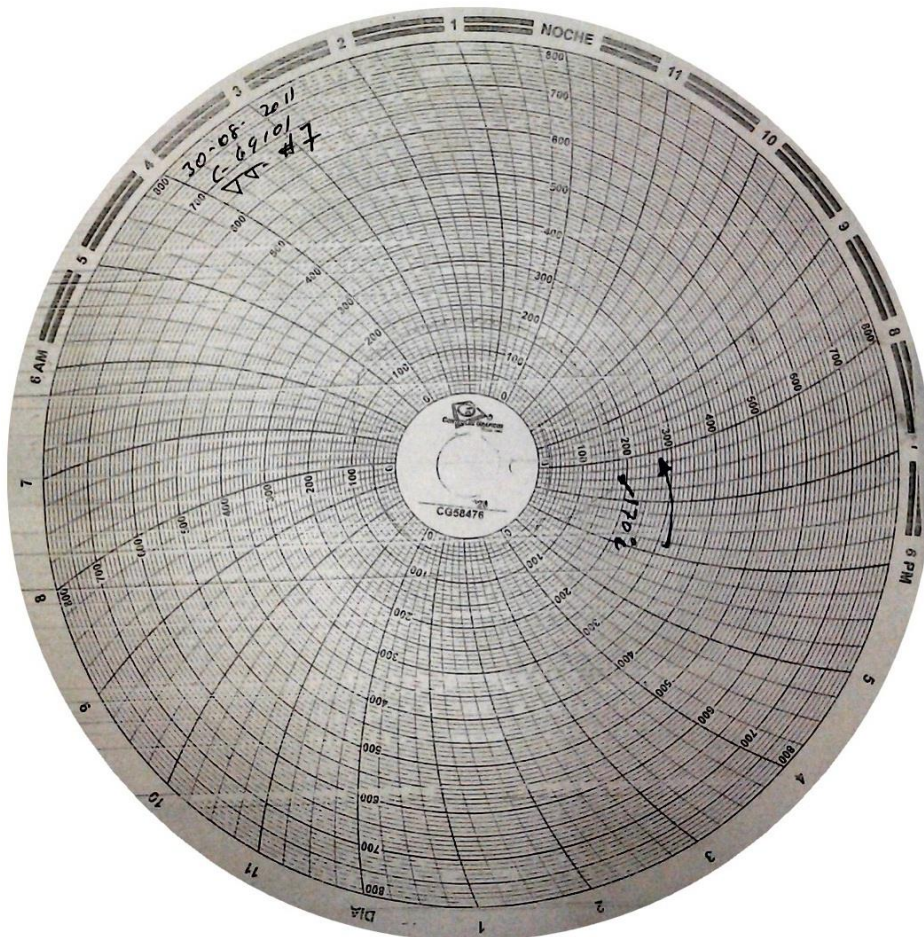


TRATAMIENTOS TÉRMICOS



Tipos de tratamientos



Tratamientos térmicos a temperatura constante

Para la realización de los tratamientos térmicos a temperatura constante, se utilizan los **diagramas tiempo-temperatura-transformación (TTT)**. Estos diagramas, conocidos también como diagramas de transformación isotérmica (T-I) o bien curva C, permite predecir la estructura, las propiedades y el tratamiento térmico requerido en los aceros.

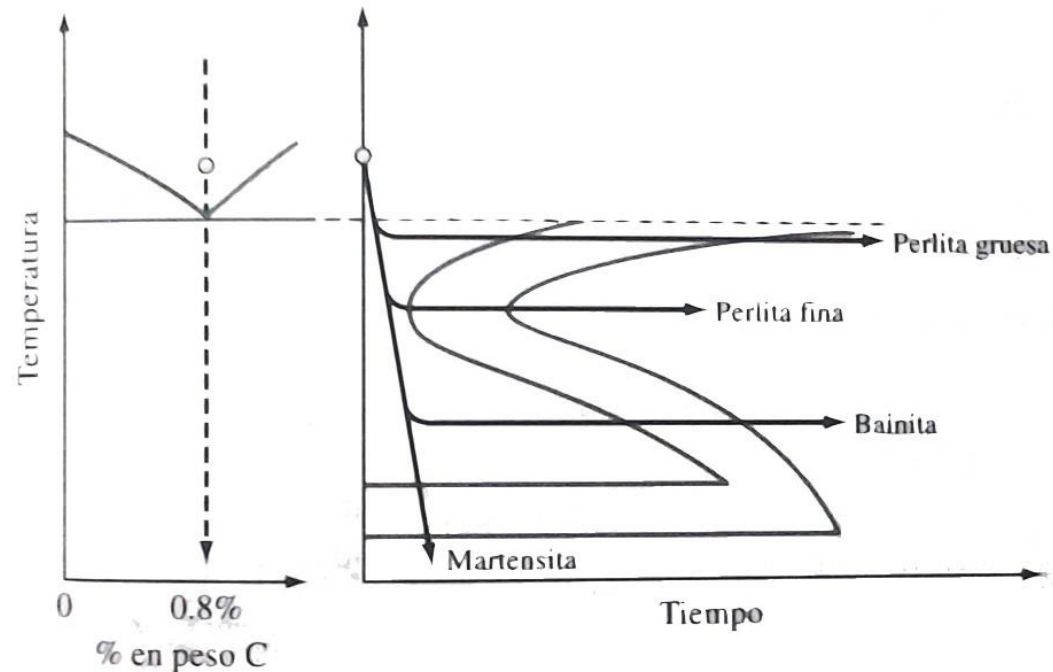
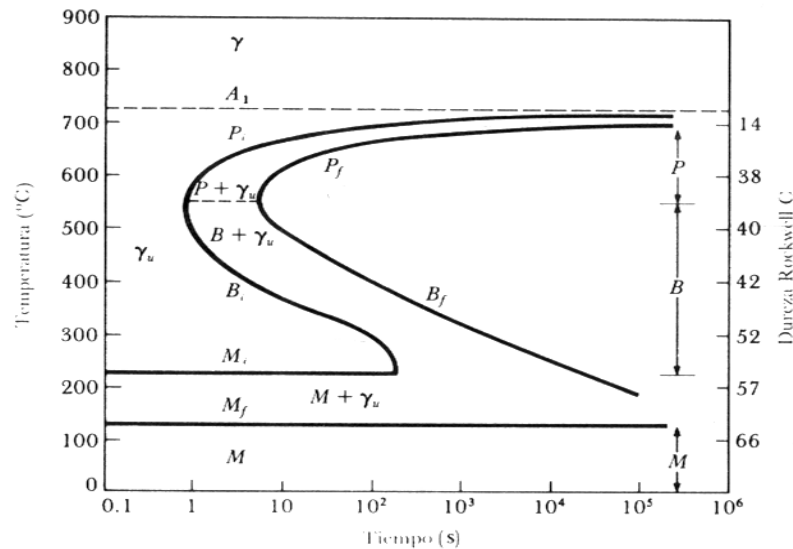
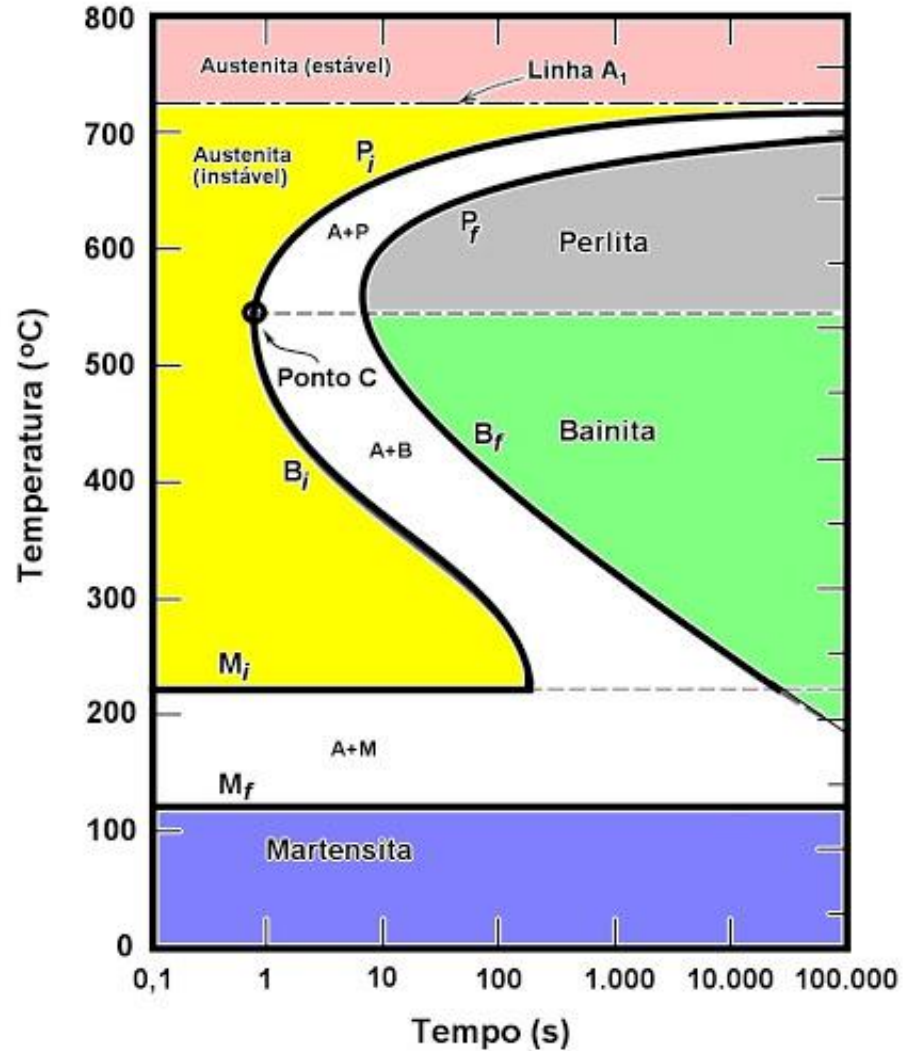
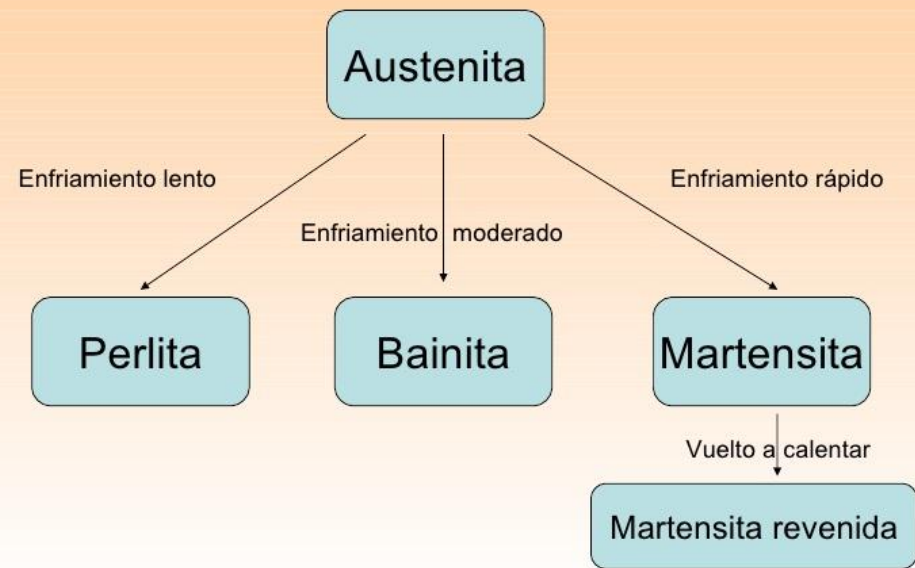


FIG. 9-19 Diagrama tiempo-temperatura-transformación (TTT) para un acero eutectoide.

DIAGRAMAS TTT



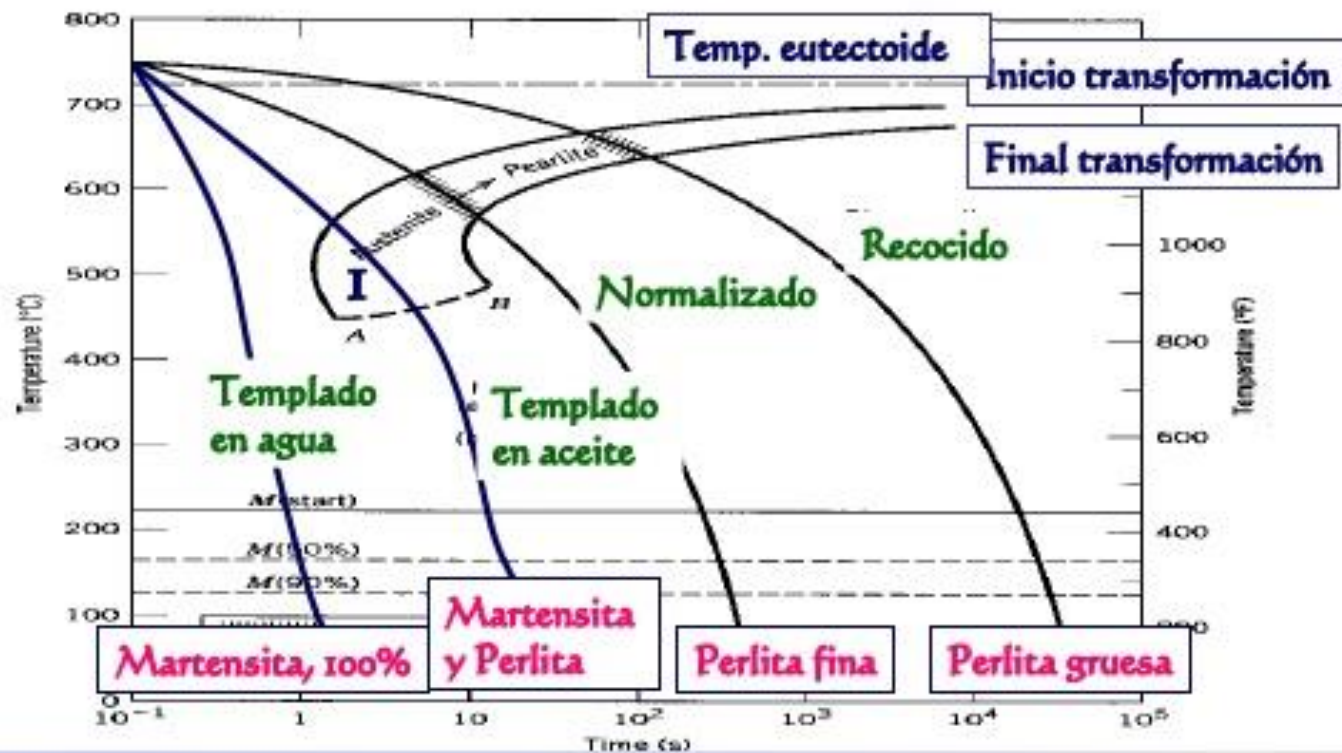
Transformaciones de fase de los aceros



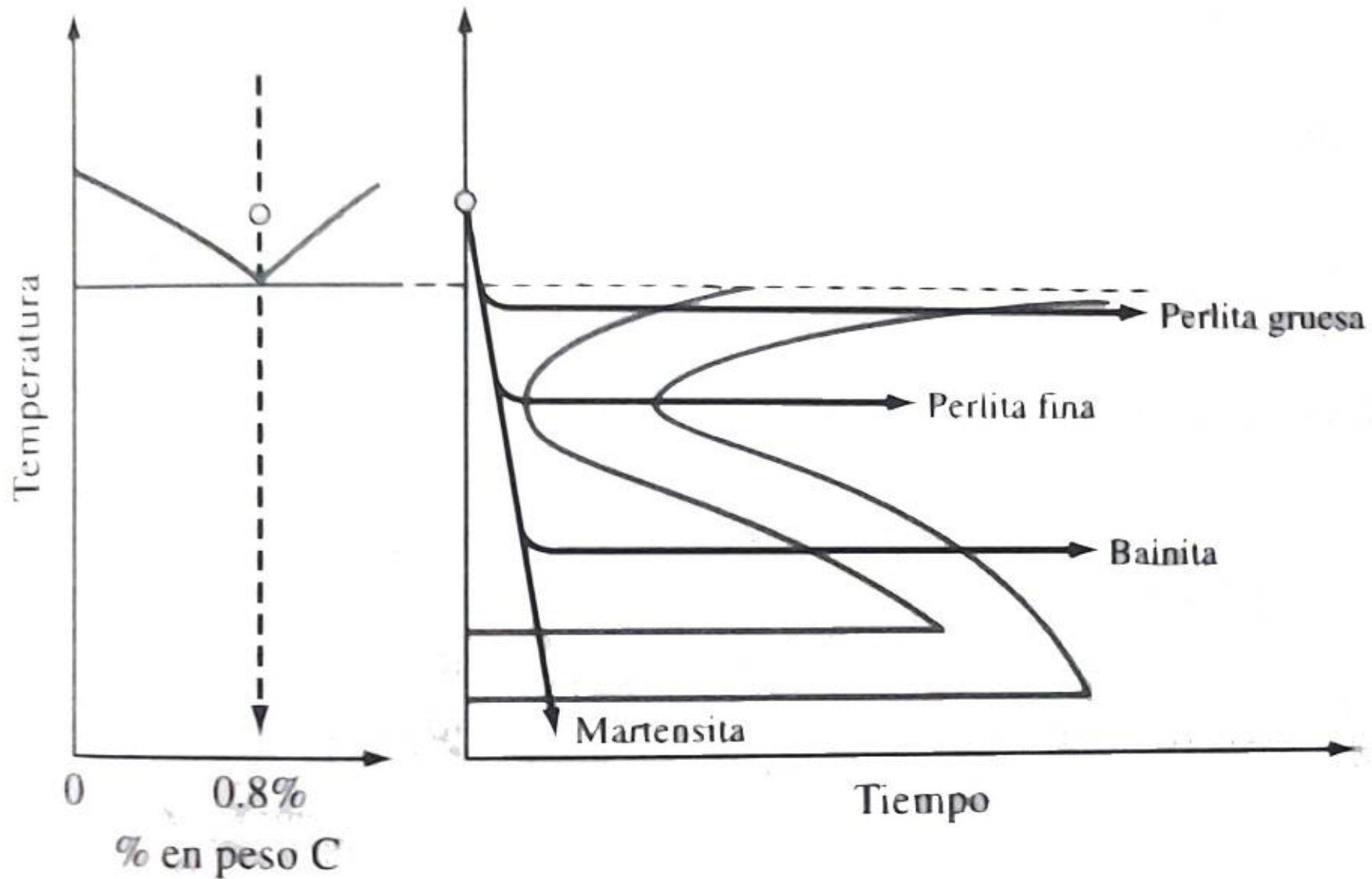
Transformaciones de Enfriamiento Continuo (CCT)

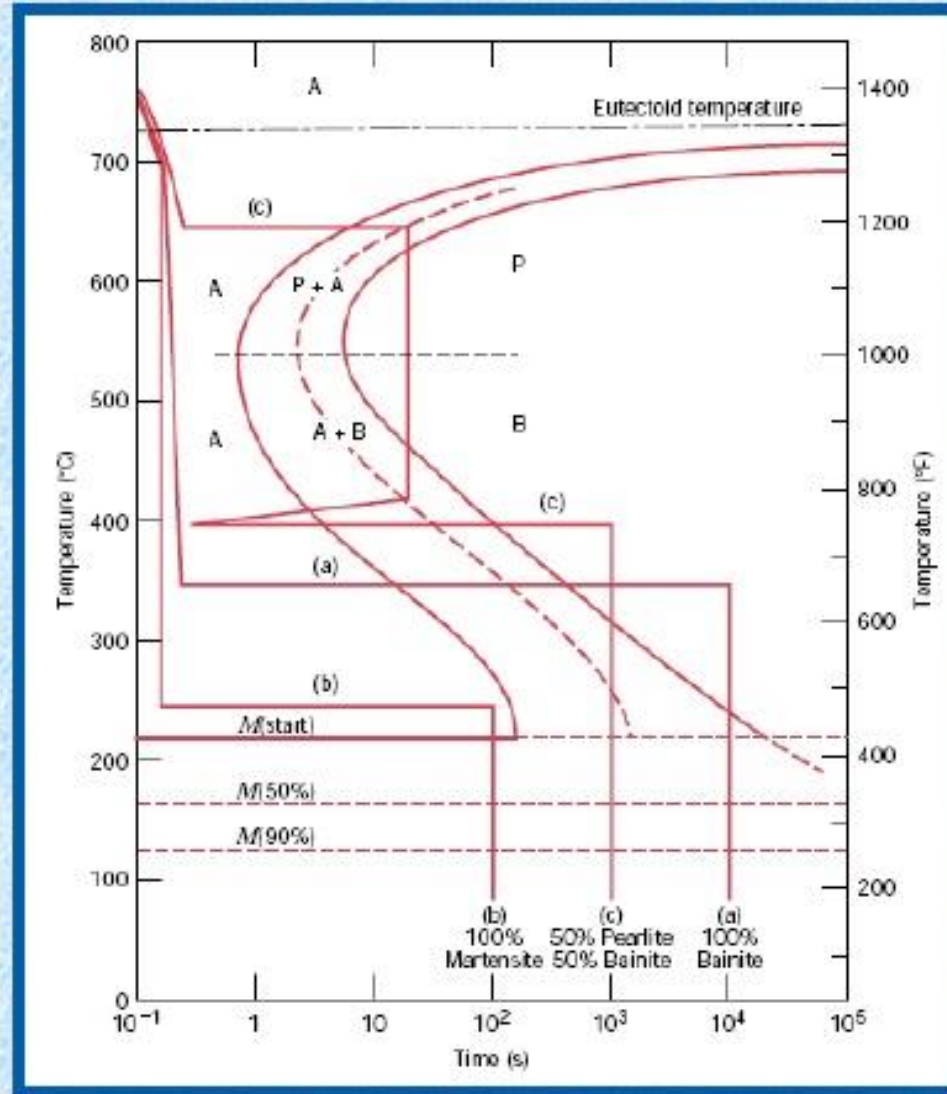
Tema 12.- Tratamientos Térmicos.

Variación de las microestructura en función de la velocidad de enfriamiento de un Acero Eutectoide



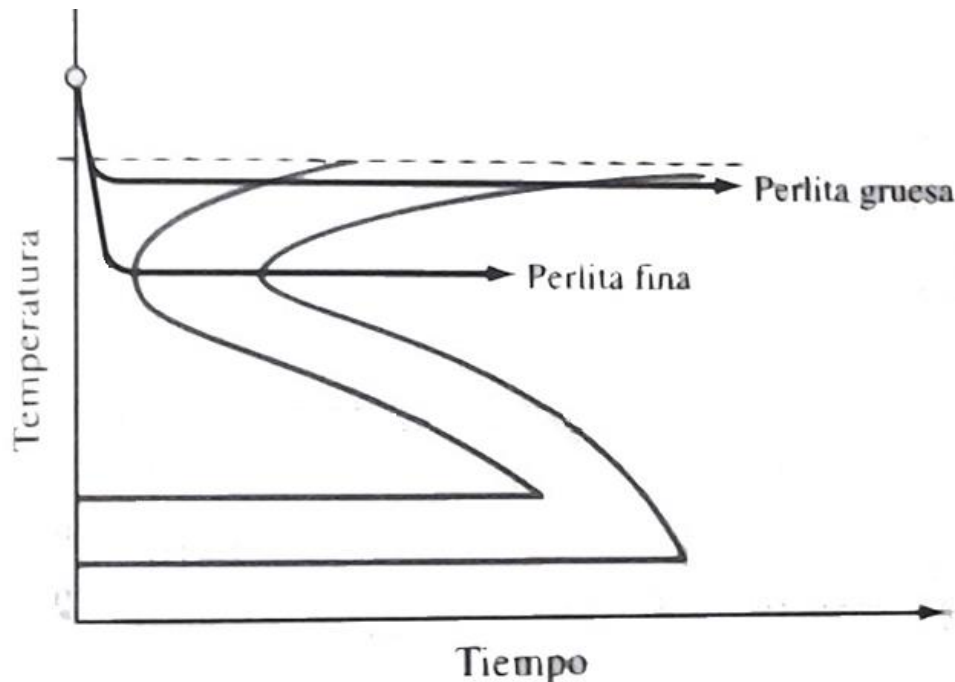
I: no existe final de la transformación $A \rightarrow P$; sólo se transforma parte de la A , quedando AUSTENITA RETENIDA





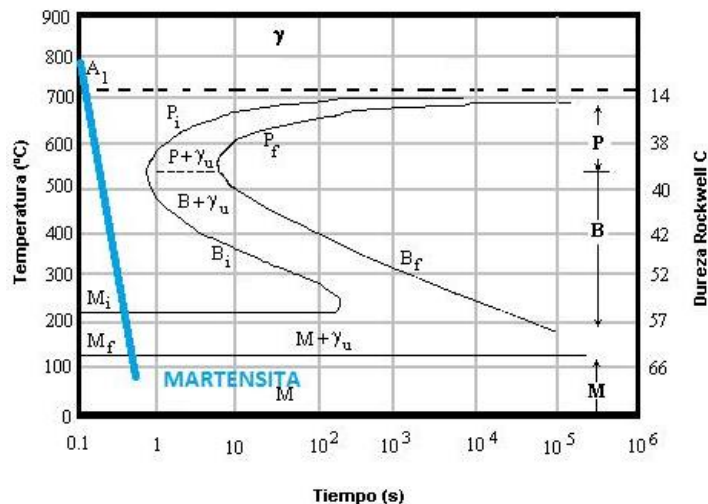
© Recocido y normalizado isotérmico.

Estos tratamientos normalmente se utilizan para controlar la finura de la perlita. Sin embargo, la perlita formada por un recocido isotérmico puede dar propiedades más uniformes, puesto que las velocidades de enfriamiento y la microestructura obtenidas durante el recocido y normalizado común varían a través de la sección transversal del acero.



TEMPLE

- ▶ El templeado es un tratamiento que se emplea para incrementar la dureza de las aleaciones de hierro.
- ▶ Es también una técnica para aumentar la dureza del vidrio.
- ▶ Es un proceso de calentamiento seguido de un enfriamiento, generalmente rápido con una velocidad mínima llamada "crítica".



AUSTEMPERING

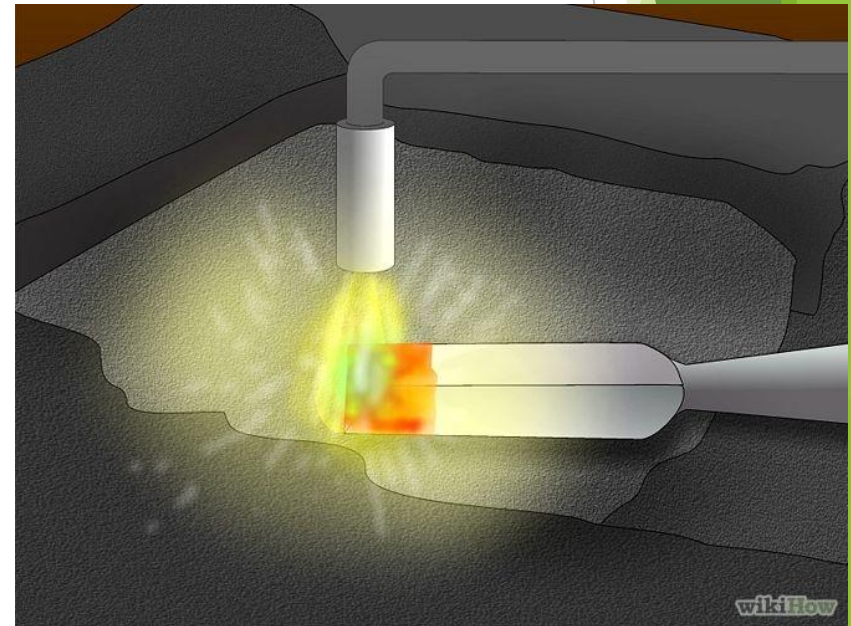
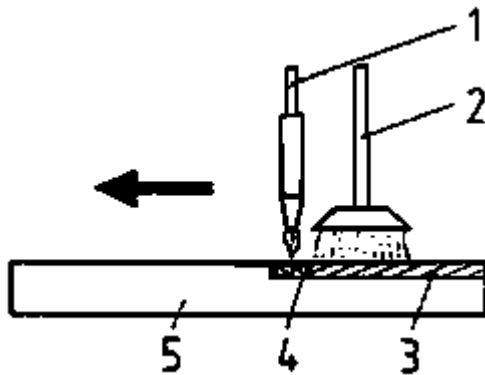
- ▶ Aceros hipoeutectoides
- ▶ T por encima de A_3 para que se convierta todo en austenita.
- ▶ Se enfría en sales por encima de M_s .
- ▶ Tiempo de permanencia en sales mayor que el Austempering.



TEMPLE

►TEMPLE SUPERFICIAL.

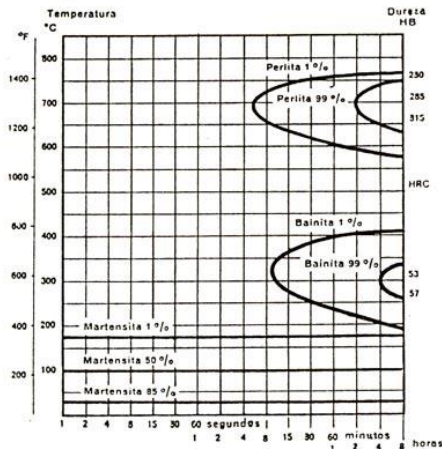
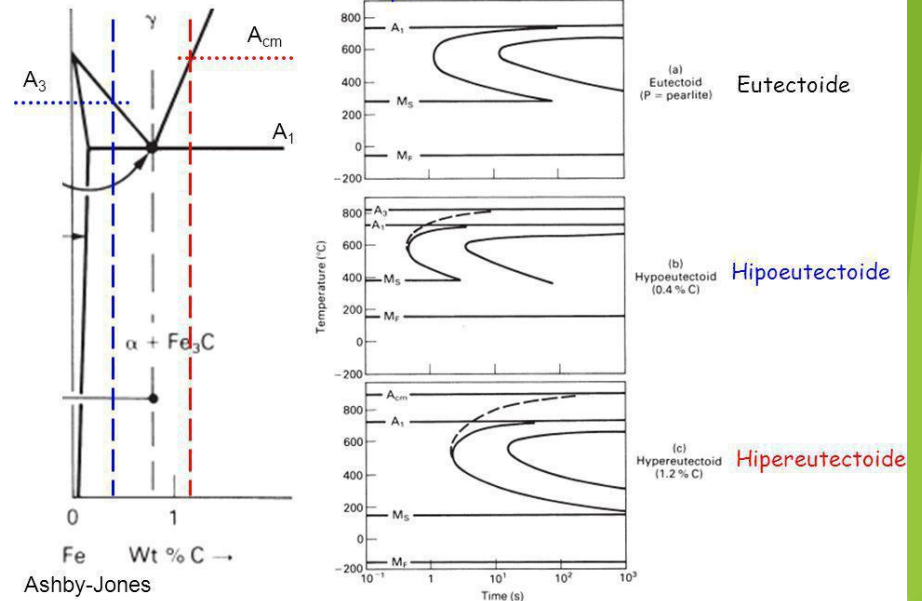
Con soplete oxiacetilénico o por inducción se calienta la superficie de la pieza, por el color que “coge” se nota cuando alcanza la T de austenización; a continuación se enfría rápidamente. Sólo afecta a la superficie, aumenta la dureza y la resistencia al rozamiento.



FACTORES QUE INFLUYEN EN EL TEMPLE

- ▶ Composición del acero.
- ▶ T a la que hay que calentar.
- ▶ Tiempo de calentamiento.
- ▶ Velocidad de enfriamiento.
- ▶ Características del medio donde se realiza el temple.
- ▶ Tamaño y geometría de la muestra.

Curvas TTT: aceros de composición eutectoide, hipoeutectoide e hipereutectoide

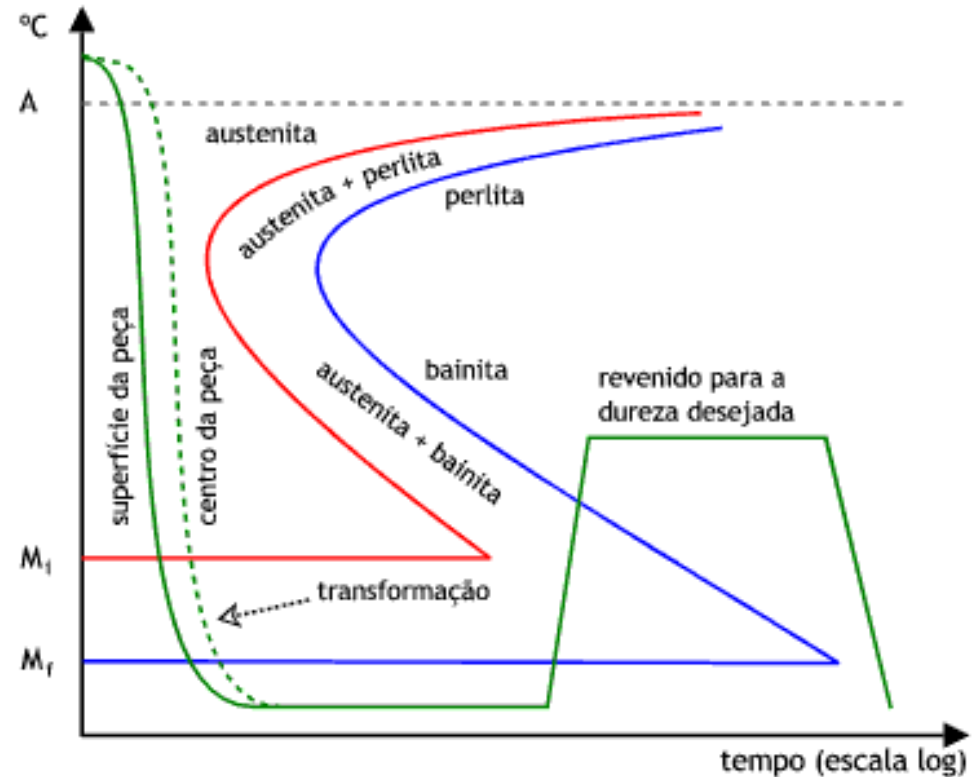


MEDIOS DE TEMPLE

AGUA	ACEITE	AIRE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Temple muy severos (enfriamientos muy rápidos)-El agua no debe sobrepasar los 30º-Agitación de las piezas-Aceros poco Carbono	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Temple intermedios.-Agitación de las piezas.-Aceros aleados o alto contenido en Carbono.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Temple lento.-Aceros aleados o alto contenido en Carbono.

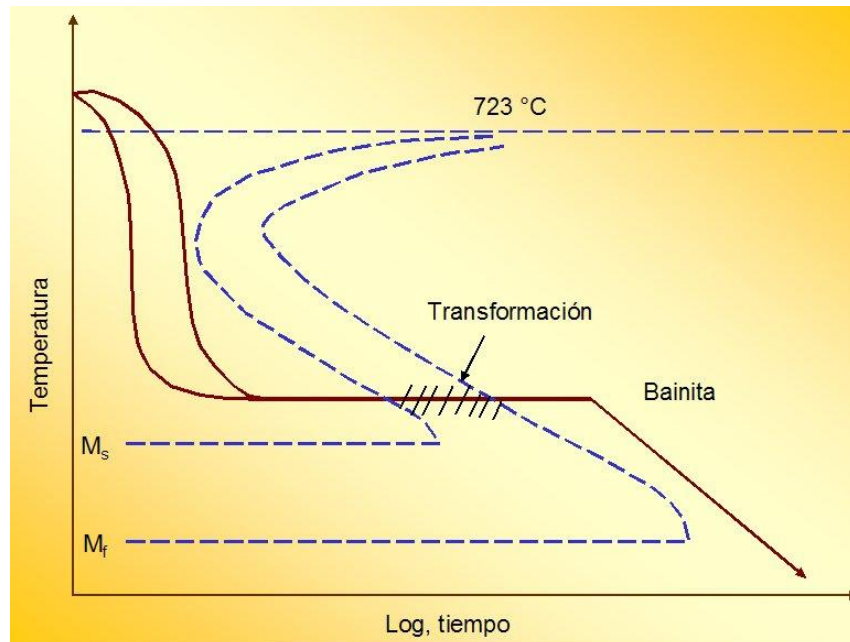
REVENIDO

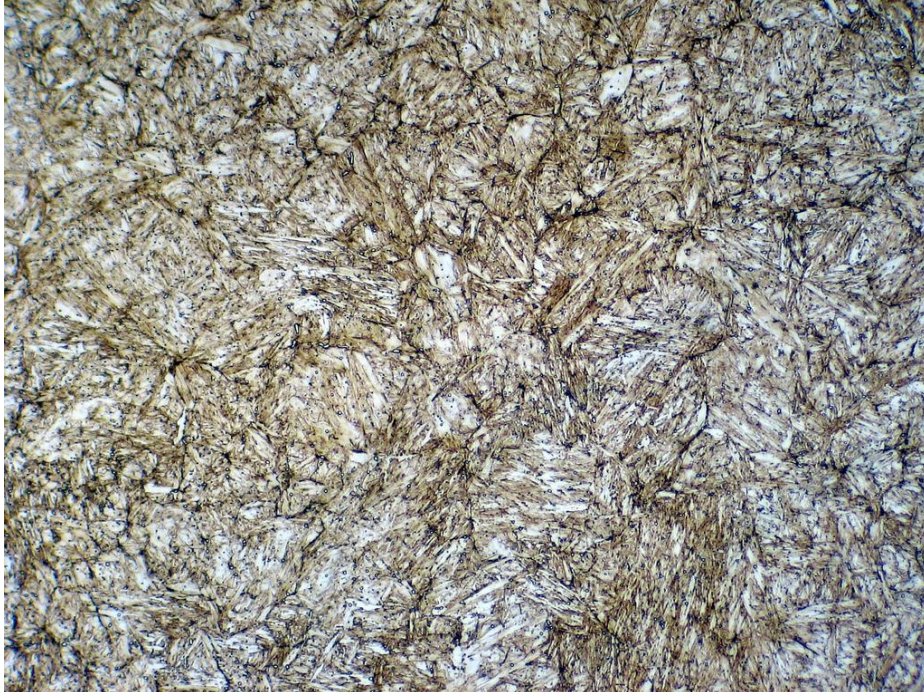
- ▶ Se aplica después del temple con el objeto de eliminar la fragilidad y las tensiones ocasionadas.
- ▶ T por debajo de A_1 .
- ▶ Enfriamiento relativamente rápido.
- ▶ Se obtiene un material “más blando” y menos frágil que con el temple.
- ▶ Enfriamiento generalmente al aire, agua o aceite.



© Ausrevenido isotérmico.

El tratamiento isotérmico utilizado para producir bainita se conoce como ausrevenido, y simplemente consiste en la austenitización del acero, el templado a cierta temperatura por debajo del saliente de la curva C, y manteniendo la temperatura hasta que toda la austenita se transforme en bainita.

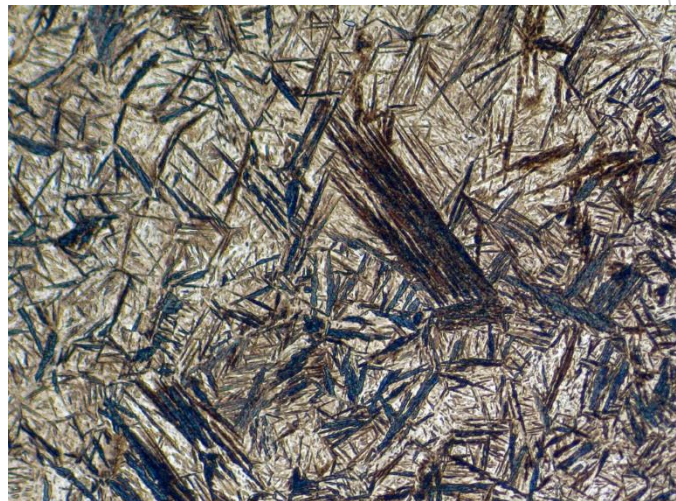




Martensita



Bainita



Martensita + Bainita



Designation: A 490M – 04

METRIC

Standard Specification for High-Strength Steel Bolts, Classes 10.9 and 10.9.3, for Structural Steel Joints [Metric]¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 490M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers two types of quenched and tempered alloy steel, metric heavy hex structural bolts having a tensile strength of 1040 to 1210 MPa.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*³

A 325 Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength

A 490 Specification for Structural Bolts, Alloy Steel, Heat

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 *Heat Treatment*—Type 1 and Type 3 bolts shall be heat treated by quenching in oil from the austenitic temperature and then tempered by reheating to a temperature of not less than 425°C.

5.2 *Threading*—The threads shall be cut or rolled.

5.3 *Protective Coatings*—The bolts shall not be coated⁶ by hot-dip zinc coating, mechanical deposition, or electroplating with zinc or other metallic coatings.

Standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

[Metric]

F 1470 Guide for Fastener Sampling for Specified Mechanical Properties and Performance Inspection

F 1789 Terminology for F16 Mechanical Fasteners

G 101 Guide for Estimating the Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance of Low-Alloy Steels

2.2 *ASME Standards:*⁴





Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated 830 MPa Minimum Tensile Strength [Metric]¹

1. Scope*

- 1.1 This specification covers the requirements for structural bolts, steel, heat treated, minimum tensile strength of 830 MPa (120 ksi).
- 1.2 The bolts shall be produced in accordance with the requirements of ASTM A 325M, Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 830 MPa Minimum Tensile Strength, as adopted by the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., and the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.,³
- 1.3 The bolts shall be produced in accordance with the requirements of ASTM A 325M, Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 830 MPa Minimum Tensile Strength, as adopted by the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., and the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.,³
- 1.3.1 Type 1 bolts shall be produced from medium carbon steel.
- 1.3.2 Type 2 bolts shall be produced from carbon steel to which chromium, nickel, molybdenum, or boron were intentionally added.
- 1.3.3 Type 3 bolts shall be produced from carbon steel to which chromium, nickel, molybdenum, or boron were intentionally added.
- 1.4 This specification covers the requirements for structural bolts, steel, heat treated, minimum tensile strength of 830 MPa (120 ksi).
- 1.5 Terminology F 1789, Terminology for F16 Mechanical Fasteners, shall apply.
- 1.6 The test methods shall be in accordance with the requirements of ASTM A 325M, Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 830 MPa Minimum Tensile Strength, as adopted by the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., and the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.,³

4.1.1 Type 1 bolts produced from medium carbon steel shall be quenched in a liquid medium from the austenitizing temperature.

4.1.2 Type 1 bolts produced from carbon steel to which chromium, nickel, molybdenum, or boron were intentionally added shall be quenched only in oil from the austenitizing temperature.

4.1.3 Type 3 bolts shall be quenched only in oil from the austenitizing temperature.

4.1.4 Type 1 bolts, regardless of the steel used, and Type 3 bolts, shall be tempered by reheating to not less than 427°C.

4.2 *Threading*—Threads shall be cut or rolled.

4.3 *Zinc Coatings, Hot-dip and Mechanically Deposited:*

4.3.1 When zinc-coated fasteners are required, the purchaser shall specify the zinc coating process, for example, hot dip, mechanically deposited, or no preference.

standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.

- F 1470 Guide for Fastener Sampling for Specified Mechanical Properties and Performance Inspection
- F 1789 Terminology for F16 Mechanical Fasteners
- G 101 Guide for Estimating the Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance of Low-Alloy Steels
- 2.2 *ASME Standards:*
 - B 1.13M Metric Screw Threads⁵

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F16 on

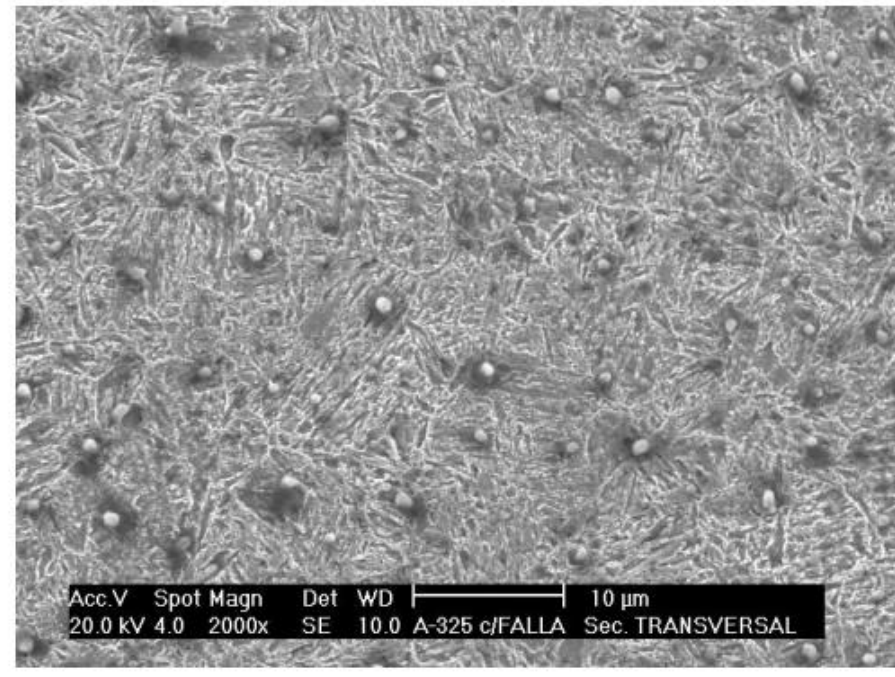
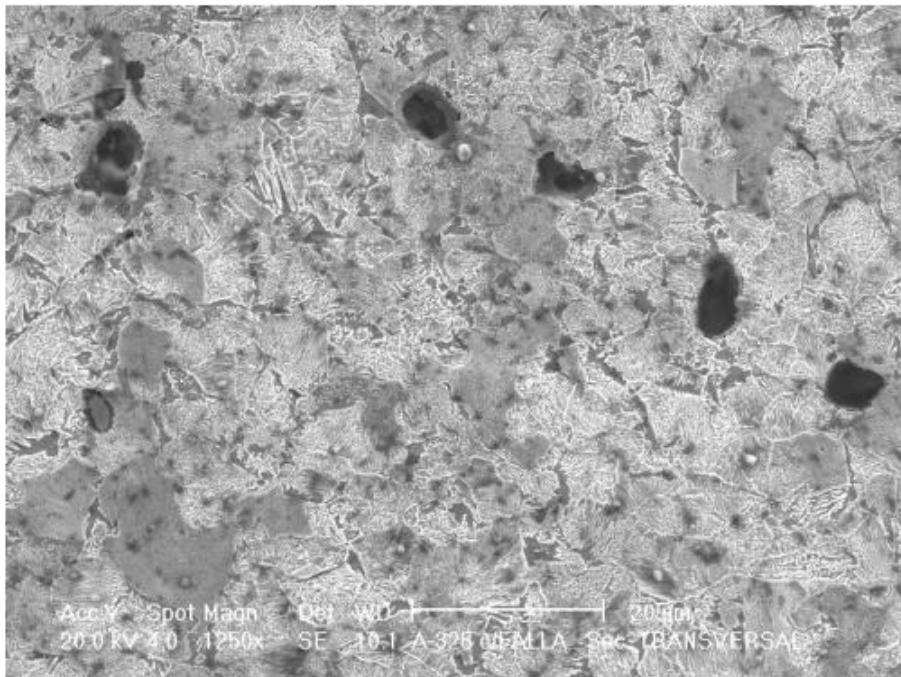
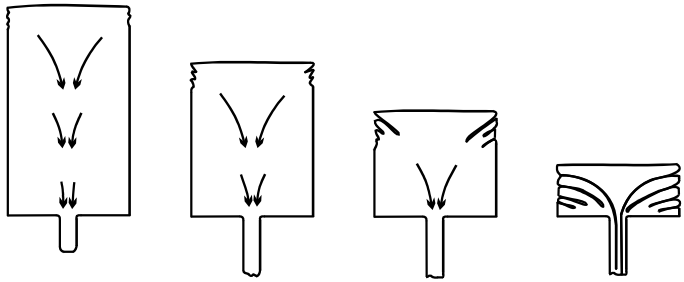


Tabla 2. Composición química para el acero D2 (ASTM A-681).

Tipo	C		Mn		P	S	Si		Cr		V		W		Mo	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Max.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
D2	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.6	11.0	13.0	0.5	1.1	-----	0.7	1.2	

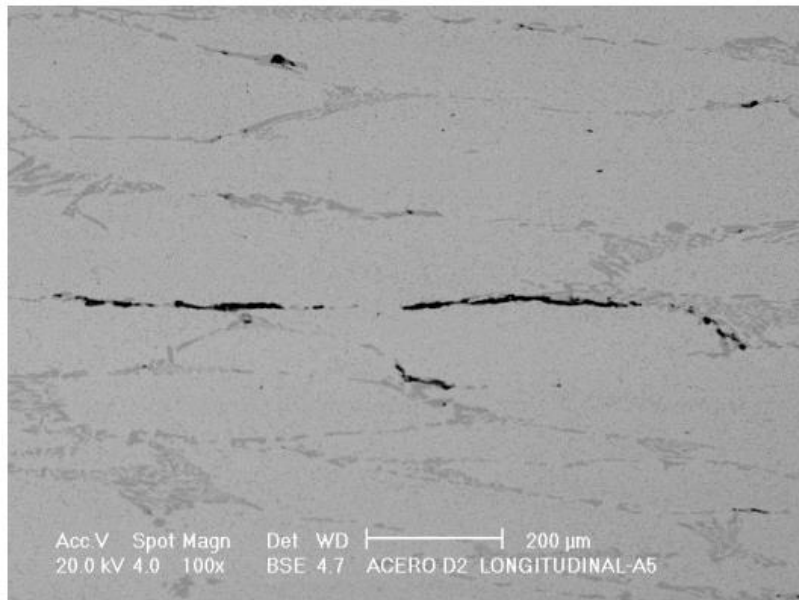
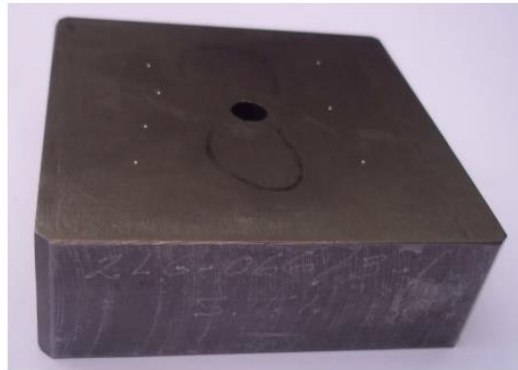


Tabla 1. Dureza HRC

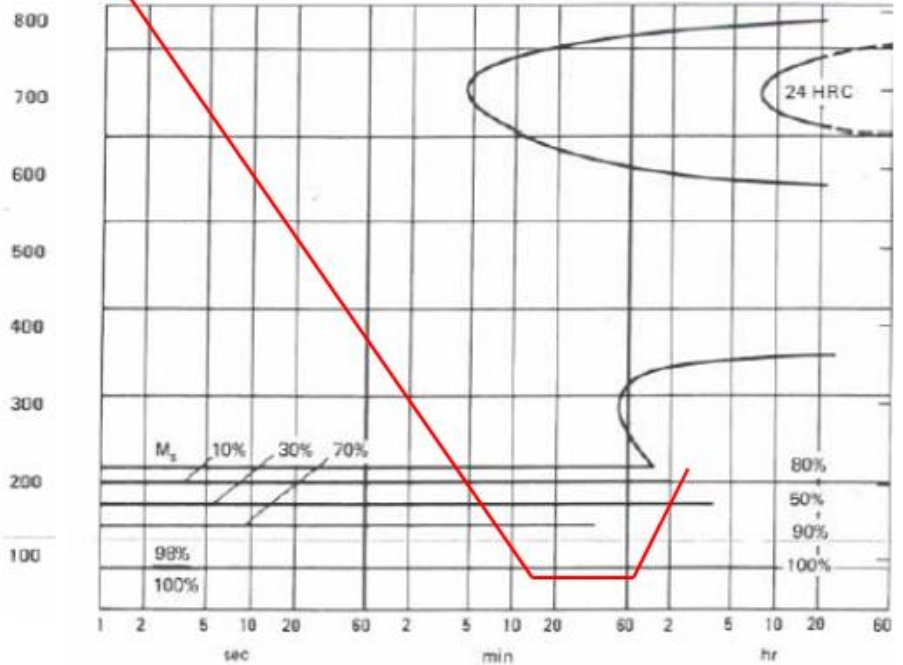
Evento	HRC	
	Lado A	Lado B
1	50.9	49.0
2	51.1	49.3
3	50.7	49.6
4	50.1	49.0
5	50.3	50.5
6	49.8	50.3
7	51.1	49.6
Promedio	50.57	49.61



Designation: A 681 – 94 (Reapproved)

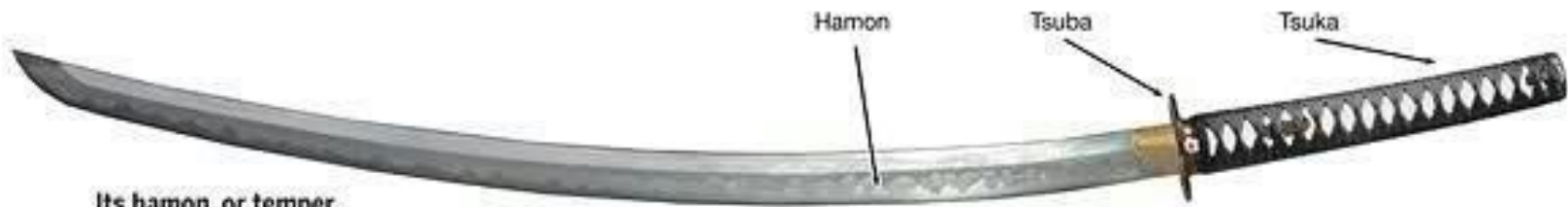
15 minutos a 996°C

Temperatura °C

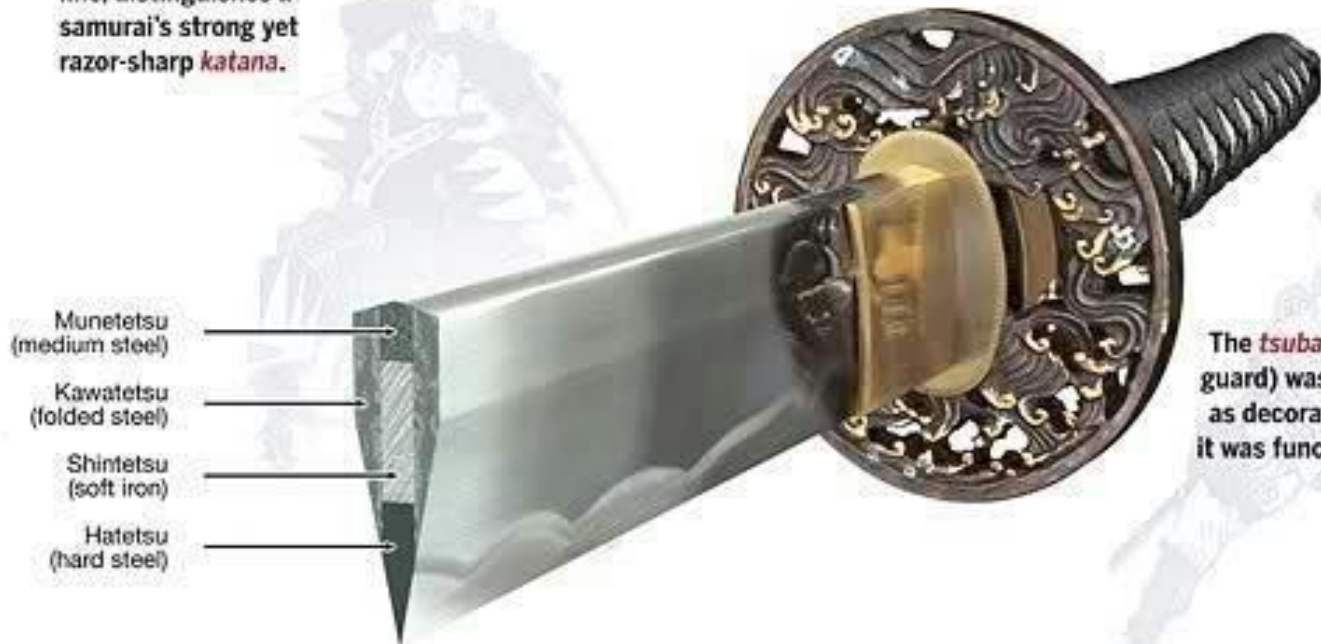


Tempo

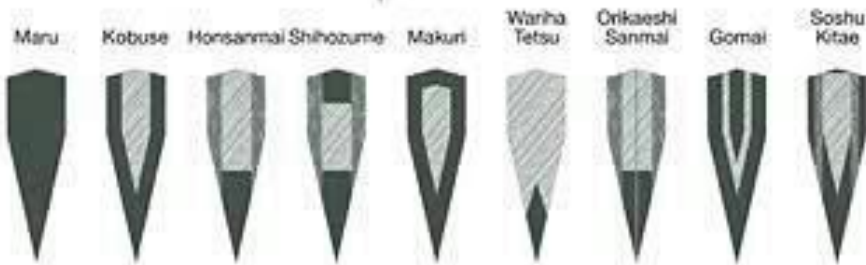
Type	Preheat Temperature, °F (°C)	Austenitizing Temperature		Cooling Medium	Cooling Rate (°F/min)	HRC	
		Salt Bath	C _t Atm F _t				
H10	1450 (788)	1850 (1010)	187				
H11	1450 (788)	1825 (996)	188				
H12	1450 (788)	1825 (996)	188				
H13	1450 (788)	1825 (996)	188				
H14	1450 (788)	1900 (1038)	192				
H19	1450 (788)	2150 (1177)	217				
H21	1450 (788)	2150 (1177)	217				
H22	1450 (788)	2150 (1177)	217				
H23	1500 (816)	2275 (1246)	230				
H24	1450 (788)	2200 (1204)	222				
H25	1450 (788)	2250 (1232)	227				
H26	1550 (843)	2275 (1246)	230				
H41	1450 (788)	2125 (1163)	215				
H42	1450 (788)	2175 (1191)	220				
H43	1450 (788)	2150 (1177)	217				
A2	1450 (788)	1725 (941)	175				
A3	1450 (788)	1775 (968)	180				
A4	1250 (677)	1550 (843)	157				
A6	1200 (649)	1525 (829)	155				
A7	1500 (816)	1750 (954)	177				
A8	1450 (788)	1825 (996)	188				
A9	1450 (788)	1825 (996)	1850 (1010)	5-15	Air	950 (510)	56
A10	1200 (649)	1475 (802)	1500 (816)	5-15	Air	400 (204)	59
D2	1500 (816)	1825 (996)	1850 (1010)	10-20	Air	400 (204)	59
D3	1500 (816)	1750 (954)	1775 (968)	10-20	Oil	400 (204)	61
D4	1500 (816)	1800 (982)	1825 (996)	10-20	Air	400 (204)	62
D5	1500 (816)	1825 (996)	1850 (1010)	10-20	Air	400 (204)	61
D7	1500 (816)	1925 (1052)	1950 (1066)	10-20	Air	400 (204)	63
O1	1200 (649)	1450 (788)	1475 (802)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	59
O2	1200 (649)	1450 (788)	1475 (802)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	59
O6	...	1450 (788)	1475 (802)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	59
O7	1200 (649)	1575 (857)	1600 (871)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	62
S1	1250 (677)	1725 (941)	1750 (954)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	56
S2	1250 (677)	1625 (885)	1650 (899)	5-15	Brine	400 (204)	58
S4	1250 (677)	1625 (885)	1650 (899)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	58
S5	1250 (677)	1625 (885)	1650 (899)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	58
S6	1450 (788)	1700 (927)	1725 (941)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	56
S7	1250 (677)	1725 (941)	1750 (954)	5-15	Air	400 (204)	56
L2	1200 (649)	1575 (857)	1600 (871)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	53 ^A
L3	1200 (649)	1525 (829)	1550 (843)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	62
L6	1200 (649)	1500 (816)	1525 (829)	5-15	Oil	400 (204)	58
F1	1200 (649)	1525 (829)	1550 (843)	5-15	Brine	400 (204)	64
F2	1200 (649)	1525 (829)	1550 (843)	5-15	Brine	400 (204)	64



Its hamon, or temper line, distinguishes a samurai's strong yet razor-sharp *katana*.



The *tsuba* (hand guard) was often as decorative as it was functional.



Each blade type comprises distinct layers of forged steel—harder high-carbon layers to form the edge, softer lower-carbon layers for the core.

