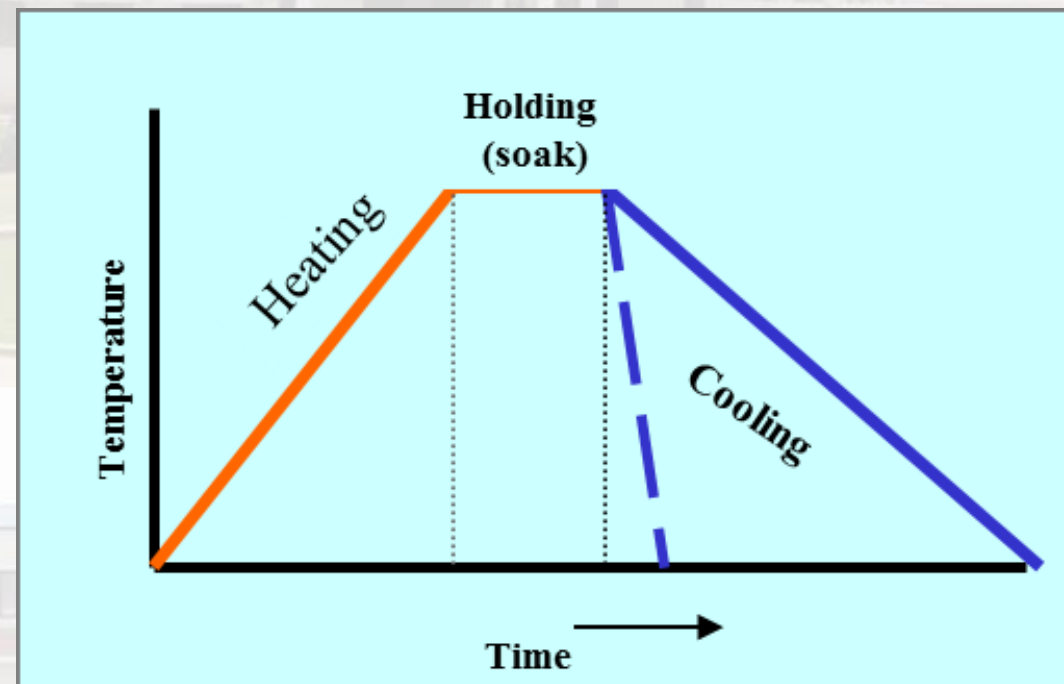




# Heat Treatment



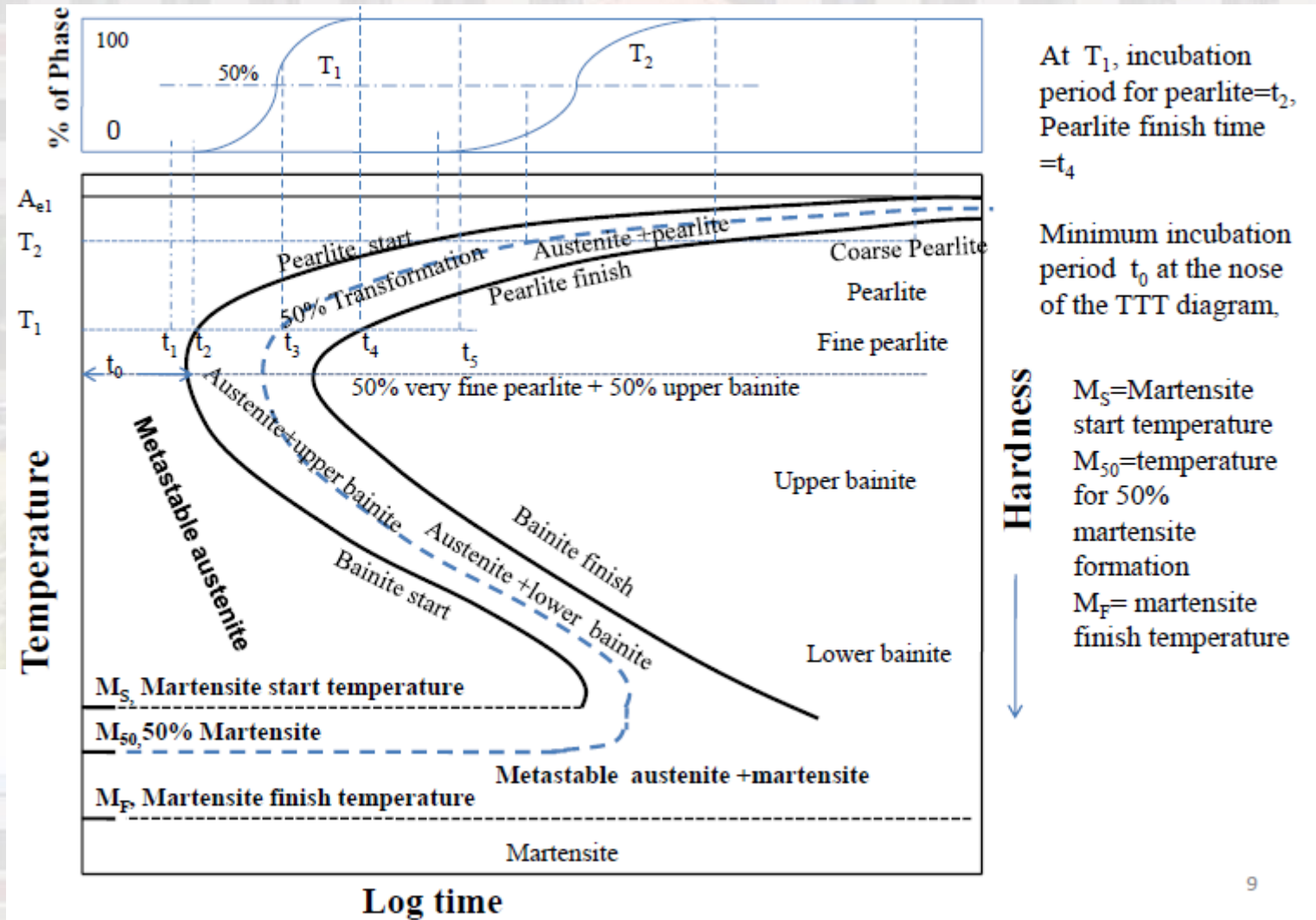
Defined as the **controlled heating and cooling of metals** for the primary purpose of altering their properties (strength, ductility, hardness, toughness, machinability).







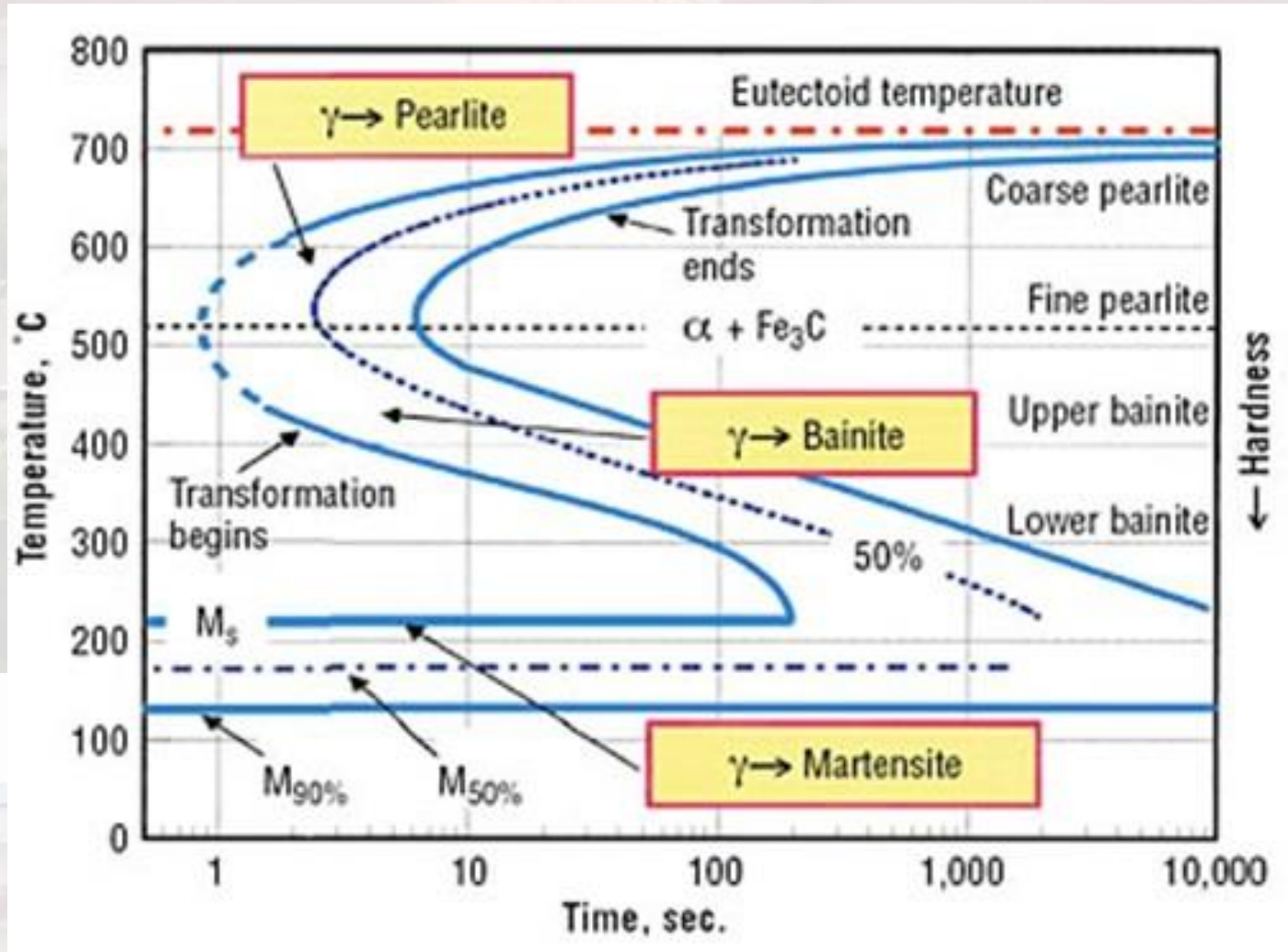
# TTT of a Eutectoid Steel



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# Time Temperature Transformation





# TTT

- Time temp transformation (or) **isothermal transformation** (or) **S curve** (or) **C curve** (or) **Bain's Curve**.
- It is created three process:
  - ✓ Austenitizing
  - ✓ Isothermal Heat treatment
  - ✓ Quenching

## ❖ Isothermal transformation





# TTT



- $723^{\circ}\text{C}-550^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow$  Pearlite is formed.
- Transformation temp decreases pearlite change from coarse to fine.
- On rapid quenching Martensite is formed.
- $550^{\circ}\text{C}-250^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow$  **Bainite** is formed.
- Bainite  $\rightarrow$  **Non-lamellar eutectoid** structure.



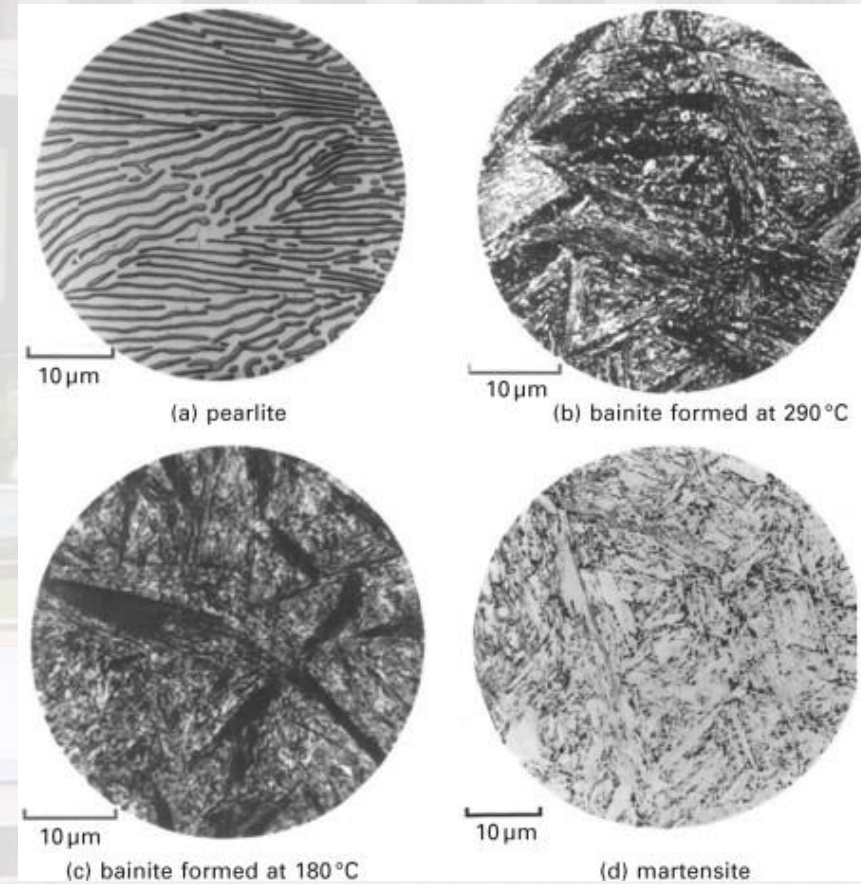
# TTT



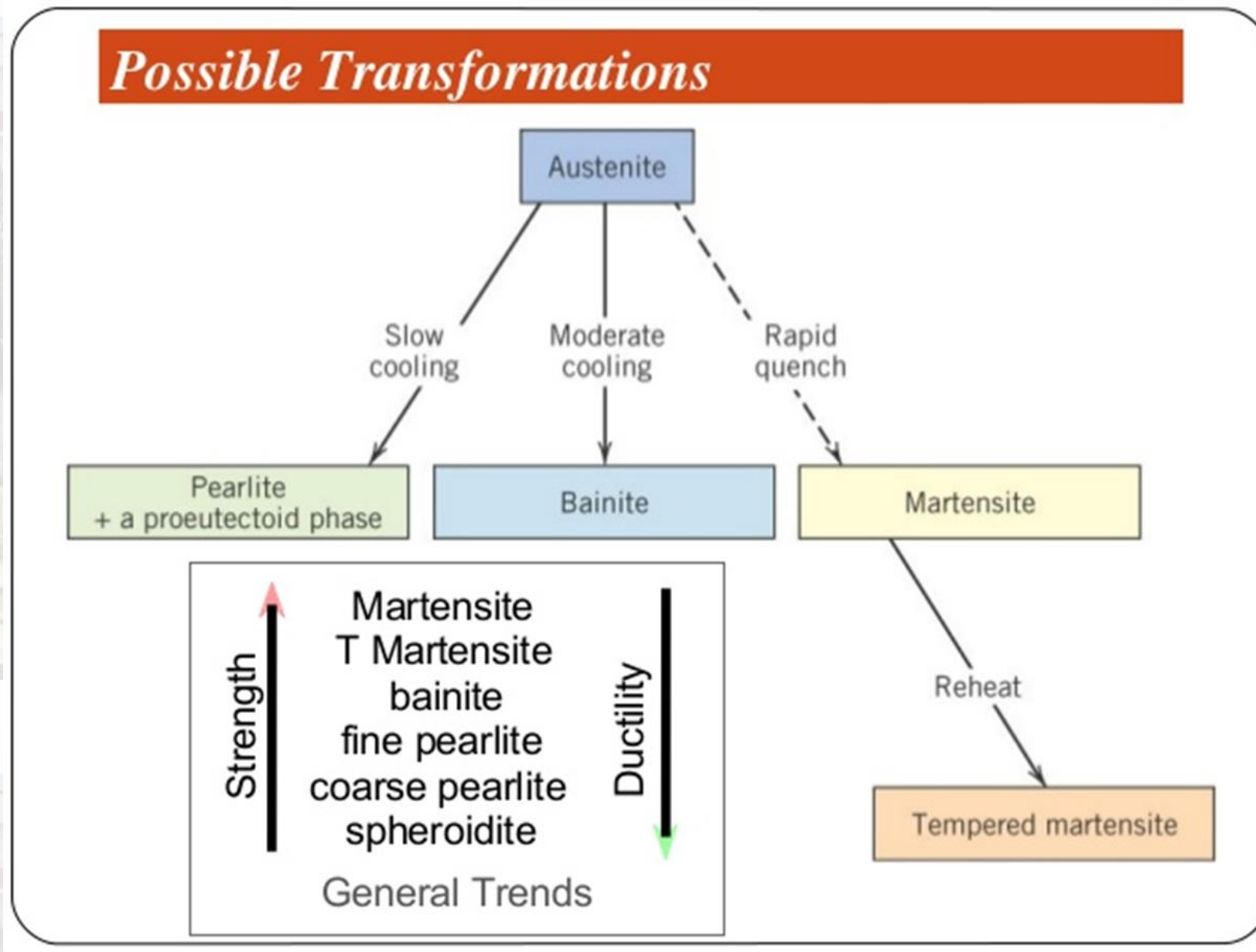
- **Bainite**

- ❖ Upper Bainite →  $550^{\circ} - 350^{\circ}\text{C}$  → has **large rod like cementite** regions

- ❖ Lower Bainite →  $350^{\circ} - 250^{\circ}\text{C}$  → has much **finer cementite particles**.

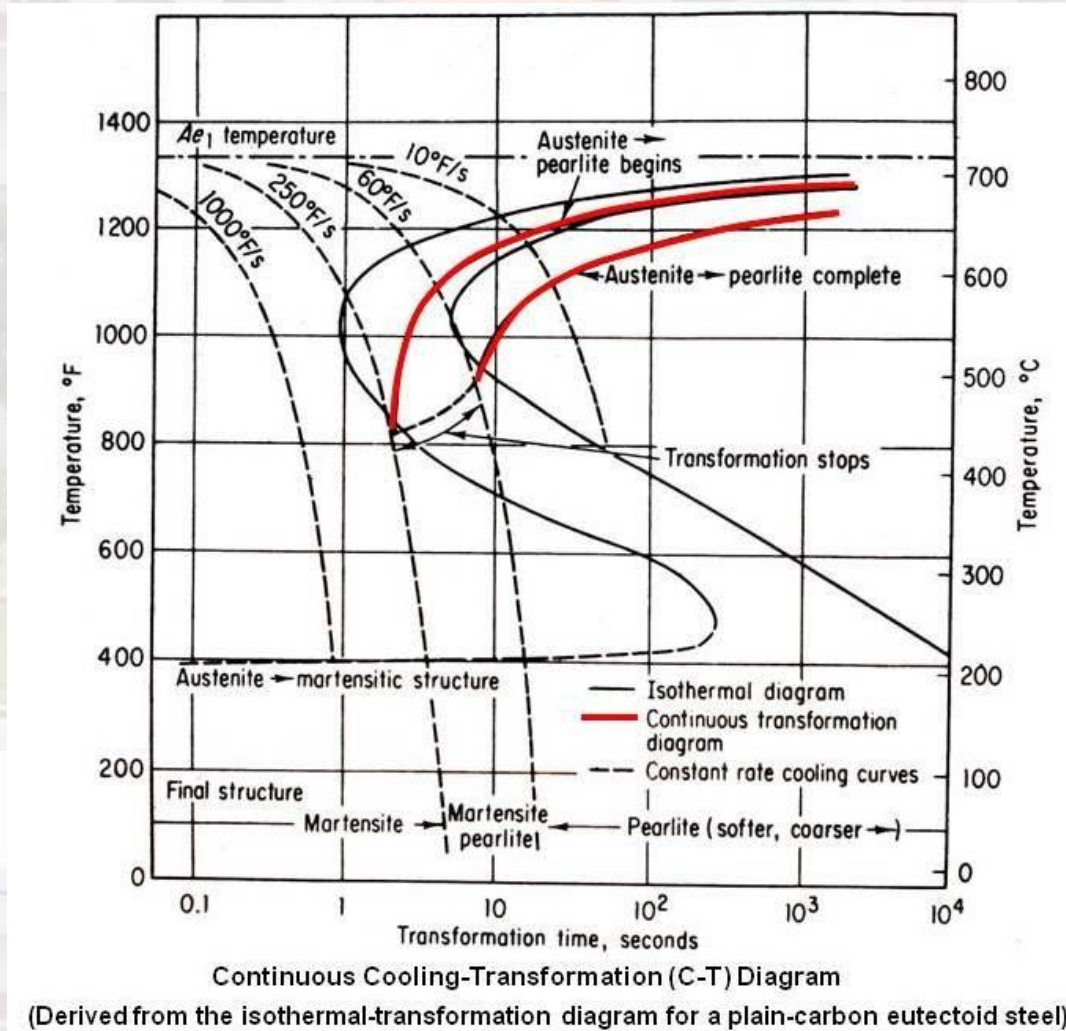








# Continuous Cooling Transformation



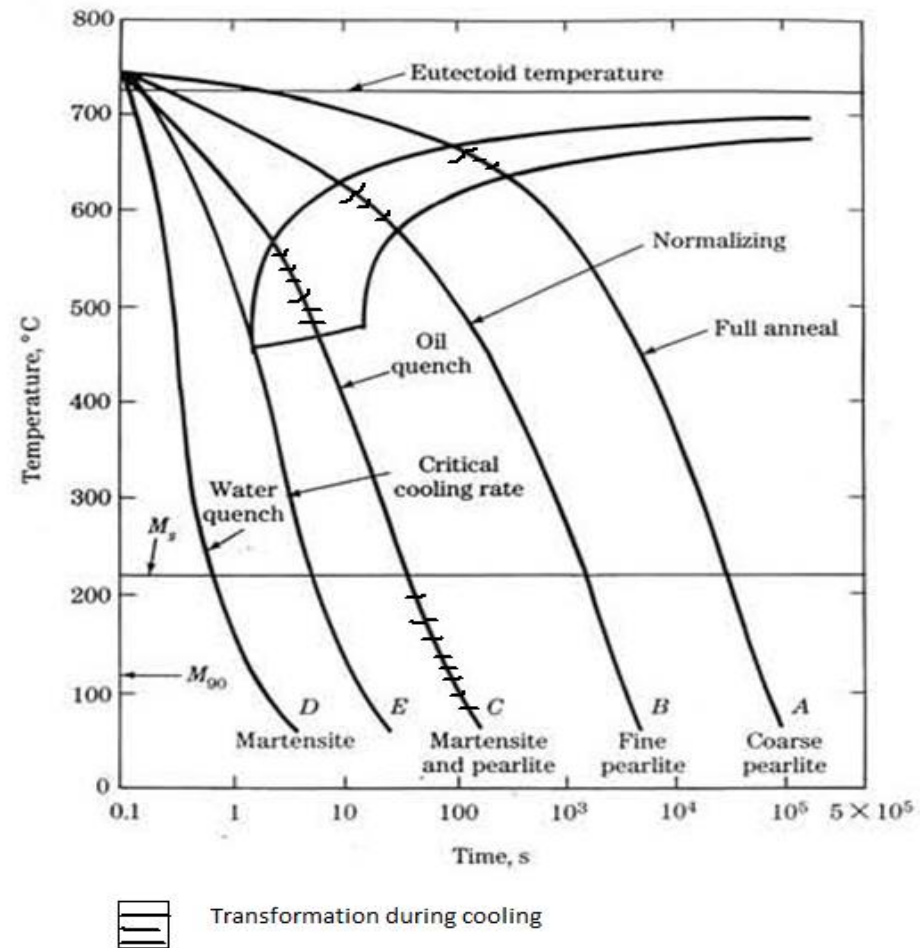


# CCT



- The time required for a reaction to start and to end is delayed.
- The isothermal curves are shifted to longer times and lower temperatures.
- No transformation below 450°C.

## CCT diagram (eutectoid steel)



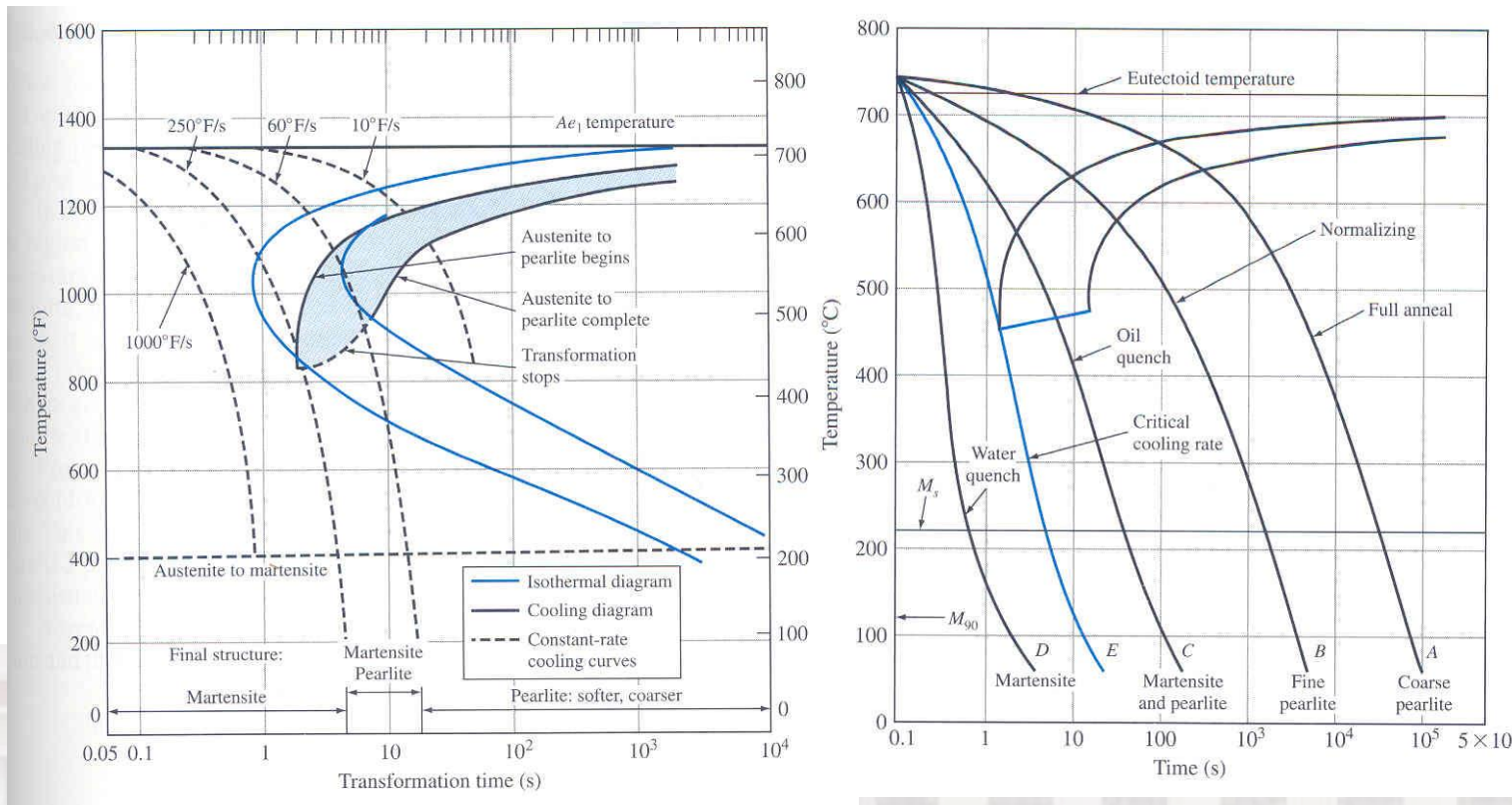




# CCT



- In continuous cooling transformation from austenite to pearlite takes place at a **range of temperature**.
- Start and finish lines shifted to longer time.
- No transformation **below 450°C**.





# CCT



- A → Coarse pearlite
- B → Fine Pearlite
- C → **Martensite and Pearlite → Split Transformation**
- D → Martensite
- E → Tangent to Nose of CCT → critical cooling rate → **100% Martensite.**



# Hardenability



## Hardenability

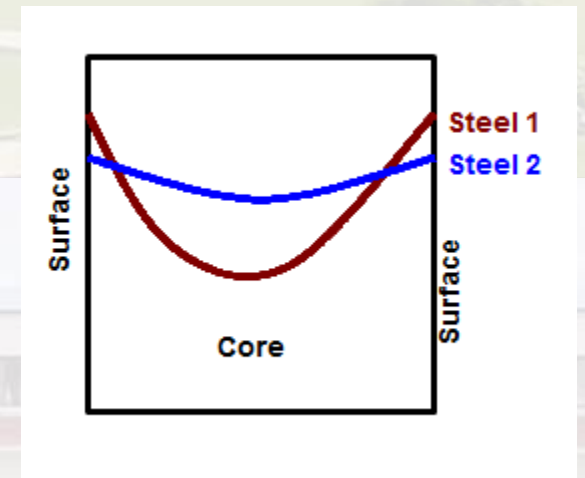
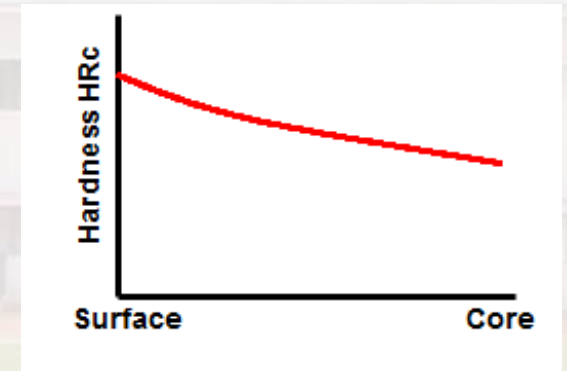
In a ferrous alloy, the property that determines the **depth and distribution of hardness** induced by quenching from elevated temperatures

## Hardenability Vs Hardness:-

Hardness : Function of only carbon content

Hardenability : C & Alloy content, grain size, Component size,

Quenchant etc







# Jominy Hardenability (Quench) test



- Steel Sample: 25mm dia and 100mm long
- Heating the test piece to an austenitising temperature and quenching from one end with a controlled and standardized jet of water
- Take a sample from the furnace and place it on the Jominy test fixtures and observe the cooling pattern
- The cooling rate along the Jominy test specimen varies from about  $225 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C s}^{-1}$  (at bottom) to  $2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C s}^{-1}$
- After quenching the hardness profile is measured at (0.16 mm) intervals from the quenched end after the surface has been ground back to remove any effects of decarburisation (0.38mm is removed from the surface)



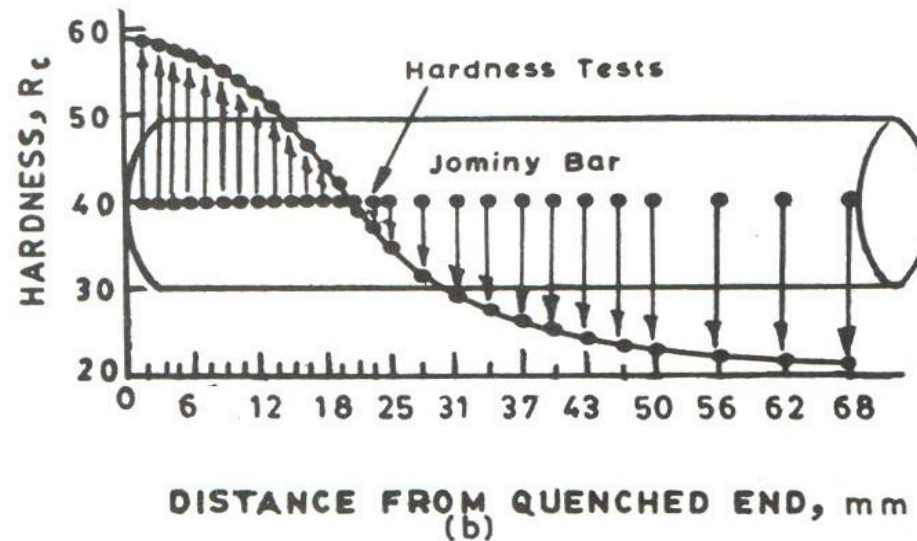
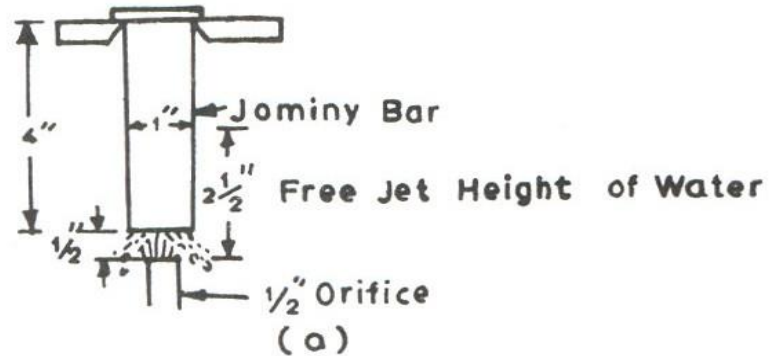
# Jominy Hardenability (Quench) test



- The hardness variation along the test surface is a result of microstructural variation which arises since the cooling rate decreases with distance from the quenched end
- Measure the distance from the quench end at where the hardness is equal to 54 HRC in the units of 0.16mm



# Jominy Hardenability (Quench) test



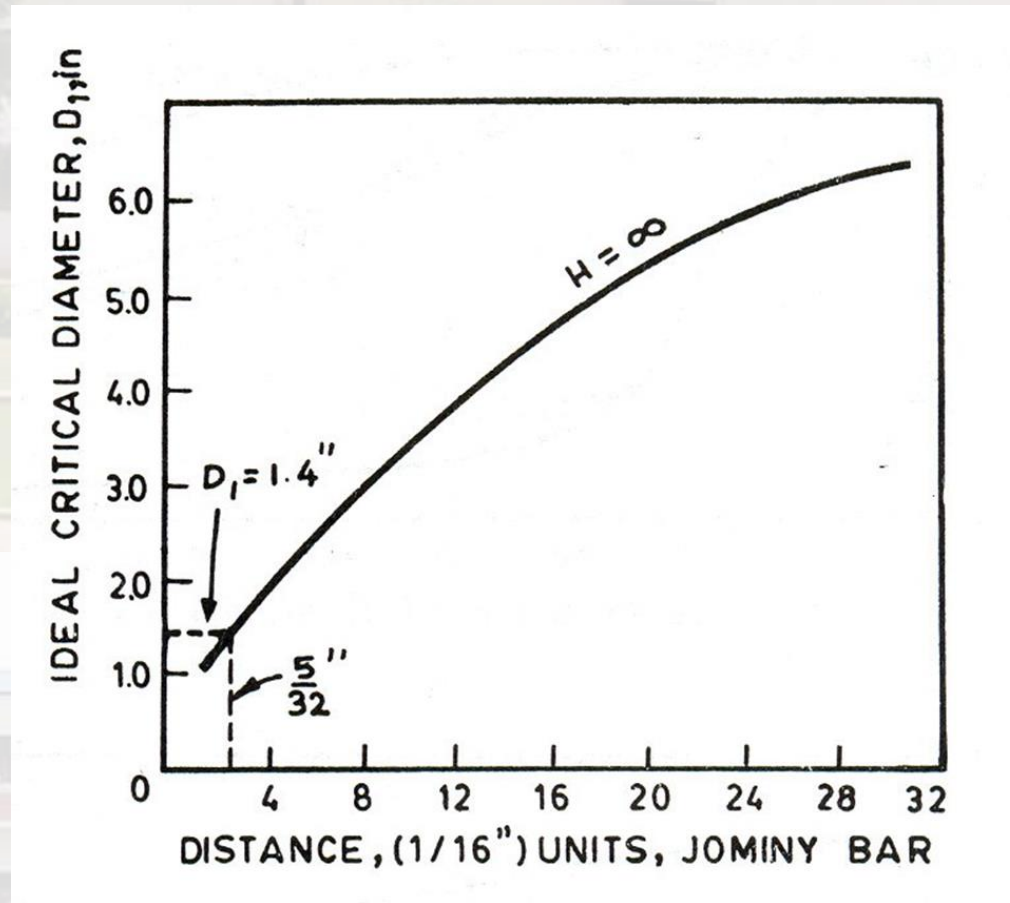


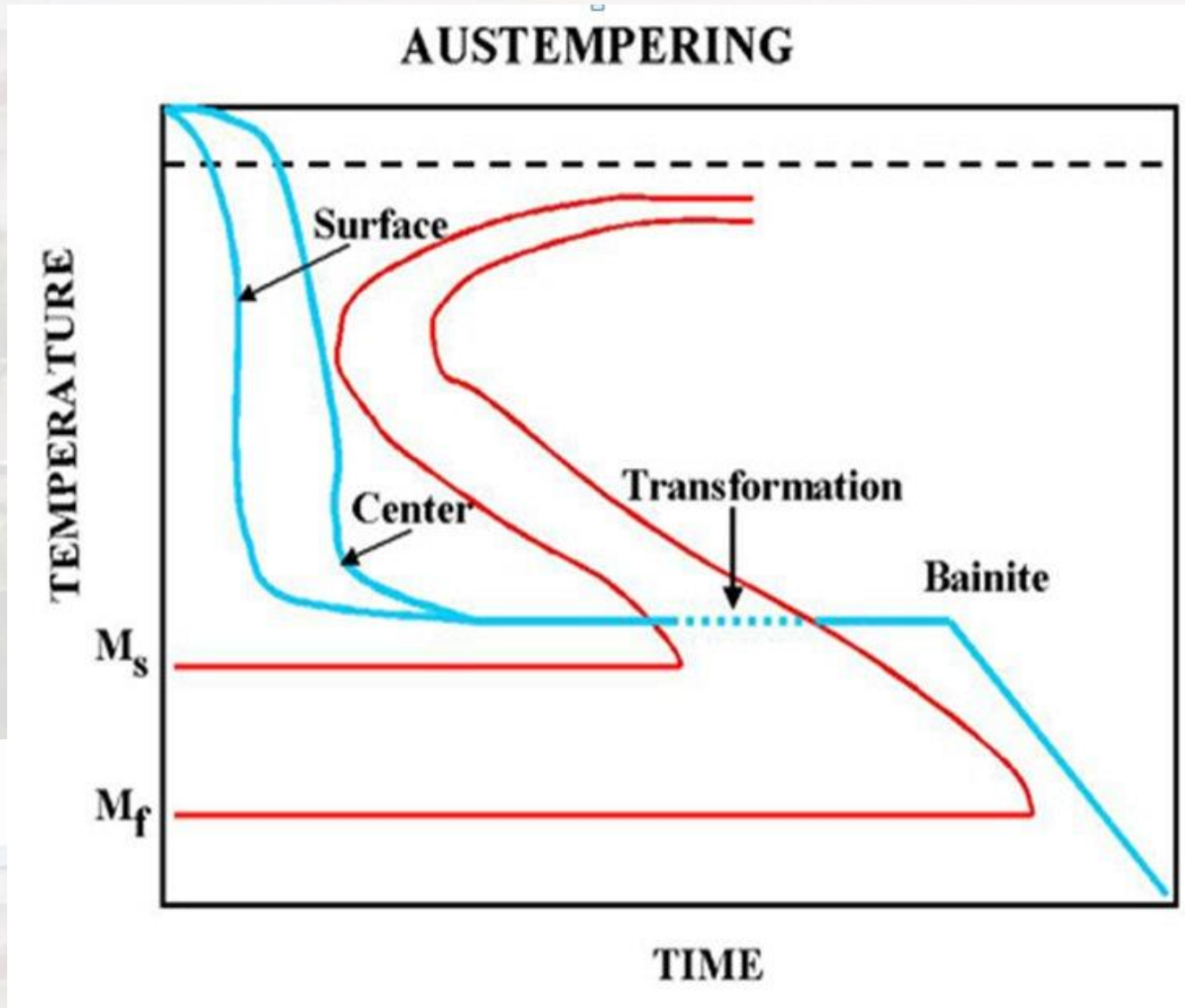


# Jominy Hardenability (Quench) test



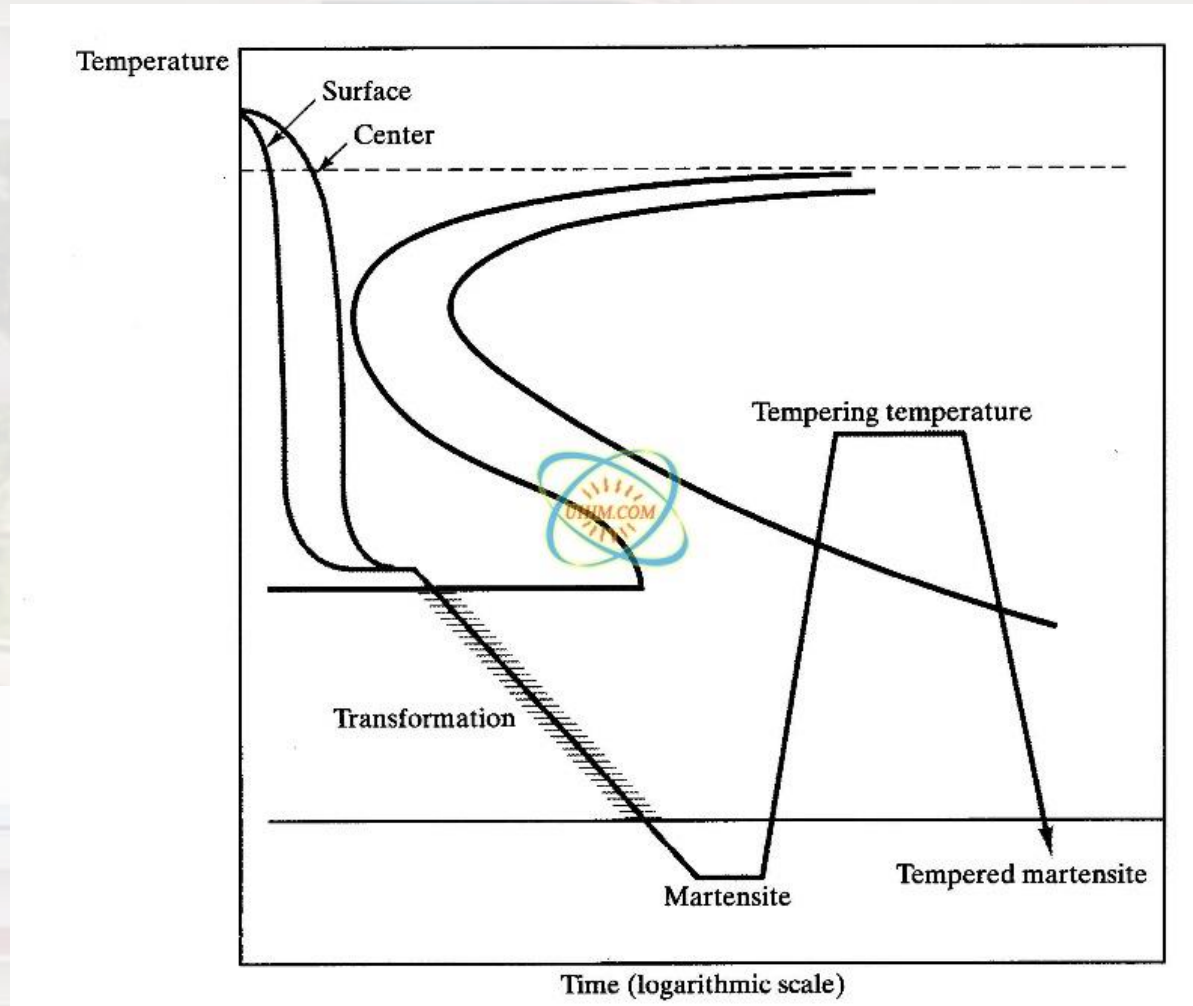
Relationship between the Jominy distance and critical diameters for an ideal quench medium







# Martempering







# THANK YOU

## Assessment

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FEgM2mJBH4Zz4TipKQHpx5hyvGNuc8C/edit>