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April 26th, 1943.

R E P O R T

of the

ORE DRESSING AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

Investigation No. 1394.

Investigation of Impact Properties
of 6-Pdr. A/P Shot.

(Copy No. 13.)



BUREAU OF MINES
DIVISION OF METALLIC MINERALS
ORE DRESSING AND
METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

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Origin of Request and Purpose of Work:

This is one phase of the investigative work being conducted in these Laboratories upon the quality of 6-pdr. shot, as requested early in February 1943 by G. J. Manson of the Ammunition and Gun Production Branch (Shell Division) of the Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, Ontario. A test procedure was required for evaluation of the toughness of A/P projectiles; previous work had been mainly confined to hardness tests.

Procedure:

Several flat slabs cut lengthwise along the axis from 6-pdr. shot were supplied by the Thompson Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario. Five strips, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and thick, were cut from these slabs perpendicular to the longitudinal axis. The centres of these strips were respectively 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 inches from the nose of the shot. A notch was ground on the centre of each specimen with a rubber wheel⁶. This resulted in a rounded notch with a radius of about $3/64$ inch.

Figure 1 shows the hardness and impact properties at various distances from the nose of the shot. Figure 2 shows the impact strength at various hardnesses.

Table I shows the data used in drawing up the charts.

{ The next two pages contain
 Figures 1 and 2.
 Table I is on Page 5. }

⁶ Relationship between rubber-wheel notch and standardized notch specimens has yet to be determined.

Figure 1.

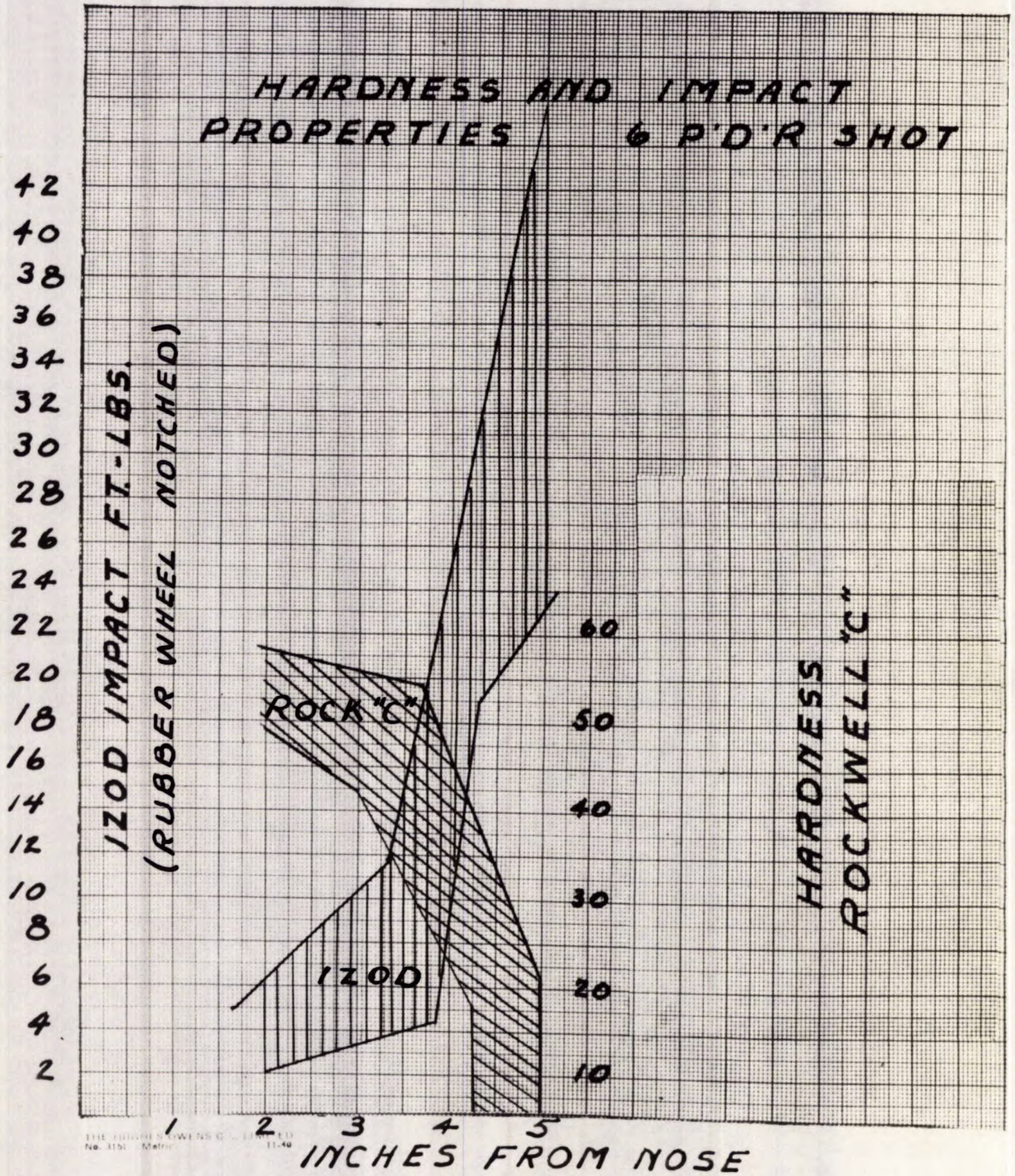


Figure 2.

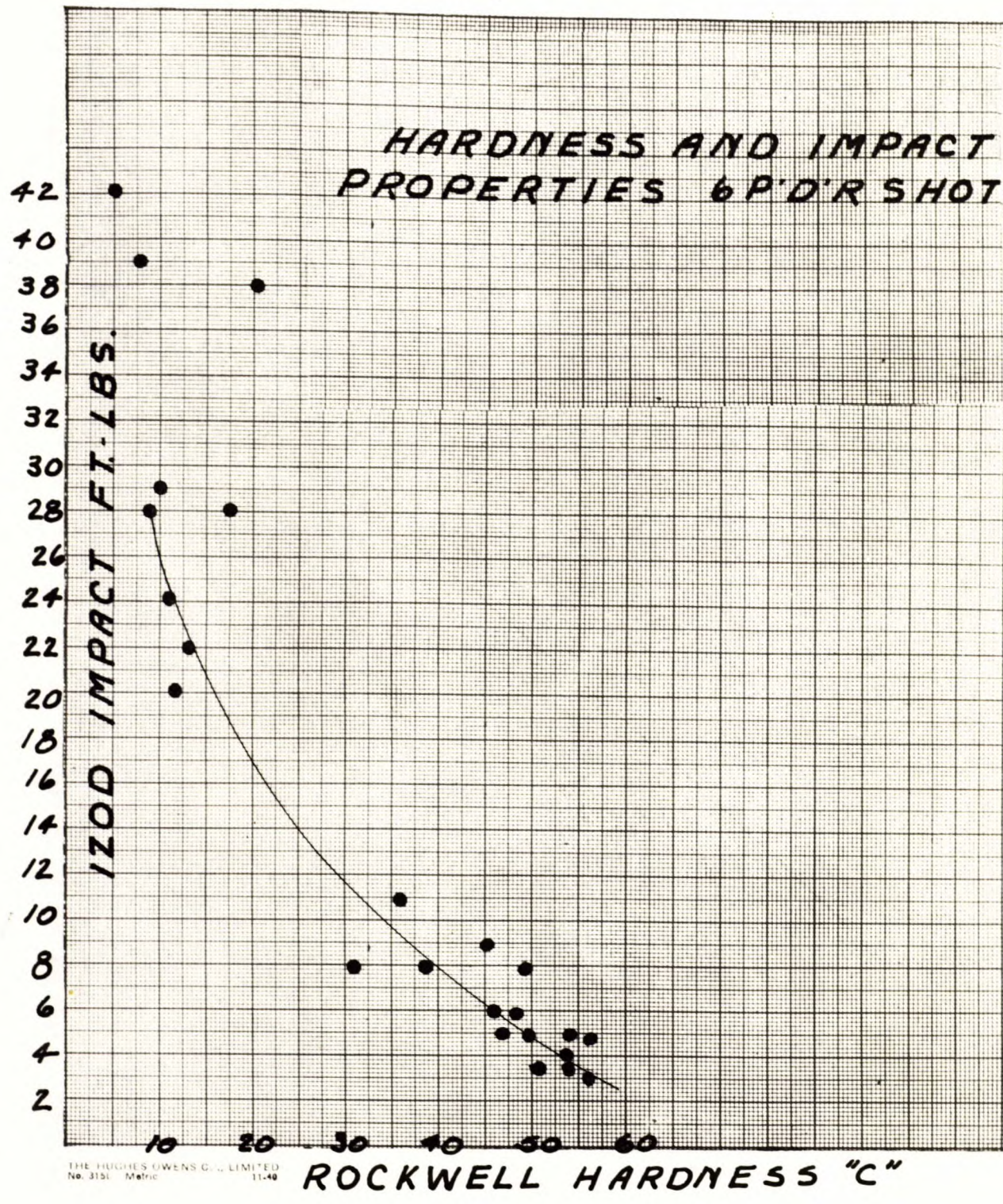


TABLE I.

TABLE HARDNESS AND IMPACT PROPERTIES.

HEAT NO.	D I S T A N C E F R O M N O S E									
	2 inches		2 1/2 inches		3 inches		4 inches		5 inches	
	Izod	Rockwell "C"	Izod	Rockwell "C"	Izod	Rockwell "C"	Izod	Rockwell "C"	Izod	Rockwell "C"
44657	3	-	4	54.3	8	39.0	29	35.1	31	24.0
84164	6	48.7	9	51.0	6	46.5	20	12.7	29	10.5
11765	3	56.8	3.5	54.1	5	50.0	23	17.4	38	20.7
11702	3	56.0	3	49.2	11	36.3	23	8.5	42	5.0
21 to 25	5	54.2	3.5	51.5	5	47.6	22	13.2	24	11.8

CONCLUSIONS:

Since the shot in service is subject to impact stresses, it seems logical to believe that the best shot would be the one which had the highest impact strength for a given hardness. Proceeding on this assumption, therefore, trial heat treatments will be conducted on lots of steel in order to observe the effect in the impact-hardness curve.

Further impact strength testing on production shot will be performed.

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