

Heat Treatment of Metals

MSE-S305

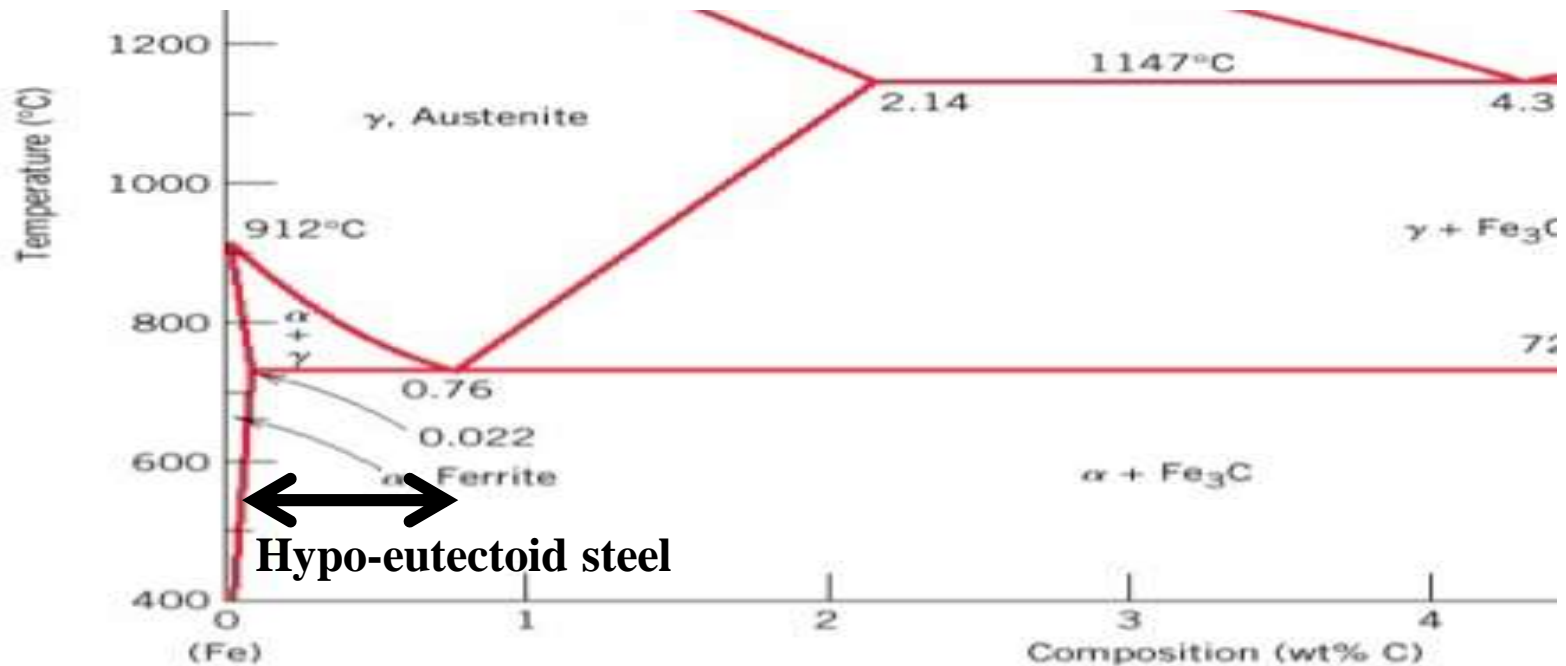
Ankur Katiyar

**Assistant Professor, MSME Department
UIET, CSJM University**

Mechanism of Formation of Austenite of Hypo eutectoid and Hyper eutectoid steel

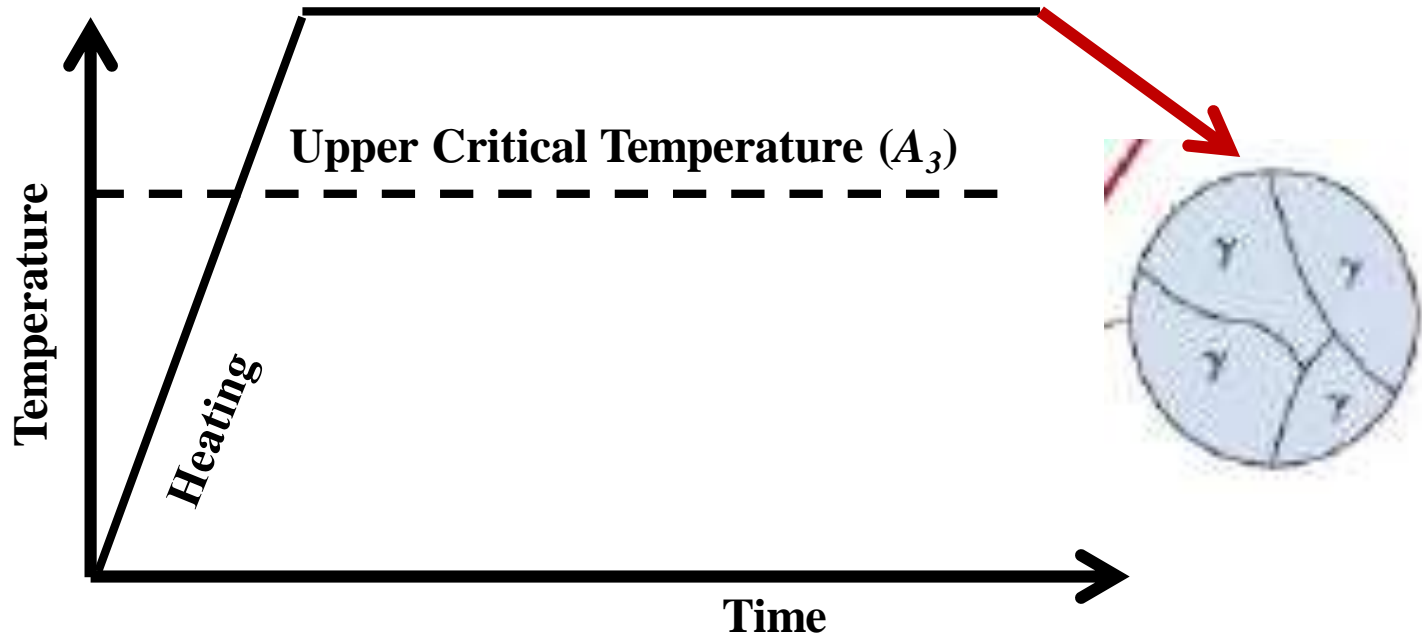
Hypo-eutectoid steels

➤ If a plain carbon steel contains more than $0.008\%C$ and less than $0.8\%C$, it is called a *Hypo-eutectoid steel*.



Mechanism of Formation of Austenite of Hypo eutectoid and Hyper eutectoid steel

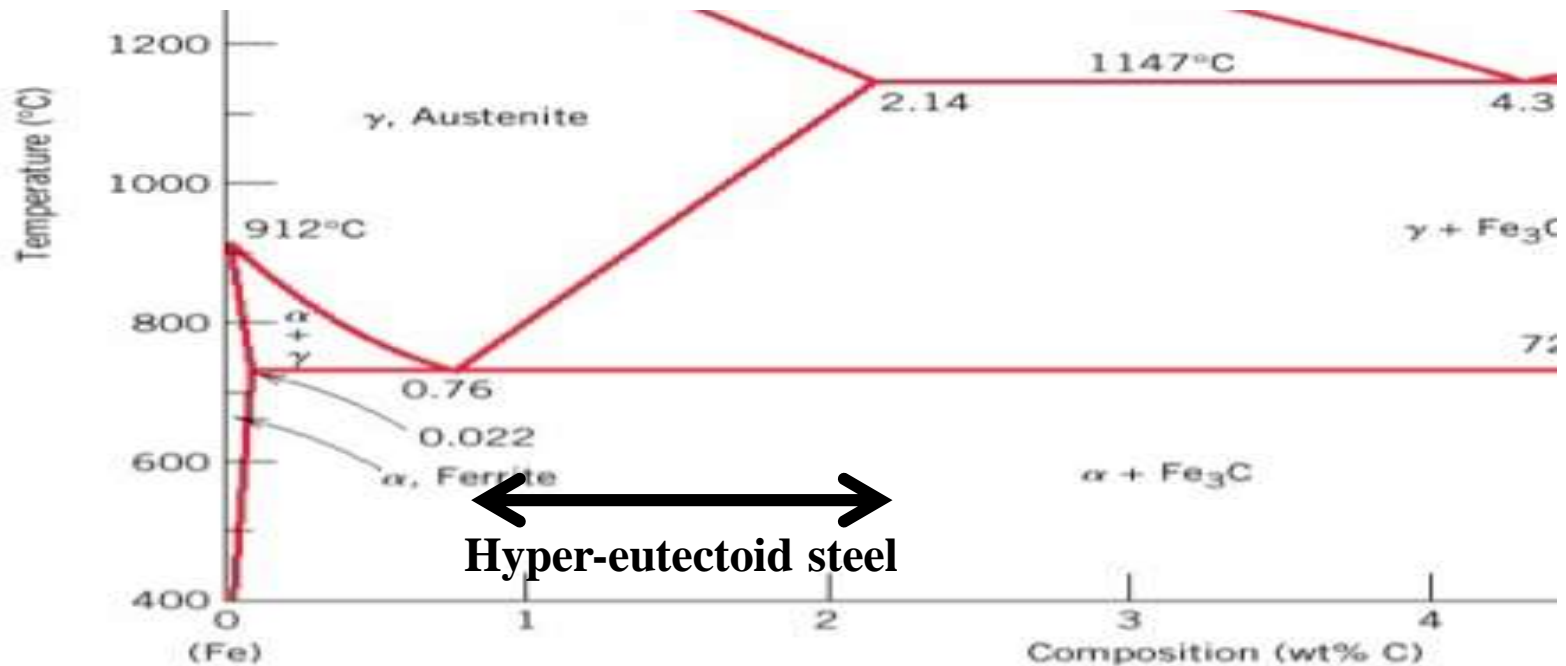
➤ If a Hypo-eutectoid plain carbon steel is heated to *austenitic temperature* for a sufficient time, its structure will become *Homogeneous austenite*. This Process is called *Austenitizing*.



Mechanism of Formation of Austenite of Hypo eutectoid and Hyper eutectoid steel

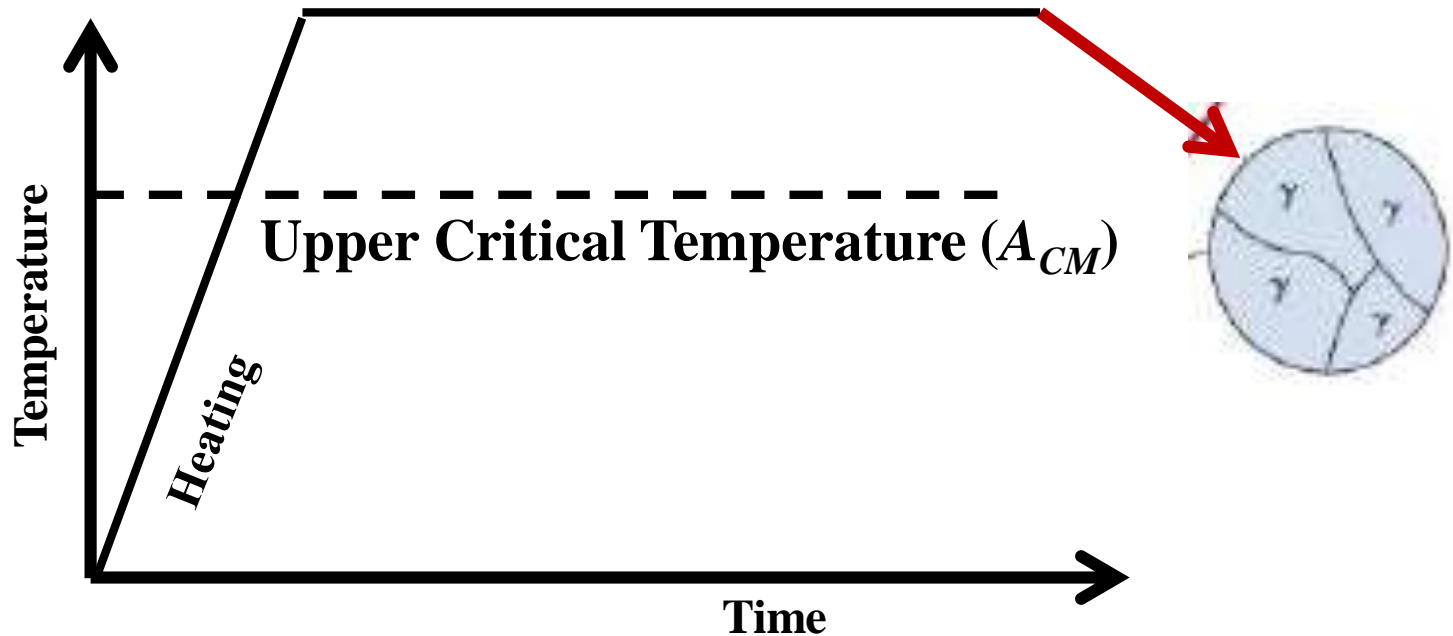
Hyper-eutectoid steels

➤ If a plain carbon steel contains more than 0.8 %C and less than 2.14 %C, it is called a *Hyper-eutectoid steel*.



Mechanism of Formation of Austenite of Hypo eutectoid and Hyper eutectoid steel

➤ If a *Hyper-eutectoid* plain carbon steel is heated to *austenitic temperature* for a sufficient time, its structure will become *Homogeneous austenite*. This Process is called *Austenitizing*.



Mechanism of Formation of Austenite of Hypo eutectoid and Hyper eutectoid steel

25 SAT Hypo eutectoid + Hyper eutectoid steel →

→ In hypo eutectoid steels, on very slow heating, austenite nuclei are formed just above the eutectoid temp^r. More nuclei will form with inc. in temp^r. Therefore, at first the austenitic grains will form with inc. in growth of initially formed austenitic grains & then by the growth of newly formed austenite nuclei. The process will continue till the upper critical temp^r (A_3) is reached. The austenite present at this temp^r will be non-homogeneous due to the presence of embedded

26 SUN cementite particles within the austenitic grains.

→ For hypo eutectoid steels, growth of primary austenitic grains take place at the expense of proeutectoid ferrite. Further, austenite nuclei are also possibly formed at grain bdy¹ of ferritic grains & cementite dissolve into the ferrite which in turn transforms into austenite.

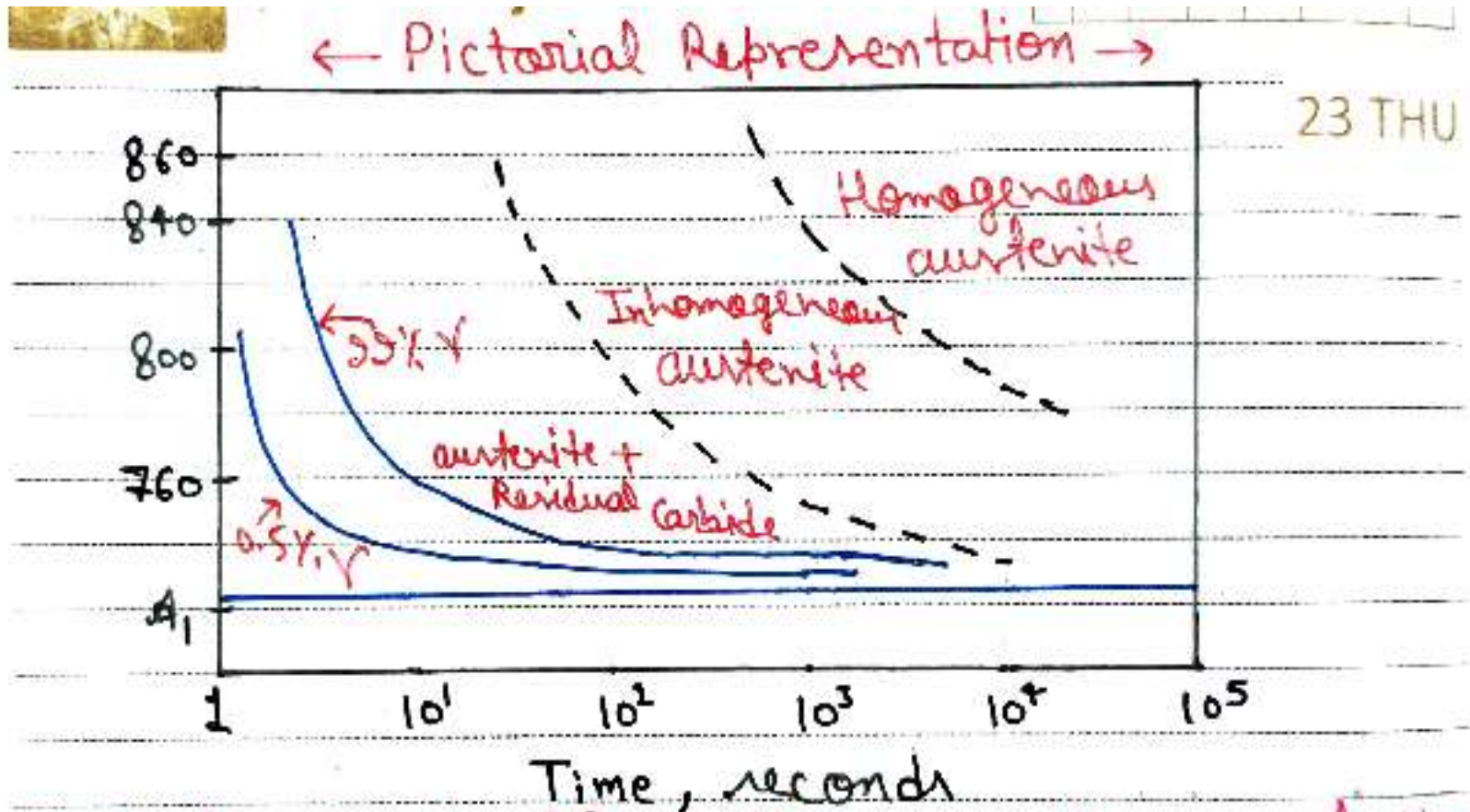
Mechanism of Formation of Austenite of Hypo eutectoid and Hyper eutectoid steel

→ In the case of hypereutectoid 27 MON steels, the transformation proceeds in a similar way with the diff^{er} that austenitic grains grow by dissolving proeutectoid cementite.

Theoretically, pearlite must transform to austenite completely at eutectoid temp^r, it does not happen so in practice. Complete dissolution of cementite of pearlite into austenite take place over a range of temp^r.

On parallel lines, it has been 28 TUE experimentally observed that dissolution of proeutectoid ferrite or proeutectoid cementite is not completed at A_3 or A_{cm} respectively. It therefore, becomes essential to heat eutectoid, hypoeutectoid + hypereutectoid steels above A_1 , A_3 + A_{cm} respectively, in order to get homogeneous austenite.

Mechanism of Formation of Austenite of Hypo eutectoid and Hyper eutectoid steel



Effect of temp^r & time on the austenite formed from pearlite in 0.3% carbon steel.