# WEDGE PART OF AN ALTAR CROWN SUSPENSION – P-RICH IRON AND HYPOEUTECTOID STEEL – MODERN TIMES – SWITZERLAND

| | |
|---|---|
| **Artefact name** | Wedge part of an altar crown suspension |
| **Authors** | Marianne. Senn (Empa, Dübendorf, Zurich, Switzerland) & Christian. Degrigny (HE-Arc CR, Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland) |
| **Url** | /artefacts/1439/ |

## The object



*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

Fig. 1: Wedge part of an altar crown suspension (after Hadzic 2008, 2),

## Description and visual observation

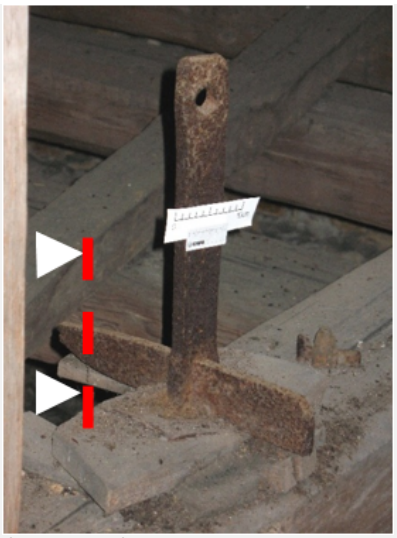
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| **Description of the artefact** | Construction element used for suspension of an altar crown (Fig. 1) covered with a thin orange-brown corrosion layer. |
| **Type of artefact** | Supporting structure |
| **Origin** | Abbey of Rheinau, Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland |
| **Recovering date** | 1720 AD |
| **Chronology category** | Modern Times |
| **chronology tpq** | 1720 A.D. |
| **chronology taq** | ---- |
| **Chronology comment** | |
| **Burial conditions / environment** | Indoor atmosphere |
| **Artefact location** | Abbey of Rheinau, Zürich, Zurich |
| **Owner** | Canton of Zurich, Zurich |
| **Inv. number** | None |
| **Recorded conservation data** | Not conserved (machine brushed) |

### Complementary information

None.

## Study area(s)


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Credit HE-Arc CR.

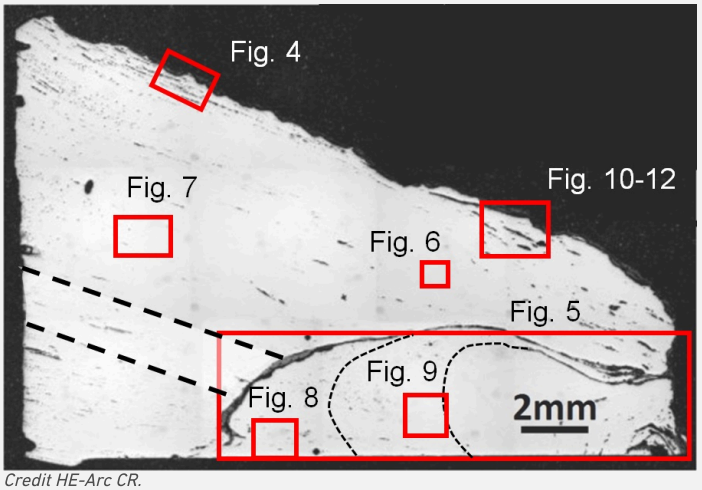
Fig. 2: Location of sampling area,

## Binocular observation and representation of the corrosion structure

None.

## MiCorr stratigraphy(ies) – Bi

## Sample(s)




Credit HE-Arc CR.

Fig. 3: Micrograph of the cross-section of the sample taken from the wedge part showing the location of Figs. 4 to 12. Steel areas are delimited by black dotted lines,

| | |
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| **Description of sample** | This sample is a section from the end of the wedge part (Fig. 2). The corrosion crust appears on the top side on Fig. 3. |
| **Alloy** | P-rich iron and hypoeutectoid steel |
| **Technology** | Annealed after (hot) rolling |
| **Lab number of sample** | RHE1-NR |
| **Sample location** | Haute École Arc Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel |
| **Responsible institution** | IWT (Naila Hadzic), Wallisellen, Zurich |
| **Date and aim of sampling** | January 2008, material testing and security report |

### Complementary information


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None.

## Analyses and results

***Analyses performed:***
Metallography (nital etched and etched with Oberhoffer's reagent), Vickers hardness testing, LA-ICP-MS, SEM/EDS.

## Non invasive analysis

None.

## Metal

The remaining metal (M1) is a P-rich iron (0.3-0.45 mass%) with two zones (M3) consisting of soft, hypoeutectoid steel (C content 0.2 mass%) (Fig. 3 and Table 1). The P-rich iron contains many elongated slag inclusions of various sizes forming parallel rows (Figs. 3 and 4). The number of slag inclusions is higher than in bloomery iron and their distribution is typical for rolled metal. A crack, partially filled by hammer scale and corrosion products, indicates a poor quality welding seam (Fig. 3). Below the inclusions the curve produced by forging is highlighted. In good quality wrought iron slag inclusions are small, uniformly distributed and have identical compositions (Boesenberg 2006, 622). This is not the case in this sample, but can be explained by the rudimentary rolling process of the 18$^{th}$ century. The chemical composition of the slag inclusions shows that iron oxides dominate, beside phosphorus oxide, calcium oxide and silica (Table 2). The composition is typical for slag formed by hearth refining of pig iron (Dillmann and L'Héritier 2007). During this process, the pig iron is oxidised. The oxidising elements are Si, P, Mn, V and Cr. The analyzed slag inclusions contain more Fe than most published ones. The high P content is similar to published examples from the 18$^{th}$ century (Dillmann and L'Héritier 2007, 1820). The high calcium oxide content, which is often combined with high silica content, could originate from the addition of both materials while refining the pig iron to better eliminate the P. In one of our measurements, only the silica concentration is high (Table 2). This can be interpreted as resulting from the addition of sand during forging. Etching with Oberhoffer's reagent outlines the thick welding seam (M2, Fig. 5), the rolling direction and the P segregation. Etching with nital mainly shows a ferritic structure (Fig. 6). The grains vary in size (between ASTM grain sizes of 4 to 8) and are recrystallized. The ferrite shows local ghost structures, and includes Neuman bands and some needles (Figs. 7 and 8). These are typical structures of P-rich iron. The ghost structure is formed by a fast recrystallization of P-rich iron after heating above 1000°C. The Neuman bands indicate cold working. The hypoeutectoid steel consists of ferrite with lamellar pearlite (Fig. 9). The average hardness of the metal is HV1 185 (in the Empa test report a mean of HV10 175 was determined). The areas close to the welding seam are harder (ca. HV1 210). The calculated tensile strength based on HV1 175 is about 544N/mm$^2$.

| Elements | Ni/Co | Al | P | Ti | V | Cr | Mn | Co | Ni | Cu | As | Mo | Ag | Sn | Sb | W | C* mass% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Median mg/kg | 3.1 | < | 3400 | < | 40 | 80 | 20 | 270 | 840 | 340 | 400 | 20 | < | 10 | 10 | < | 0-0.2 |
| Detection limit mg/kg | - | 4 | 65 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 3 | - |
| RSD % | 3 | 1 | 16 | - | 168 | 55 | 114 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 7 | - | 17 | 22 | - | - |

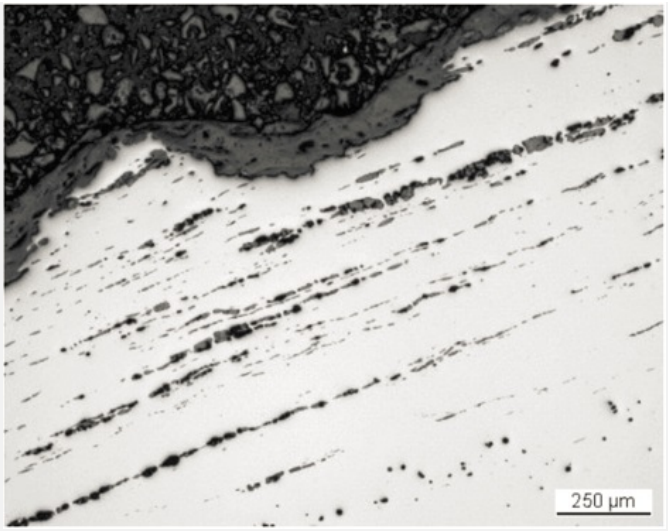
*visually estimated

Table 1: Chemical composition of the metal (<: below the detection limit). Method of analysis: LA-ICP-MS, Lab Inorganic Chemistry, ETH.

| Structure | Location | MgO | $Al_2O_3$ | $SiO_2$ | $P_2O_5$ | $SO_3$ | $K_2O$ | CaO | $TiO_2$ | $V_2O_5$ | $Cr_2O_3$ | MnO | FeO | Total | $SiO_2/Al_2O_3$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n. d. | steel | <1 | <1 | 6 | 23 | < | < | 9 | < | 2 | 2 | <1 | 60 | 104 | Around 8 |
| Glassy matrix | steel | 1 | < | 17 | 18 | < | < | < | < | < | < | <1 | 66 | 103 | Around 67 |
| White plates (wustite) | steel | < | < | 1 | < | < | < | < | 1 | < | < | < | 97 | 101 | Around 3 |
| Droplet (wustite) | steel | < | 1 | 1 | 1 | < | < | <1 | < | 2 | < | < | 99 | 105 | Around 1 |
| Slag with plates and droplets | steel | 1 | <1 | 12 | 21 | < | < | 3 | < | <1 | < | < | 69 | 107 | Around 20 |
| n. d. | steel | 1 | 2 | 12 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 14 | <1 | < | < | 1 | 47 | 109 | Around 6 |
| Wustite in glass | P-rich iron | <1 | <1 | 7 | 17 | 1 | < | 4 | < | 1 | < | 1 | 77 | 109 | Around 9 |
| n. d. | P-rich iron | < | 1 | 1 | 5 | < | < | < | <1 | 3 | 2 | < | 94 | 107 | Around 1 |
| n. d. | P-rich iron | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | < | < | 4 | 1 | 4 | < | <1 | 81 | 109 | Around 5 |
| n. d. | P-rich iron | < | 1 | 2 | 4 | < | < | 1 | 1 | 5 | <1 | < | 84 | 99 | Around 2 |
| n. d. | P-rich iron | 1 | < | 9 | 13 | < | < | 3 | < | 2 | <1 | 1 | 68 | 98 | Around 18 |
| n. d. | P-rich iron | 1 | 1 | 9 | 23 | < | < | 10 | < | <1 | < | 1 | 54 | 100 | Around 8 |

Table 2: Chemical composition of the slag inclusions (mass %, <: below the detection limit). Method of analysis: SEM/EDS, Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Empa.


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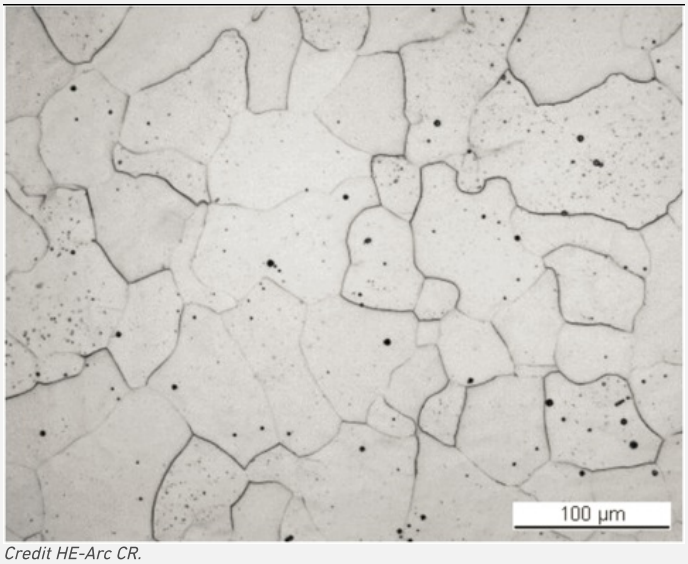

*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

Fig. 4: Micrograph of the metal sample from Fig. 3 (reversed picture, detail), unetched, bright field. In white the metal, in grey the corrosion layer. There are numerous slag inclusions in the metal all orientated to form rows. Some inclusions are empty, probably due to sample preparation,



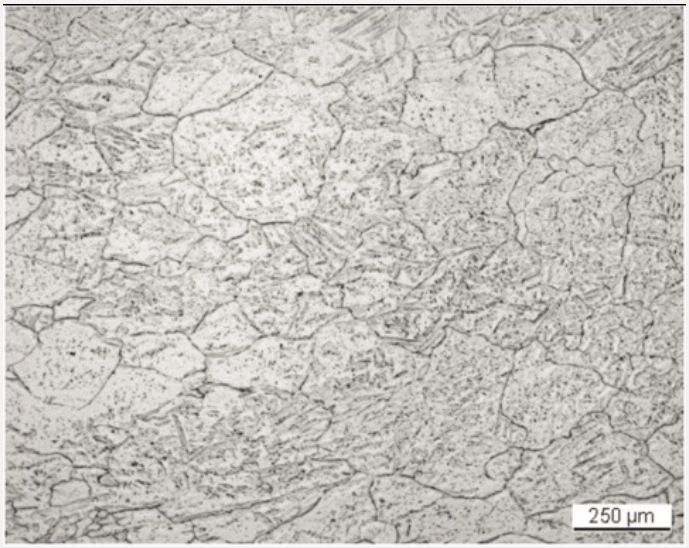
*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

Fig. 5: Micrograph of the metal sample from Fig. 3 (reversed picture, detail), etched with Oberhoffer's reagent, bright field. The etching shows the P segregation near the welding line and outlines the irregular P distribution in the metal (white P-rich areas, dark P-poor areas),




*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

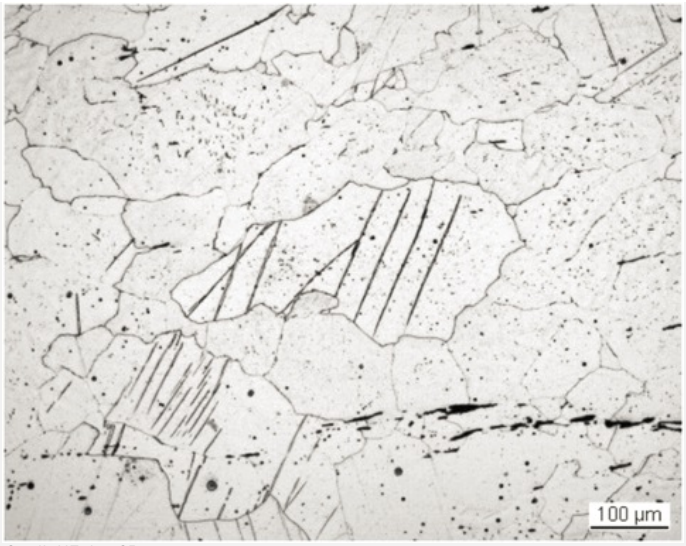
Fig. 6: Micrograph of the metal sample from Fig. 3 (detail), nital etched, bright field. The metal presents a ferritic structure,




*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

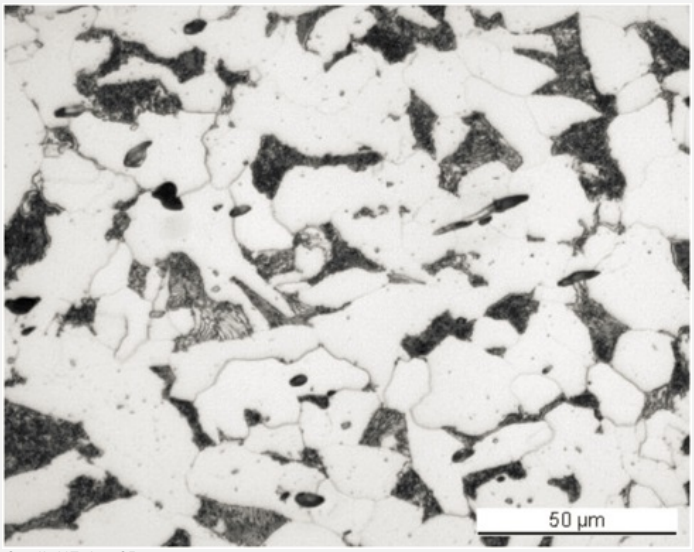
Fig. 7: Micrograph of the metal sample from Fig. 3 (detail), nital etched, bright field. The ferrite shows a ghost structure with needles,


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*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

Fig. 8: Micrograph of the metal sample from Fig. 3 (detail), nital etched, bright field. The ferrite grains include Neuman bands,




*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

Fig. 9: Micrograph of the metal sample from Fig. 3 (detail), nital etched, bright field. The hypoeutectoid steel is constituted of ferrite in white and lamellar pearlite (in black),

| | |
|---|---|
| **Microstructure** | Recrystallized grains, Newman bands, ghost structure |
| **First metal element** | Fe |
| **Other metal elements** | P |

**Complementary information**

None.

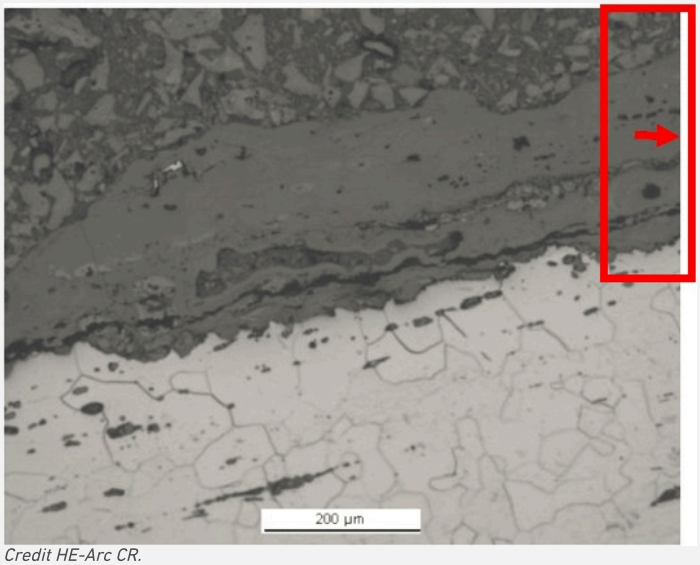
## Corrosion layers

The corrosion crust is thin and irregular. It is restricted to one of the three surfaces. In bright field, the corrosion layer seems homogeneous and appears medium-grey with a fissure parallel to the metal surface (Fig. 10). Under polarised light the corrosion products near the metal surface are mostly red-orange (CP3), whereas in the outer layer they appear orange-brown (CP1) (Fig. 11). A dark-brown zone is visible between them (CP2) and contains bright inclusions with a chemical composition similar to wüstite (Table 3). This corresponds to corroded slag inclusions (internal markers). Chemical analysis (Table 3) and elemental mapping (Fig. 12) do not highlight a difference in composition of the corrosion layers, except for the corroded slag inclusions.

| Elements | O | S | Fe | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inner part, dark-brown corrosion layer (CP2) | 34 | < | 61 | 96 |
| Inner part, orange corrosion products (average of 2 similar analyses) (CP3) | 34 | < | 64 | 99 |
| Bright inclusion | 23 | | 83 | 106 |
| Middle, orange corrosion products | 36 | <1 | 64 | 101 |
| Outer orange corrosion layer (average of 3 similar analyses) (CP1) | 34 | <1 | 62 | 97 |

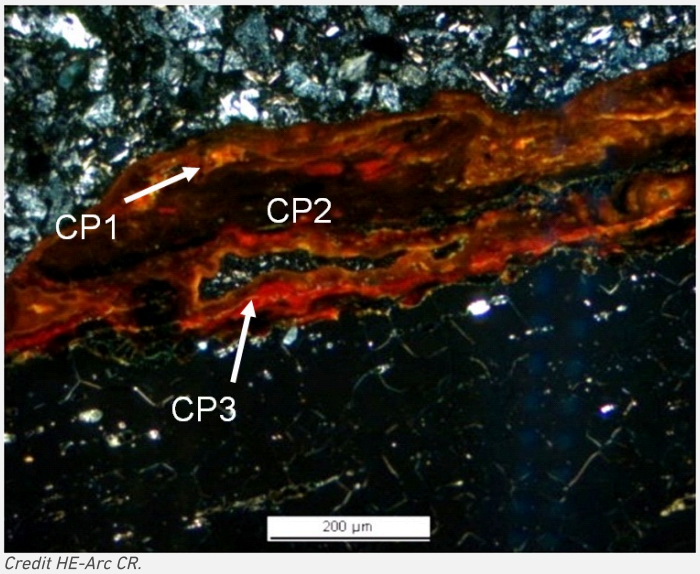

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Table 3: Chemical composition (mass %, <: below the detection limit) of the corrosion crust (from Fig. 12). Method of analysis: SEM/EDS, Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Empa.



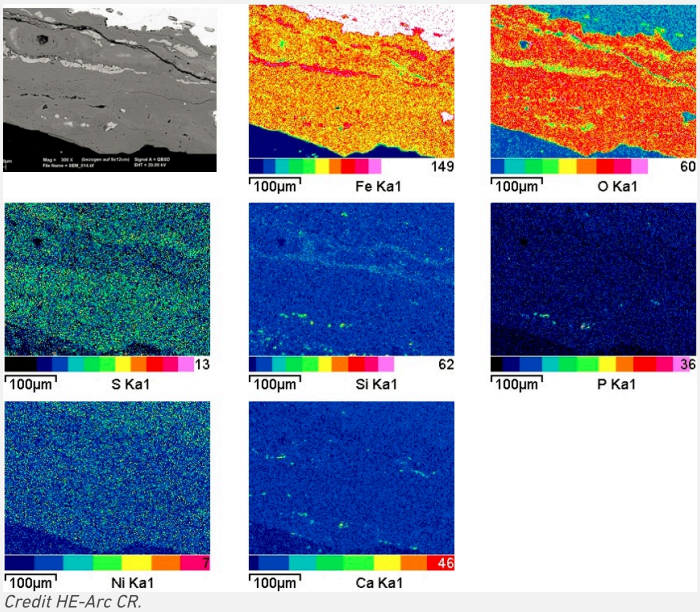

*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

Fig. 10: Micrograph showing the metal - corrosion layer interface from Fig. 3 (reversed picture, detail), unetched, bright field. The grey corrosion layer contains bright inclusion rows. The area selected for elemental chemical distribution (Fig. 12) is marked by the red rectangle which expends beyond the micrograph,




*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

Fig. 11: Micrograph (same as Fig. 10) corresponding to the stratigraphy of Fig. 13, unetched, polarised light. We observe from bottom to top: a red-orange inner corrosion layer (CP3), followed by a dark-brown intermediate layer (CP2) and an orange-brown outer layer (CP1),




*Credit HE-Arc CR.*

Fig. 12: SEM image, BSE-mode, and elemental chemical distribution of the selected area from Fig. 10 (inversed, detail). Method of examination: SEM/EDS, Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Empa,

| | |
|---|---|
| **Corrosion form** | Uniform - pitting |


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**Corrosion type** Unknown

**Complementary information**

None.

## MiCorr stratigraphy(ies) – CS

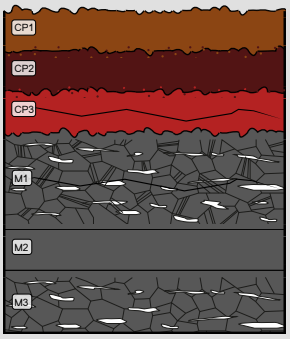



Fig. 13: Stratigraphic representation of the sample taken from the wedge part in cross-section (dark field) using the MiCorr application. The characteristics of the strata are only accessible by clicking on the drawing that redirects you to the search tool by stratigraphy representation. This representation can be compared to Fig. 11, Credit HE-Arc CR.

## Synthesis of the binocular / cross-section examination of the corrosion structure

None.

## Conclusion

The wedge was rolled, hammered and annealed from a refined, P-rich wrought iron. It was welded from at least two parts. The C distribution is irregular and shows a zone of soft steel in the middle of the iron. The indoor corrosion seems superficial, but it is possible that the sample surface was cleaned before embedding (Hadzic 2008).

## References

**References on object and sample**

*References sample*

1. Hadzic, N. (2008) Prüfbericht Nr. 448'051, Empa.

**References on analytic methods and interpretation**

2. Boesenberg, J.S. (2006) Wrought iron from the USS Monitor: mineralogy, petrology and metallography. Archaeometry 48-4, 613-631.
3. Dillmann, P., L'Héritier, M. (2007) Slag inclusions analyses for studying ferrous alloys employed in French medieval building: supply o materials and diffusion of smelting process. Journal of Archaeological Science 34, 1810-1823.
4. ASTM E112-13: Standard Test Methods for Determining Average Grain Size.


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