

(Composite materials)

[1] (Heat Gas

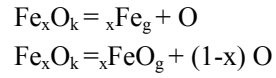
(Plasma spraying) spraying)

[2]

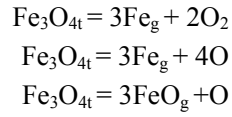
(Ferrooxid)

(Disproportion)
(T ≥ 570 C°)
FeO_{1-k} () FeO 570C°
4FeO = Fe₃O₄ + Fe

(Dissociate)
(.....)
:[3] (Sublimate)
2Fe_xO_k = 2Fe_g + O



:



$$\Delta G_t^\circ = 819 + 3.64T \text{ (kJ/mol)}$$

570 C°

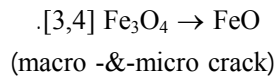
$$a/ (a = 0.4311 \text{ nm})$$

$$(a = 0.838 \text{ nm})$$

(Reactionary

./

diffusion)



$$(a (\quad) > a (\quad))$$

)

[5]

(Adsorption

:

(Wear resistance)

[6]
(Porosity) (Hardness) (Strength)

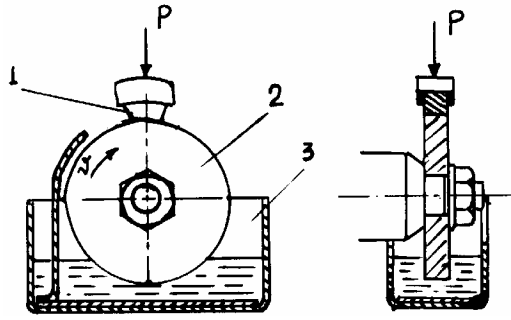
(Reducing- adsorbing- oxidizing processes)
.[6,7]

(Heterogeneous materials)

(Amorfed)

1
1 m/s M10B 5Mpa
(Galling)
2 .1

Fe – O



1

()

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

)

(

(Micro hardness) (0.05MPa)

Fe₂O_{3+x}

(0.65mm) 10000MPa 4000

50% (White phases) 0.8mm

.(

)

" (0.25-0.3mm)

)1% Fe - Fe_{1-x}O Fe₂O₃ - FeO (Amorfed phase)

.(1500C°

150 -200MPa

6mm 20mm 0.6mm

(Single dispersed species)

(

)

"

.(Flake)

(

)

3

(b) (a)

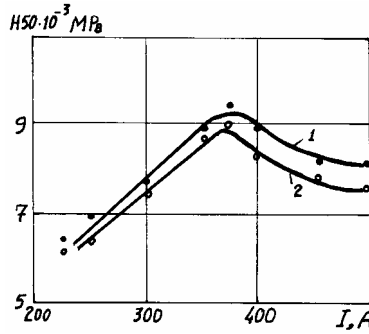
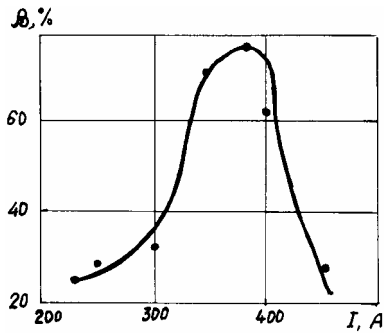
.(c)

)

(
 .350A $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{3+x}$
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{—FeO}$

Fe_2O_3 —
 (450 — 600A) Fe_3O_4
) $\text{FeO} - \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{3+x}$
 (

500---
 .1000Mpa



3

3

(a)

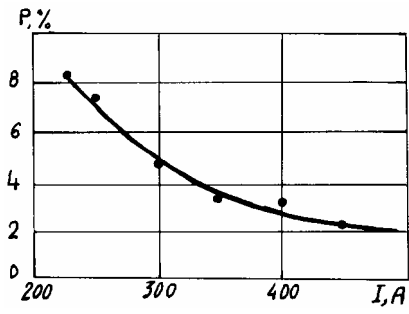
($\text{FeO-Fe}_3\text{O}_4$)

(b)

H50 (Microhardness)

FeO- 2 $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4, \text{Fe}_2\text{O}$ 1

Fe₃O₄



3
(Porosity) (C)

5)

(-10μm

(1-2%)

1-2μm

:Comment

(Me+FeO → FeMe+MeO)

()

[8]



:

.

.

.

.

1- Hull D. Clyne T.W. An introduction to composite materials – Cambridge Solid Science Series 1996-610p	
.1.	-2
.19 23. . . 1997 7(532)	
. 1969.574 -	-3
/	-4
.62 59 . . 1981	
.	-5
.71-67 . . 1 1989	
207-.1982	-6
224-.1992	-7
.	
. 1985 2 1	-8
.91 88 114– 110	

.1998/12/5

A Research On Properties Of Plasma Coating From Ferro Oxide Composite Materials

Khalil Azimeh
Faculty of Mech. & Elect. Engineering
Damascus University

Abstract

The use of composite materials, and modern technology of plasma spraying has provided a possibility to obtain a coating with very special properties. Owing to physics- chimecs changes, changeable valence, low thermodynamic strength for Ferro-oxides the coating, which made from Ferro oxide composite, has very high specifications investment, and provides protection for machines which work in difficult circumstances.

Ferro oxide composites behavior, during spraying, studies shows that changes which took place in these materials are similar to those which happened during sintering. An influence of plasma generator current intensity has been studied on microhardness of forming phases, on phases structure propositions, and on porosity. Microhardness increase when current intensity was increased, while porosity is decreased.

Wear resistance has also been studied for this post in both, dry and wet (oily) friction circumstances. Comparable with other materials it has been found that Ferro oxide materials had a high resistance for wear and a low friction coefficient.

It is also important that when selecting the spraying materials, to determine requirements which we need from coating and to analyze its investment circumstances on specific elements of machines to obtain a high investment properties coating

For the paper Arabic Language see the pages