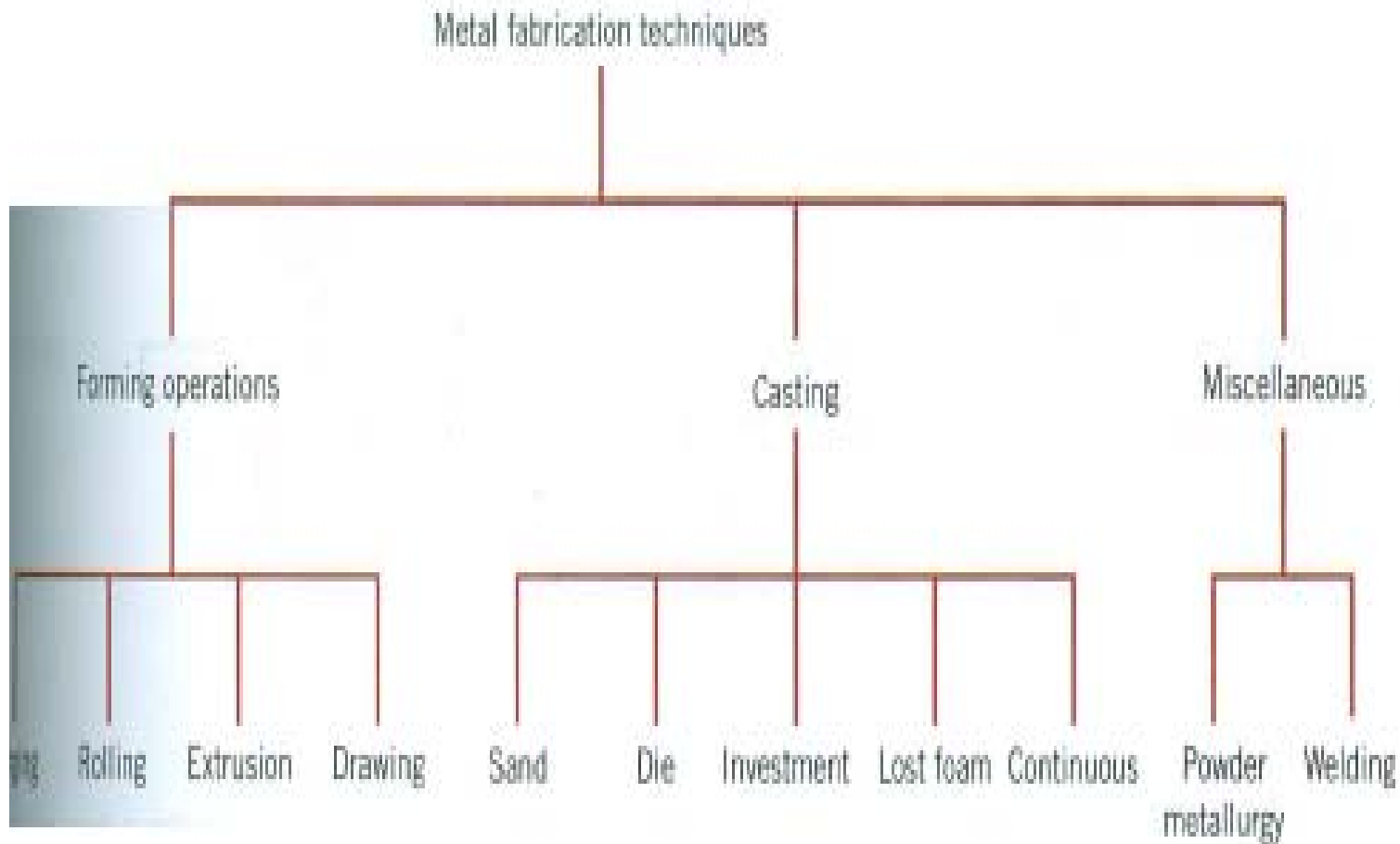


## 10. Fabrication of metals

# Structural metallic materials



Classification scheme of metal fabrication techniques discussed in this chapter.

# Structural metallic materials

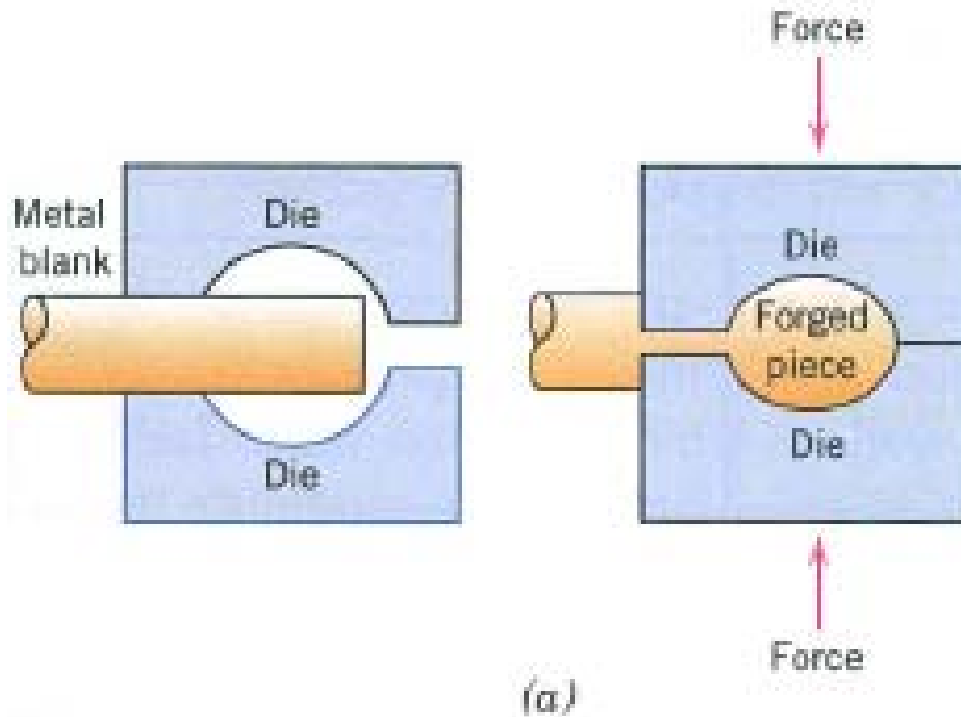
**Hot working:** any metal-forming operation that is performed above a metal's recrystallization temperature

**Cold working:** the plastic deformation of a metal at a temperature below that at which it recrystallizes

# Structural metallic materials

## 10.1 FORMING OPERATIONS

**10.1.1 Forging:** mechanical forming of a metal by heating and hammering



## Die forging:

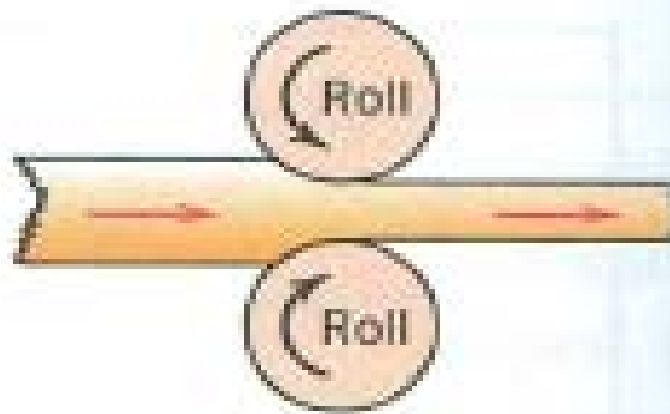
- To achieve complex geometrical details
- Then machined: material removing around 90%



# Structural metallic materials

## 10.1 FORMING OPERATIONS

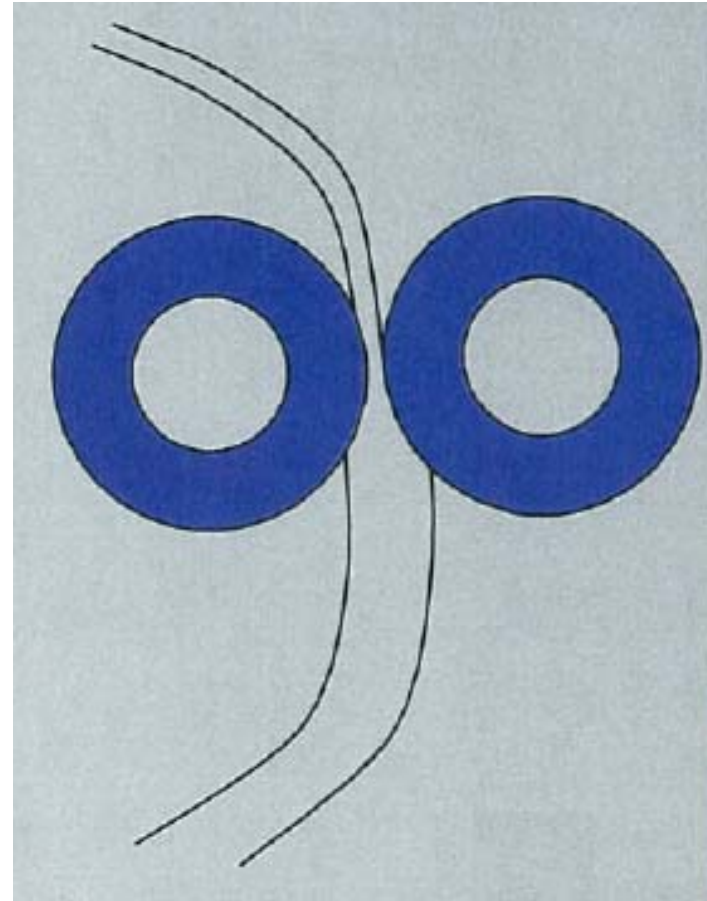
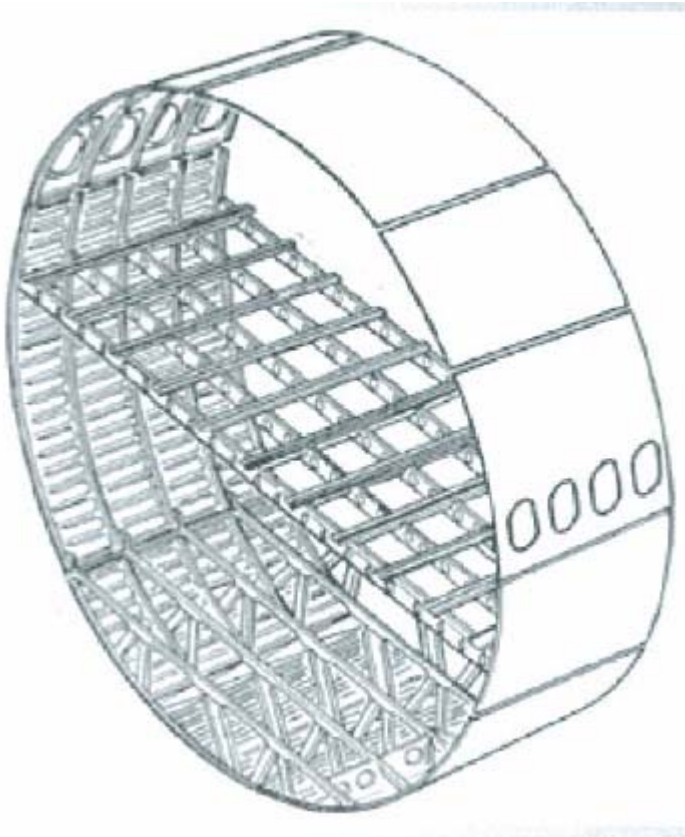
**10.1.2 Rolling:** A metal-forming operation that reduces the thickness of sheet stock; also, elongated shapes may be fashioned using grooved circular rolls



(b)

# Structural metallic materials

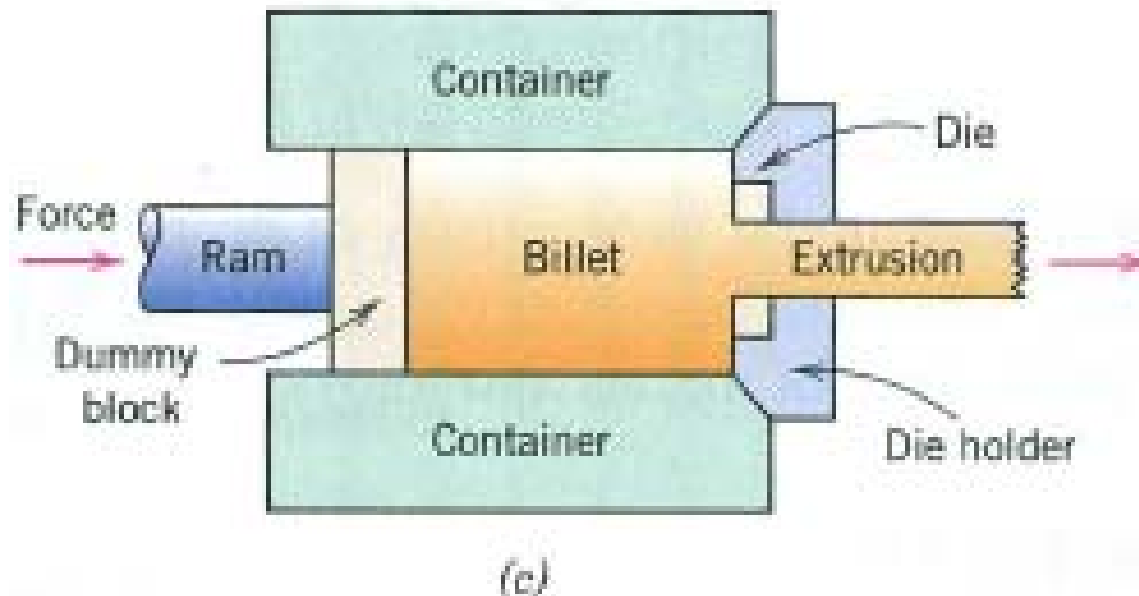
Circular rolling of frame : to get fibred single-piece part



# Structural metallic materials

## 10.1 FORMING OPERATIONS

**10.1.3 Extrusion:** A forming technique where by a material is forced, by compression, through a die orifice

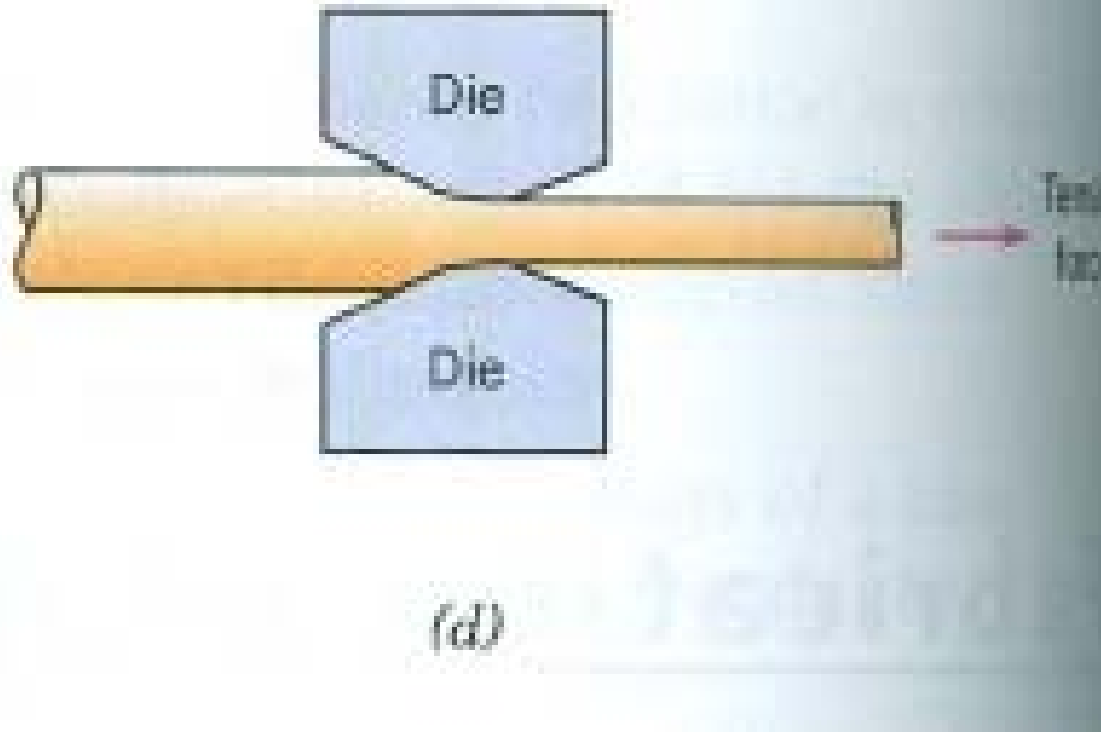




# Structural metallic materials

## 10.1 FORMING OPERATIONS

**10.1.4 Drawing :** A forming technique used to fabricate metal wire and tubing. Deformation is accomplished by pulling the material through a die by means of a tensile force applied on the exit side.



# Structural metallic materials

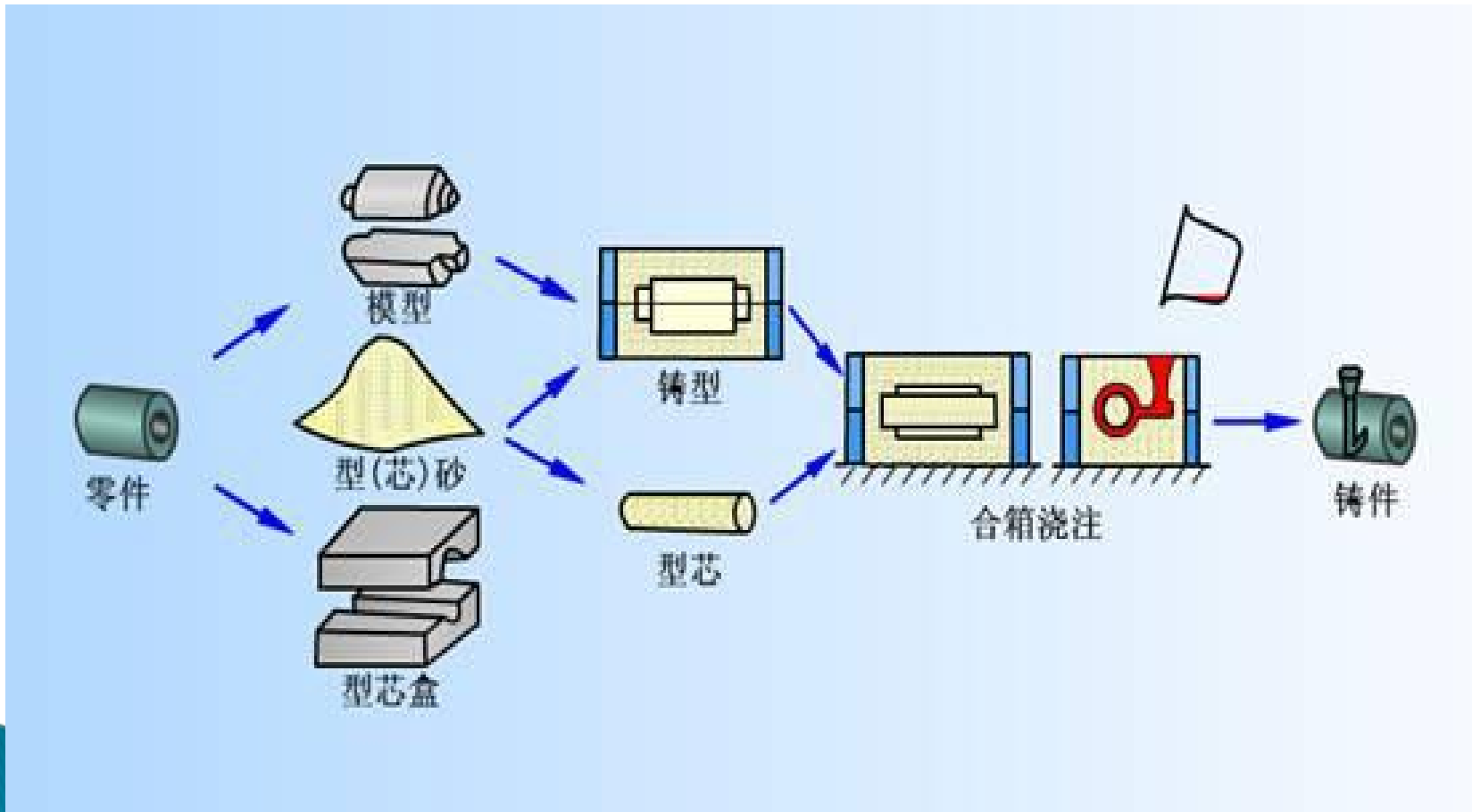
## 10.2 CASTING

- Sand casting
- Die casting
- Investment casting
- Lost foam casting
- Continuous casting

# Structural metallic materials

## 10.2 CASTING

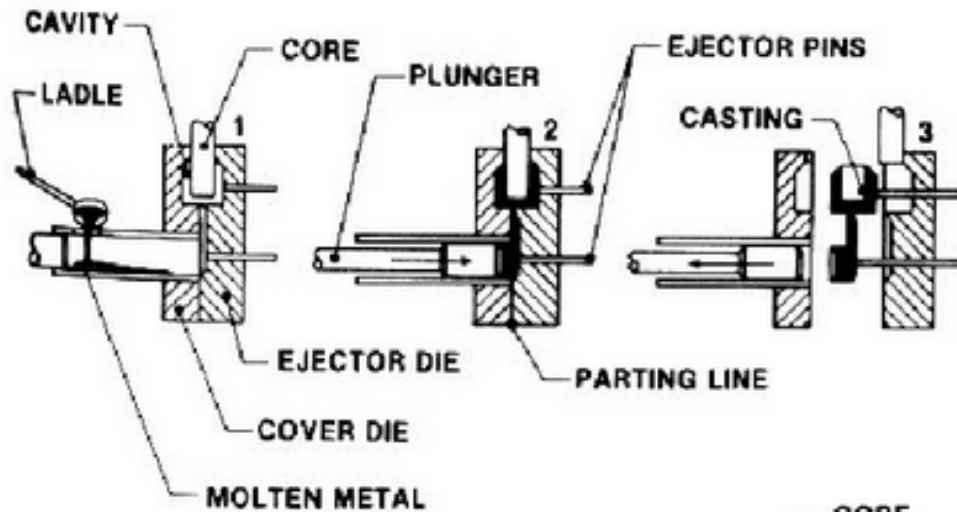
### Sand casting



# Structural metallic materials

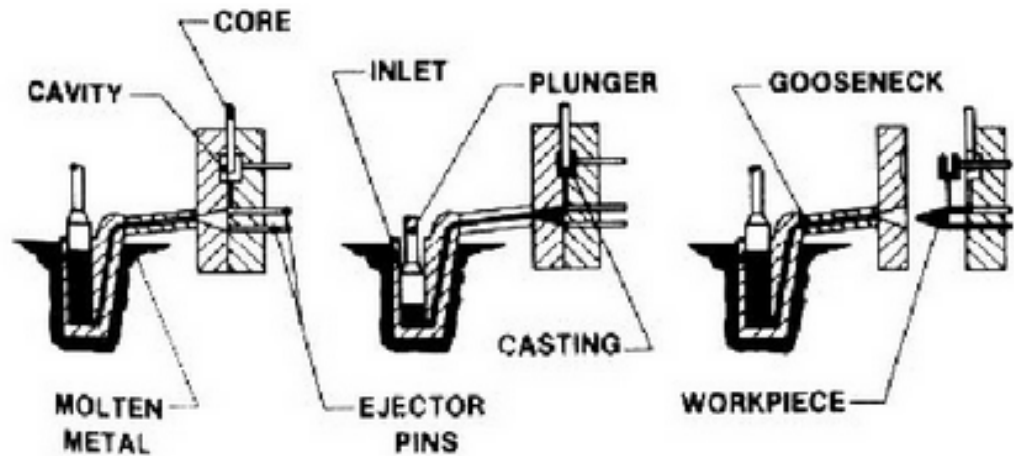
## 10.2 CASTING

### Die Casting



Cold chamber

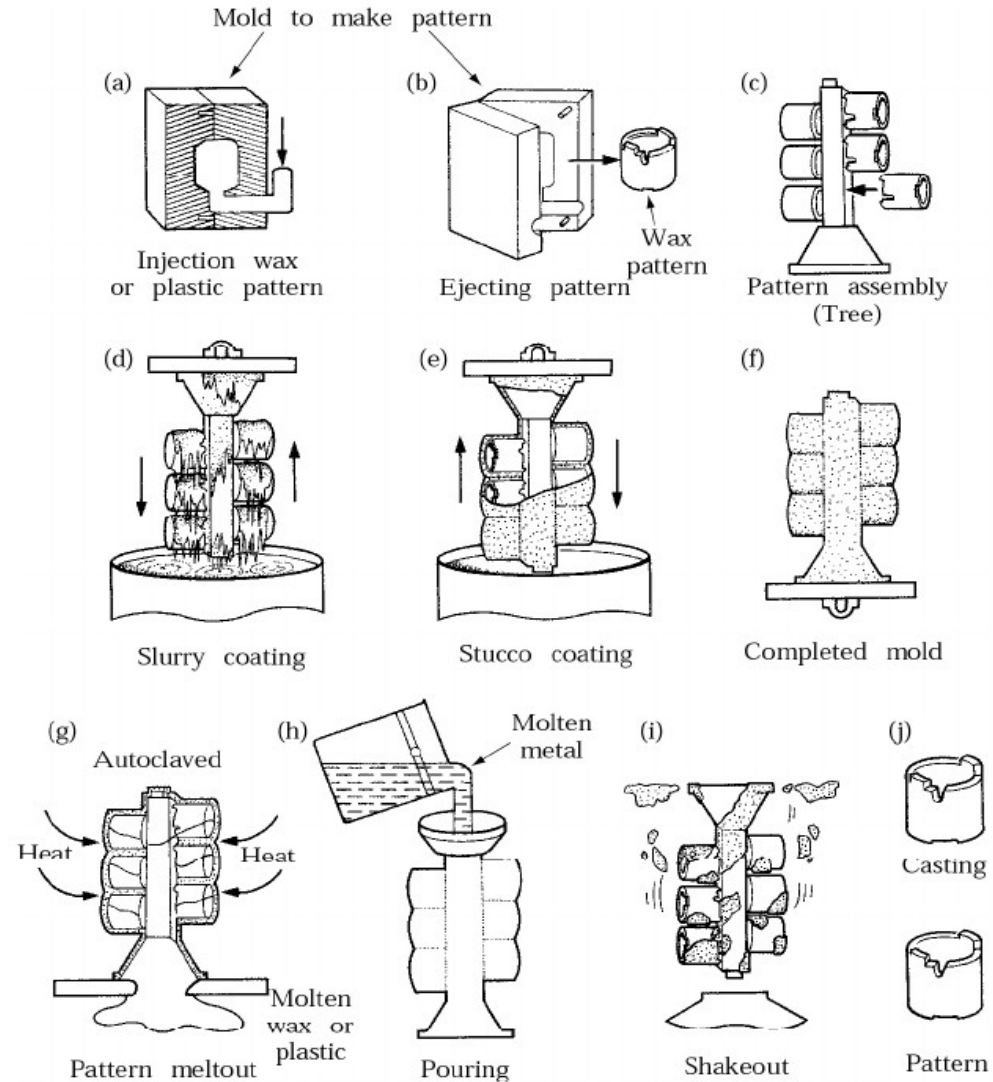
Hot chamber



# Structural metallic materials

## 10.2 CASTING

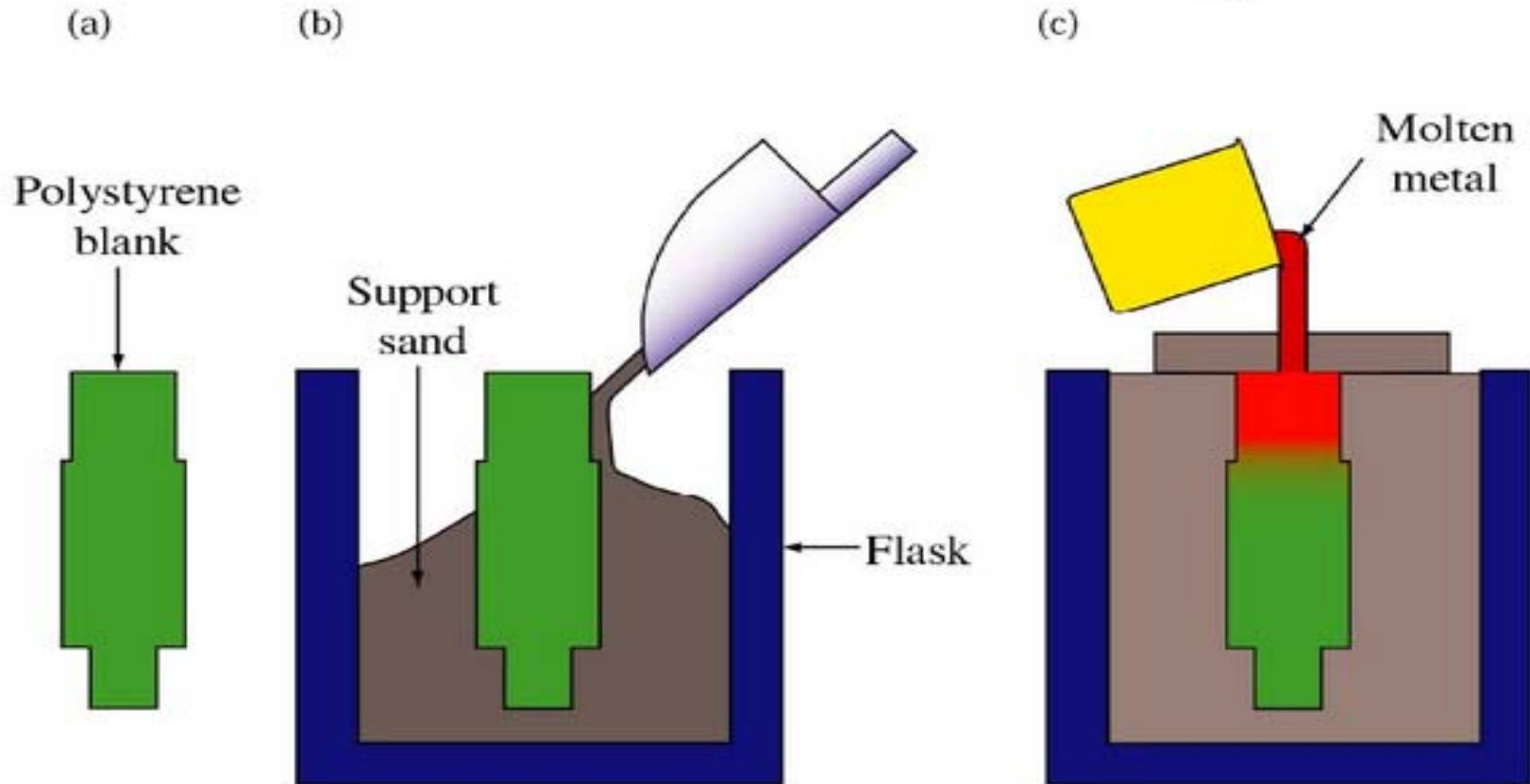
### Investment Casting



# Structural metallic materials

## 10.2 CASTING

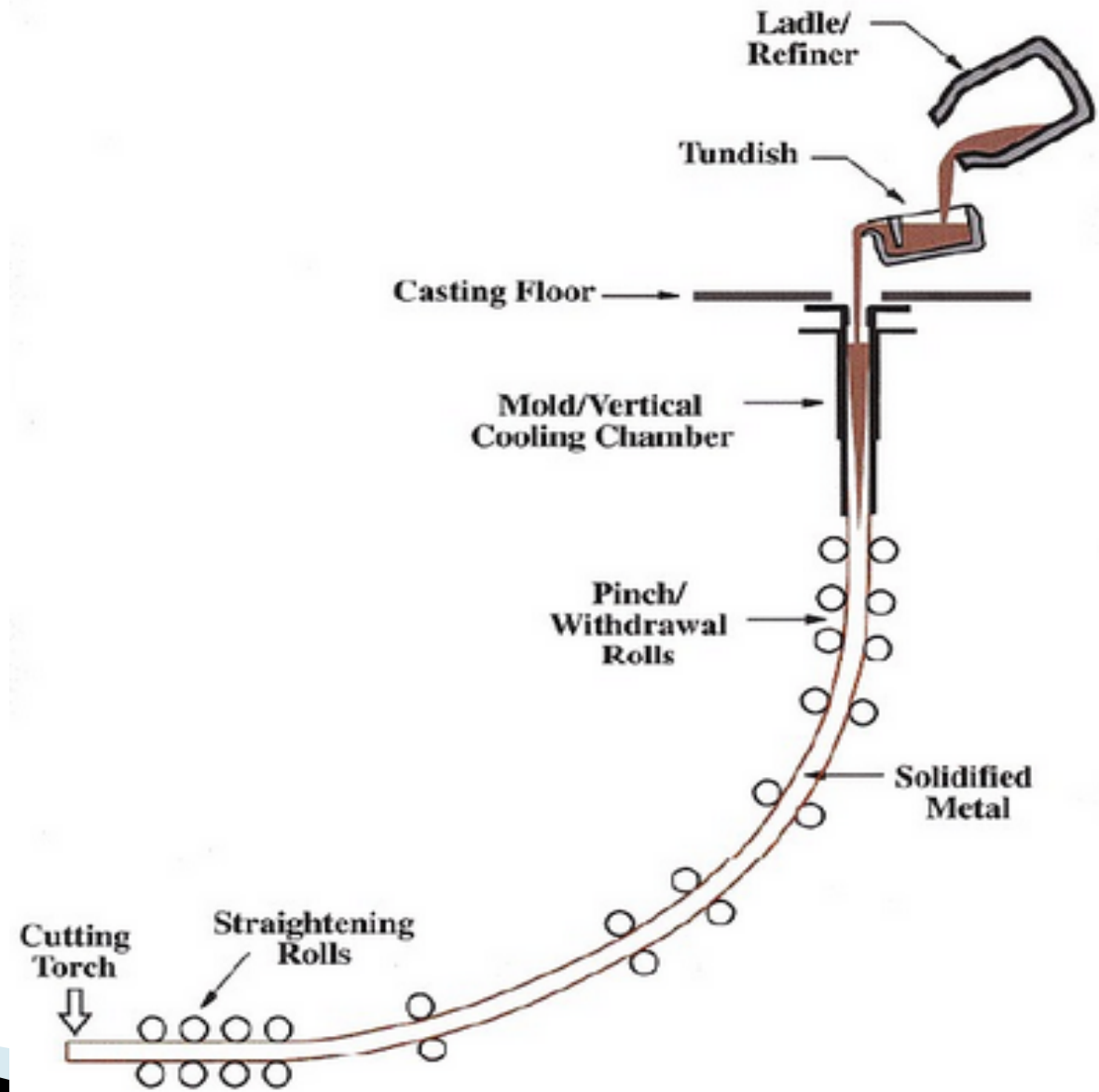
### Lost Foam Casting



# Structural metallic materials

## 10.2 CASTING

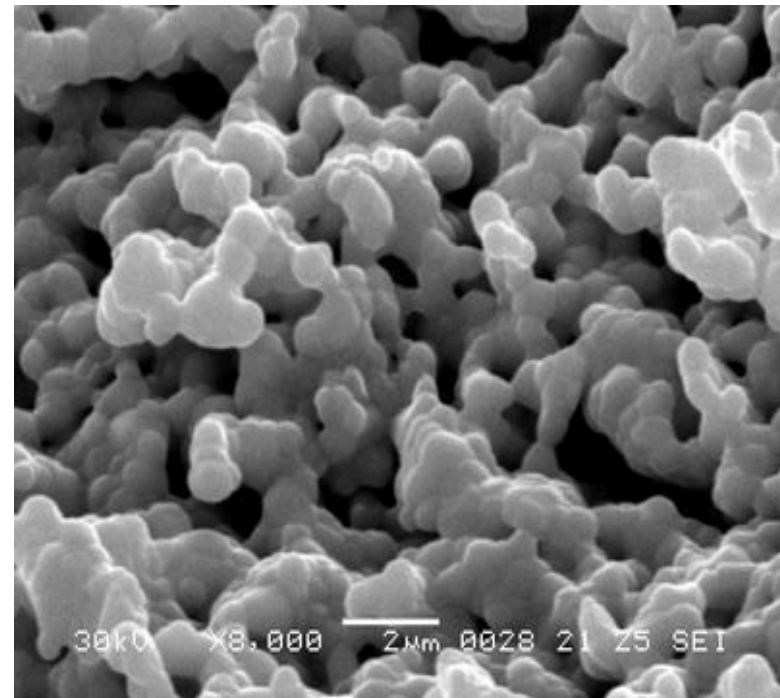
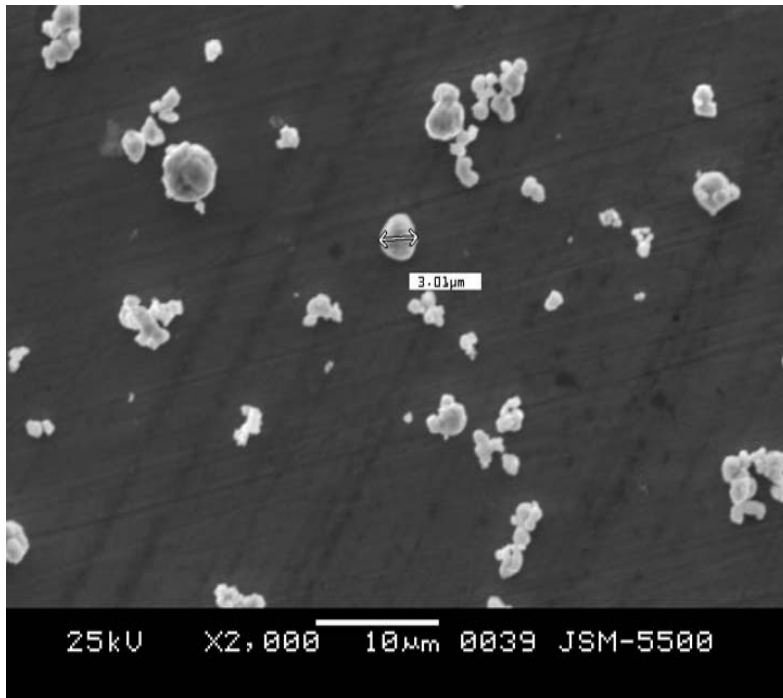
### Continuous casting



# Structural metallic materials

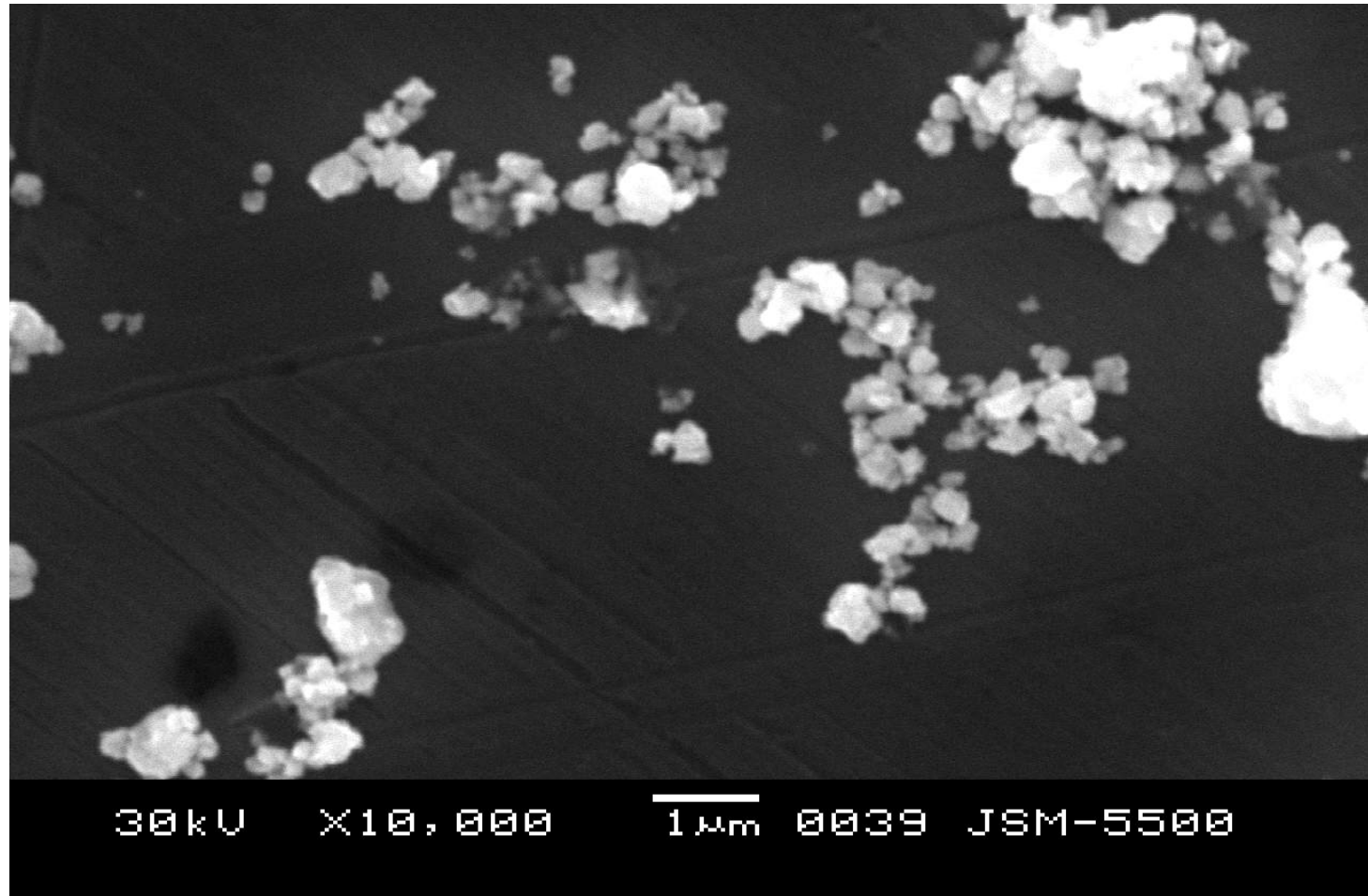
## 10.3 MISCELLANEOUS TECHNIQUES

**10.3.1 Powder metallurgy:** the fabrication of metal pieces having intricate and precise shapes by the compaction of metal powders, followed By a densification heat treatment.

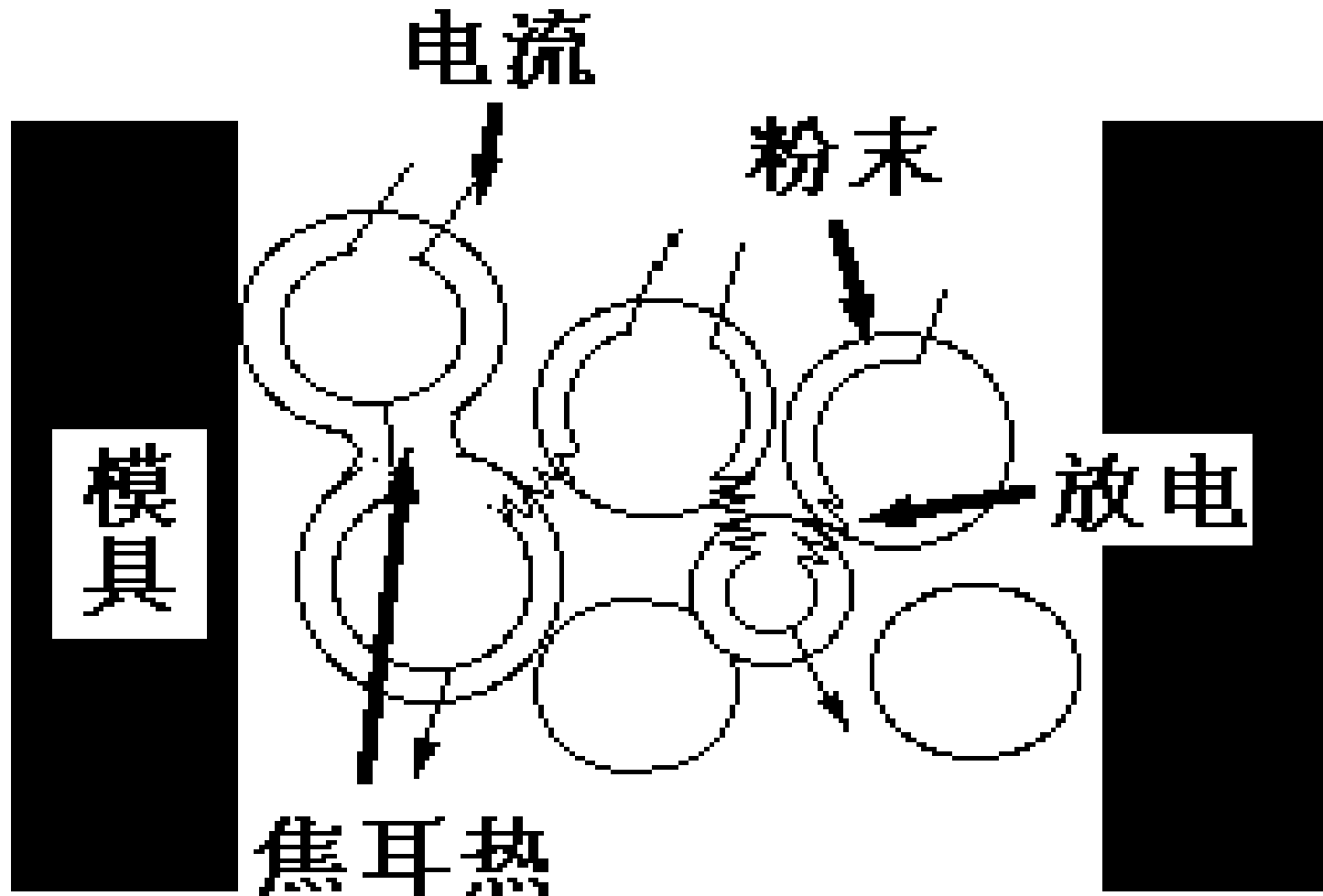




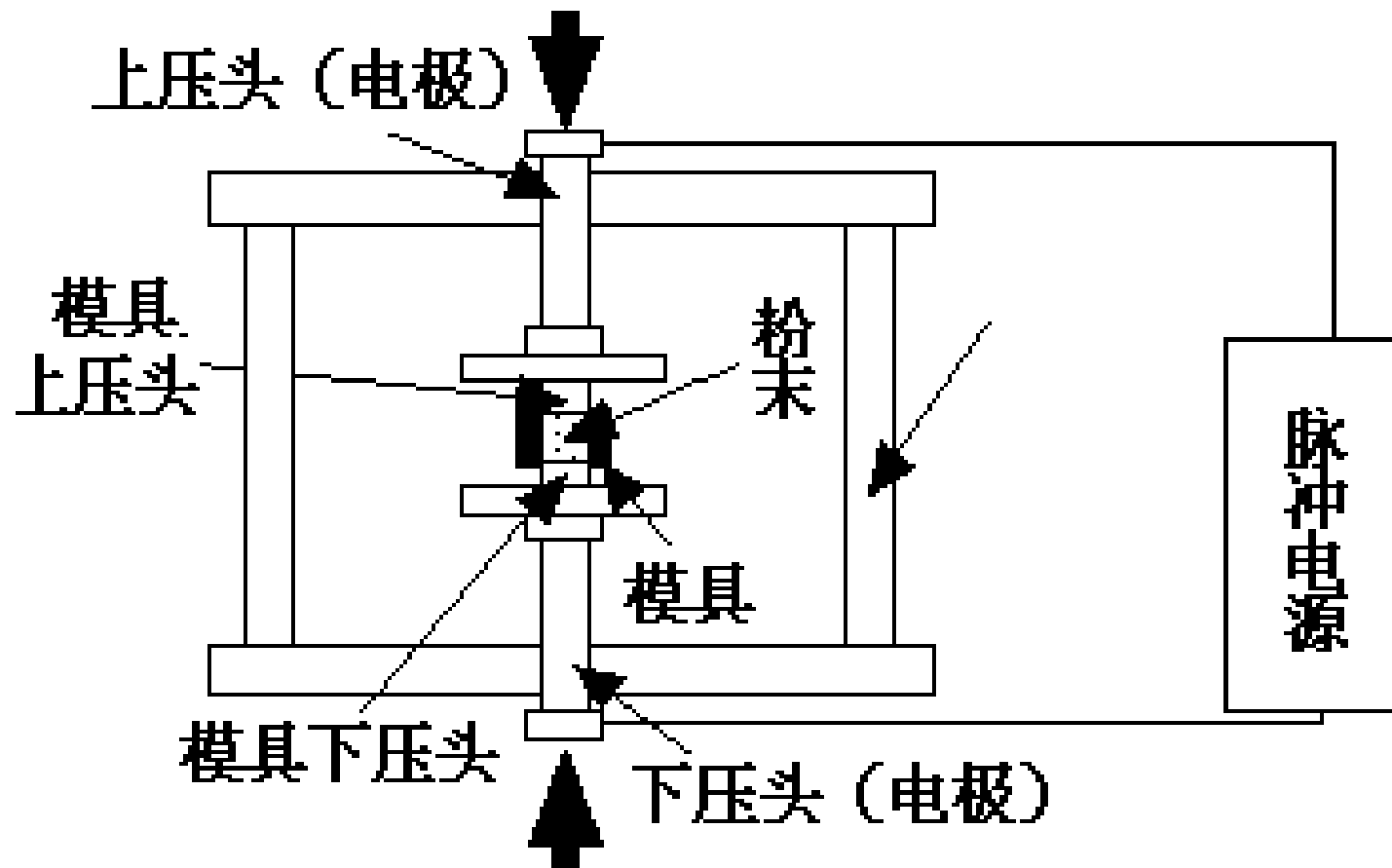
# Structural metallic materials



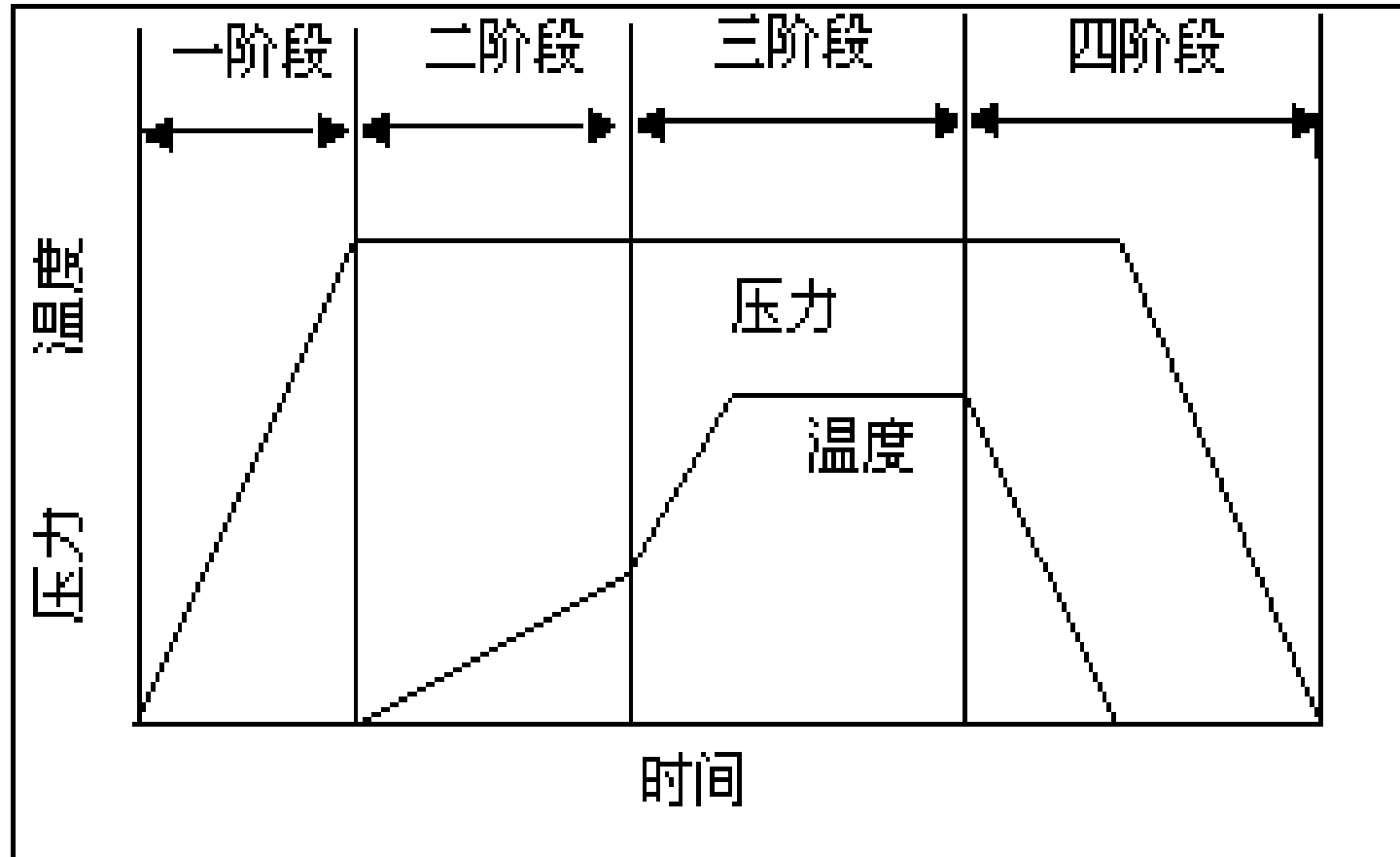
# Structural metallic materials



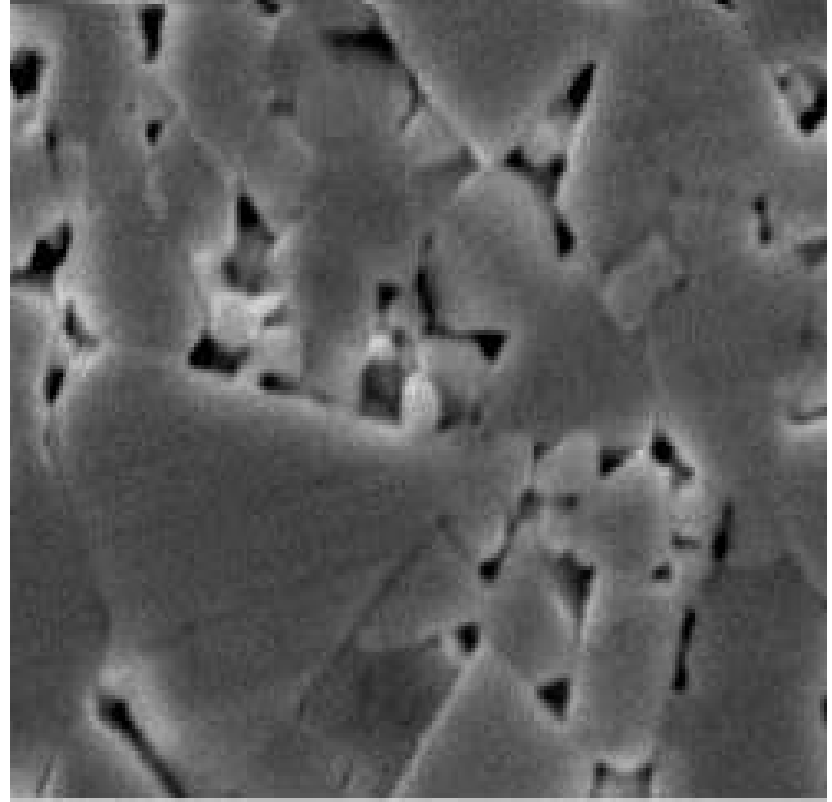
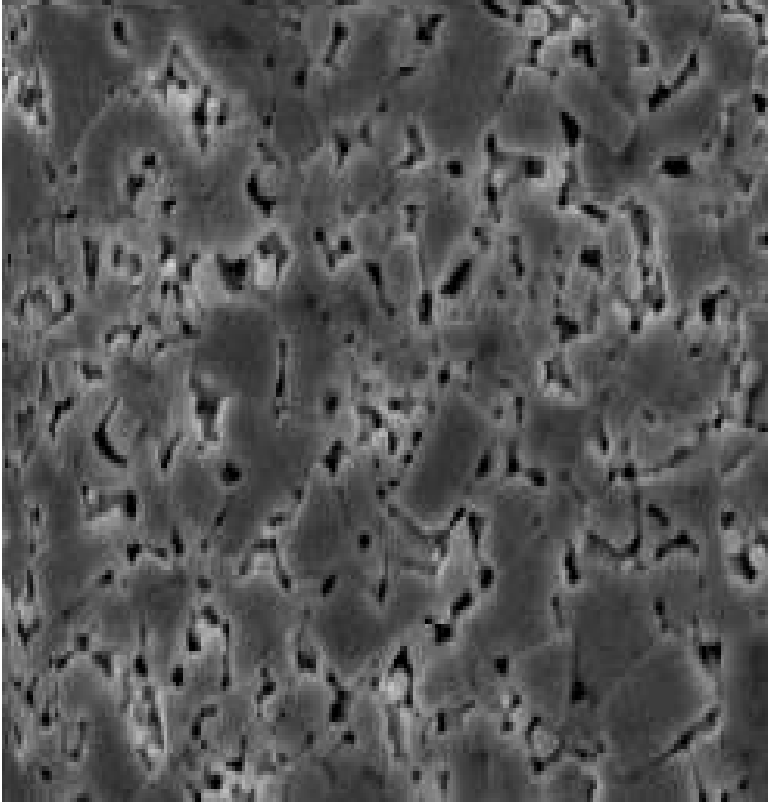
# Structural metallic materials



# Structural metallic materials



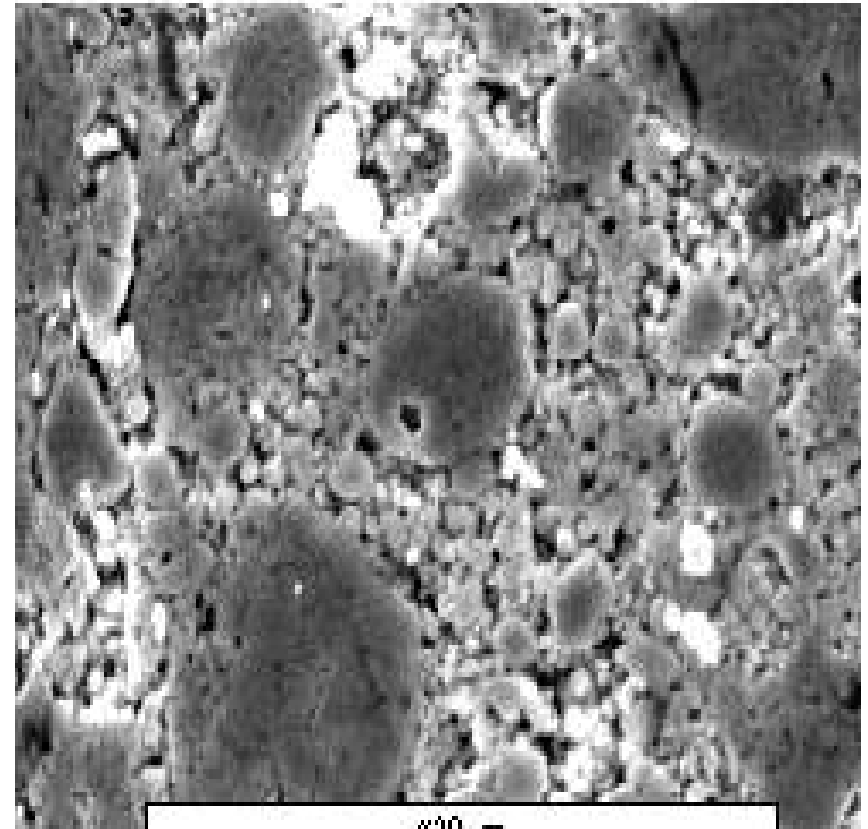
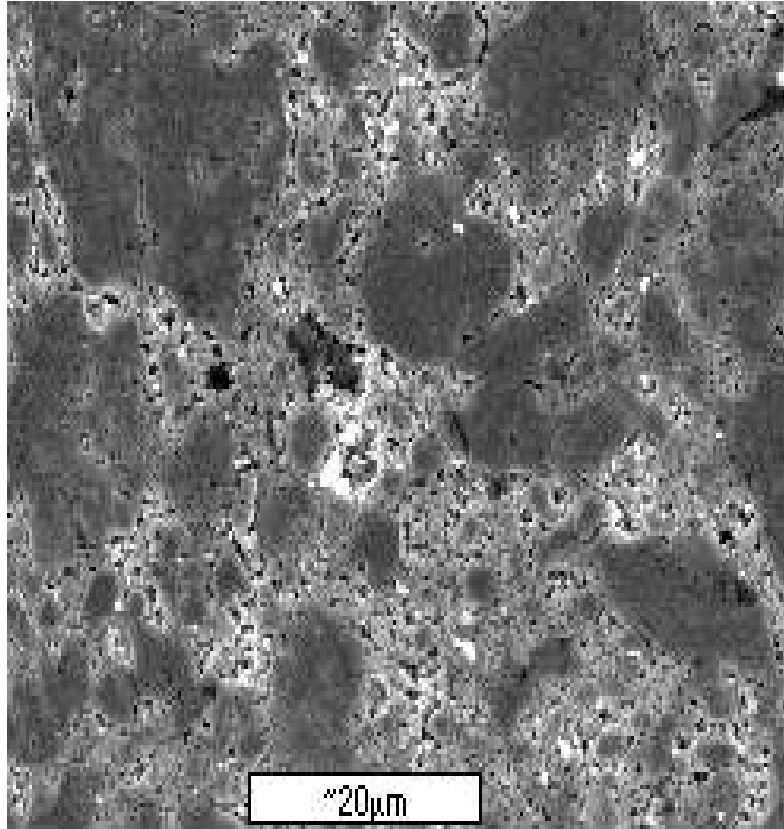
# Structural metallic materials



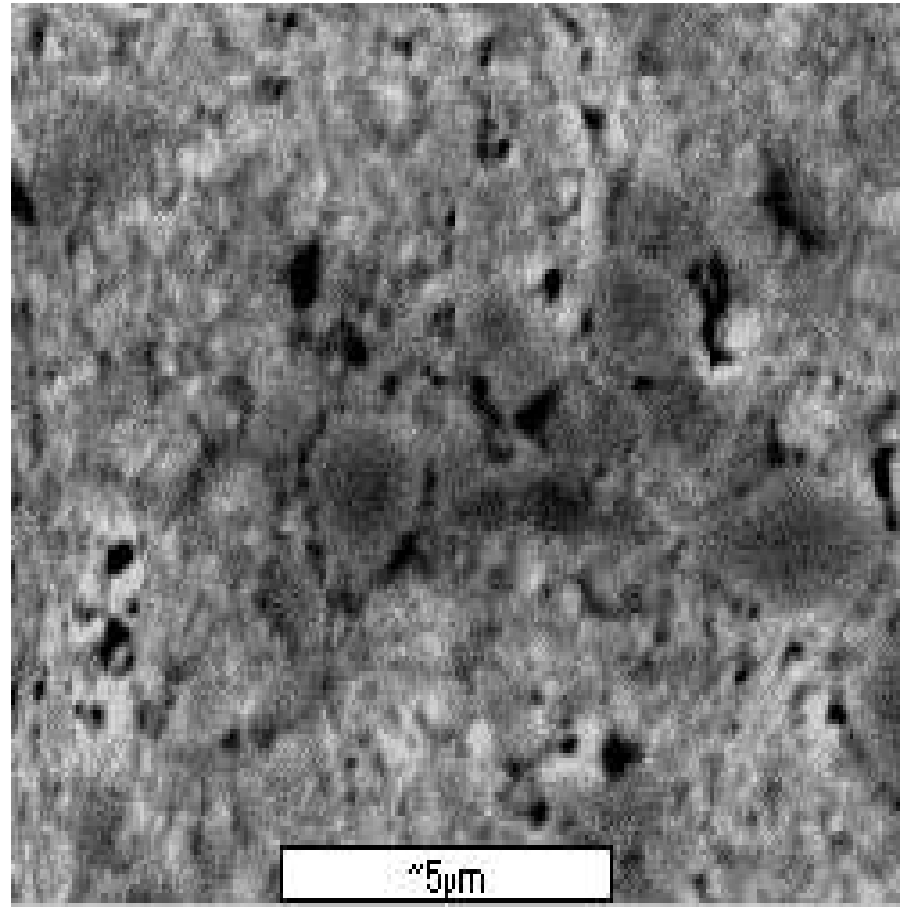
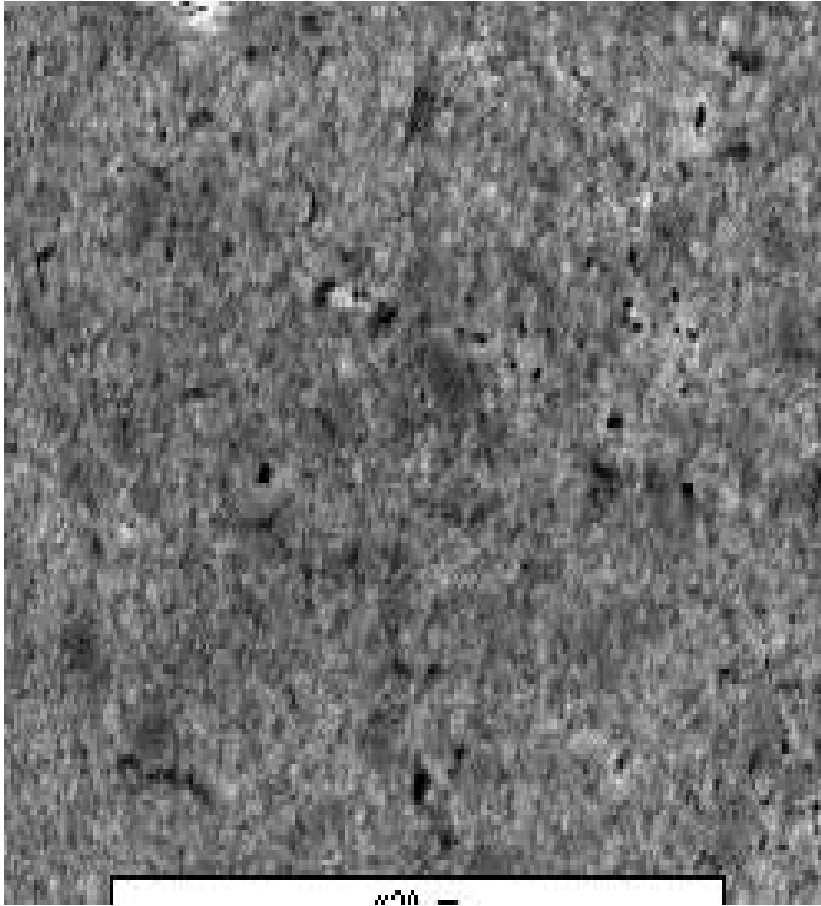
**YG6 SEM**

# Structural metallic materials

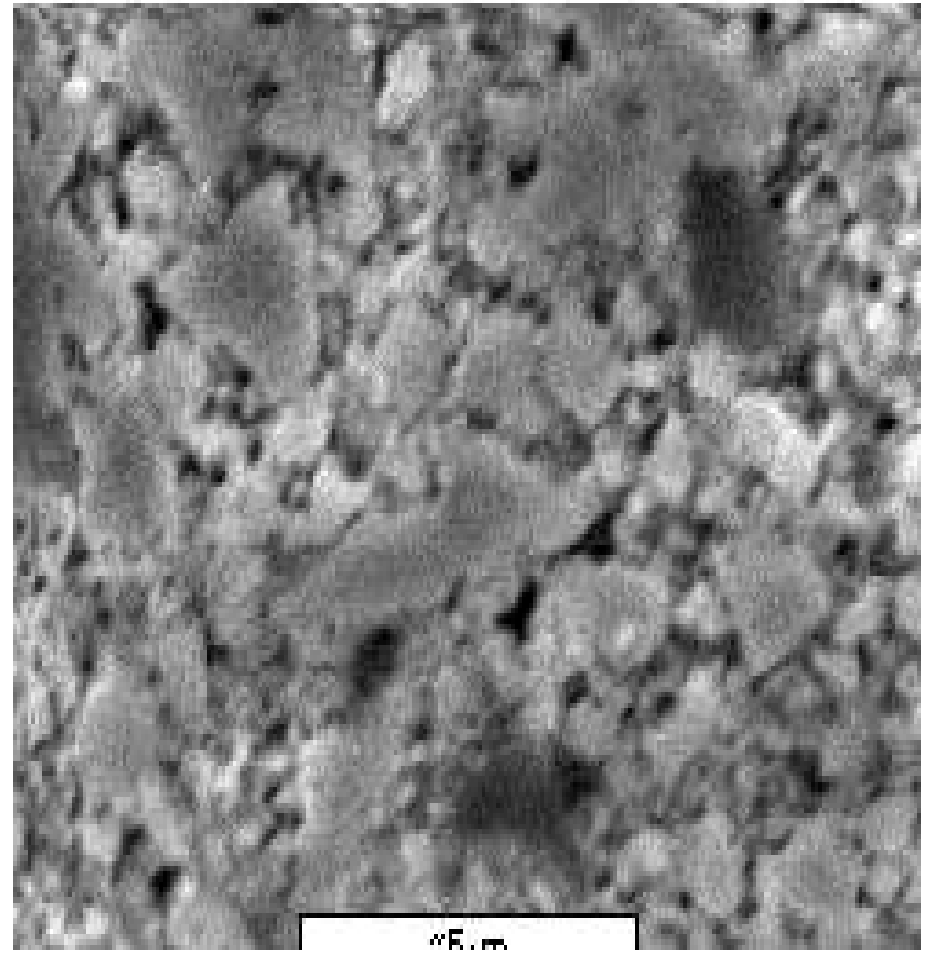
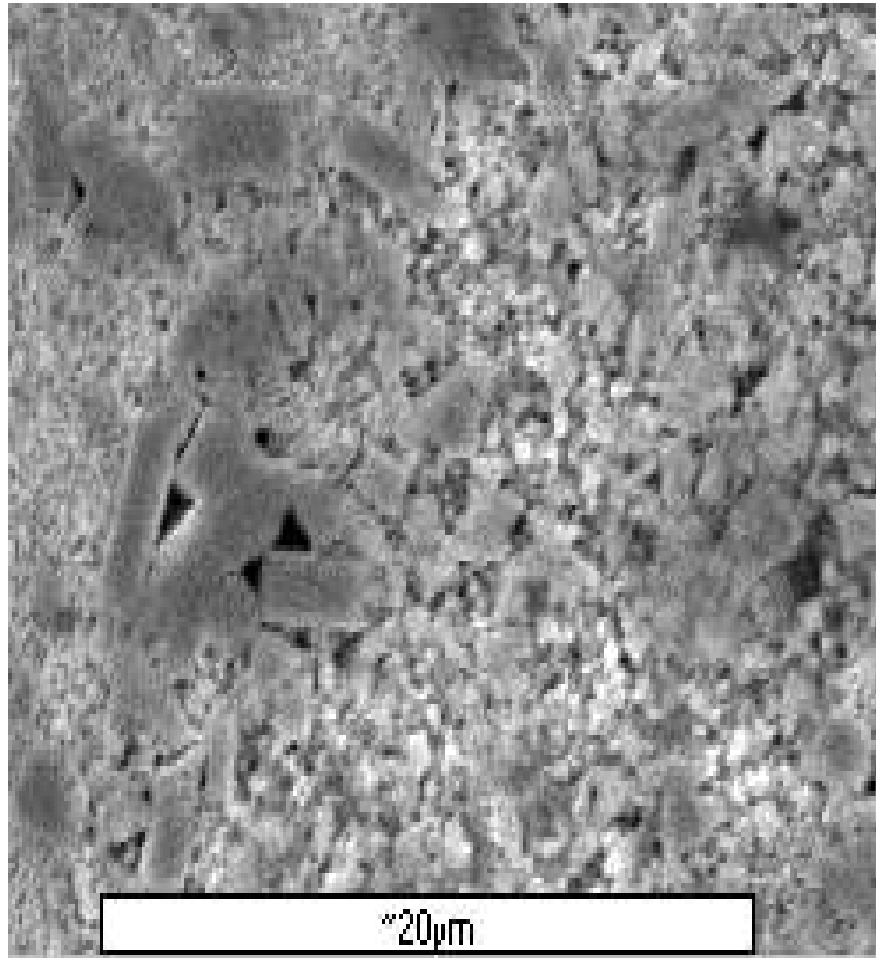
1100°C/3'



# 1200°C/3'

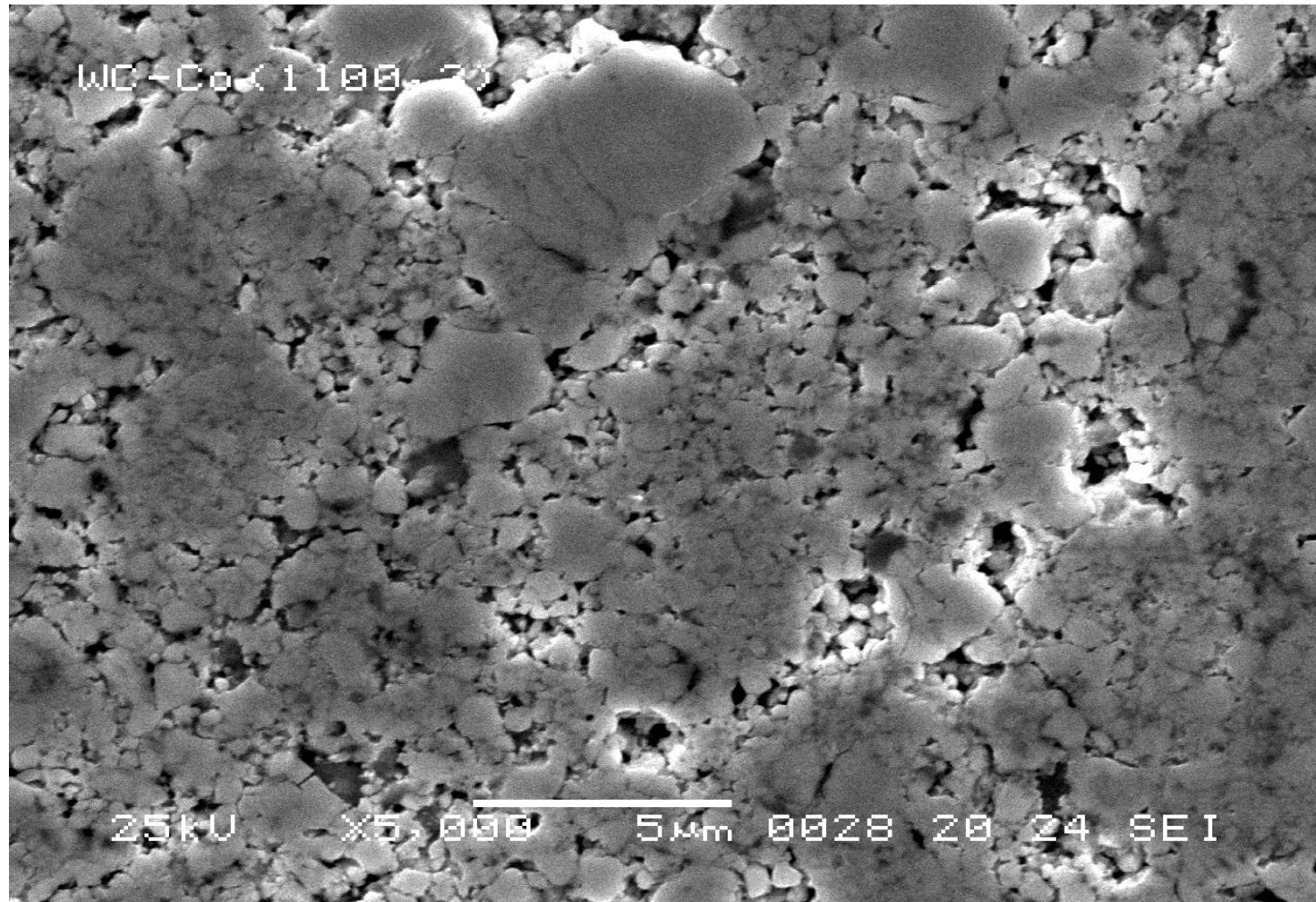


1300°C/1'

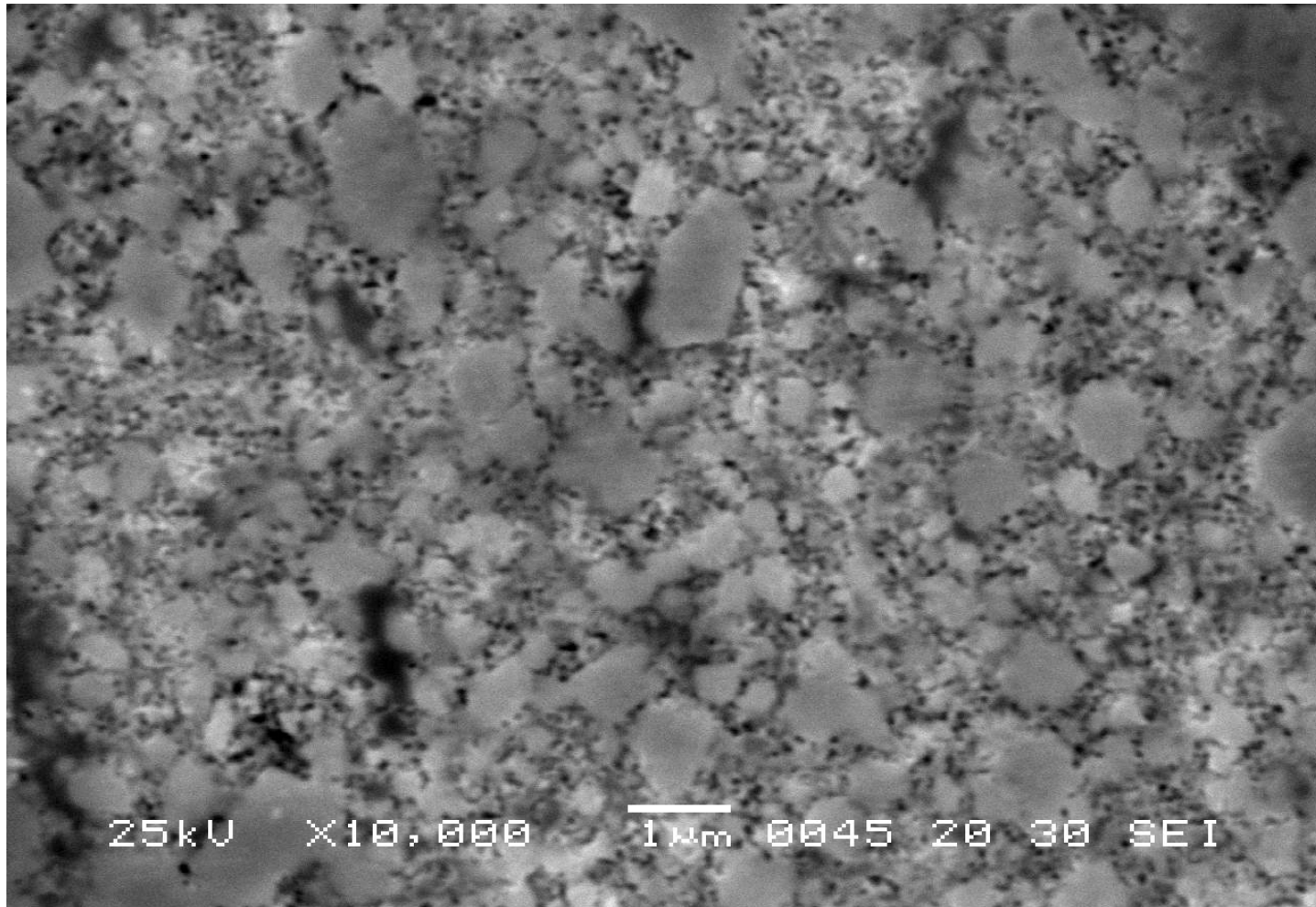




# 1100°C/3'



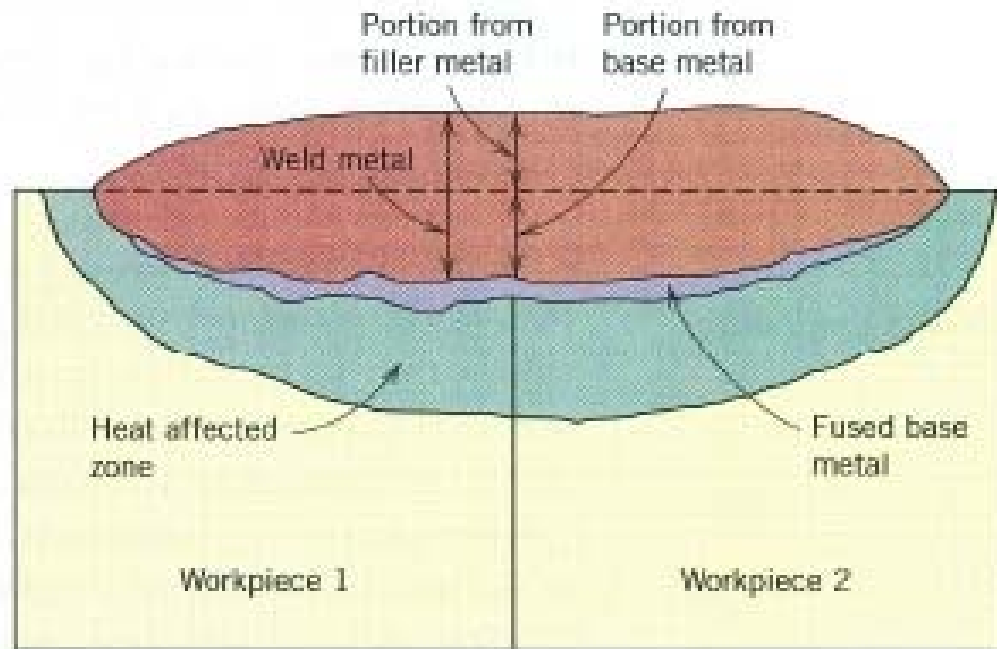
# 1200°C/3'



# Structural metallic materials

## 10.3 MISCELLANEOUS TECHNIQUES

**10.3.2 Welding:** a technique for joining metals in which actual melting of the pieces to be joined occurs in the vicinity of the bond. A filler metal may be used to facilitate the process



# Structural metallic materials

## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS

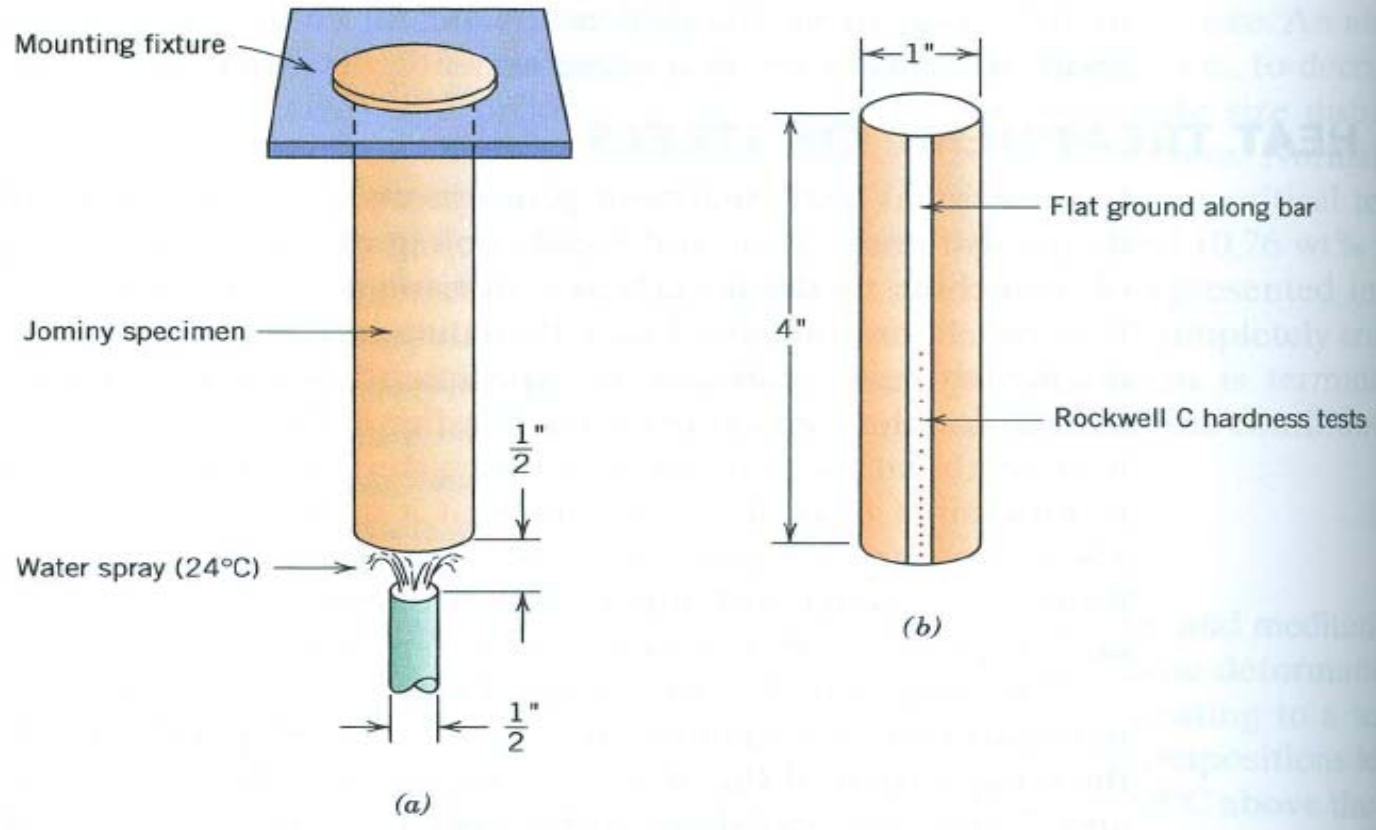
**hardenability:** a measure of the depth to which a specific ferrous alloy may be hardened by the formation of martensite upon quenching from a temperature above the upper critical temperature.

**Jominy end-quench test:** a standardized laboratory test that is used to assess the hardenability of ferrous alloys



# Structural metallic materials

## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS



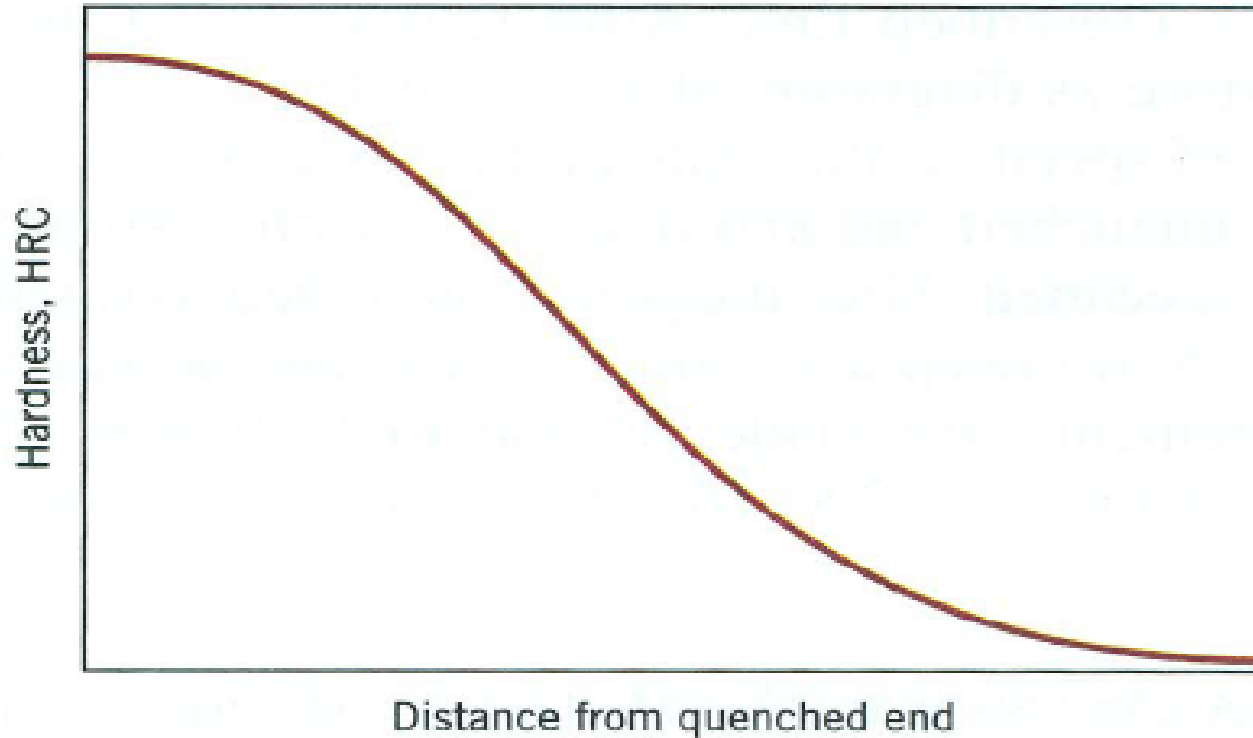
(a) Mounted during quenching

(b) after hardness testing from the quenched end along a ground flat

# Structural metallic materials

## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS

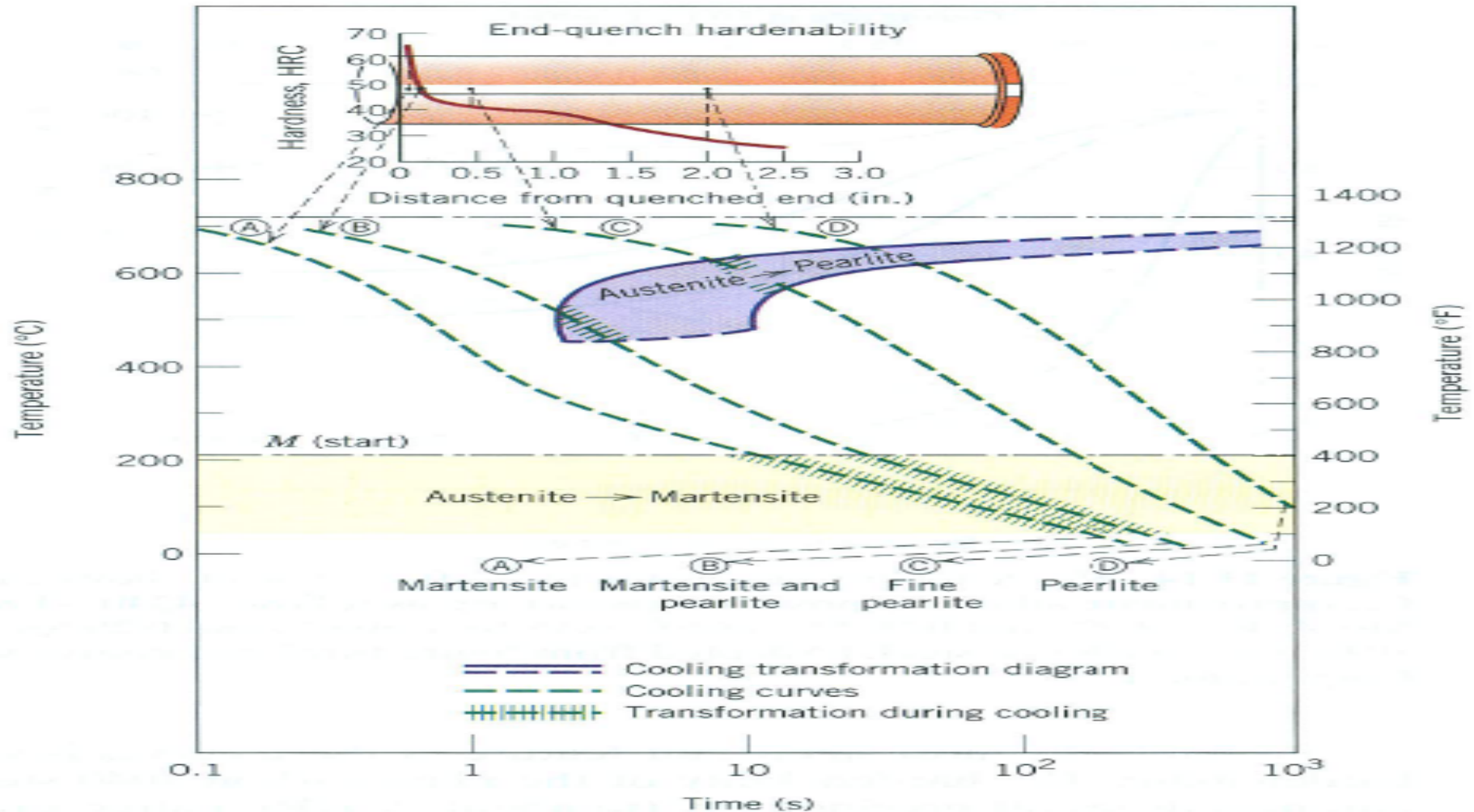
### Hardenability Curves



Typical hardenability plot of Rockwell C hardness as a function of distance from the quenched end

# Structural metallic materials

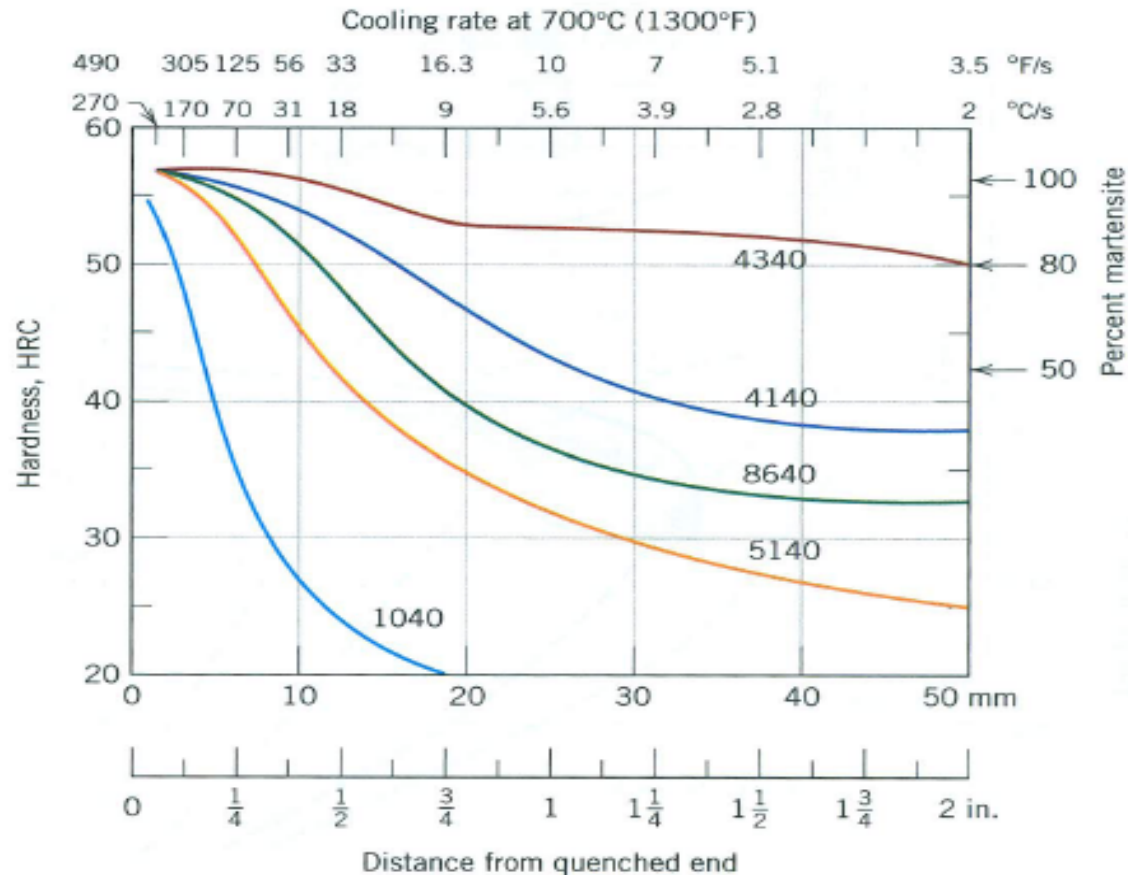
## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS



Correlation of hardenability and continuous cooling information for an iron-carbon alloy of eutectoid composition

# Structural metallic materials

## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS

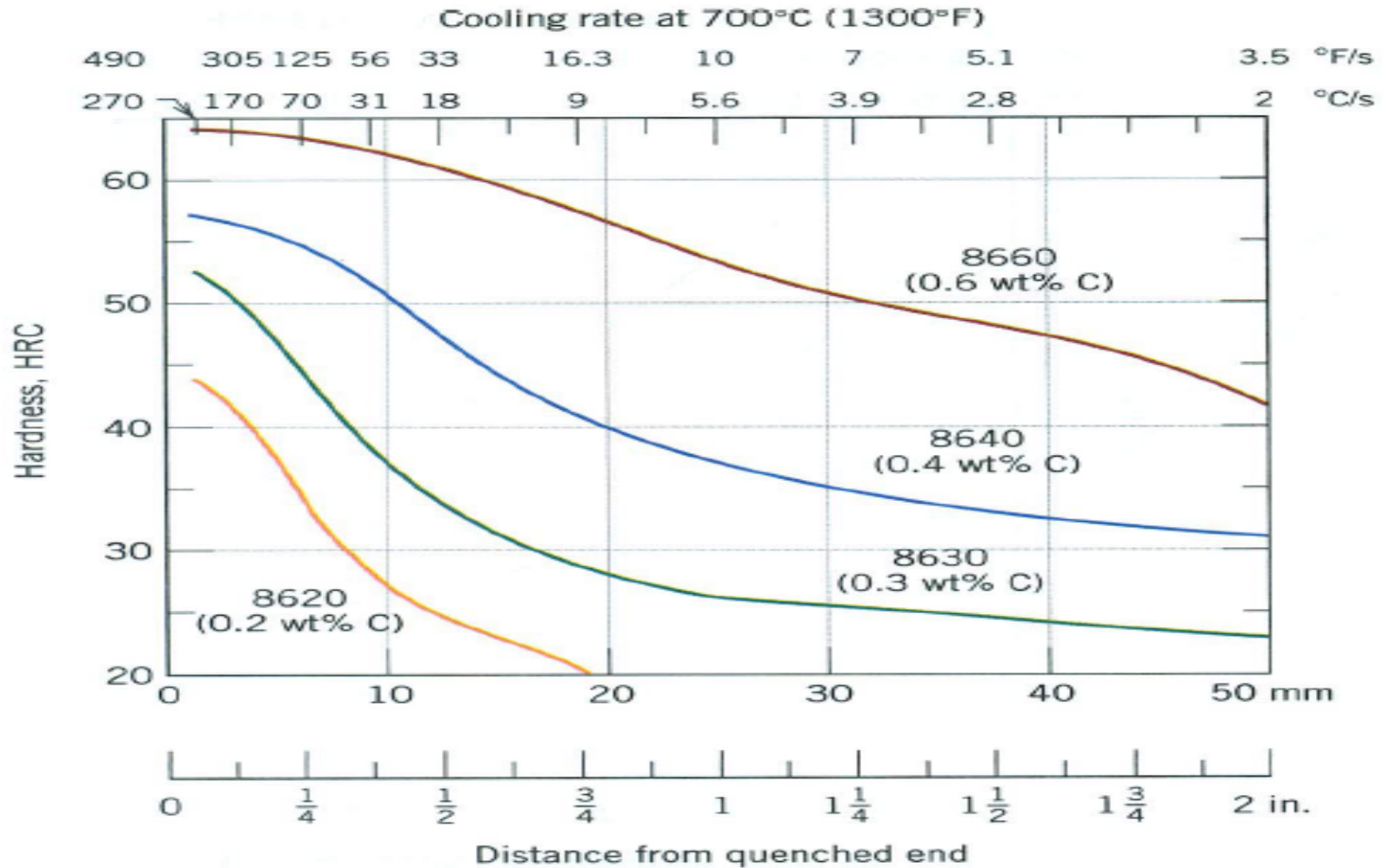


Hardenability curves for five different steel alloys



# Structural metallic materials

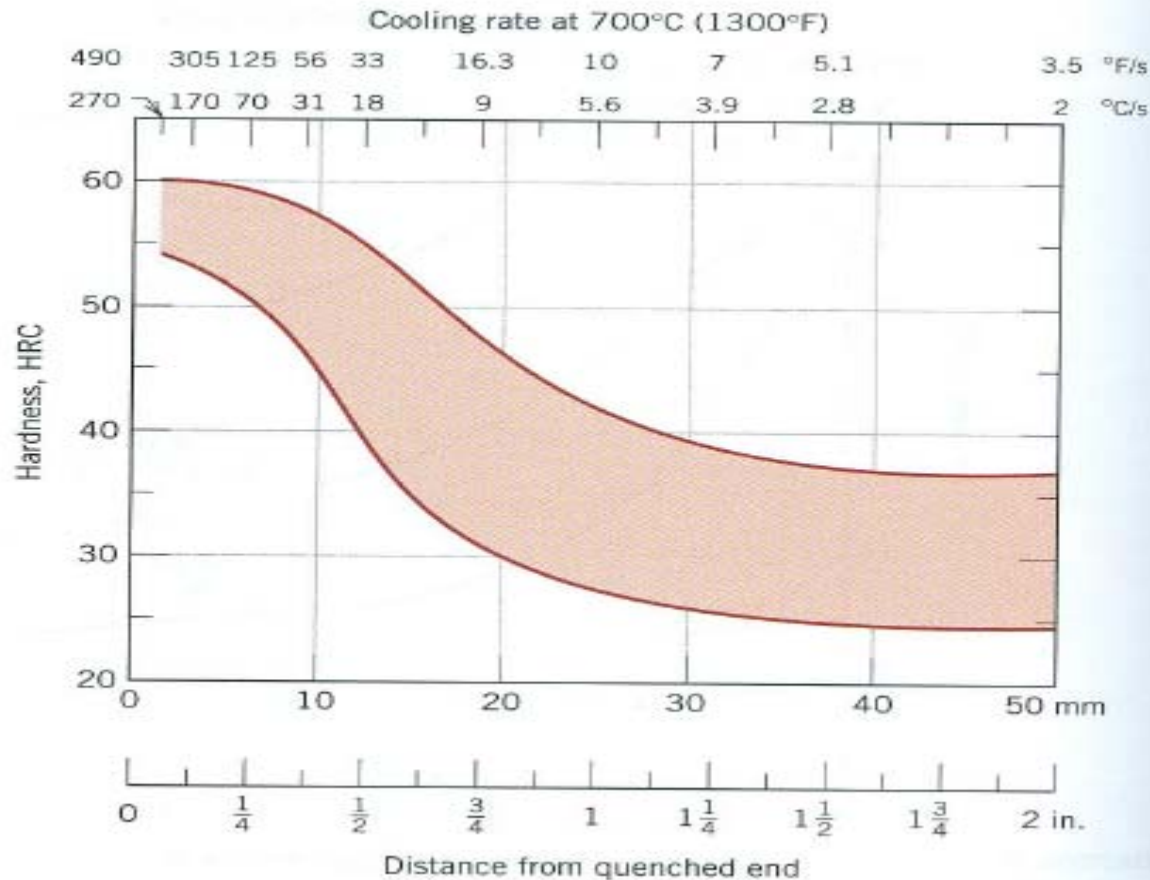
## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS



Hardenability curves for four 8600 series alloys of indicated carbon content

# Structural metallic materials

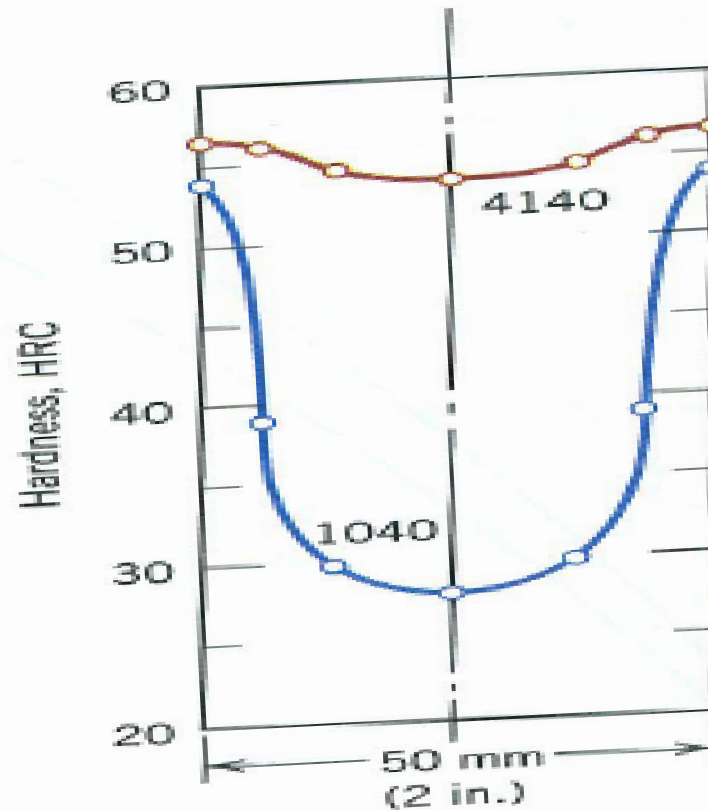
## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS



The hardenability band for an 8640 steel indicating maximum and minimum limits

# Structural metallic materials

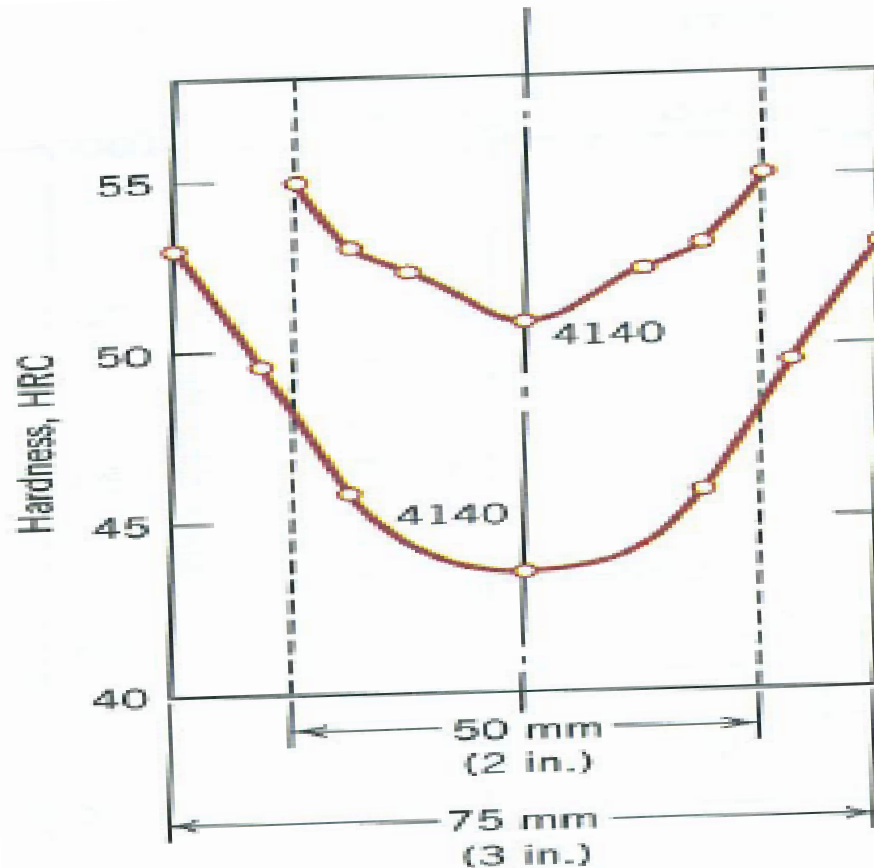
## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS



Radial hardness profiles for (a) 50-mm-diameter cylindrical 1040 and 4140 steel specimens quenched in mildly agitated water

# Structural metallic materials

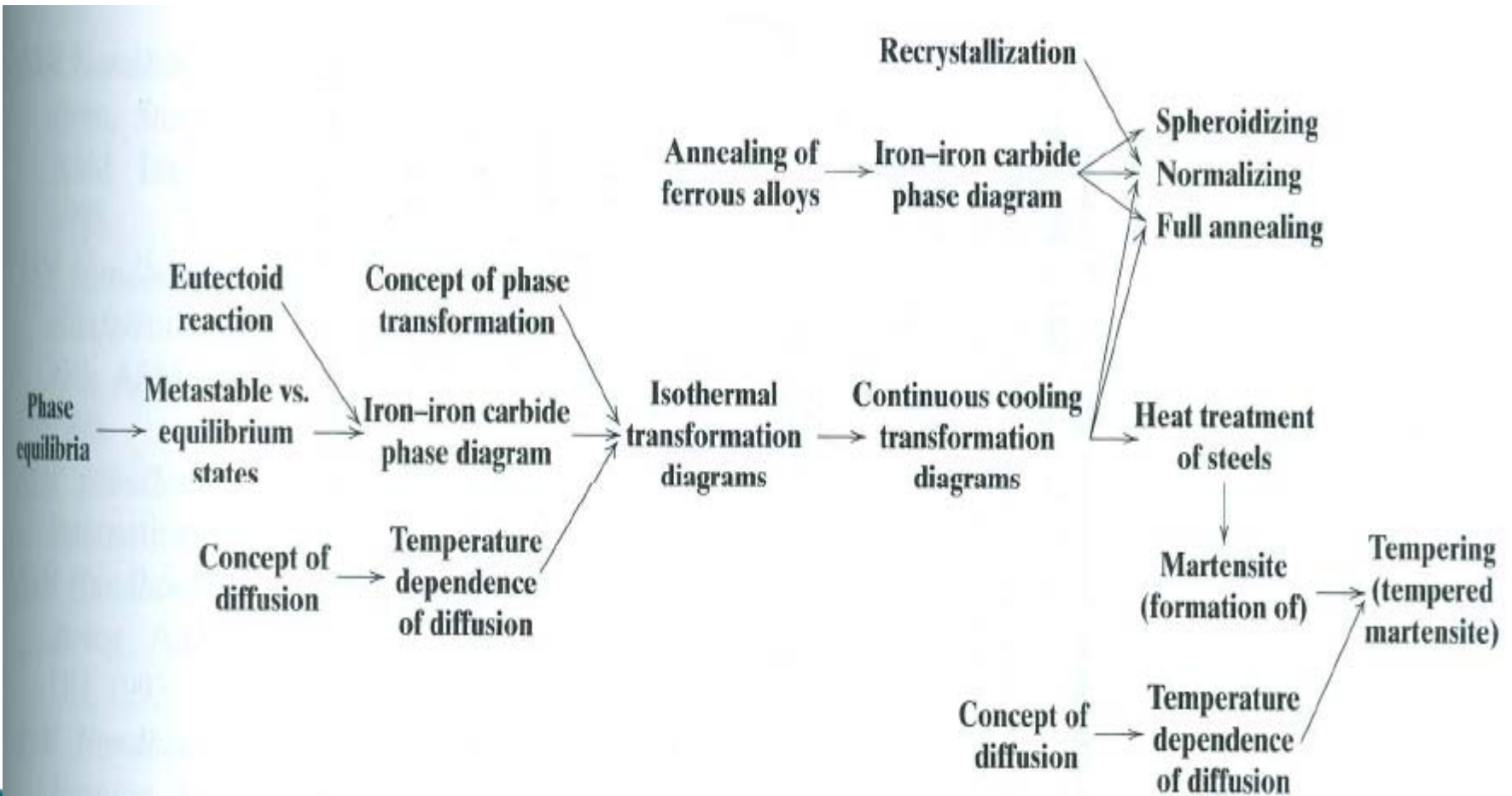
## 10.4 HEAT TREATMENT OF STEELS



Radial hardness profiles for (a) 50- and 75-mm-diameter cylindrical 4140 steel quenched in mildly agitated oil

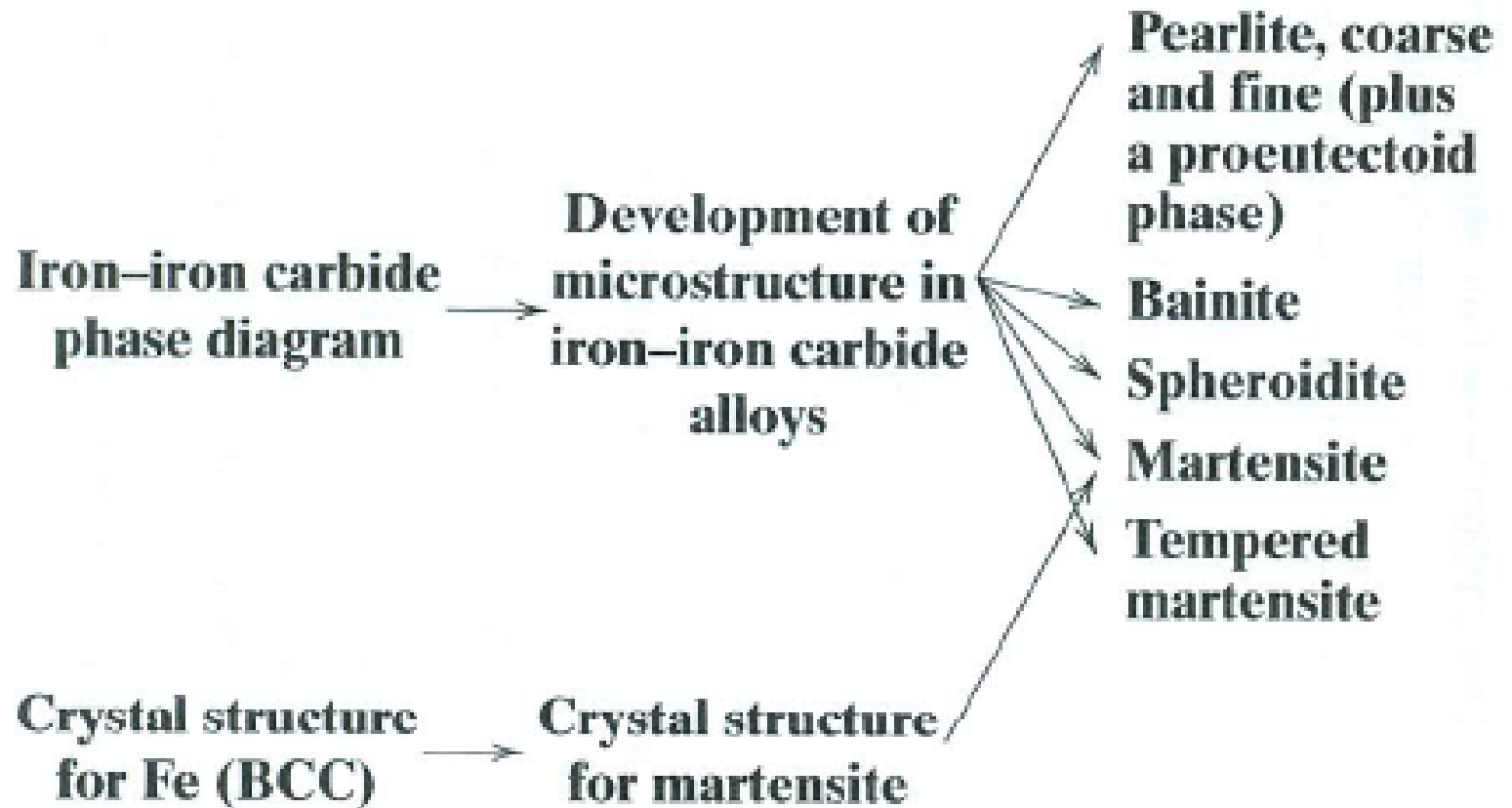
# Structural metallic materials

## PROCESSING



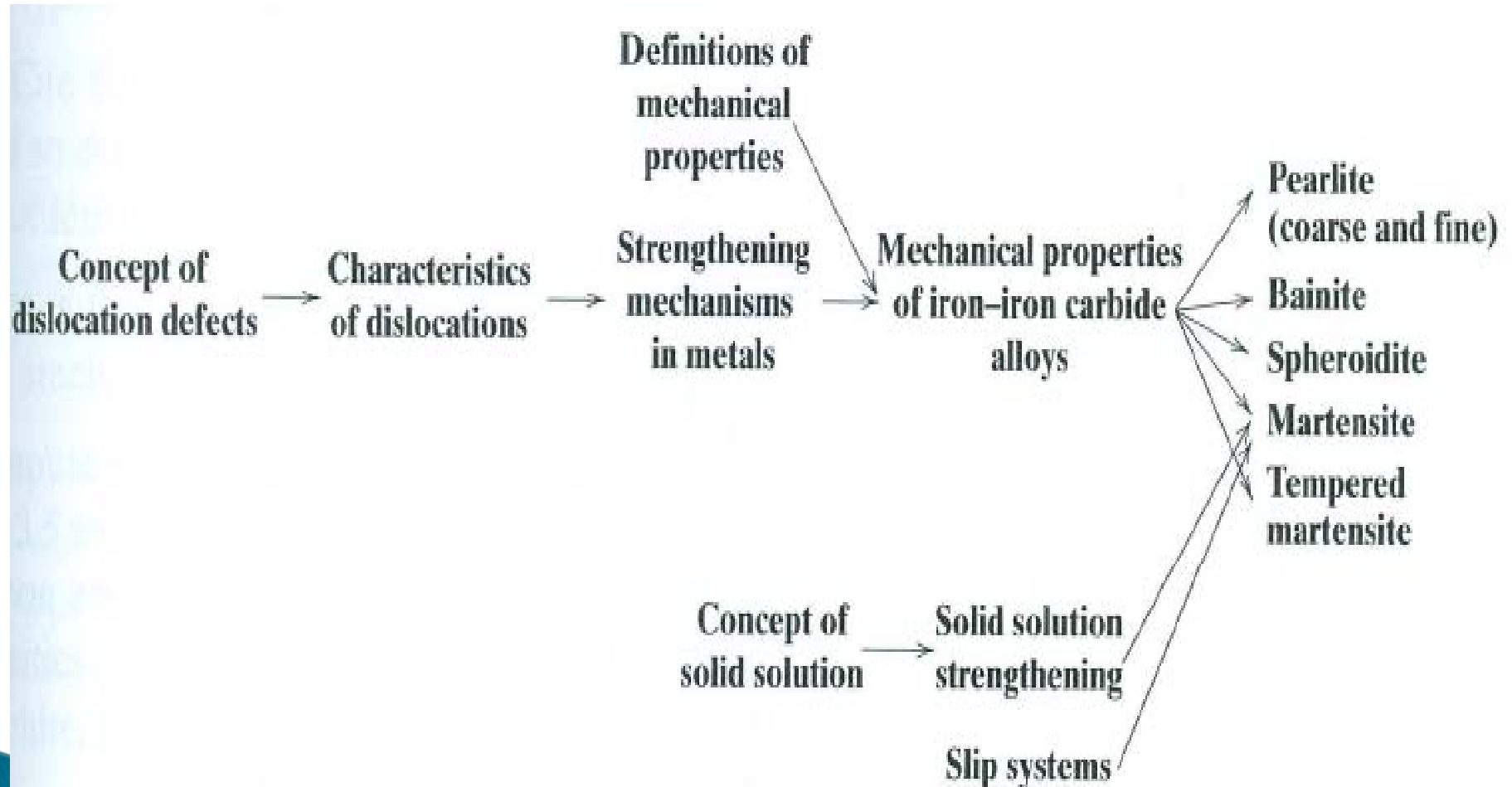
# Structural metallic materials

## STRUCTURE



# Structural metallic materials

## PROPERTIES





# Structural metallic materials

