





## **HEAT TREATMENT OF ALLOYS (STEEL)**

#### **Heat treatment**

The process o heating and cooling of solid steel articles under controlled conditions

### **Purpose**

- To improve magnetic & electrical properties
- ❖ To refine grain structure
- To remove imprisoned trapped gases
- ❖ To remove internal stresses
- ❖ To improve fatigue and corrosion resistance

## Type of heat treatment of alloys ( steel )

- Annealing
- Hardening
- Tempering
- Normalizing
- Carburizing
- Nitriding

## **Annealing**

- Means Softening
- Heating metal to high temperature
- And slow cooling in a furnace

#### **Purpose**

- Increase machinability
- To remove imprisoned gases

### Types

- Low temperature annealing (process annealing)
- High temperature annealing (full annealing)

## Low temperature annealing



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- Heating steel below the lower critical temperature
- And slow cooling

## **Purpose**

- Improve machinability
- Remove stresses
- Increases ductility
- Increases shock- resistance
- Reduce hardness

## High temperature annealing

- ❖ Heating alloy about 30-50°C above the higher critical temperature
- Holding it that temperature for sufficient time for internal changes
- And cool to room temperature

#### **Purpose**

- Increases ductility
- Machinability
- It makes alloy softer and tougher

### Hardening

- Heating alloy beyond the critical temperature
- And suddenly cooling it in oil or water

### **Purposes**

- Increases resistance to wear
- Increases abrasion resistance
- For making cutting tools

## **Tempering**

- Heating already hardened steel to temperature lower than own hardening temperature
- Then slow cooling
- ❖ To retain strength and hardness reheating temp should be less than 400°C



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## **Purpose**

- Removes stresses and strains
- Reduces brittleness
- Reduces hardness
- Increases toughness
- Increases ductility
- High temper cutting tools

### **Normalizing**

- Heating alloy above its higher critical temperature &
- ❖ Allowing it to cool gradually in air.

### **Purpose**

- Recovers homogeneity
- Refines grains
- Removes internal stresses
- Increases toughness
- Normalized used in engineering works

### Carburizing

- ❖ Alloy articles heated with charcoal in a cast iron box to about 950°C
- Allowed to keep sufficient time in iron box itself
- Carbon gets absorbed
- Allowed to cool slowly
- Outer skin of the alloy article covered with high-carbon

## **Purpose**

To produce hard wearing surface

### **Nitriding**

- ❖ Heating alloy in presence of ammonia to about 550°C
  - Dissociation of ammonia produces N<sub>2</sub>
- ❖ And N₂ combines with alloy to form hard nitride

### **Purpose**

To get super hard surface