马氏体沉淀硬化不锈钢真空热处理畸变的研究

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摘 要:采用马氏体沉淀硬化不锈钢的 C 形畸变试样,进行真空热处理及气体保护炉热处理变形量的试验研究,并采用金相显微镜、扫描电镜分析不同变形的畸变试样的显微组织,得出本试验条件下的结论:马氏体沉淀硬化不锈钢真空调整、时效的畸变量小于气体保护炉调整、时效的畸变量;真空热处理炉上部的畸变量略大,但抗畸变性能很好;固溶化工序的畸变大于调整工序的畸变;不同结构尺寸的畸变试样变形差异很大,对提高测试精度很有帮助。本试验的结论对控制真空热处理的畸变具有指导意义。

关键词:真空热处理;畸变;马氏体沉淀硬化不锈钢

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Study on Vacuum Heat Treatment Distortions of Martensite Precipitation Hardening Stainless Steel

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Abstract: The C-shaped distorted specimens of martensitic precipitation hardening stainless steel were used to carry out the heat treatment distortion study by vacuum heat treatment and gas shielded furnace heat treatment. The metallographic microscope and SEM were used to analyze the microstructure of specimens with different deformation. The results show that the distortion of martensitic precipitation hardening stainless steel by vacuum adjustment and aging is less than that by gas shielded furnace adjustment and aging. The distortion of the specimens in the upper part of the vacuum furnace is larger than that in the lower part, but the anti-distortion performance is very good. The distortion of solution treatment process is greater than that of the adjustment. Deformation of specimens with different structural sizes varies greatly, which is very helpful for improving the test accuracy. The result of this study is instructive to control distortion of vacuum heat treatment.

Key words: Vacuum heat treatment; Distortion; Martensite precipitation hardening stainless steel

热处理畸变对工件的质量影响很大,国际上非常重视,成立了零件的热处理畸变控制协会,每四年举行一次会议。在德国不来梅大学成立了畸变工程研究中心,对零件整个加工过程中的畸变进行研究与控制,美国则投资两千万美金用于研究零件热处理畸变的控制,并提出于 2020 年实现零件"零热处理畸变"的目标[1]。本文对马氏体沉淀硬化不锈钢真空热处理的畸变进行了试验研究。试验过程还参考了参考文献[2-8]。

1 试验材料及试验方法

1.1 试验材料

试验用马氏体沉淀硬化不锈钢的化学成分见表 1。电炉钢经电渣重熔精炼,采用自由锻造成型、锻造比为 3.5,经机械加工、预备热处理、超声波探伤后切取畸变试样。

1.2 试验方法

马氏体沉淀硬化不锈钢真空热处理工艺过程变形量的试验研究,测试变形量的工具采用的是图 1、图 2 所示的 C 形畸变试样,试样采用线

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