Total No. of Questions—8]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—3

Seat	
No.	

[5559]-116

S.E. (Mechanical and Automobile Engineering) (Second Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2019 ENGINEERING METALLURGY

(2015 **PATTERN**)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

Please read the following instruction carefully:

- 1. Answer four questions: Q.No.1 or Q.No.2, Q.No.3 or Q.No.4, Q.No.5 or Q.No.6, Q.No.7 or Q.No.8
- 2. Neat diagram should be drawn wherever necessary
- 3. Use of non programmable electronic pocket calculator is allowed
- 4. Figures to the right indicate full marks. (Marks in square bracket are maximum marks.)

1	a	Explain with the help of neat, well labelled sketch, the term	[4]marks
		'Dendrite'.	
	b	Differentiate between solid solution and intermetallic	[4]marks
		compound.	ż
	С	What are the variables that determine the microstructure of an	[4]marks
		alloy?	200
		OR	0 7 6/
2	a	Define the following terms	[4] marks
4		a) Eutectectic Transformation	
		b) Grain	
		c) Solvus line. d) Deoxidation:	
X		d) Deoxidation:	65
	b	What is a spark test? What is its use?	[4]marks
	С	List the steps in process used to prepare a metallographic sample for observation under optical microscope.	[4]marks

3	a	As the tempering temperature of a hardenend component is	[4]marks
		increased, the hardness of the component decreases, Explain	
		why the hardness of the component decreases with	
		temperature?	
	b	Draw neat diagram of microstructures and indicate phases	[4]marks
		present and their amounts in the following plain carbon steels	
		under equilibrium conditions:	
		i. 0.4 % carbon steel	
			[4]marks
	C	Rank the following iron-carbon alloys and associated	[4]marks
		microstructures from the highest to the lowest tensile	C .
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	strength:	
		(a) 0.25 wt% C with spheroidite	9
		(b) 0.25 wt% C with coarse pearlite	
		(c) 0.60 wt% C with fine pearlite	
		(d) 0.60 wt% C with rine pearite	
		Justify your answer	
		OR CH CH	
4	a	Sketch and label microstructure of the following steels -	[4]marks
	. 13	i. Hypoeutectoid steel	
	ı Y	ii. Eutectoid steel	
	b	State two advantages of alloy steels over plain carbon steel	[4]marks
		and two advantages of plain carbon steel over alloy steel	
	С	What is martempering? What are the advantages of	[4]marks
		martempering over conventional hardening?	
5	a	Explain why thicker sections are more susceptible to cracking	[5] marks:
,	"	during hardening heat treatment. Which heat treatment will	[-]
•		you recommend to prevent cracking?	
		you recommend to prevent cracking.	
	1.	Marking the market of all and a second and a second and	[4]manulus
	b	Mention the names of alloying elements used and percent of	[4]marks
		alloy used in the following steels-	a6 *
		1. T70	
		2.• XT75W18Cr4V1	
	c .	Give two major differences between martensitic and pearlitic	[4]marks
		transformations.	00, 00
		h.	
		OR	7 7
6	a	What influence does Molybdenum (Mo) addition have on	[5]marks
		steel? Why is Mo used as an alloying element?	
		ottor if to the about as all all of the stements	0
	b	What is stainless steel? Why are these steels stainless?	[4]marks
	⁰	what is stanness steer: why are these steers stanness?	[4]mai Ks
		U' 26	
		0.2	
		(O.)	

	С	Mention the names of alloying elements used and the amount in percent of alloy used in the following steels-	[4]marks
		1. C40 2. AISI 1040	
7	a	Differentiate between ferrous and on ferrous metals and alloys. Give examples of each.	[5]marks
	b	Why is it not advisable to repair by welding a structure made of non heat treatable Aluminium alloy?	[4]marks
	С	What is the difference between natural and artificial aging process of a precipitation hardening alloy?	[4]marks
		OR .	
	а	What is precipitation hardening? Explain how the hardness of Aluminium-4.5% copper alloy can be increased by precipitation hardening? Illustrate with sketch.	[5]marks
	b	What is season cracking of brasses? How can it be avoided?	[4]marks
	С	Which alloy is used for soldering of electronic components? Why?	[4]marks

[5559]-116

3