

## DESIGN PROBLEMS

### **Ferrous Alloys**

### **Nonferrous Alloys**

11.D1 This problem calls for us to select, from a list of alloys, the best alloy for each of several applications and then to justify each choice.

(a) Gray cast iron would be the best choice for an engine block because it is relatively easy to cast, is wear resistant, has good vibration damping characteristics, and is relatively inexpensive.

(b) Stainless steel would be the best choice for a heat exchanger to condense steam because it is corrosion resistant to the steam and condensate.

(c) Titanium alloys are the best choice for high-speed aircraft jet engine turbofan blades because they are light weight, strong, and easily fabricated very resistant to corrosion. However, one drawback is their cost.

(d) A tool steel would be the best choice for a drill bit because it is very hard retains its hardness at high temperature and is wear resistant, and, thus, will retain a sharp cutting edge.

(e) For a cryogenic (low-temperature) container, an aluminum alloy would be the best choice; aluminum alloys have an FCC crystal structure, and therefore, are ductile at very low temperatures.

(f) As a pyrotechnic in flares and fireworks, magnesium is the best choice because it ignites easily and burns readily in air with a very bright flame.

(g) Platinum is the best choice for high-temperature furnace elements to be used in oxidizing atmospheres because it is very ductile, has a relatively very high melting temperature, and is highly resistant to oxidation.