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OTTAWA' September 21st, 1942.

REPORT

of the

ORE DRESSING AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

Investigation No. 1303.

(Subsequent to Report of Investiga-) (tion No. 1270 - August 12th, 1942.)

Examination of Two Ram Tank Volute Springs.

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Origin of Samples:

On September 9th, 1942, Frof. J. U. MacEwan, Consultant to Director of Metallurgy, Army Engineering Design Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, Ontario, submitted two Ram Tank volute springs for a continuation of the investigation covered in Report No. 1270 (August 12th, 1942).

One spring was as received, while the other had been recarburized in a patented salt bath mixture.

Object of Study:

An investigation of the hardness and microstructure was desired in order that the worth of the two springs might be appraised.

Physical Examination:

A transverse section of the third coil (counting from the inside) of each spring was removed and polished. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate graphically the hardness along and across these two segments.

Microstructures:

The polished specimens were etched in a 4 per cent solution of picric acid in alcohol. Figure 3 shows the "as received" spring to be severely decarburized. The recarburized case on the re-heat-treated spring is illustrated in Figure 4.

Discussion of Results:

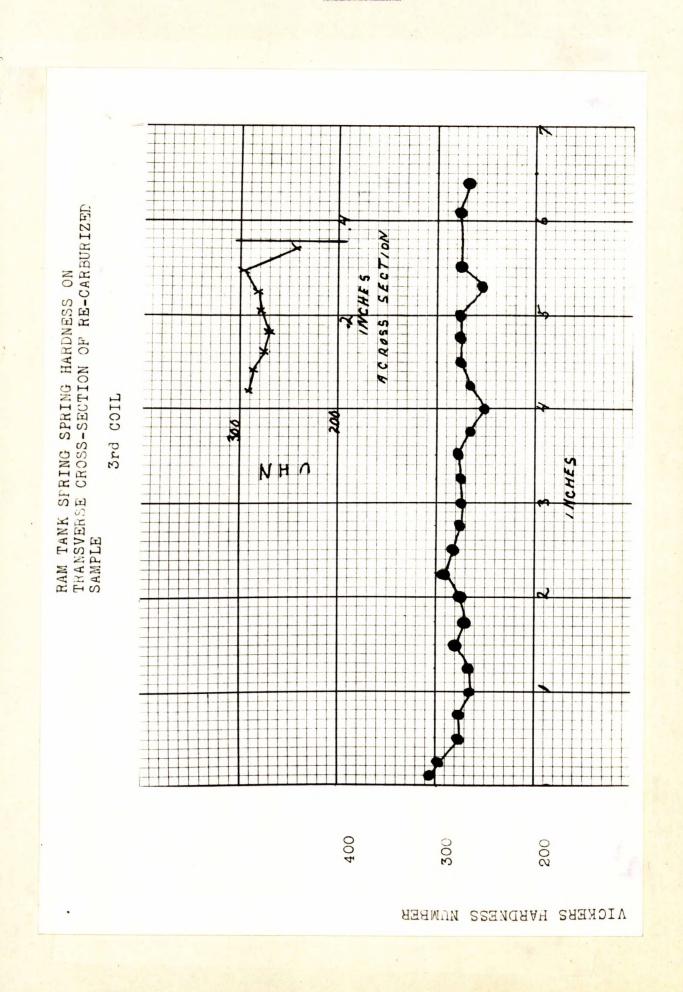
The "as received" spring, besides being too soft, has all the evils inherent in a decarburized surface. The recarburizing treatment given the other spring was effective, but the quenching medium lacked the agitation necessary to harden the inner coils successfully.

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(Pages 3 and 4 are charts) (Page 5 contains Figures 3 and 4)

Figure 1.



RAM TANK SPRING HARDNESS ON TRANSVERSE CROSS-SECTION OF SAMPLE AS RECEIVED 3rd COIL

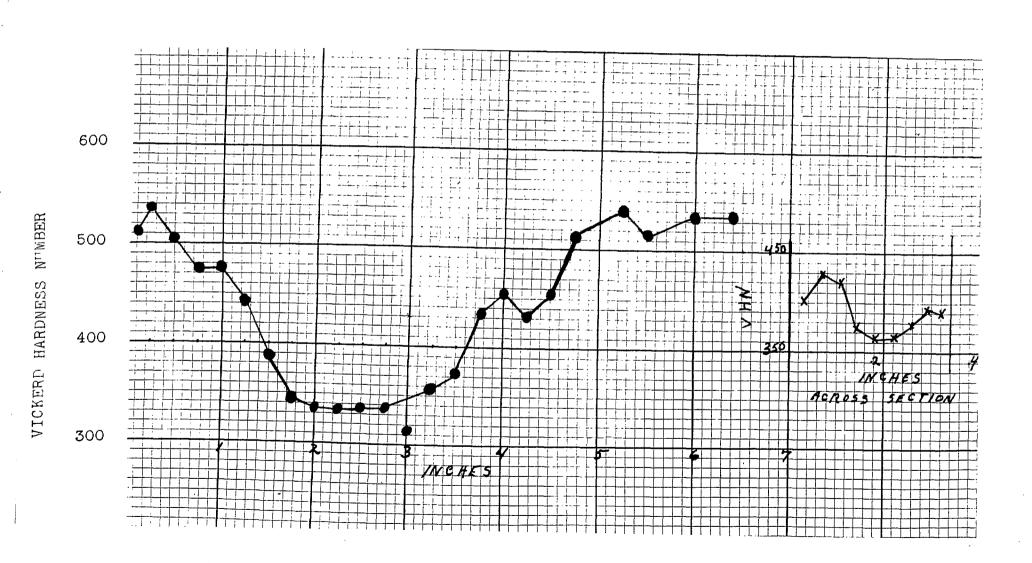


Figure 3.

Figure 4.



X100, picral etch.

DECARBURIZED
SURFACE.



X100, picral etch.

RECARBURIZED
SURFACE.

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