

Materials Engineering

Materials Engineering

- Design, development of new materials
- Production using specific materials
- Materials engineers work in many fields
 - Specialize in one material



Professional Aspects

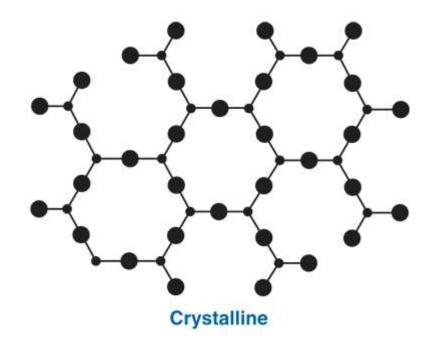
- Bachelor's degree required
- Lots of Chemistry
- Professional societies
 - ASTM
 - Materials Information Society
 - Materials Research Society
 - NACE International
 - Other groups for ceramics, plastics, metals

Principles of Materials Engineering

- Materials used in all engineering fields
- Engineers must understand
 - Types of materials
 - Properties of materials



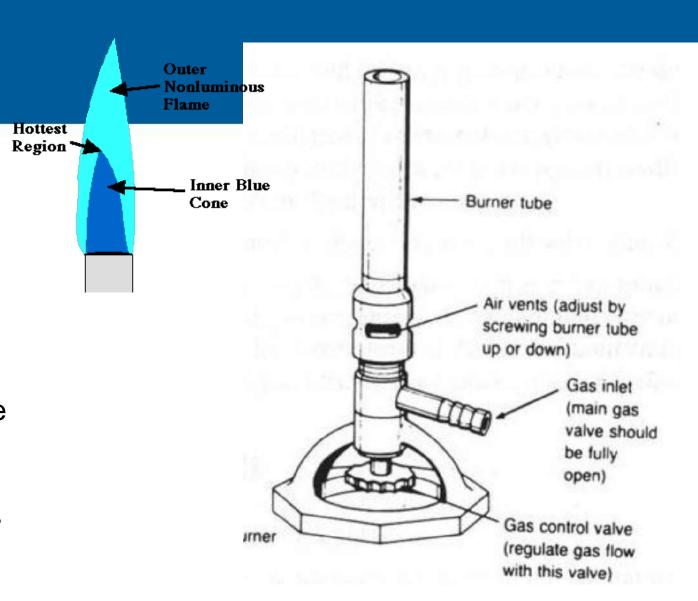
Crystalline Atomic Structure



Heat-Treating Steel

You will use a Bunsen burner.

- -To light the burner, connect the burner to the gas outlet using tubing.
- -Turn the gas on at the outlet by making the handle parallel to the tubing.
- -Hold the sparker above the burner and click it.
- -You adjust the height of the flame by adjusting the amount of gas that is flowing into the burner.
- -Each Bunsen burner has a vertical tube that rotates and an adjustable valve located on the base.
- -The ideal flame is blue in color and has a double cone.
- -The hottest part of the flame is at the top of the inner cone.



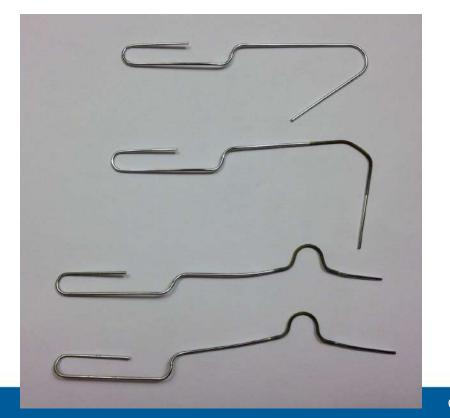
Heat-Treating Steel

Affects

- Hardness
- Strength
- Workability

By Changing

- Crystal structure
- Location of carbon atoms
- Form of carbon





CONTROL

ANNEALED

QUENCHED

TEMPERED

Heat-Treating Steel

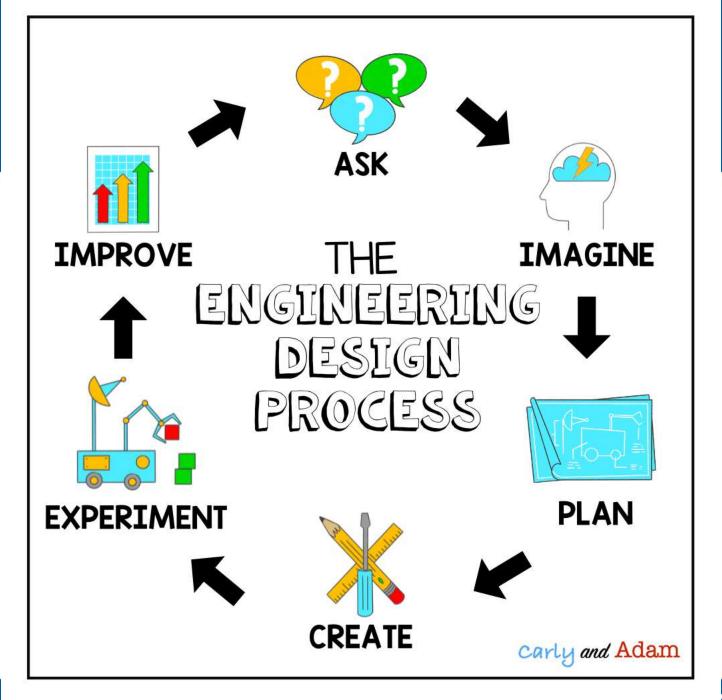
paper clips

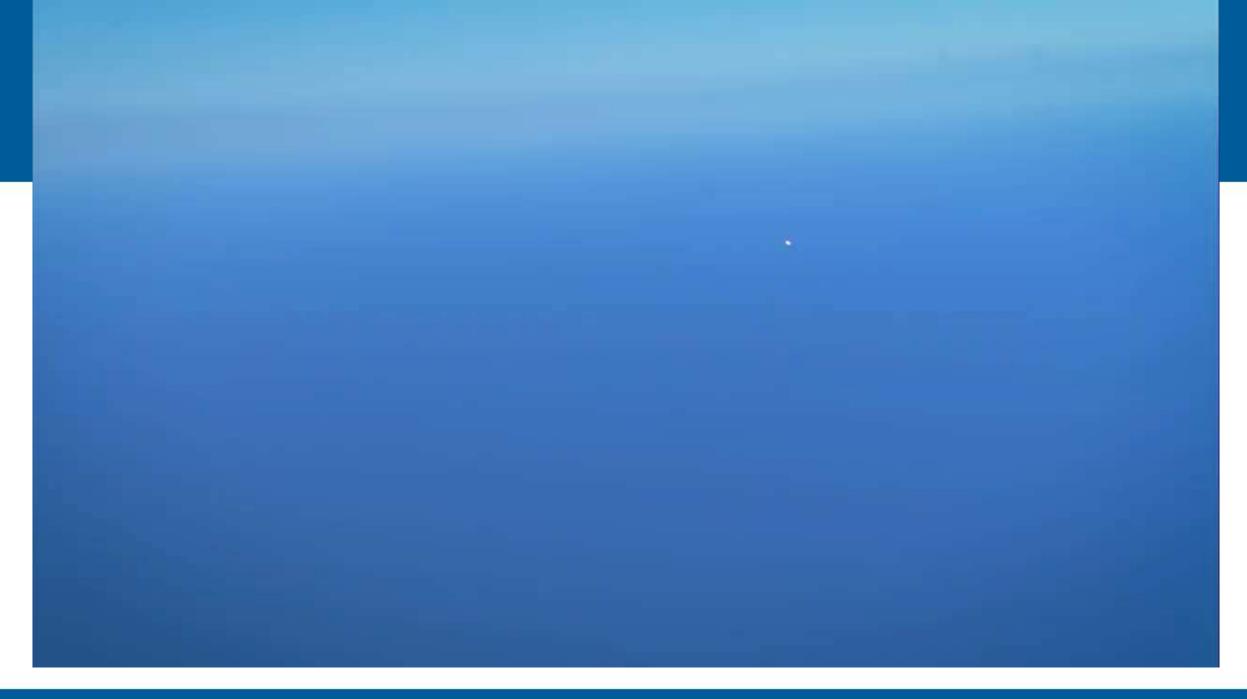


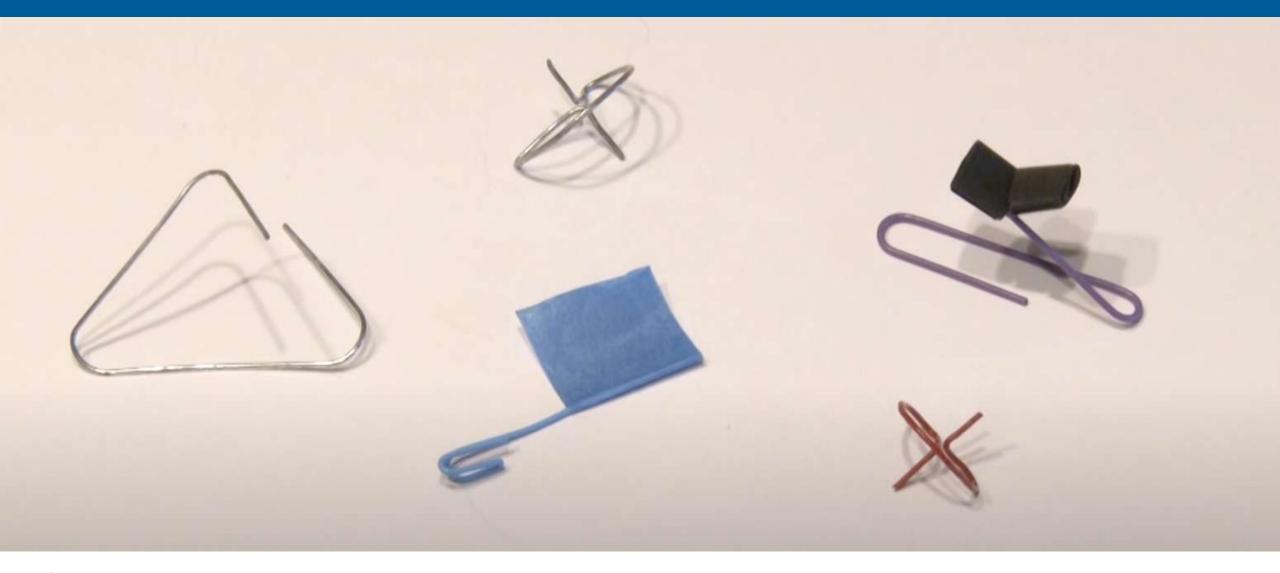
Paper clip – Low-carbon steel – 0.2% carbon by weight

Heat-Treatments

- Control No treatment (bends but does not keep shape well)
- Anneal Heat red hot air cool (makes easily bendable)
- Quench Heat red hot, fast cool in water (even more bendable)
- **Temper** Heat red hot, cool with water, reheat 2nd time (starts to be brittle after too much heating)







Google "Easy Paperclip Projects" – watch video and create 5 objects for 100 points each