ALLOYS

GLOSSARY:

- **Alloys:** A homogeneous mixture or solid solution of two or more metals.
- **Amalgam:** An alloy of mercury with another metal.
- **Barrier Protection:** The method, by which the metal surface is not allowed to come in direct contact with moisture, oxygen (O_2) and carbon dioxide (CO_2).
- **Boiling Point:** The temperature, at which the liquid converts into gaseous form.
- **Brittleness:** Tendency of a material to fracture or fail, upon the application of a relatively small amount of force, impact or shock.
- **Corrosion resistant:** The ability of a substance to withstand corrosion.
- **Corrosion:** A state of deterioration in metals caused by oxidation or chemical action.
- **Density:** The mass per unit volume.

- **Displacement Reaction:** A reaction, in which an elementary substance displaces and sets free a constituent element from a compound.

- **Ductility:** The ability of a material to undergo permanent deformation through elongation or bending at room temperature without fracturing.

- **Electrical Protection:** The protection of metal done by electrolytic method.

- **Electropositive:** The compound, having a positive charge.

- **Exothermic:** The reaction, in which heat is liberated.

- **Extraction:** The process of obtaining something from a mixture or compound by chemical or physical or mechanical means.

- **Fasteners:** Devices used to join and assemble parts together.

- **Friction energy:** A force that resists motion between two objects in contact with each other.

- **Galvanization:** The act of process of galvanizing.

- **Heat exchanger:** The device, transferring heat from one liquid to another without allowing them to mix.

- **Machinability:** The ease, with which a metal can be machined to an acceptable surface finish.
- **Malleability:** The property of a metal to be deformed by compression, without cracking or rupturing.
- **Melting Point:** The temperature, at which the solid material gets converted into liquid form.
- **Metals:** The chemical elements, usually shiny solids, conducting heat or electricity and can be formed into sheets.
- **Non-metals:** Dull-colored, brittle and nonconductive elements.
- **Rusting:** The corrosion of iron.
- **Sacrificial Protection:** A corrosion protection technique using a metal of lower electrode potential to protect a metal of higher electrode potential.
- **Steel:** An alloy of iron with small amounts of carbon.
- **Wear resistant:** The ability of a metal to resist the gradual wearing away caused by abrasion and friction.