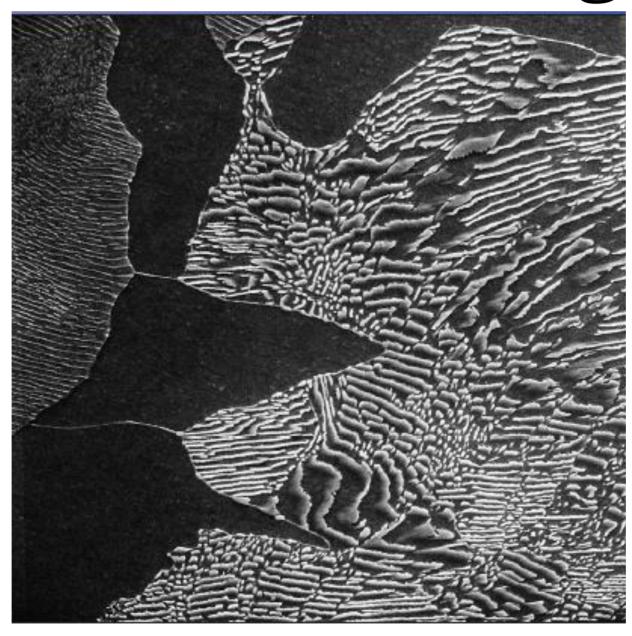
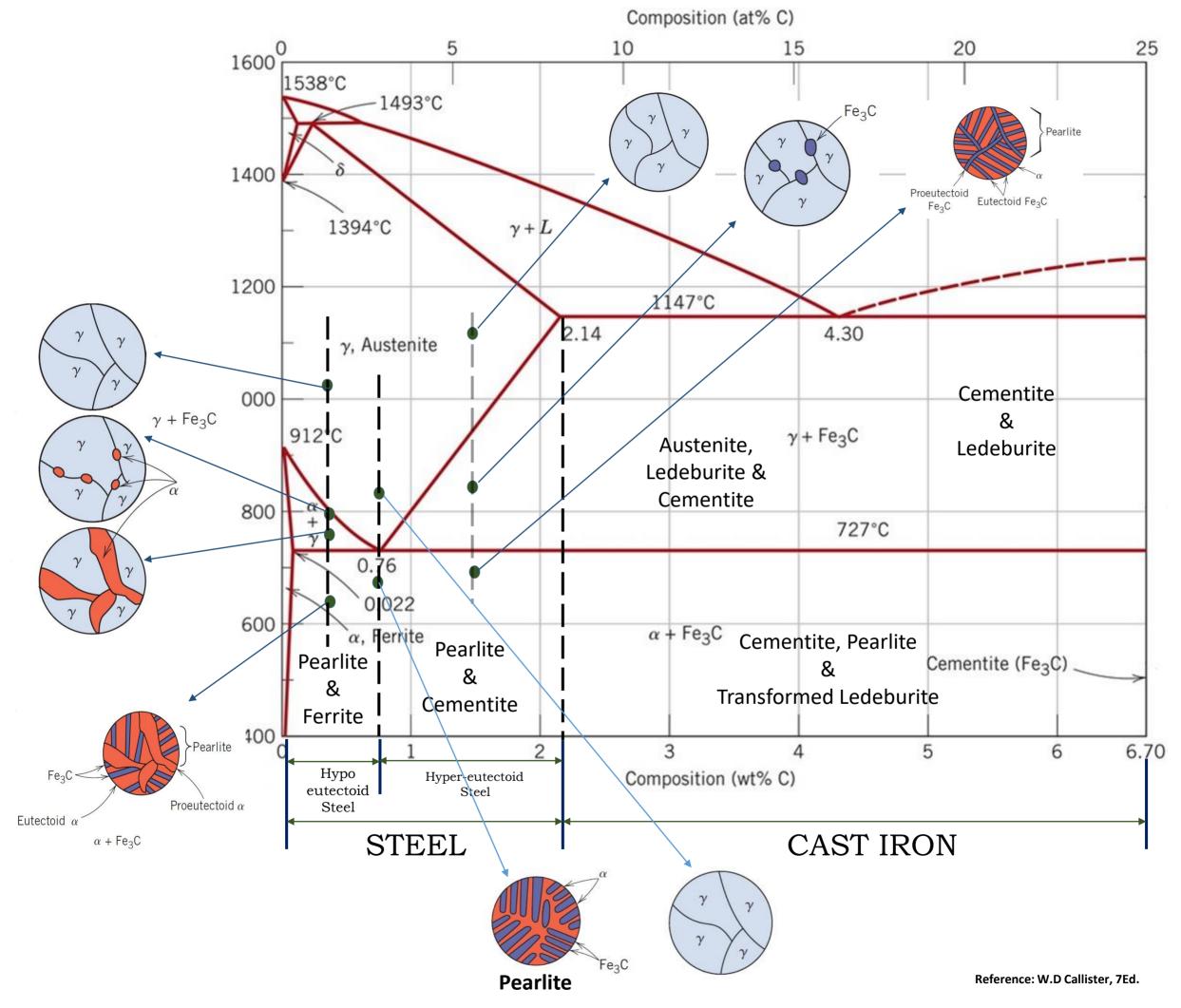
Iron Carbon Diagram

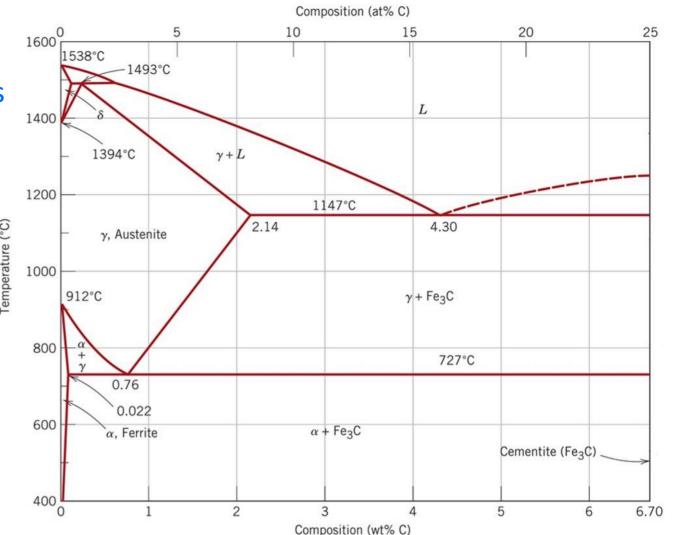


Microstructure of a plain carbon steel that contains 0.44 wt% C.



The diagram shows three horizontal lines which indicate isothermal reactions:

1. Peritectic reaction (1493°C): On Cooling, a solid phase and liquid phase will together form a new solid phase and vice-versa. – Almost no Engineering Importance.



2. Eutectic reaction (1147°C and 4.30 wt.% C): On Cooling, a **liquid transforms** into **two solid phases** at the same time and vice-versa. They are CAST IRONS.

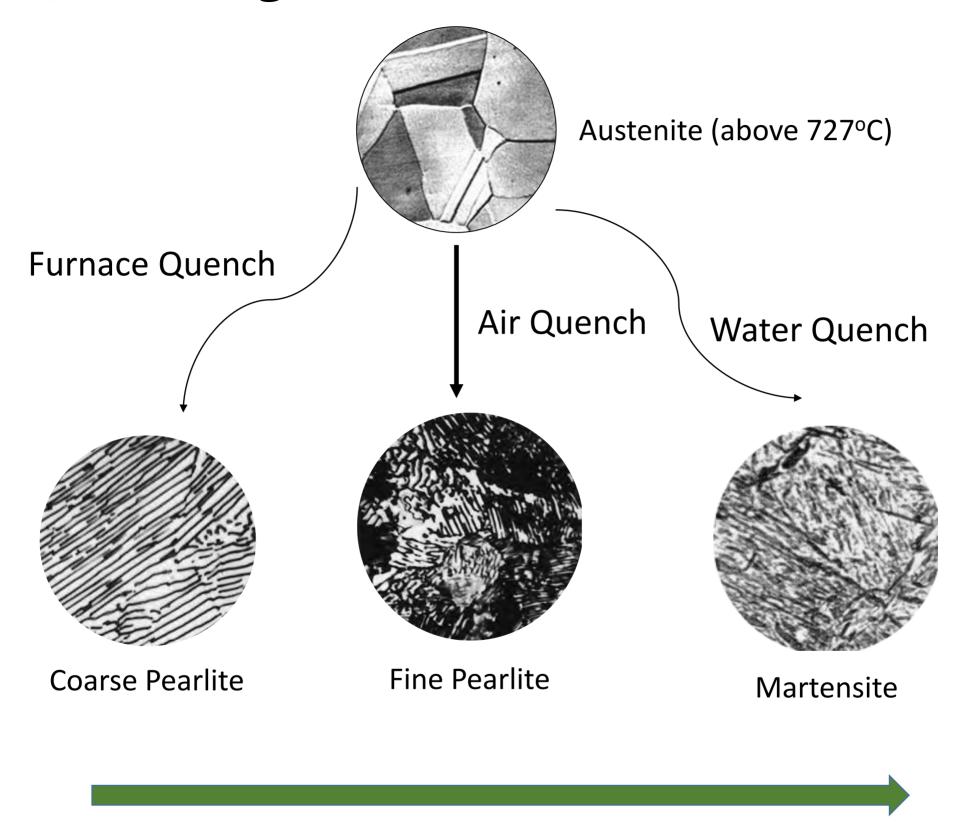
$$L \xrightarrow{\text{cooling} \atop \text{heating}} \gamma + \text{Fe}_3 \text{C}$$

Example: Ledeburite (in fig. 'L' means liquid) is the eutectic mixture of austenite and cementite. It contains 4.3% C and is formed at 1130°C.

3. Eutectoid reaction (727°C and 0.76 wt.% C): On Cooling, a **solid transforms** into **two solid phases** at the same time and vice-versa. They are STEELS.

$$\gamma(0.76 \text{ wt\% C}) \xrightarrow{\text{cooling}} \alpha(0.022 \text{ wt\% C}) + \text{Fe}_3\text{C} (6.7 \text{ wt\% C})$$

Quenching of Steel with different medium



Hardness Increases