



TOSHKENT IRRIGATSIYA VA QISHLOQ
XO'JALIGINI MEXANIZATSIALASH
MUHANDISLARI INSTITUTI



FAN:

MATERIALSHUNOSLIK VA
KONZTRUKSON MATERIALLAR
TEXNOLOGIYASI

MAVZU
04

TERMIK ISHLASH ASOSLARI



Tashpulatov Quvondiq Berdibekovich

Umumtexnik fanlar kafedrasи
katta o'qituvchisi



Reja:

- **Termik ishlashning nazariy asoslari.**
- **Termik ishlar uchun qo'llanadigan qizdirish qurilmalari .**
- **Termik ishlash turlari**

• Termik ishlashning nazariy asoslari.

Metallarning kerakli xossalarni olish uchun strukturalarini özgartirish hisobiga ularni qizdirib, shu temperaturada tutib turib, sekin yoki tez sovitish jarayoni **termik ishlash** deyiladi.

Termik ishlash rejimi - termik ishlashni amalga oshirish sharoitlari.
Rejim kōrsatkichlariga quyidagilar kiradi:
qizdirish temperaturasi, tutib turish vaqt, qizdirish va sovitish tezliklari.

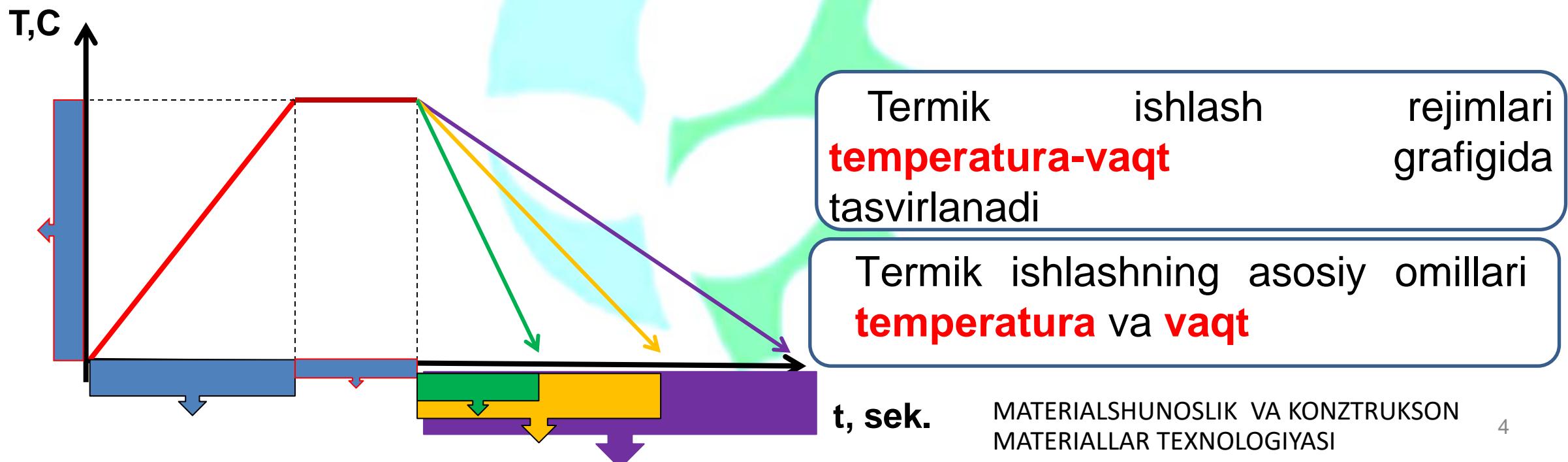
Po'latni **qizdirish temperaturasi** po'lat tarkibiga va termik ishlsh turiga bog'liq. Uglerodli po'latlar uchun qizdirish temperaturasi Fe- Fe_3C diagrammadan aniqlanadi, legirlangan po'latlar uchun – spravochniklardan.

Qizdirilgan po'latni pechda tutib turish vaqtasi asosan detallarning o'lchamlariga va qizdirish sharoitlariga bog'liq.

Detallar gaz bilan yoki elektr pechlarda qizdirilsa bu vaqt quyidagicha aniqlanadi: eng katta qalinligining 1 mmga 1,5-2 min ketadi.

Detallar suyuq muhitlarda (masalan tuzli vannalarda) qizdirilsa bu vaqt quyidagicha aniqlanadi: eng katta qalinligining 1mmga 10-15 daqiqa ketadi.

Sovitish tezligi odatda sovitish muhiti turi orqali aniqlanadi (pechda, havoda, moyda, suvda, mahsus muhitlarda sovitish).



Termik ishlar uchun qo'llanadigan qizdirish qurilmalari.

Termik ishlash uchun qo'llaniladigan pech – bu har xil materiallarni kerakli temperaturagacha qizdirish uchun mo'ljallangan qurilma.

Pechlarning asosiy vazifasi quyidagidan iborat:

- har xil metallarni termik ishlash;
- metall xomakilarni bosim bilan ishlash uchun qizdirish;
- metallarni eritish;



Mahalliy qizdirish



Sanoat pechi



Moyda sovitish



Kamerali pech



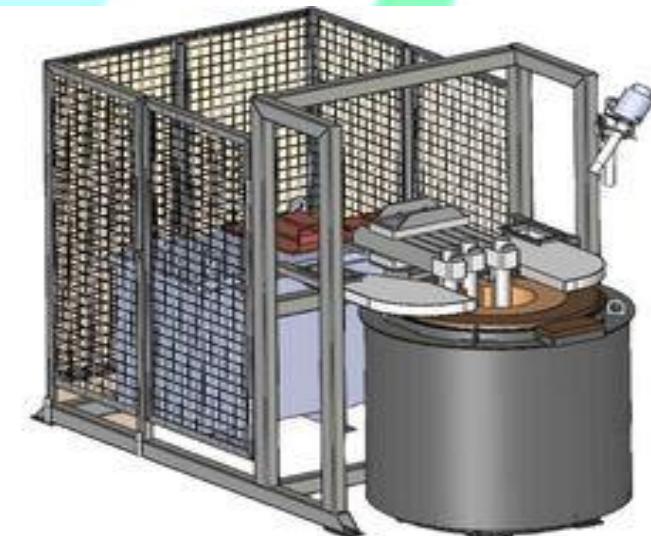
Shaxta turdag'i pech



Moy va suv vannalari



Yuvish vannalari



Tuz vannalari

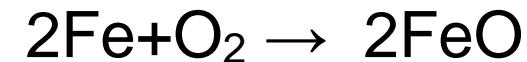
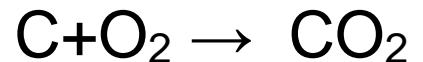


Vakuumli pech

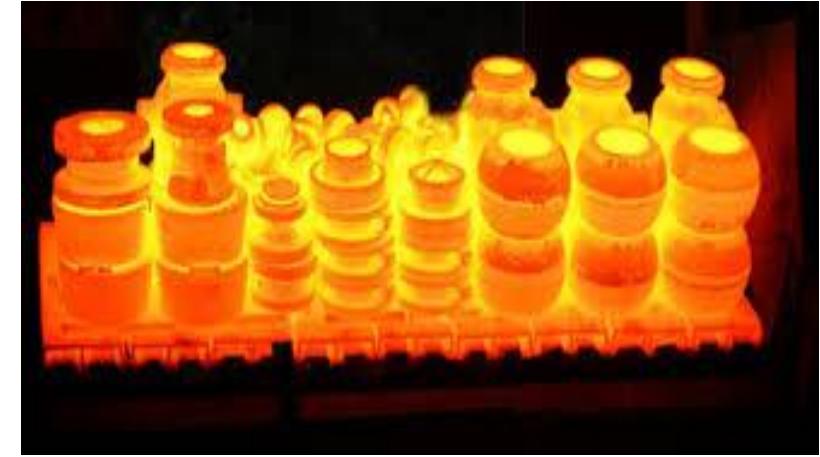


Qizdirish jarayoni detalni bir tekis qizishini, detal darz ketmasligini hamda qizdirish qurilmalarning yukori ish unumini ta'minlash kerak.

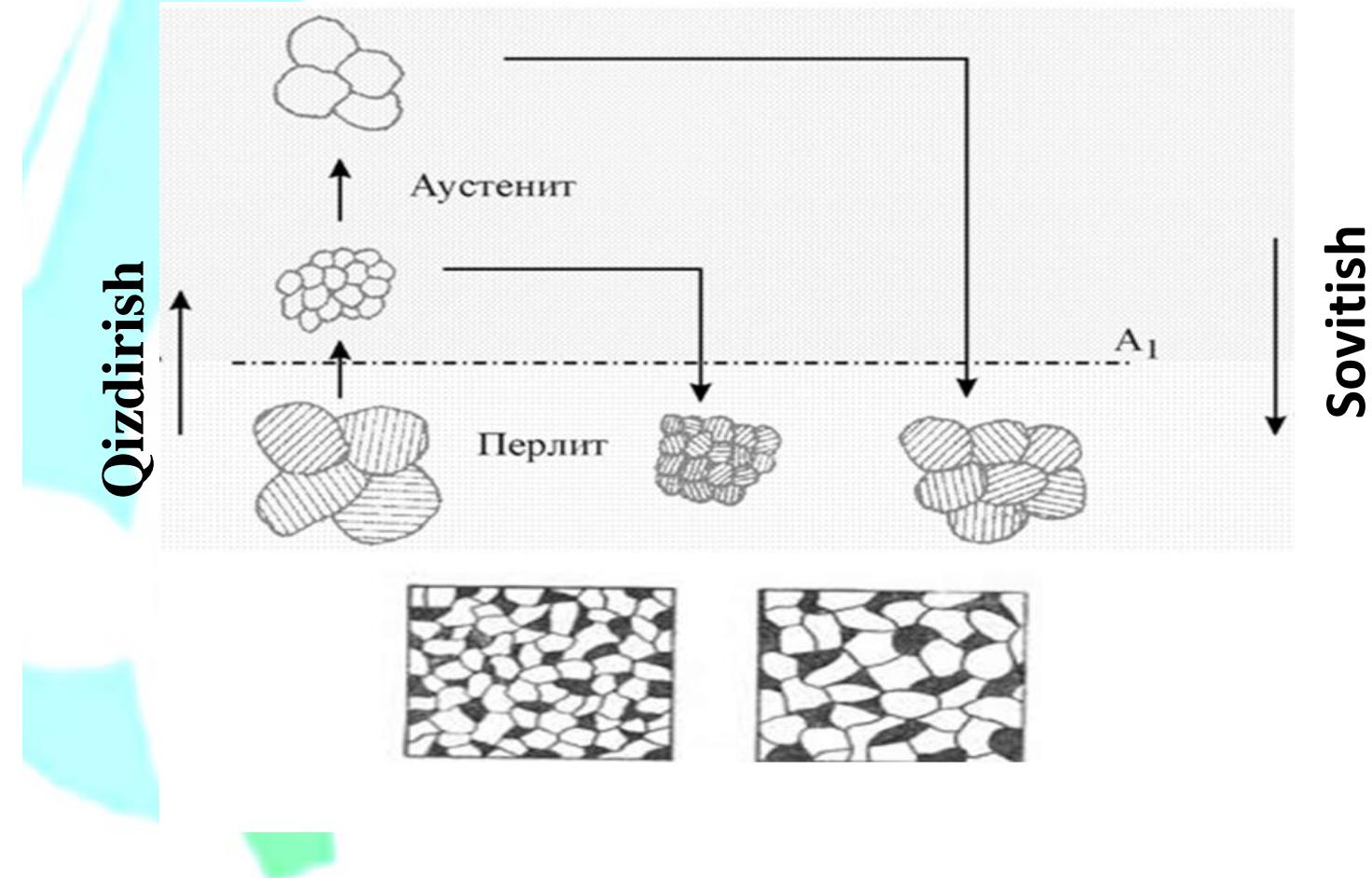
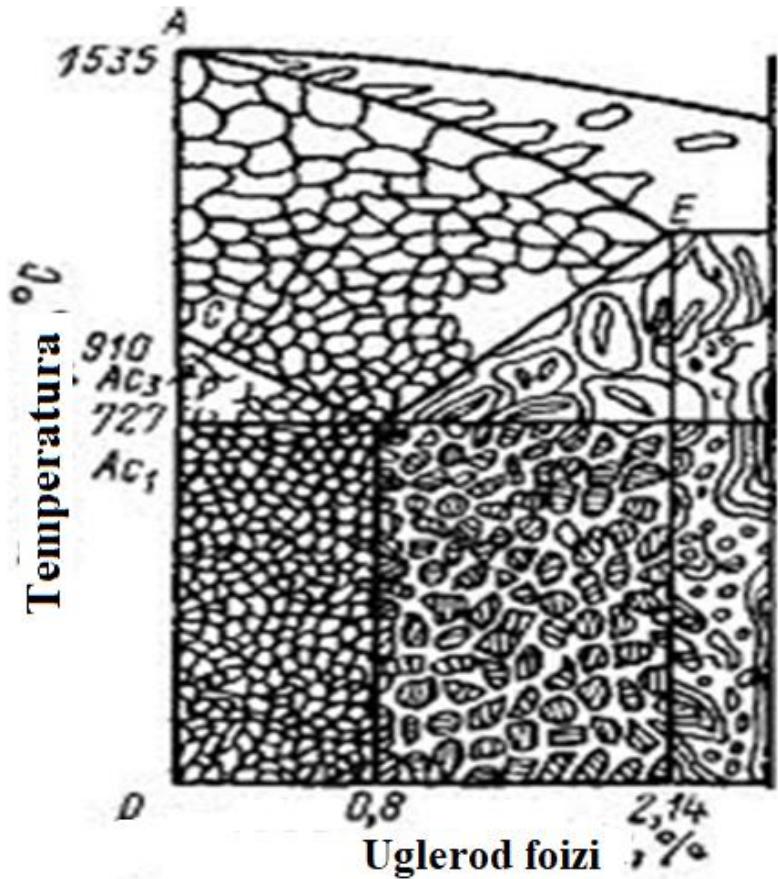
Qizdirilgan metall sirti atrof muhit gazlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi va umumiyl massadan 1-3% gacha kuyindiga chiqib ketadi:



Kuyindini oldini olish uchun buyumlar suyuqliklarda (siuyq shisha, tuzlar eritmasi), vakuumda yoki inert gazlar muhitida qizdiriladi.



Pōlatni qizdirish va sovitish jarayonlarda struktura o'zgarishlari.



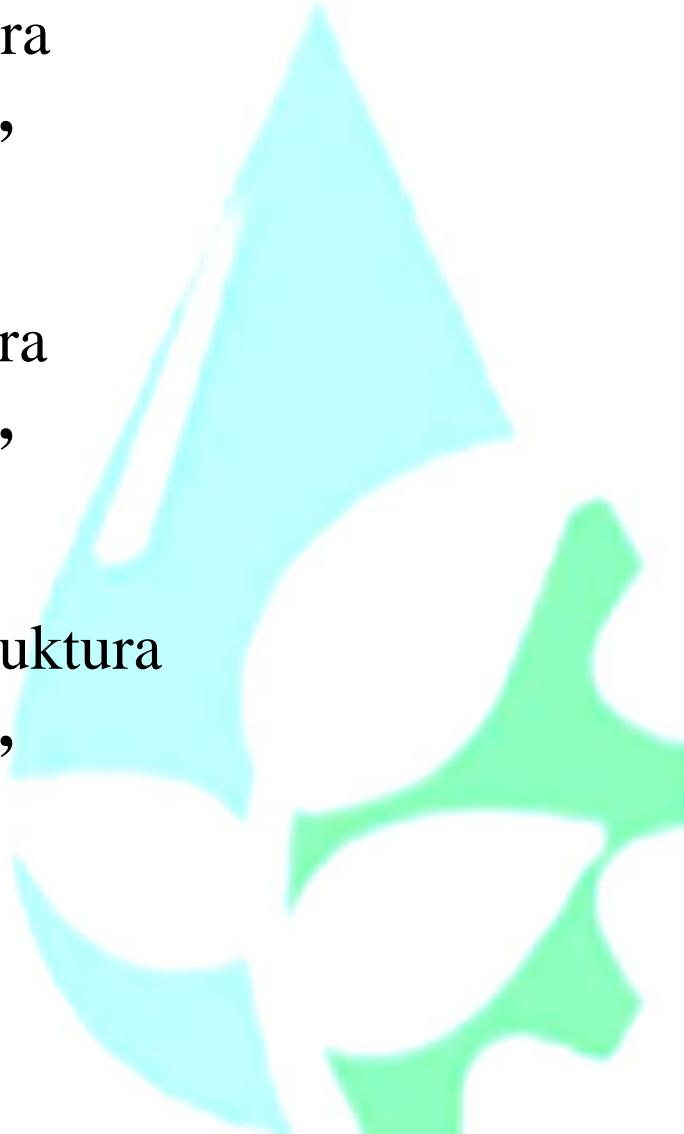
Perlit – yirik donali struktura
F+S aralashmasi HRC=10,
pechda sovitiladi.

Sorbit – ḥorla donali struktura
F+S aralashmasi HRC=20,
havoda sovitiladi.

Troostit – mayda donali struktura
F+S aralashmasi HRC=30,
moyda sovitiladi.

Beynit – ninasimon troostit
F+S aralashmasi HRC=45

Bular hammasi ferrit-sementit aralashmasi
bo'lib, **perlit o'zgarish jarayonida** hosil bo'ladi.

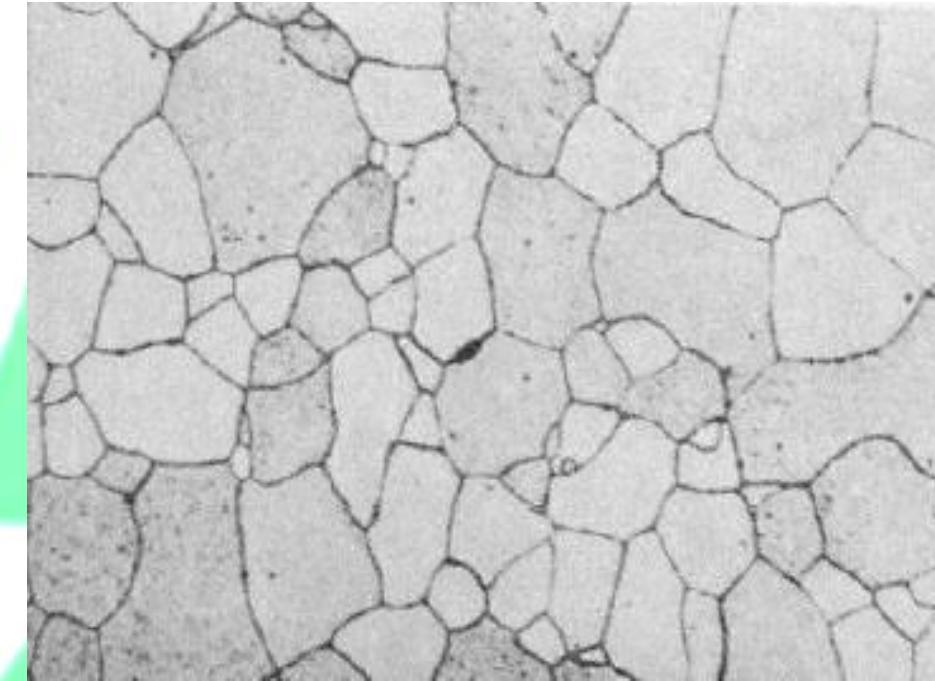
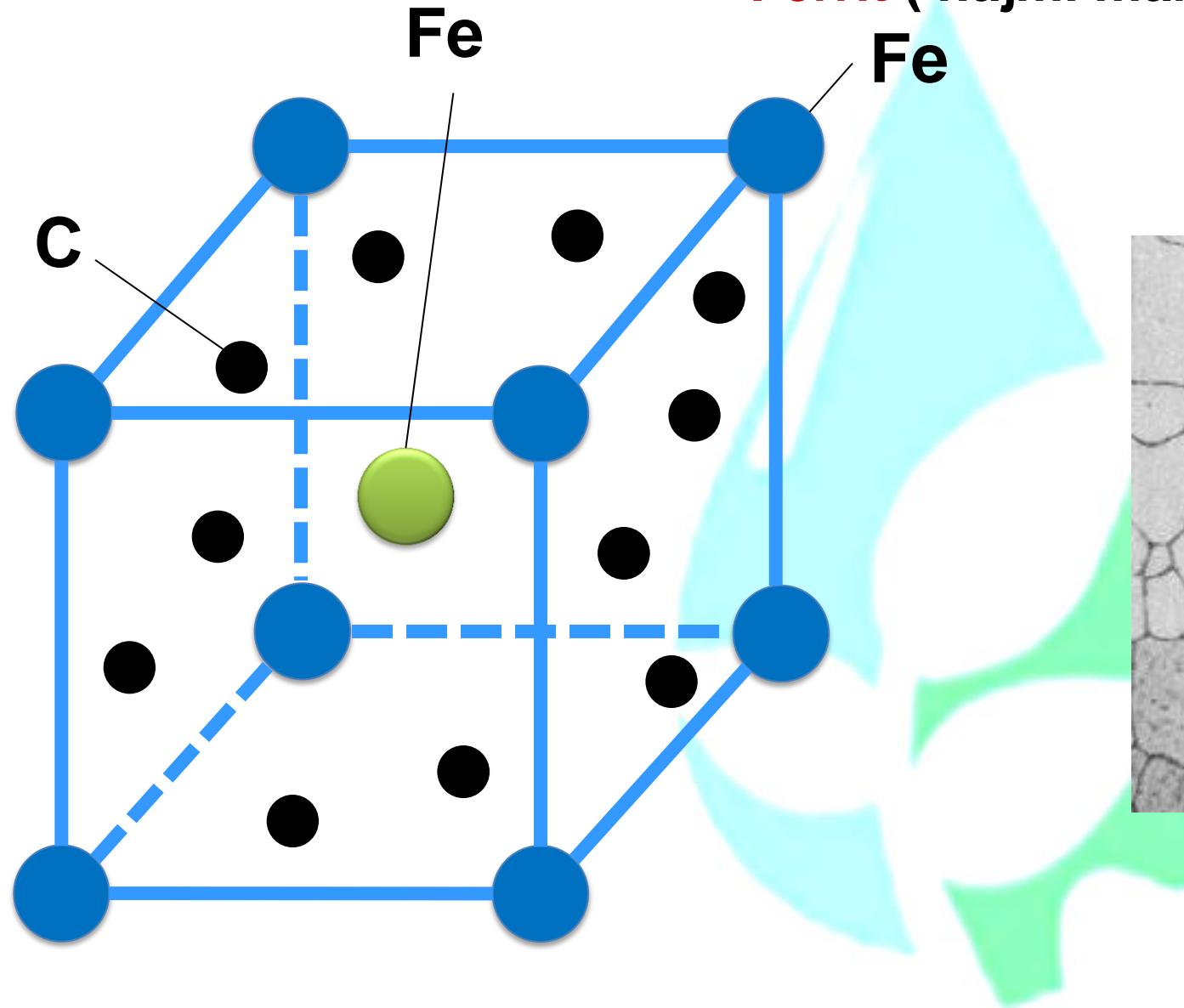


Martensit o'zgarish
jarayoni

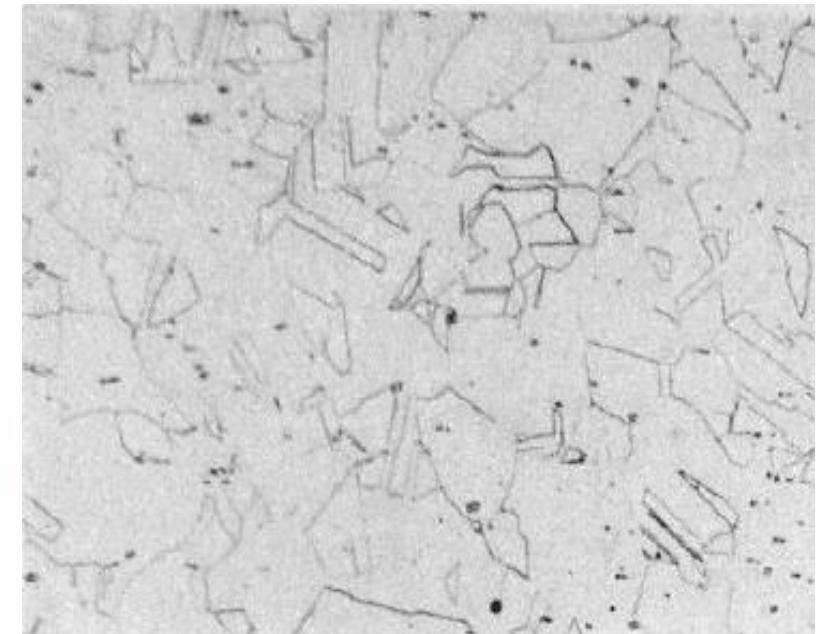
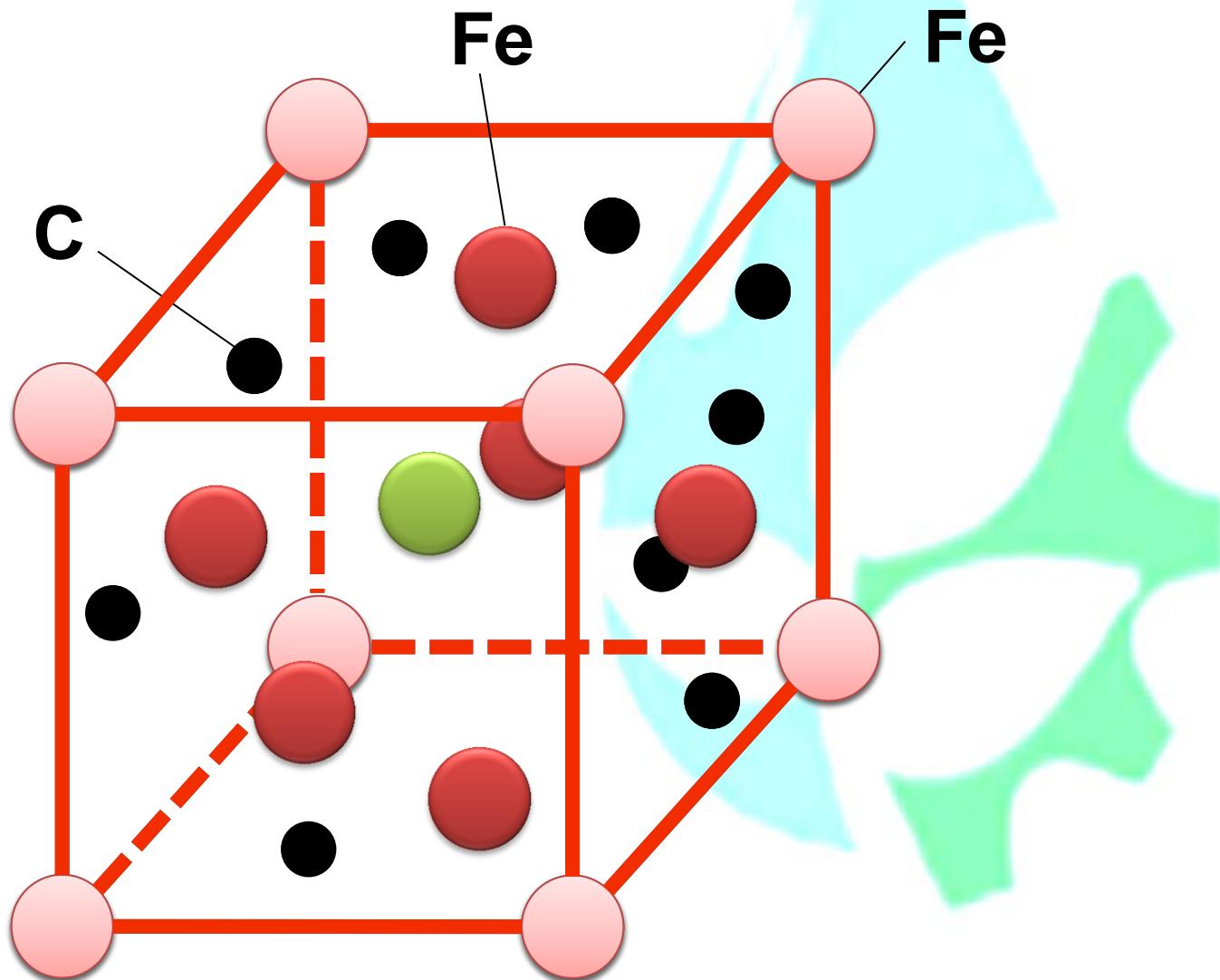
Martensit

uglerodga öta
tōyingan α - temir
(ferrit), u juda tez
suvda, tuzlar
eritmasida sovutishda
paydo bōladi.
Qattiqligi HRC 65. U
ninasimon tuzilishga
ega

Ferrit (hajmi markazlashgan kub panjara)

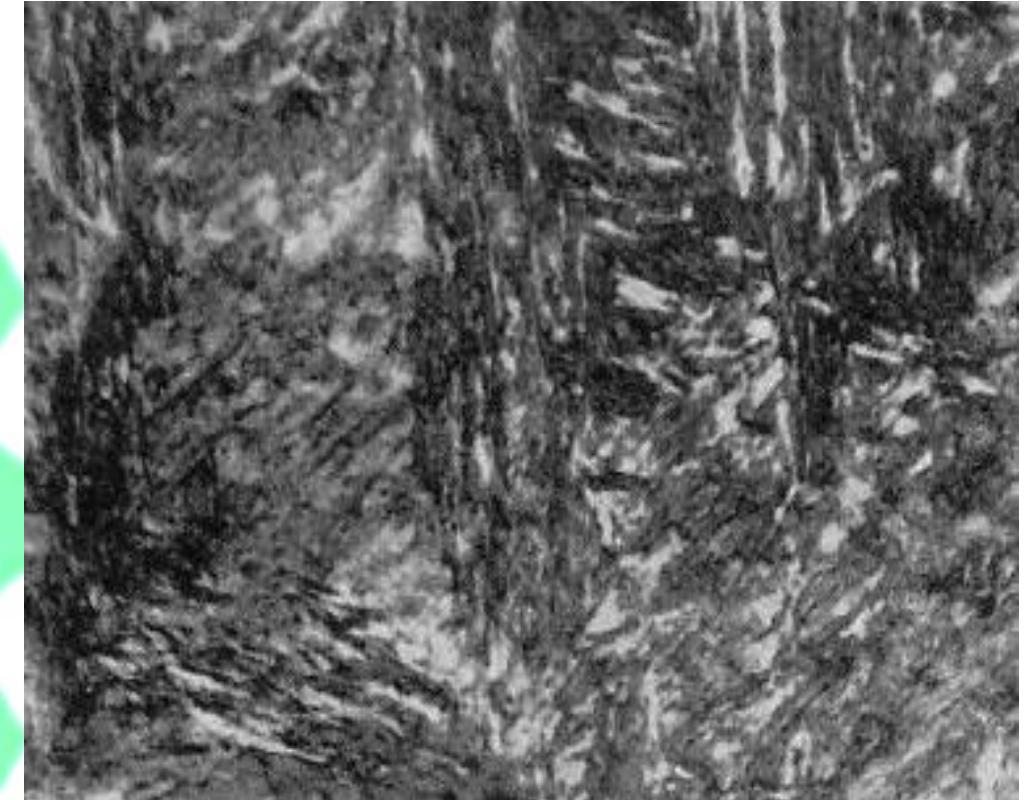
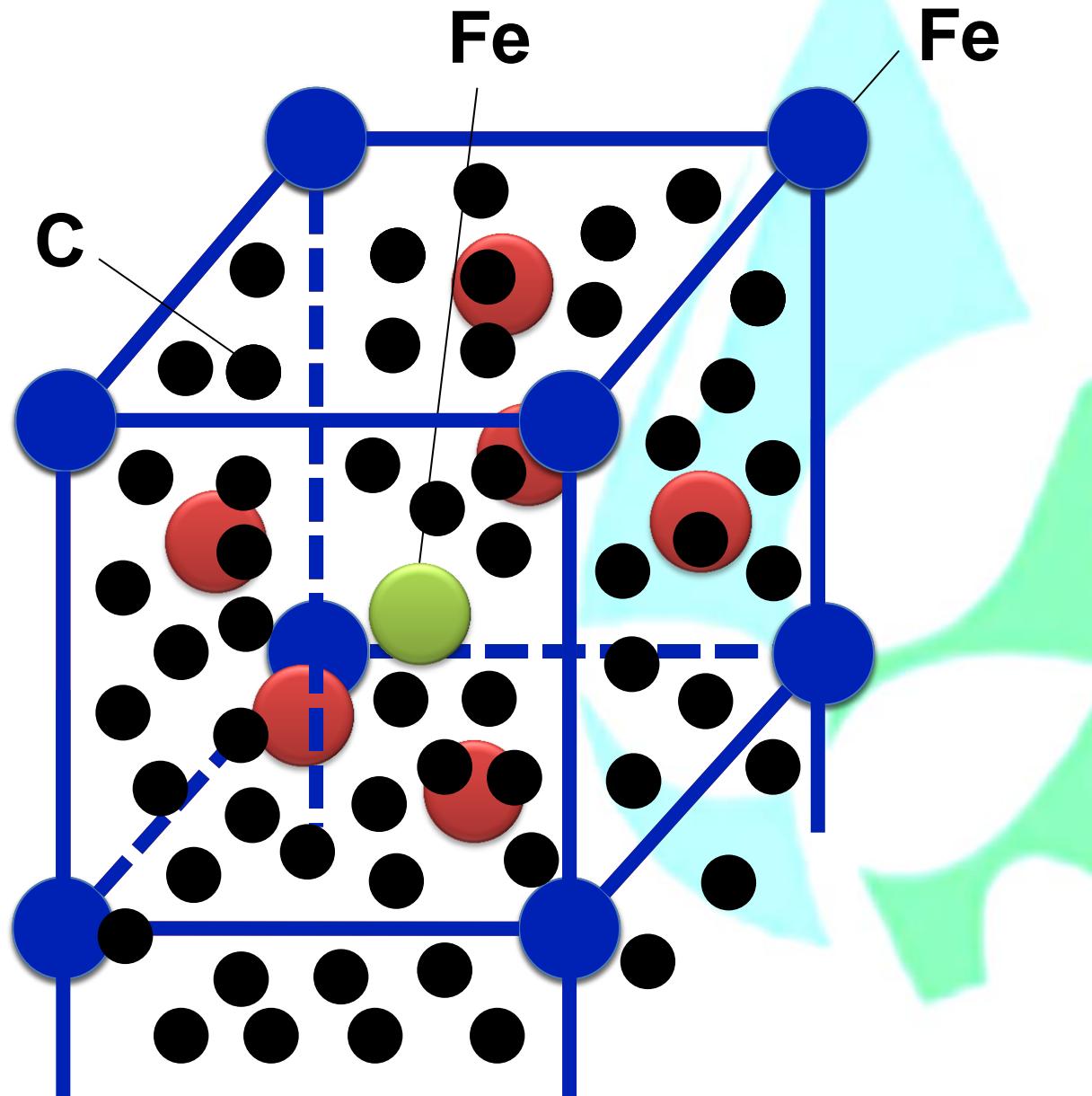


Austenit (yoqlari markazlashgan kub panjara)

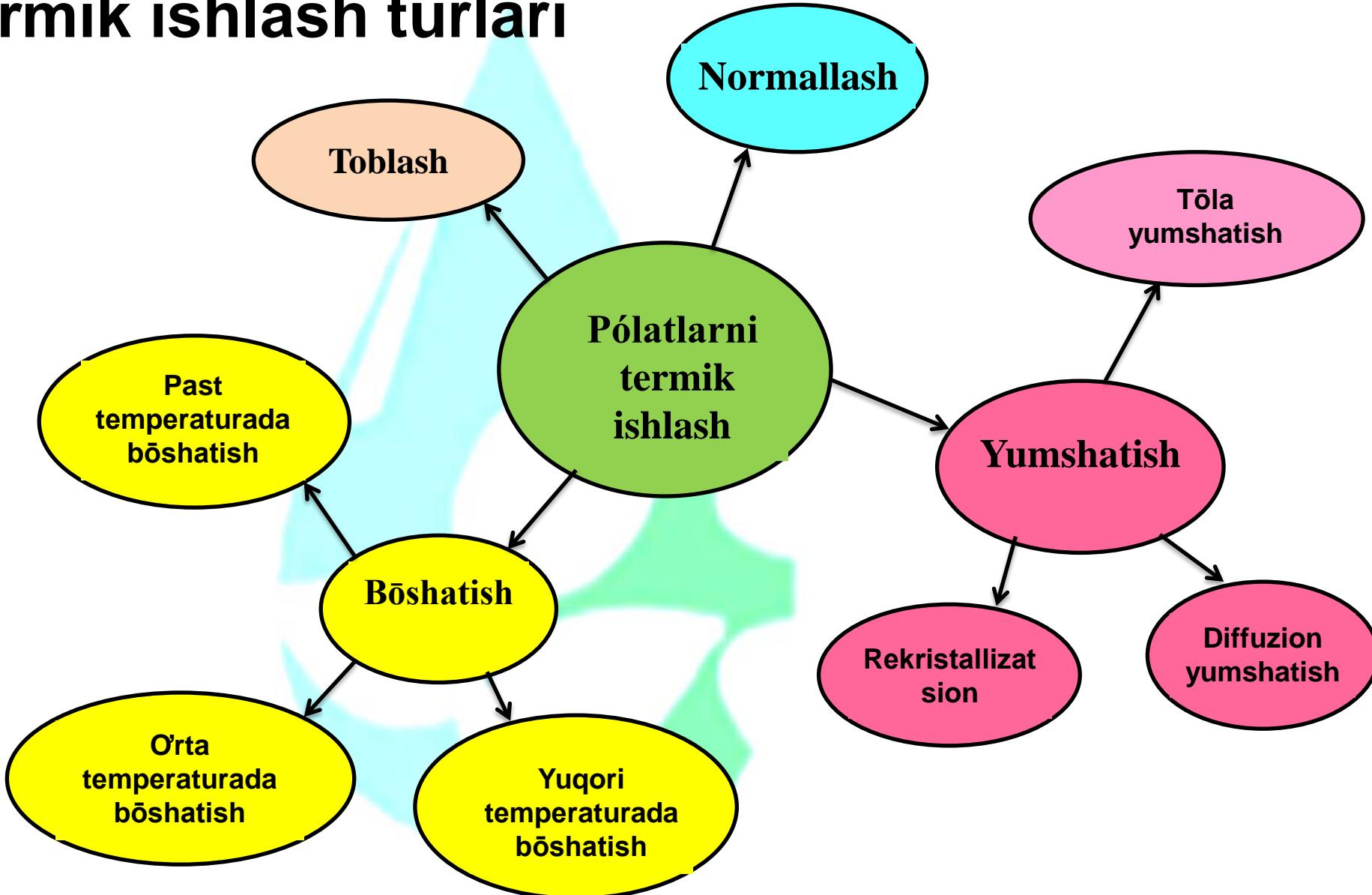


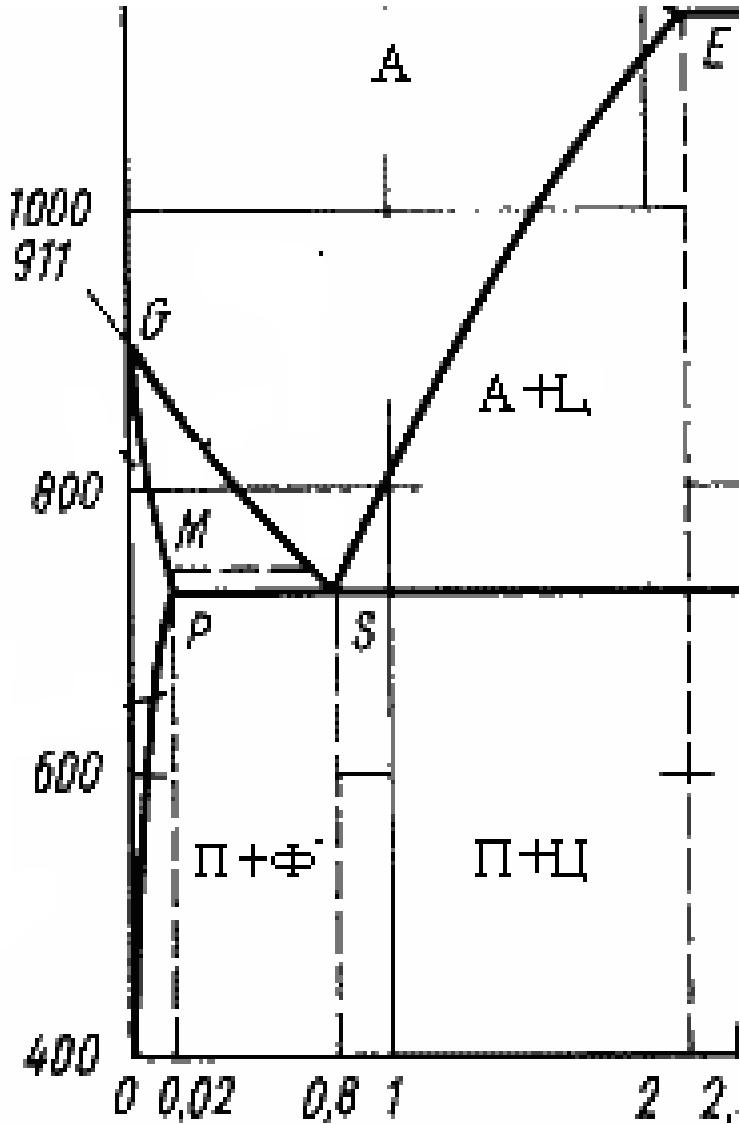
MATERIALSHUNOSLIK VA KONZTRUKSON
MATERIALLAR TEXNOLOGIYASI

Martentsit (hajmi markazlashgan kub panjara)



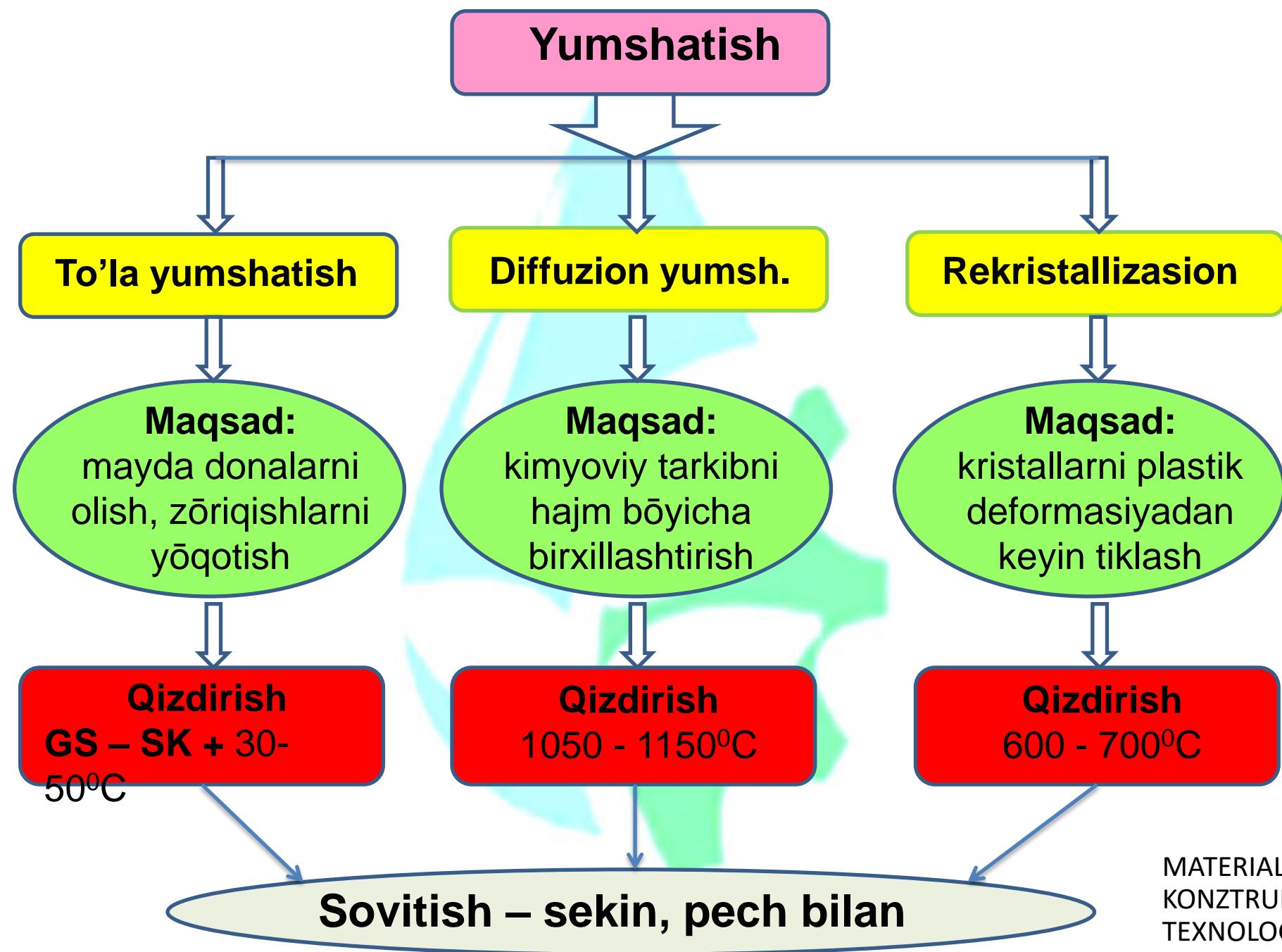
Termik ishlash turlari



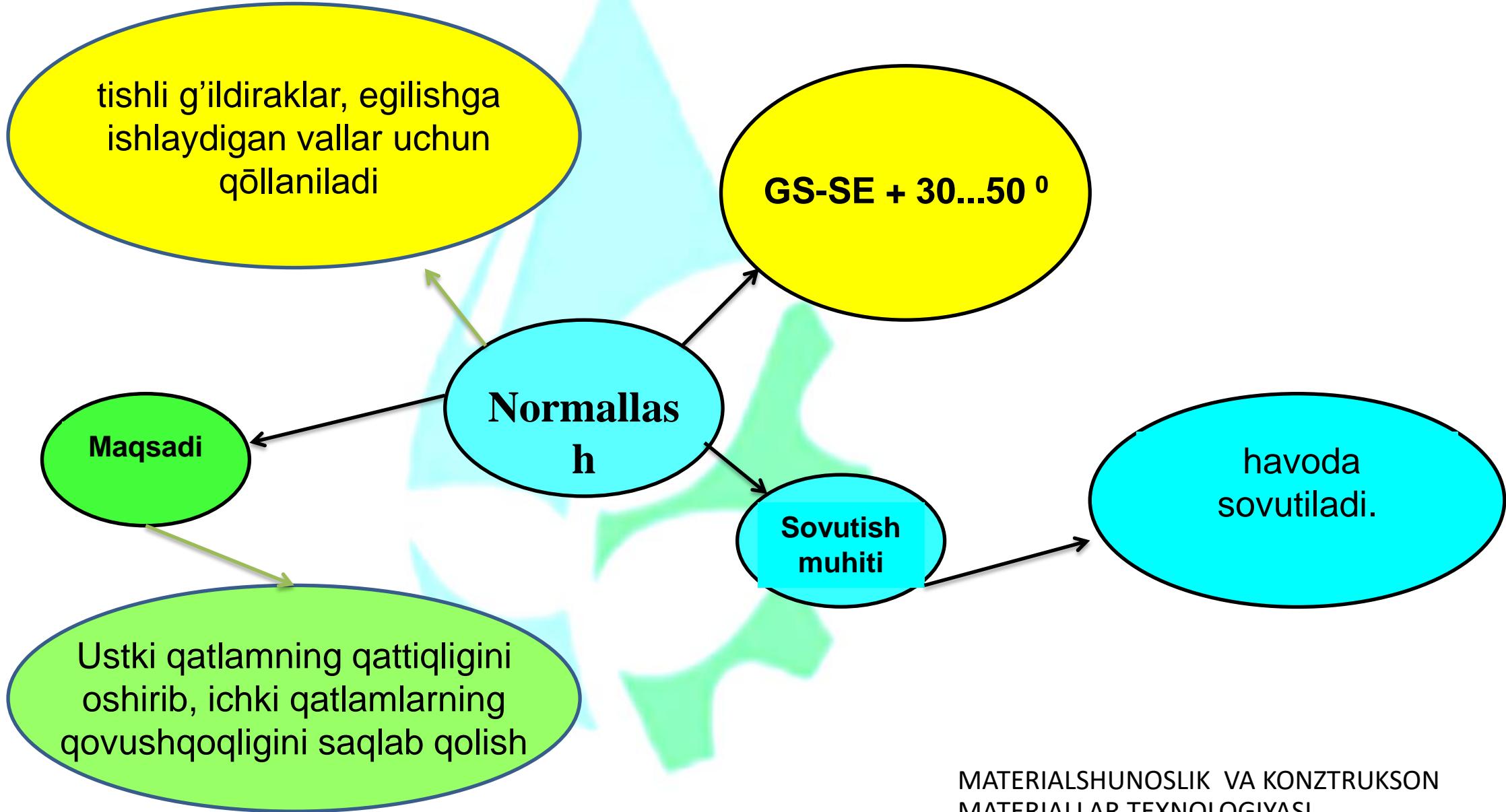


Yumshatish - pōlatlarni GS - SK chiziqlardan $30\text{-}50^{\circ}\text{C}$ yuqo-riroq temperaturagacha qizdirib, (ba`zan GSK xhizig`idan past temperaturada) ma'lum vaqt tutib, pech bilan birga (sekin) sovutish jarayoni.

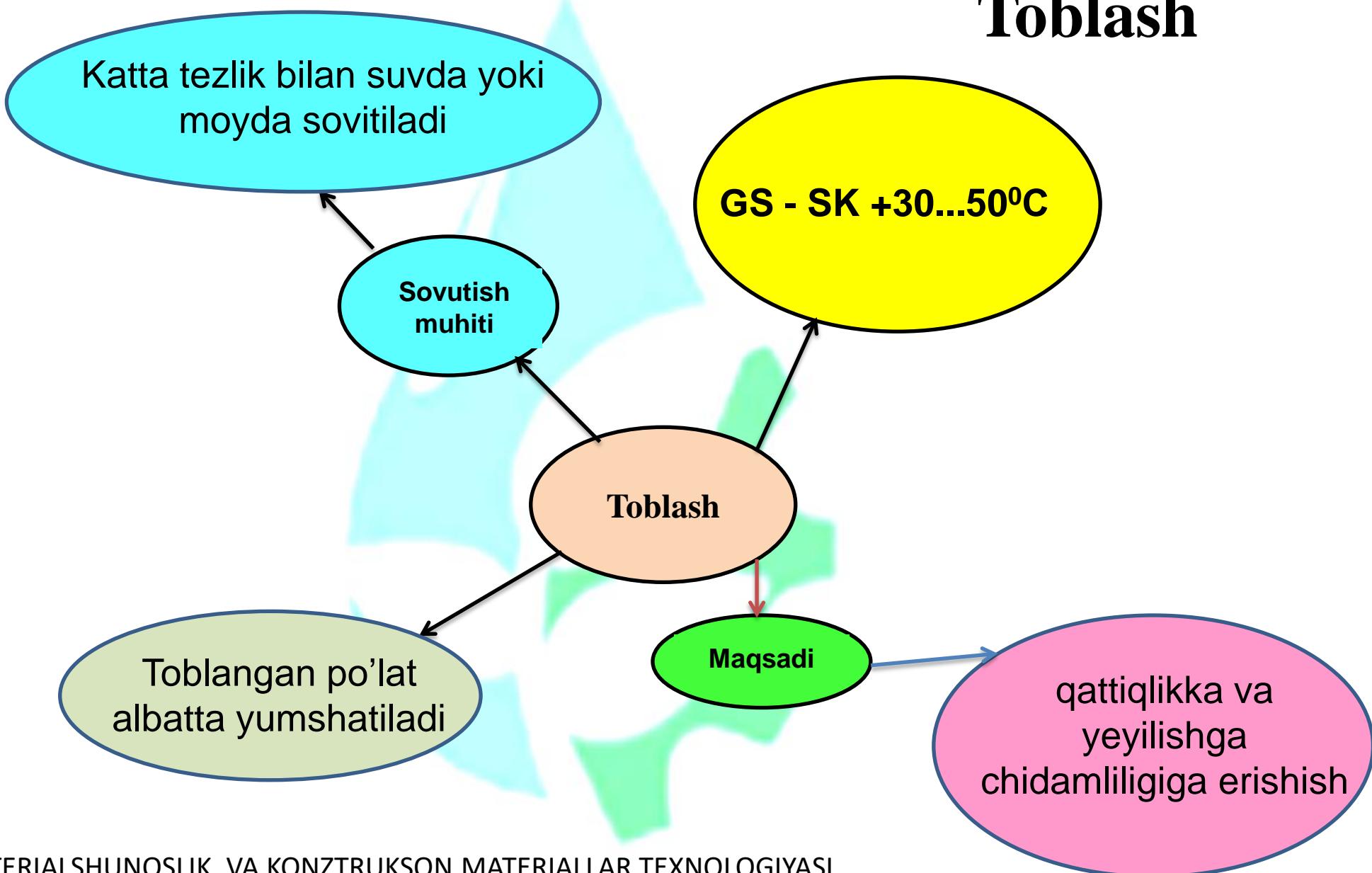
Yumshatishning maqsadi - yirik donli quymalar va pokovkalarning donalarini bir tekis, mayda donli qilish va ichki zōriqishlarni yōqotish, kimyoviy tarkibini metall hajmi bōyicha birxillashtirish, kristallar shakllarini plastik deformasiyadan keyin tuzatish.



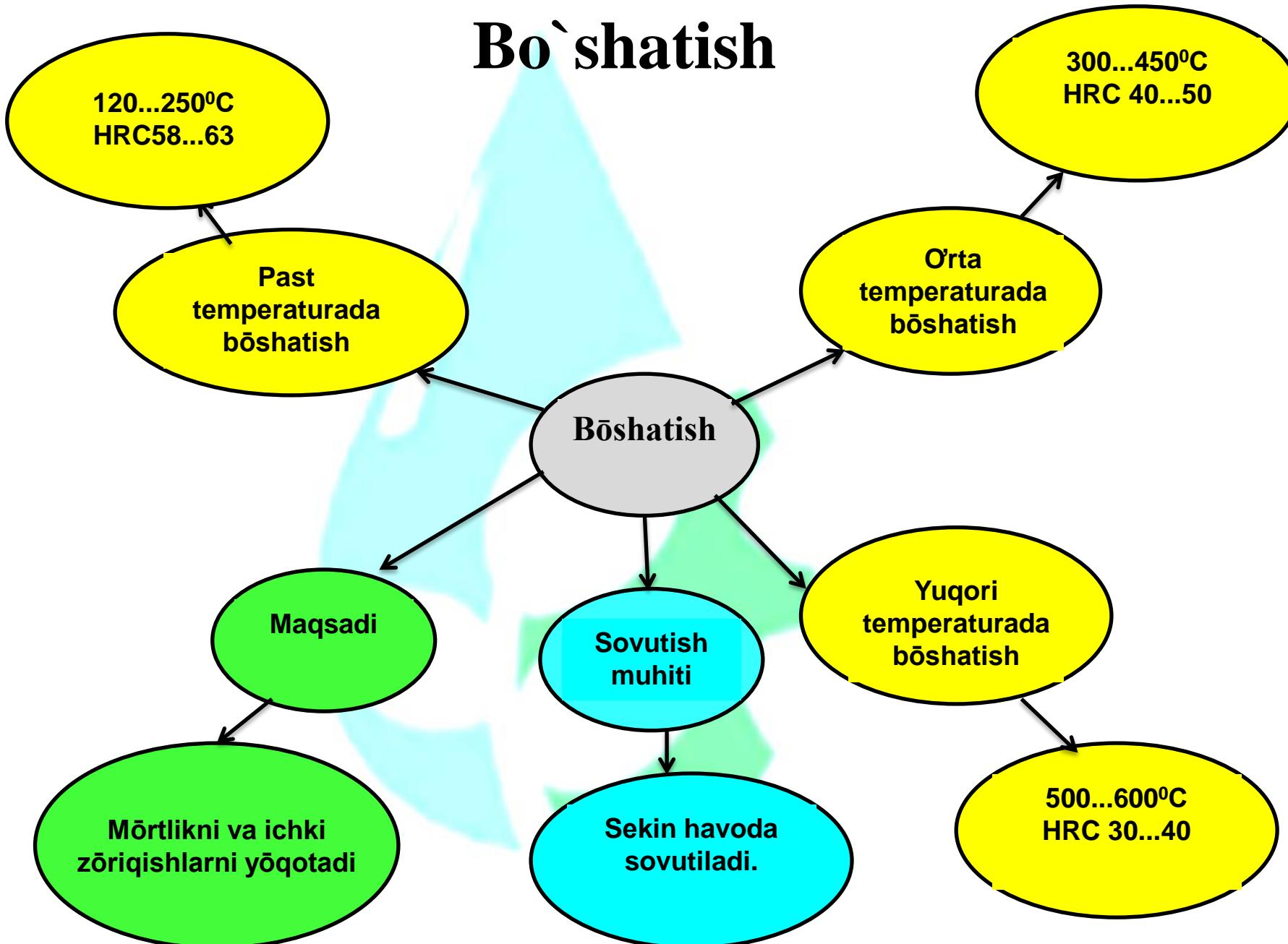
Normallah



Toblash



Bo`shatish



Nazorat savollari:

1. Termik ishlash nima? Termik ishlash rejimi kōrsatkichlarini ta'riflang.
2. Yumshatish nima va u qanday maqsadlarga yōnaltirilgan?
3. Normalash nima va u qanday maqsadlarga yōnaltirilgan?
4. Toblash nima va u qanday maqsadlarga yōnaltirilgan?
5. Bōshatish nima va u qanday maqsadlarga yōnaltirilgan?

Adabiyotlar:

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E'TIBORINGIZ UCHUN RAHMAT!



Tashpulatov Quvondiq
Berdibekovich



Umumtexnik fanlar
kafedrasi katta o'qituvchisi



+ 998 71 237 09 72



tashpulatovkuvandik@gmail.com