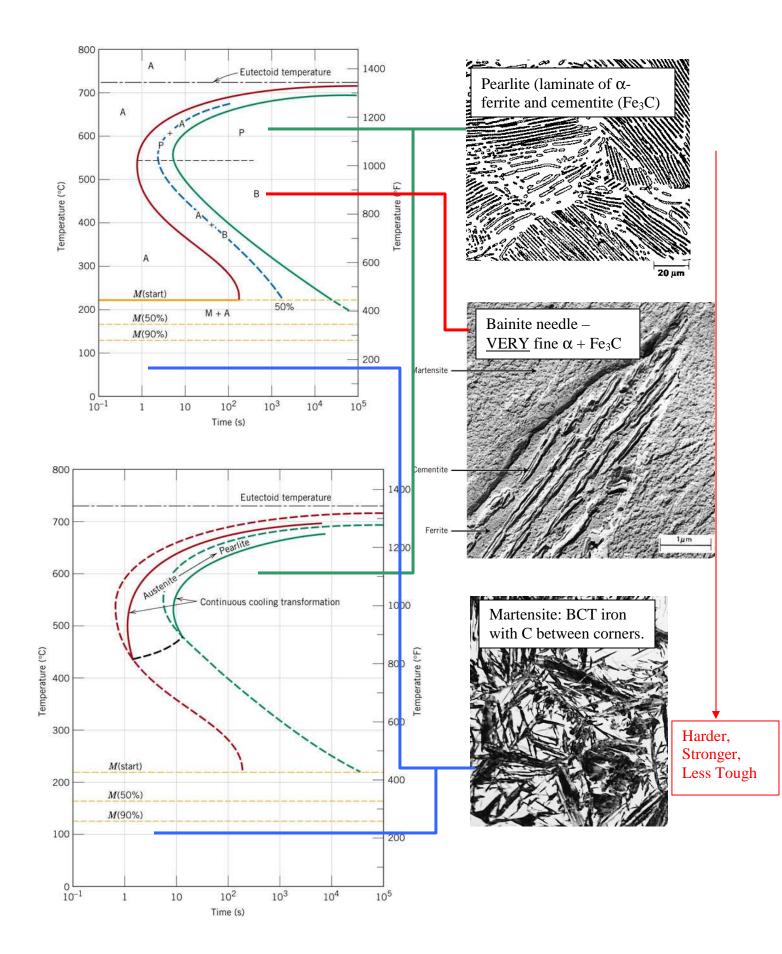
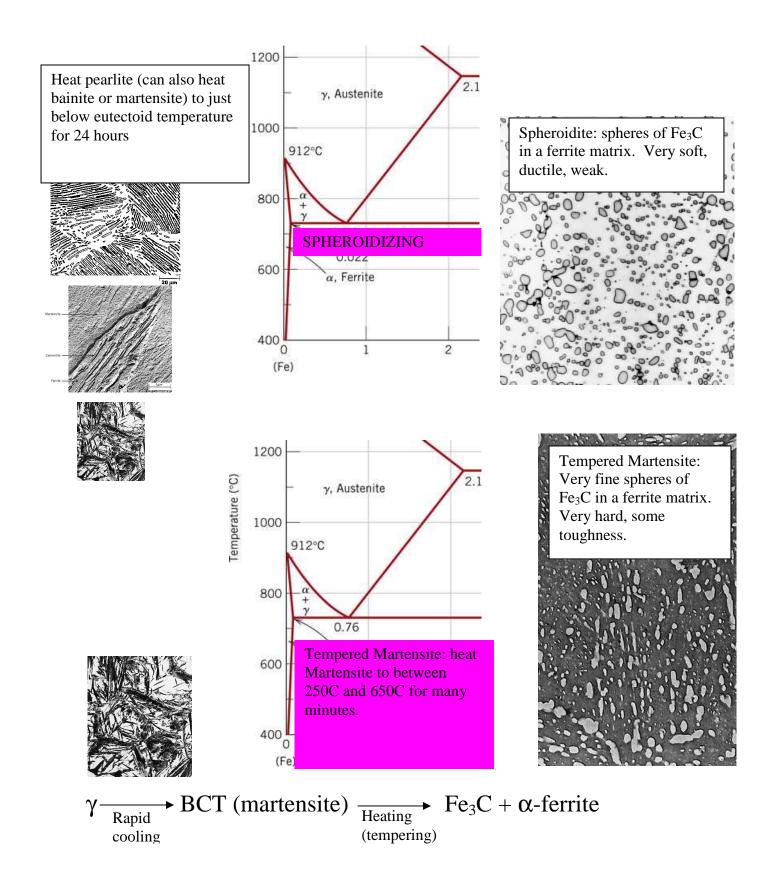


Phase diagrams assume phases are at equilibrium. Time is not relevant to phase diagrams. However, it does take time for phase transformation (to change from one phase to another).





SUMMARIZE

Step 1:

Austenitize (heat sufficiently to form γ , austenite (FCC)

Step 2: Cool

- a) Slowly cooling results in pearlite (layers of α + Fe₃C)
- b) Rapid cooling to 250-500C results in bainite (very fine needles of Fe₃C embedded in an α -ferrite matrix).
- c) Very rapid cooling to room temperature results in martensite – a metastable phase, BCT iron with carbon between corner Fe atoms. Very hard, very brittle (no toughness).
- Step 3: Reheating
 - a) Heating pearlite (or bainite or martensite) to 700C and hold for 24 hours results in spheroidite – very soft, ductile, weak. Good for machining, but is usually subsequently reheat treated to form pearlite or other. (Spheres of Fe₃C in α -ferrite matrix).
 - b) Heating martensite (tempering) to between 250-650C for many minutes produces tempered martensite (very fine spheres of Fe₃C in α -ferrite matrix).

Microstructure	Phase(s)	Produced	Properties
Pearlite	Layers of $Fe_3C + \alpha$	γ, slow cool	Moderate strength,
			toughness, hardness
Bainite	Very fine needles	γ , cool and hold (250-	Hard, strong, some
	of Fe ₃ C + α	500C)	toughness
Martensite	BCT iron, C	γ , rapid cool to room	Very hard, very brittle
	between corner Fe	temperature	
Spheroidite	Spheres of Fe ₃ C in	Heat to 700C for 24	Very soft, weak, ductile
	α matrix	hours	
Tempered	Very fine spheres	Martensite, then heat	Very hard, some
martensite	of Fe ₃ C in α matrix	250-650C for minutes	toughness