

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the work done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The proposed method allows to estimate the general level of defectiveness (inclusion, pores, cracks) and the relative volume of open defects (pores, cracks) of the fraction after spraying, quenching and tempering;
2. The general level of defectiveness of the fraction during quenching increases, which indicates the overgrowth of cracks and open pores with oxide. After the release, new cracks are formed that are not filled with oxide, as a result pycnometric density decreases.
3. A larger fraction has a high level of open defects.
4. The proposed technique does not allow to adequately assess the presence of cracks that are self-filled with liquid. This is observed for large fraction of shot.