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U. S. NAVAL PROVING GROUND DAHLGREN, VIRGINIA

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July 1945

REPORT NO. 7-45

EXAMINATION OF ITALIAN PROJECTIVES

47mm A.P. PROJECITLE

47mm H.E. PROSECTILE

105mm H.E. PROJECTILE

120 CONNON PROJECTILE

H.E. PROJECTILE

6" H.E. PROJECTICE

6" COMMON PROSECTILE

ONTERNA ONTERN

INDEXED

DESCRIPTIVE

APPROVED

K. M. MCLAREN

CAPTAIN, U. S. H.

ACTING COMMANDING OFFICER

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Preface, Page i

AUTHORIZATION

Specific directives for these inve issued in BuOrd 1tr. EF 74(Re3) dated 23 December 1944 and BuOrd 1tr. EF 74(Re3) date

OBJECT

a complete physic chemical and metallurgical Italian projectiles:

TALPO.M

6" Common Projectile

SECTION

I	EXAMINATION OF ONE ITALIAN 47mm A.P. PROJECTILE
_	EXAMINATION OF ONE ITALIAN 7mm H.E. PROJECTILE
II	EXAMINATION OF ONE ITALIAN 105mm H.E. PROJECTILE
III	EXAMINATION OF ONE TALIAN 120mm COMMON PROJECTILE
IV	EXAMINATION OF ONE ITALIAN 149mm H.E. PROJECTILE
V	EXAMINATION OF ONE ITALIAN 6" H.E. PROJECTILE
VI	EXAMINATION OF ONE TIALIAN 6 R.E. 103301120 EXAMINATION AND BALLISTIC TESTS OF ITALIAN 6"
VII	EXAMINATION AND BALLISTIC TESTS OF ITALIAN 6"
	EXAMINATION AND BALLISTIC TESTS OF TALLIAN 6" COMMON PROJECTILES
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EXAMINATION OF ONE ITALIAN 47mm. A.P. PROJECTILE CEE NO. 3662

SUMMARY

This projectile was made from nickel, chromian, was forged and machined, then heated uniformly and quenched and drawn. The base was drawn in a separate operation to a low hardness. - A hardness survey of the entire projectile was made.

The chemical analyses and microstructure of all the projectile apponents are given ANTEPRIN TALPO.IT

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Figure 1

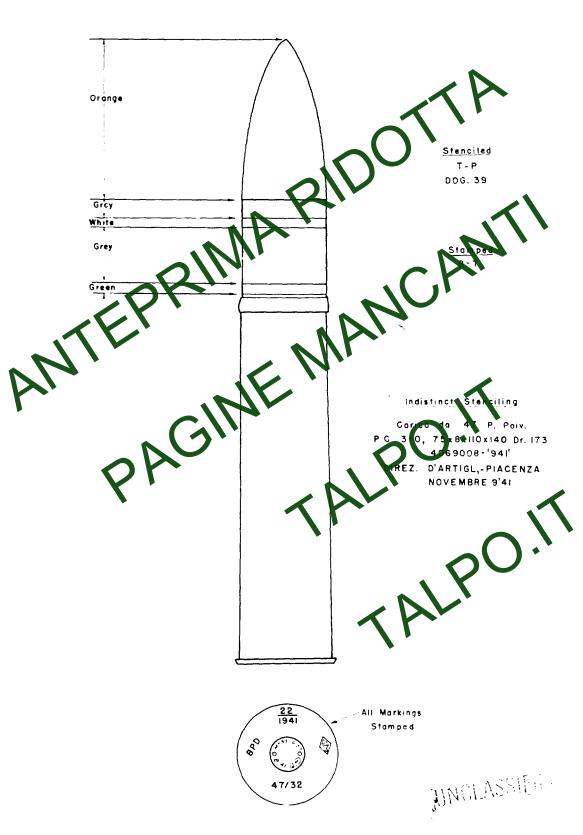
NFG Photo No. 2270 (APL)
As received and disassembled view of Italian 47mm A.P. round. CEE No. 3662.
15 May 1945



MARKINGS ON ITALIAN 47mm AP PROJECTILE AND CASE

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CEE 3662



I. INTRODUCTION

One Italian 47mm A.P. round was received at the Naval Proving Ground for complete physical, chemical and metallurgical examination. The following is a report of this investigation in accordance with the directives.

II. EXAMINATION PHYSICAL

The projectile is provided with a windshield which is crimped to the nose and with a base plug carrying a base detonating fuze and tracer. The markings found on the round are reproduced in Figure 2. These markings show that the case was manufactured in 1941 but give no indication as to the date of manufacture of the projectile. Colors used to identify the projectile and its loading are also shown in Figure 2.

CHEMICAL

Chemical analyses of the projectile components are given in the following table. Steel analyses are spectrochemical excepting carbon, phosphorus and sulphur which have been obtained by standard wet chemical methods.

	7			•						
	С	Mn	P	1	9i	Ņi	Cr	Mo 02	Cu	A1
Windshield	.07	. 35	.007	.035	NTr	<.08	NTr	02	Tr	· Tr
Body	.50	. 53	.027	.022	1.23	. 62	. 30	.02	. 18	NTr
Base Plug	. 36	.62	.015	.014	.29	<.08	Me	<.005	Tr	NTr
	Cu 99.78	Zn . 035	Sn	Fe	P					
Band	99.78	.035	.035	. 120	P . 024					
•	_									

Tr = Trace NTr = No Trace

The windshield has been fabricated from a low carbon rimmed steel of the type commonly used for the manufacture of thin sheet to be used for deep drawing. A nickel, chromium, silicon steel has been used for the body of the projectile and the base plug is manufactured from a medium carbon steel similar to SAE 1035. The rotating band is copper but is rather impure as compared to American standards for this material.

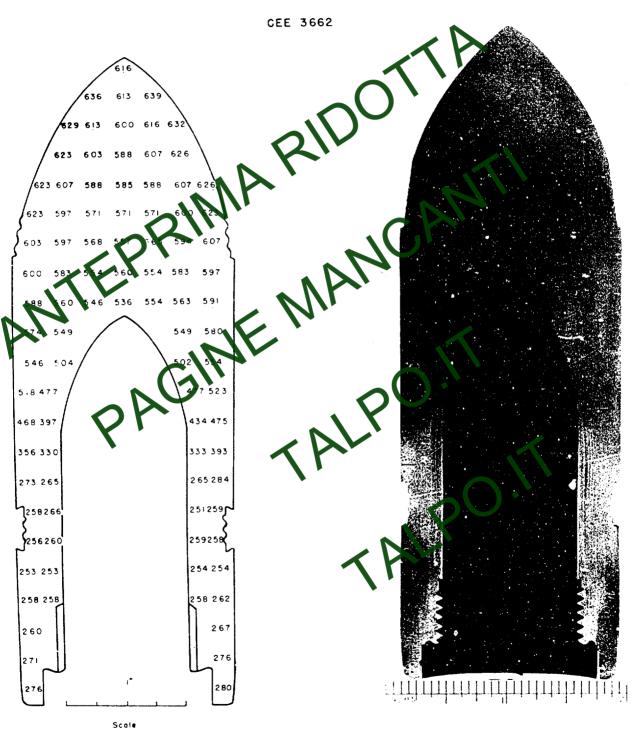
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Figure 3

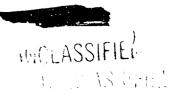
HARDNESS DISTRIBUTION AND MACROSECTION OF ITALIAN 47mm AP PROJECTILE

Hardness Values: Vickers Pyramid (50 Kg.)

Etch: Ammonium Persulphate



NFG Photo No. 2546 (APL) May 15, 1945



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Figure 4

MICROSTRUCTURES OF ITALIAN 47mm AP PROJECTILE

TIN.

RECTILE NOSE Martensite with Bainite Needles

Hardness - 610 VFV Magnification - 1000X Etch - Picral Nital M489

PROJECTILE BASE Tempered

Hardness - 260 VPN
Magnification - 1000X
Etch - Pioral Nital
MA90

NPG Photo No. 2649 (APL) 15 June 1945

MICROSTRUCTURES OF ITALIAN 47mm AP PROJECTILE

WINDSHIELD Ferrite

Hardness - 79 Bb Magnification - 250X Etch - Nitar M492

BASE PLUG Perrite and Ferrite

Hardness - 55 Rb
Magnification - 250X
Etal - Picral
M491

NPG Photo No. 2650 (APL) 15 June 1945

MISCHIOLICA

METALLURGICAL

The projectile body was split longitudinally with an abrasive cut-off wheel and a hardness survey made of the entire cross-section. Figure 3 shows the hardness distribution and macro-etch section of the body. A maximum hardness of approximately 630 VPN (56Rc) has been obtained on the nose of the projectile. The hardness drops off slowly from the nose to a point about a quarter of an inch above the band score where it drops off rapidly to approximately 260 VPN (25Rc) which hardness is maintained throughout the base. The flow lines shown in the macro-etch section indicate that the projectile was forwed and machined.

The microstructure of the nose and base of the projectile are shown in Figure 4. Both structures were produced by a normal quench and temper operation, the nose consisting of martensite and bainite and the base, tempered martensite. The microstructures of the other components of the projectile are shown in Figure 5. The windshield is seen to consist of ferrice with perhaps a slight trace of pearlite, while the base plus has a normalized structure of pearlite and ferrite. The hardness of these two components as found to be as follows:

Wingsbield - - - 79 Rb Dest Plug - - - 85 Rb

III. DISCUSSION

The maximum nose hardness of this 47mm projectile is somewhat lower than the nose hardness of American projectiles of this caliber. The American 37mm and 40mm AP projectiles generally have a nose hardness of from 700 to 750 VPN (60 to 62 Rc), as compared to approximately 630 VPN (56Rc) for the subject projectile.

An examination of the photomicrographs and etch section of this projectile indicate that it was probably heat treated in the following manner.

- (a) Heated uniformly to above its critical temperature and quenched
- (b) Drawn at a temperature to produce a hardness of approximately 630 VPN (56Rc)
- (c) Base drawn in lead at a temperature between 1100 and 1200° F.

II

EXAMINATION OF ONE ITALIAN 47mm

Jummary

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Figure 1

NFG Photo No. 1850 (APL).
As received and disassembled view of Italian 47mm H.E. round. CEE No. 3662.
15 May 1945





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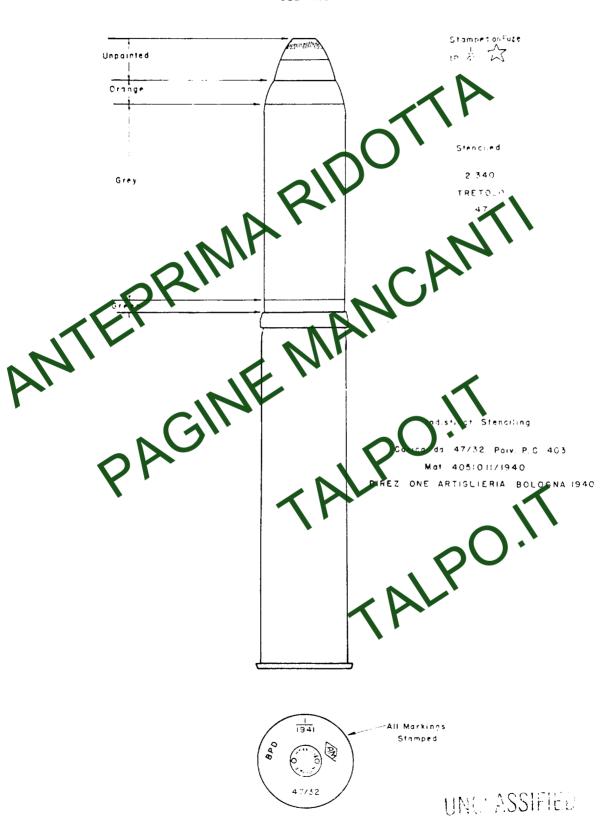
ALINA CAPTALANA

Carl Balling

Figure 2

MARKINGS ON ITALIAN 47mm HE PROJECTILE

GEE 3662



NPG Photo No 2443 (APL) May 15, 1945 Figure 3

NPG PHOTO NO. 2594 (APL) Deep etched section of Italian 47mm H.E. projectile. CEE No. 3662. 15 May 1945





NPG Photo No. 2651 (APL)



Figure 4

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MICROSTRUCTURE OF THE BODY OF ITALIAN 47mm HE PROJECTIVE

Fine Pearlite and Ferrite

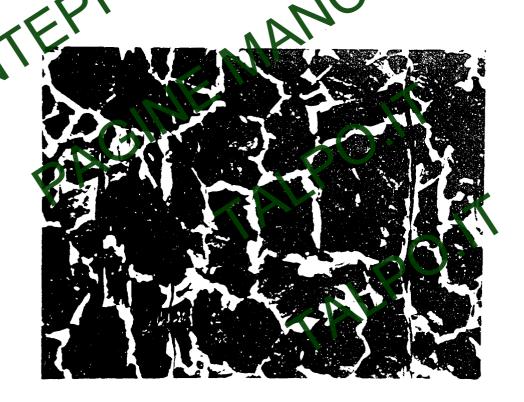
Hardness - 98 2 b

Nagnification 250X

Etch - Ribral

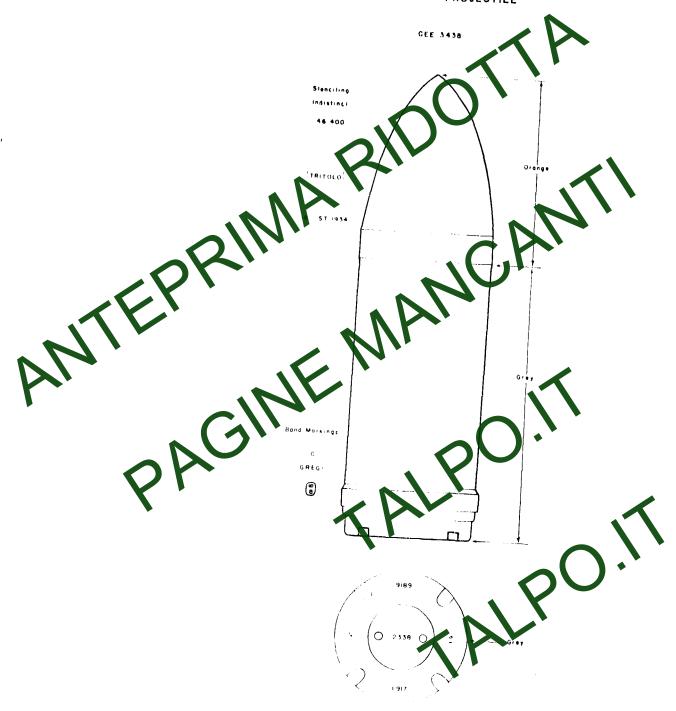
M493

15 June 1945



THE ASSIMA

MARKINGS ON ITALIAN 6" COMMON PROJECTILE



Markings on Body of Projectile are Stenciled Band and Base Markings are Stamped NPG Photo No 2560 (APL) May 15, 1945 Figure 3

NPG PHOTO NO. 2557 (APL) Bottom View and Deep Etched Section of Base Plug from Italian 6" Common Projectile, CEE No. 3438. 15 May 1945



NFG PHOTO NO. 2562 (APL)

Deep Etched Section of Body of Italian 6" Common Projectile, CRE No. 3438.

15 May 1945



Table A

						1		
CHEMICAL	ANALYSES	OF	ITALIAN	б#	COMMON	PROJ	CTILE	COMPONENTS

	Body Base Plug	C . 33 . 55	P 3	Si . 21 1 . 26	Mn . 89 . 92		<u>Cr</u> c. 08 c. 08	<u>Cu</u> . 12 . 09
	Rotating Band Sealing Ding	90.95 99.95	. 023 . 03 . Sn	Fe .007 .02	A.	M		
ANT	Lead Sealing Ri	ng 99.90 *k 99.96	. 068	Car, A Sb, Bi	Ag i,Ag	~		
,	PAG	Mr	ام.	P) ;			
		•				0	1	•
			•	(ile	LASSIF	Ith		

I. INTRODUCTION

One Italian 6* Common projectile was examined and two of the same type were tested ballistically. The following is a report of the examination and of the ballistic tests in accordance with the directives. Although the directive lists this projectile as an P, upon examination it was evident that it was a common projectile and this designation is therefore used.

II. EXAMINATION PHYSICAL

This projectile is shown as received and disassembled in Figure 1. The projectile has no hood or windshield. The thas plug is unique in that its outer edge forms the contour of the base and of the projectile. The base alog is threaded to take a base detonating fuze which in turn is protected from the propellant gase by a small disk screwed into the base plug behind the fuze. A wooder plug shaped to fit the forward end of the cavity and a felt-like pad are provided to act as a cushion for the explosive filler.

A single rotating band 1-1/4" from the base was recurely attached by the conventional mans.

All stendiled and stamped markings are indicated in Figure 2 which also indicates the painting. The stendiling was indistinct.

CHEMICAL

The chemical analyses of the important metallic components are given in Table A. The analyses for steels were determined spectro-chemically except for the elements carbon, phosphorus, and sulfur, which were determined by the usual wet chemical methods.

The projectile body and base plug analyses are similar to those of SAE 1035 and SAE X 1055 analyses respectively. The copper in the rotating bands is of a purity comparable to that of American rotating bands. The sealing ring is also made of high purity copper.

The etch patterns of the base plug and of the body are shown in Figure 3 and 4 respectively. Both of these pieces show flow lines resulting from forging.