

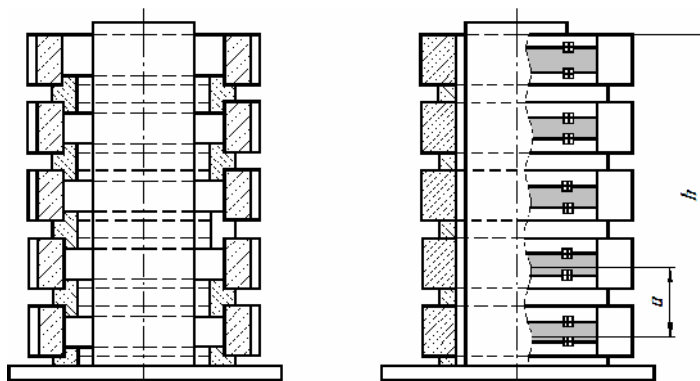


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 15 2 , 18 , 12 3 , 40 , 40 2 42 .  
 -51  
 SBP Next  
 -7529 -7560  
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 -2 ( ) IM-7200 ( ) « - »  
 «Trixomet PRO».  
 -2 , -2 XPO-250, -  
 «Durimet» ( ).  
 1778-70,  
 5639-82, 5657-69  
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 7564-70.  
 XRD 3003PTS ( ),  
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 [1,2].  
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 40 2 .

(  $1220 \pm 20^\circ$  ,  $860^\circ$  ,  $660^\circ$  ).

(HB 241-285).

0,9 – 1,5 , HV 30 – 50



. 1.

( )

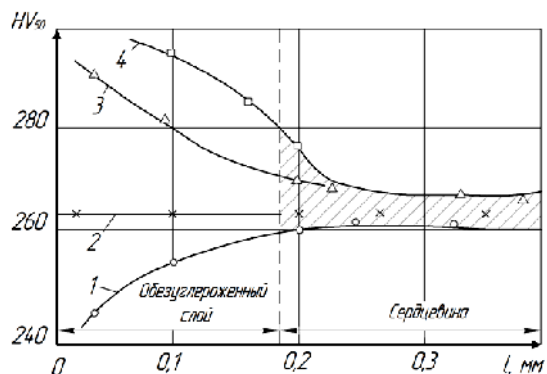
( )

0,17

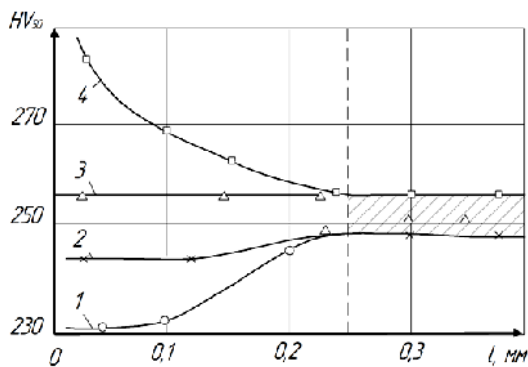
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0,25

20 ( .2).



. 2.



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2), 20 (

3) 30 (

1)

4):

- 0,18 ; - 0,25

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 23 120 ).  
 ( ) 1.

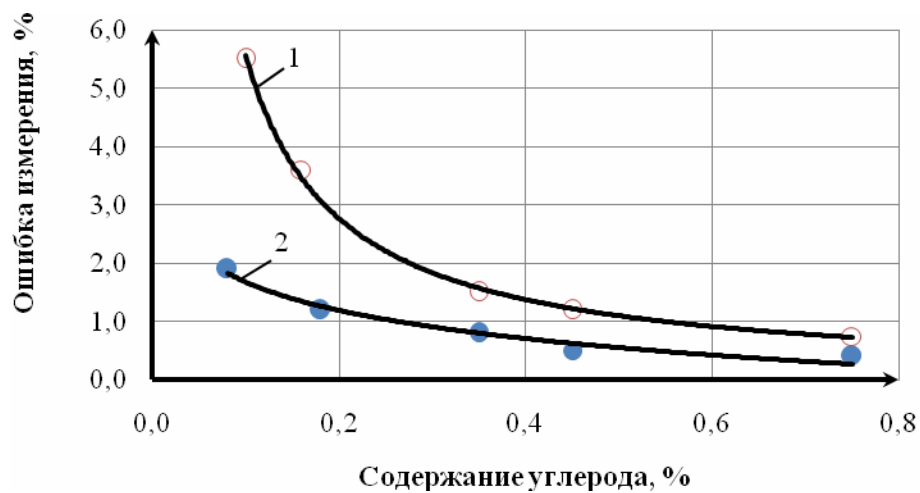
1.

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			10	30
120	70000	60000	40000	60000
95	80000	90000	160000	220000
70	250000	170000	600000	900000

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 . , 95  
 10 1,8 , 30 – 2,5 ;  
 70 3,5  
 5,5 .  
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 , 90-180 .  
 10 100-120 ,  
 30 300-500 .  
 (10-30 )  
 , 300-500  
 , 3,5-5,5 .  
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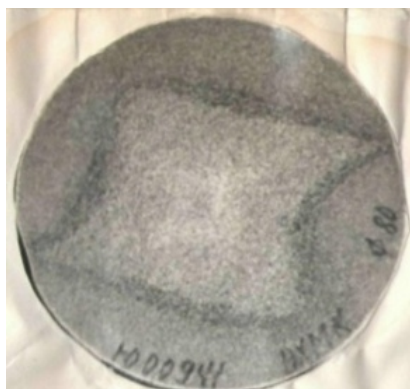
$$\left( \%C - \frac{0,8 \cdot \%П}{100} \right).$$

45 7,

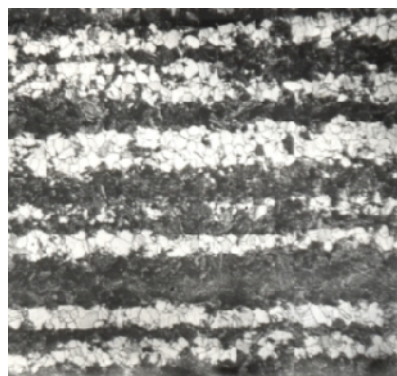


. 3. ; 2 – : 1

– . 3. ; 2 – : 1  
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 ( . 4, . 5).



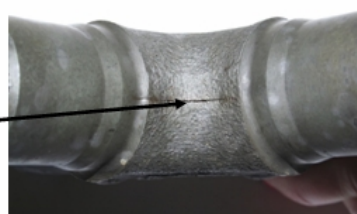
. 4.



. 5. « »

( . 6),

( . 7),



. 6.



. 7.

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 [3]:  
 $\alpha_3 + (100-150^\circ)$  ( $\sim 680^\circ$ )  
 $680^\circ - 660^\circ - 640^\circ - 600^\circ$  .  
 (  $23^\circ /$  ) , -  
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 143HV 156-207 HB, 196HV 350HV  
 210HV 80HV .  
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 [4]. ,  
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 [5].  
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 ( , 2 3).

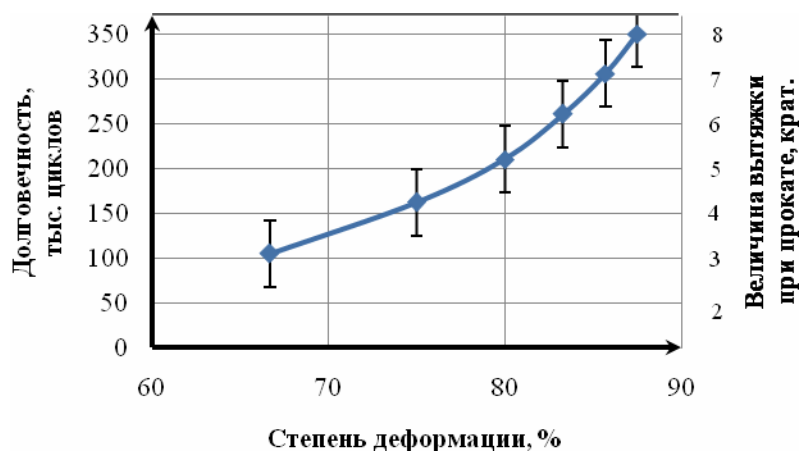
97,4% 40

, « - - » ( . 3).

2.	40 Ø95			
	,	,	, %	, %
« »	780	610	16	63
« »	770	600	11	42
	780	610	10	32

3. 40		()				
Ø 95		, °				
		+20	-20	-40	-60	-80
( )		15,2	14,7	11,8	8,4	8,0
(%)	0	13,2	9,8	9,5	7,5	6,5
	25	14,0	11,4	9,4	8,2	7,6
	50	16,0	13,9	10,7	8,6	8,3

0,15R ,  
50 – 80% ,  
3 ,  
87,5% ( ),  
( . 8).



. 8. , ,



1. .
  2. .
  3. - .
  4.  $3 + (100-150)^\circ$   $1 - (20-40)^\circ$   $23^\circ$  / .
  5. .
- 97%.

1. :  
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 : , 2008. – 249 .
2. , . . . / . . . – : , 1955. - 312 .
3. 1534067 , 21 1/26 . 07.01.90, . 1, . 102.
4. , . . . / . . . , . . . ,  
 . . . - : , 1979. - 488 .
5. , . . . / . . .  
 , . . . , . . . - : , 2011. - 482 .

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Astashchenko, T.V. Shveyova

#### NEUTRALIZATION OF METALLURGICAL DEFECTS OF STEEL IN MACHINE-BUILDING PRODUCTION

*Metallurgical defects in steel and their influence on technological and mechanical properties of details of cars are presented. Tekhnologicheskii ennovatsionny decisions on neutralization of the structural poloschatost, the decarbonized layer, likvatsionny square and strips are provided in steel. The positive role of thermal and plastic deformation of steel in mechanical engineering on the impact strength and fatigue strength is shown. The effective mode of definition of the decarbonized layer on details of any configuration is developed and recommended. The new technology of heat treatment of preparations is offered.*

**Keywords:** steel, metallurgical defects, likvation, plastic deformation, heat treatment, mechanical properties.

15.05.2013 .