iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 6 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2018

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2018.5150

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 6.887
Volume 6 Issue V, May 2018- Available at www.ijraset.com

Recent Trends in Manufacturing of Stainless Steel

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Abstract: Steel can be classified by carbon content in it: a high-carbon steel is used for dies and cutting tools because it has high hardness and brittleness properties while the low- or medium-carbon steel is used for sheet making and other structural forms because it has high malleability . Alloy steels contain one or more other elements. Aluminum steel is smooth and has a high tensile strength while the chromium steel finds its use in automobile because of its hardness, strength, and elasticity, as the chromium-vanadium has variety. Nickel steel is widely used alloys steel; it is a non magnetic, good tensile properties of high-carbon steel without the brittleness. The nickel-chromium steel has shock resistive property that makes it useful for armor plate. Since Stainless steel has high chromium content so it has high tensile strength and resists abrasion and corrosion.
Keywords: Steel, shock resistant, wolfram, abrasion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Steel is the reason for industrial revolution so it is the backbone of modern industrialized economies. It is not possible to be it construction, vehicles, engines or machines without it, various types of steels , in terms of its composition and properties, its strength-to-weight ratio and its capability to be infinitely multi cycled into new products sets .

II. METHOD OF MANUFACTURING

The basic raw material for steel manufacture is the iron ore which is processed in the blast furnace, steel scrap or a mixture of both. The proportions of material used vary according to the process and the type of steel required. Steel can be described in general terms as iron with most of the carbon removed, to make it tougher and more ductile . There are many forms (grades) of steel, each with its own specific chemical composition and properties to meet the needs of the many different applications.

A. Basic Oxygen Steelmaking

Hot metal from the impact heater and steel scrap are the primary materials utilized as a part of Basic Oxygen Steel making (BOS). Present day heaters, or 'converters' will take an energize of to 350 tons and change over it into steel in around 15 minutes. A water-cooled oxygen spear is brought down into the converter and high-virtue oxygen is blown on to the metal at high weight. The oxygen joins with carbon and other undesirable components, killing them from the liquid charge. These oxidation responses deliver warm, and the temperature of the metal is controlled by the amount of included piece. The carbon departs the converter as a gas, carbon monoxide, which can, in the wake of cleaning, be gathered for re-use as a fuel. Amid the 'blow', lime is added as a transition to help steal away the other oxidized debasements as a skimming layer of slag . The amounts of scrap, hot metal and lime and different transitions are computed to guarantee the right steel temperature and structure. In numerous plants, the refining procedure is helped by the infusion of gases, including argon, nitrogen and carbon dioxide, through the base of the heater.

B. Electric Arc Furnace

The Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) utilizes just chilly piece metal. The procedure was initially utilized exclusively to make excellent steel, for example, those utilized for machine devices and spring steel, as it gave more exact control over the creation. Today, be that as it may, it is additionally utilized in making all the more broadly utilized steels, including amalgam and stainless levels and also some extraordinary carbon and low-compound steels. Current electric circular segment heaters can make up to 150 tons of steel in a solitary liquefy. The electric curve heater comprises of a roundabout shower with a versatile rooftop, through which three graphite cathodes can be raised or brought down. Toward the beginning of the procedure, the cathodes are pulled back and the rooftop swung clear. The steel scrap is then dashed into the heater from a vast steel crate brought down from an overhead voyaging crane. While charging is finished, the rooftop is swung over into position and the anodes brought down into the heater. A capable electric current is gone through the charge, a bend is made, and the warmth created softens the piece. Lime and fluorspar are included as transitions and oxygen is blown into the liquefy. Accordingly, pollutions in the metal join to frame a fluid slag. Tests of the steel are taken and broke down to their check organization and, when the right piece and temperature have been accomplished, the heater is tapped

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Volume 6 Issue V, May 2018- Available at www.ijraset.com

quickly into a scoop. Last changes in accordance with exact client determination can be made by including combinations amid tapping or, along these lines, in an optional steel making unit.

C. Casting

Before liquid steel can be rolled or framed into completed items, it needs to cement and be framed into standard, semi-got done with throwing items which are accessible in fundamental shapes called billets, blossoms or chunks. Until the point that the improvement of the ceaseless throwing process, these shapes were constantly created by 'abounding' (pouring) the liquid steel into ingot molds. The ingots are put in splashing pits (ingot re-warming heaters) to convey them up to a uniform temperature before being passed to the essential factories, which at that point start to move them into the required shapes. Be that as it may, most present day steels are currently constantly thrown.

1) Other Steel manufacturing process
2) Steel Melting Shop I
3) Charging Section

The charge planning is an extremely basic advance in the whole warmth making process. The initial phase in making a warmth is the choice of a review of steel that must be readied. Each review of steel that has an effectively settled timetable for making it. In this way when a review of steel has been chosen it consequently implies the choice of a calendar and a coveted structure in the warmth. This is the segment from where the charging method also ensures the following:

4) Rapid formation of a liquid pool of steel in the hearth while providing protection for the sidewalls and roof from electric arc radiation.
5) Minimization of hard scraps coming in direct contact with the electrodes during boring of electrodes etc. which can break electrodes
6) Large heavy pieces of scrap do not lie directly infront of burner ports which would result in blow-back of the flame onto the water cooled panels The charge can include lime and carbon or these can be injected into the furnace during the heat.

D. Electric Arc Furnace

The electric arc furnace employs a batch melting process in which every batch is referred as ’heat’. It generates electric arcs to heat up the charged material.

In the furnace, the electrons liberated from electrode move towards scrap. These electrons are accelerated throughout their movement towards the scrap due to the existence of an applied potential difference. When they strike the scrap at their existing high velocities, large amount of heat is generated. To produce an arc, the potential difference between two electrodes should be high enough to liberate electrons and allow their movement across the air gap. For AC the cathode and the anode would change continuously. The controller of the EAF raises the electrodes and then the roof and then swings both of them away from the furnace body during the time of charging. The crane operator now brings the charging bucket on top of the furnace body and opens the base of the bucket to let the charge flow into the furnace. After this he removes the bucket from the top and then the roof and electrodes are brought back on top of the furnace. Now the furnace is covered with the roof and the electrodes are allowed to bore into the charged material thereby heating them by arcing. There is always an attempt to minimize the time involved in this entire process as this can be referred to as the dead time of the furnace as during this time there is no heating occurring in the furnace and no power is supplied to the furnace.

III. CONCLUSION

the steel business is among the up and coming enterprises of the world. It has various iron minerals, which implies that it has a lot of assets from which to draw its crude material. The rate of generation of steel in India has been going up at an unfaltering rate over the most recent couple of years. Stainless steel is a flexible material. Initially utilized for cutlery it soon discovered its way into the substance business in view of its erosion safe attributes. Today erosion protection is still of incredible significance and gradually however consistently the mechanical qualities of stainless steel are being perceived. It is material that continues discovering its way into new applications on a near day by day bases. Underneath you will locate various applications where stainless steel has demonstrated itself through numerous times of dependable administration.

The steel business is frequently viewed as a completely developed industry, utilizing demonstrated procedures with just incremental innovative improvements. In any case, the previous 30 years have seen a few sensational innovative improvements, which have changed the authoritative structure, profitability, productivity, and item properties of the steel business around the world. A few energizing new advances for the generation of steel have progressed to a genuinely created arrange and will probably be actualized on a creation scale at some point later on. The new innovations will create in parallel with proceeded with incremental enhancements in unwavering quality and vitality and materials productivity of traditional procedures. In any case, the to a great degree focused commercial center of the cutting edge steel industry has brought about a domain where capital assets for innovative work are constrained and resilience for fizzled innovation ideas is low. Along these lines, the proceeded with change of traditional procedures and advancement and execution of new innovations will depend intensely upon the assurance, imagination, and creativity of the people who are up to the test.

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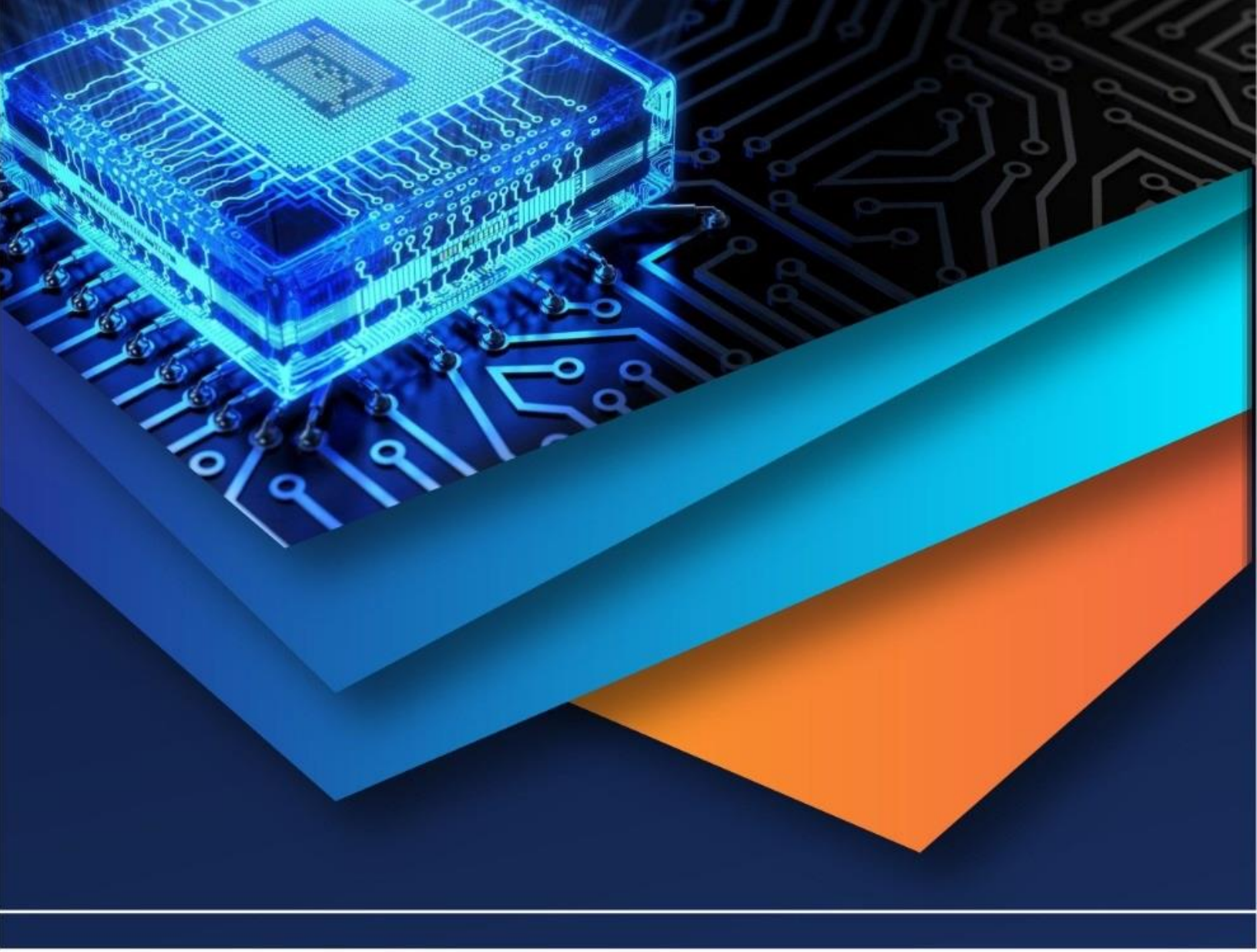

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