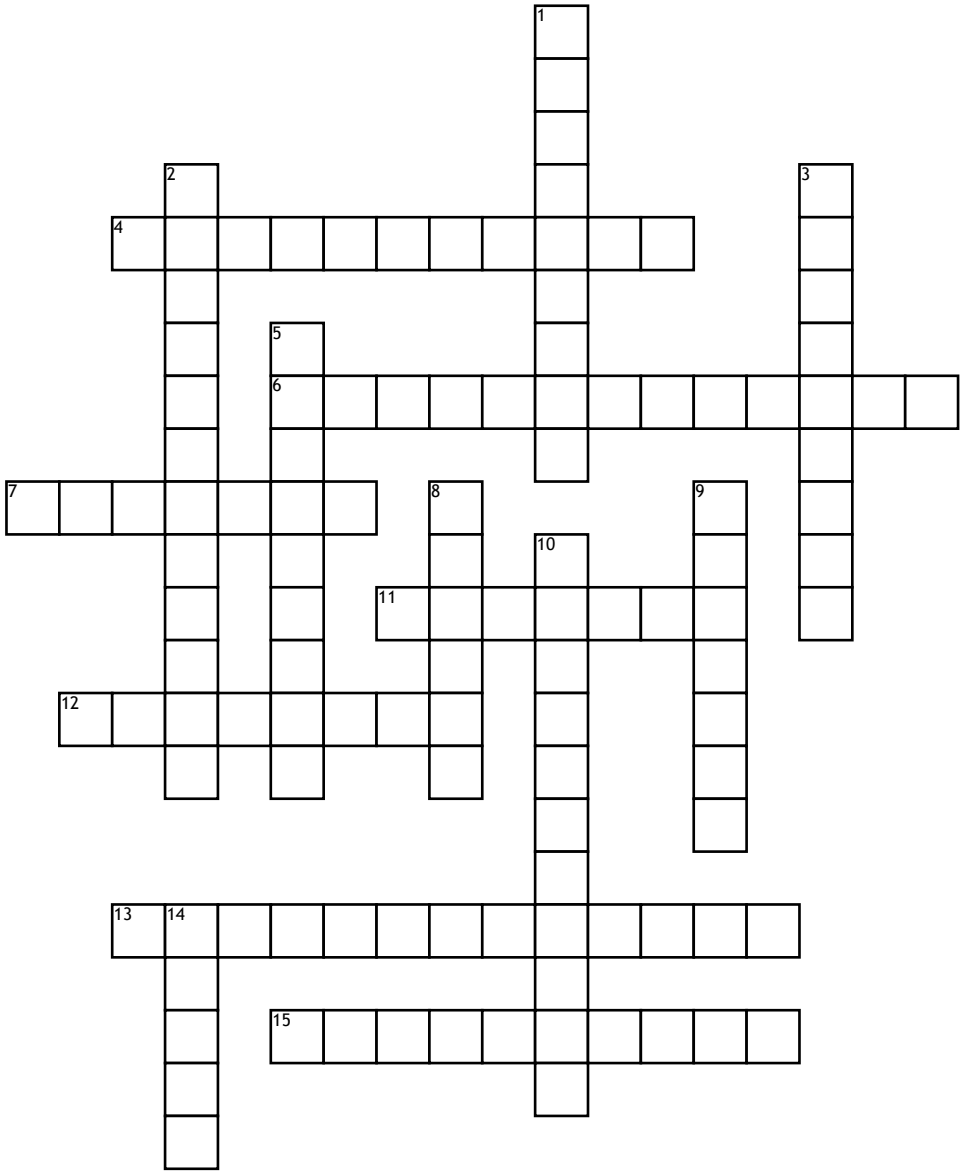
Name: _____ Date: _____

Module 29203 and 29204 trade terms



Across

4. A numerical measure of a physical or chemical property that is constant for a system under specified conditions, such as the coefficient of friction.

6. Heating up steel up to or above the transformation temperature range to achieve partial or complete transformation to austenite grain structure.

7. Term used to describe a material that can be bent without breaking.

11. Relating to iron or an alloy that is mostly iron; a metal containing iron.

12. Having characteristics of metal, such as ductility, malleability, luster, and heat and electrical conductivity.

13. A characteristic of a metal that enables it to become hard, usually through heat treatment.

15. A solid solution of carbon in alpha-iron that is formed when steel is cooled so rapidly that the change from austenite to pearlite is suppressed; responsible for the hardness of quenched steel.

Down

1. The process of reheating quench hardened or normalized steel to a temperature below the transformation range and then cooling it at any rate desired.

2. The elements and compounds, such as metal oxides, that make up a mixture or alloy.

3. The characteristic of metal that allows it to be stretched, drawn, or hammered without breaking.

5. Able to be hammered or pressed into another shape without breaking.

8. To rapidly cool a hot metal using air, water, or oil.

9. The metal object produced by pouring molten metal into a mold.

10. Like a crystal; having a uniform atomic structure throughout the entire material.

14. A metal that has had other elements added to it that substantially change its mechanical properties