Welding Micrographs

Do NOT handle the specimens. Use knobs under the stage to position. Start with 5X or 10X objective. Focus, then go to 20X or 50X. (Return to 10X before going to next specimen.) Locate the arrow on each for start point.



Recall phase diagram.
0.45% C-Obvious pearlite
(α+Fe₃C)
Martensite not likely (recall 1045
TTT)
Base - Similar to normalized relatively large equiaxed grains,
coarse pearlite.
HAZ - Heated into austenite,
then cooled rapidly compared to
hot rolled base.
Therefore - smaller grains, finer
pearlite.

•Fusion (weld metal) - dendrites. •Note "mixture" zone-base grains with weld metal. Also, grain boundary material melted and fused.



1018

1018 Cold Rolled Welded then

Annealed

Same material - cold-rolled 1018, then welded..
Greater thickness. But not a factor for comparison.
Nucleation and grain growth throughout the entire specimen.
Equiaxed in base metal.
Original fusion dendrite direction evident, but more homogeneous.



Difficult material to etch for grain structure.Follow the line of Vickers hardness

indentations. Note the picture posted on board.

•HAZ - Note change of color.
•Aluminum heat conduction higher, so the HAZ is not as wide as for steel.
•NOTE: spacing of indents is 1mm compared to 0.25mm for steel.
•Fusion (weld metal) - dendrites.
•Note "mixture" zone-base grains with weld metal.

Measurement of indent size.
Check 20X objective and "9020" displayed at top right screen.
Adjust X & Y cursors.
Turn down intensity of lamp to read.

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