

] î0 5r •

KAWASAKI STEEL GIHO

Vol.24 (1992) No.4

(Š Ž î5 #Ý5r(Š b#"g \ . ¥

Recent Trends in Iron Powder for Powder Metallurgy

Ã , \$ Û (Yasuaki Morioka)

0[" :

(Š Ž î5 #Ý5r(Š b . ¥ "l _ ¥ • _ > E •5r(Š b7Â0[>* a#ú _ z0[5r(Š Ó î • î b5r(Š0
 4 0¿ \+ Š>*4# d 40 ° _> E •(Š Ž î5 •/i l g5r(Š0 4 •/i b4 L ^] † +1 K S
 r S>* \&k @ q3Æ6ä\$Î K S F KIP G5r(Š0 >* \ C _9x })° ö " ° Ð – -5r(Š>* B g ö † 5
 • K S " ° Ð – -5r(Š>*;î5,, b ë Ò †75 F K S!" ë Ò5r(Š>*9x l Ø!•) 4Š #Ý * œ5 5ð(Š
 †) Ó K S l } _>* q3Æ b9x l Ø!•) ! q b l Ø Þ Ë Ý>* " ° Ð – -5r(Š b0 4 •/i>*
 " ° Ð – @ î © Û à b Ó • ½ – Ò †3Û m S

Synopsis :

Recent trends in iron powder for powder metallurgy, especially the consumption of iron powder in Japan, manufacturing equipment and capacity of iron powder manufacturers in the world, and progress in powder metallurgy technology and iron powder manufacturing techniques in the past forty years, are outlined. The newly developed "KIP" (Kawasaki Steel iron powder) products, particularly high compressibility atomized iron powder, good compactibility atomized iron powder, no-segregation iron powder which prevents the segregation of graphite powder, and low alloy steel powders for high strength sintered parts, are introduced. The recent level of strength obtainable with high strength sintered materials, and atomization techniques and mechanisms, are also described herein.

(c)JFE Steel Corporation, 2003

Recent Trends in Iron Powder for Powder Metallurgy

要旨

粉末冶金用鉄粉の動向，とくに日本における鉄粉の需要，世界の

Table 1 History of powder metallurgy and Kawasaki Steel iron powder (KIP)

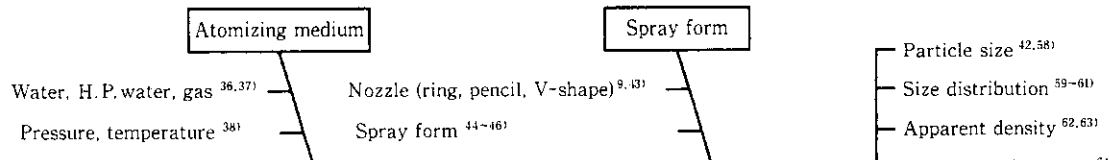
Year	Event
1950	Development of iron powder
1955	Commercialization of iron powder
1960	Expansion of production capacity
1965	Introduction of new iron powder grades
1970	Development of advanced iron powder
1975	Expansion of product range
1980	Introduction of high-purity iron powder
1985	Development of specialized iron powder
1990	Expansion of international sales
1995	Introduction of ultra-fine iron powder
2000	Development of high-strength iron powder
2005	Expansion of production capacity
2010	Introduction of new iron powder grades
2015	Development of advanced iron powder
2020	Expansion of product range

Table 2 Iron powder manufacturers in the world¹⁾

Company Name	Country	Product Type	Capacity (t/yr)
Sumitomo Chemical	Japan	Iron powder	100,000
Yamamoto Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	80,000
Asahi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	60,000
Chugan Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	50,000
Shikoku Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	40,000
Osaka Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	30,000
Nippon Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	20,000
Furukawa Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	15,000
Yamada Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	10,000
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	8,000
Chiba Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	5,000
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	3,000
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	2,000
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	1,000
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	500
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	200
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	100
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	50
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	20
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	10
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	5
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	2
Yamaguchi Iron Powder	Japan	Iron powder	1

Table 3 Manufacturing processes for atomized powders (by recently published literature)

Process	Content	Powder	Reference
Water atomization	Pressure \div 5~20 MPa	Relatively irregular in shape High surface oxygen contents	5~7)
High pressure water atomization	Pressure: 50~100 MPa	Fine particle size $< 10 \mu\text{m}$	8~10)
Gas atomization (N_2 , Ar or air)	Pressure \div 1~5 MPa	Spherical	11~19)



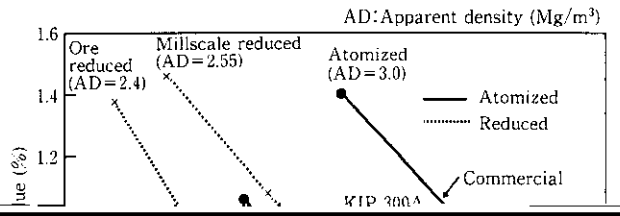
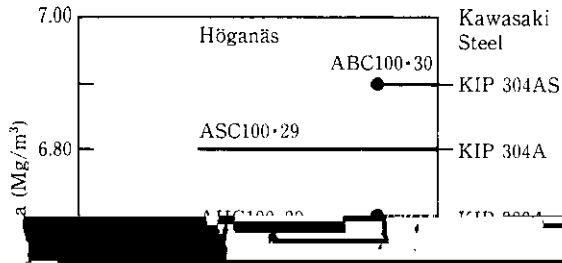
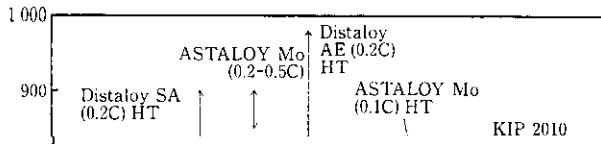


Table 5 Chemical compositions of KIP alloy steel powders

(wt %)

Process	Powder	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Ni	Cu	Mo	Cr	N	O
---------	--------	---	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	---	---

8



焼結: 1130°Cあるいは1250~1300°C, AX or RX ガス中
浸炭焼入れ: 850~930°C, 1~2 h
焼もどし: 180°C, 1~2 h

(2) M. C. G. S. Chelvan, V. Tardif, and J. H. Cantow: "Progress in

- 37) 平賀由多可, 八島幸雄, 村上義弘, 中島義夫: 材料とプロセス, 4 (1991) 2, 680
- 38) 岡本晋也, 滝川 博, 松下富春, 関 義和: 材料とプロセス, 5(1992) 2, 732
- 39) 平賀由多可, 村上義弘, 八島幸雄, 中島義夫: 材料とプロセス, 3 (1990) 5, 1698
- 40) A. Unal: "Gas Flow in Automization Nozzles, Physical Chemistry of Powder Metals," *The MMMS* (1989) 201
- 41) I. E. Anderson, H. Morton and R. S. Figliola: "Physical Chemis-
- 42) P. Lindskog and P. Arbstedt: *Powder Metallurgy*, 29 (1986) 1, 14
- 58) G. Jiang, H. Henein, and M. W. Siegel: *The Int. J of PM*, 26 (1990) 3, 253
- 59) M. Bürgev, E. V. Berg, S. H. Cho, and A. Schatz: *PM Int.*, 21 (1989) 6, 10
- 60) 黒木泰徳, 川崎 亮, 渡辺龍三: 粉協講演概要集, 春季 (1990), 1-6
- 61) 古君 修, 高城重彰, 齊藤文夫: 日本金属学会講演概要集, 春季 (1991) 733
- 62) M. C. G. S. Chelvan, V. Tardif, and J. H. Cantow: "Progress in Powder Metallurgy," *MPIF*, 43 (1987)