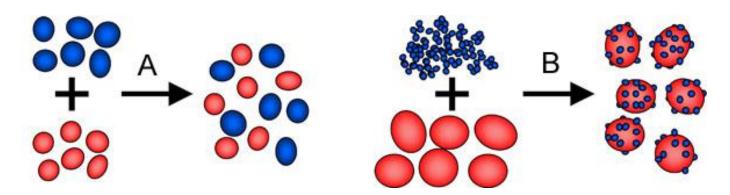


# Lecture # 5 POWDER METALLURGY

# Alloying Methods

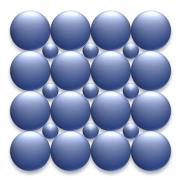


**Dr. Mohammed Gamil** 

# **Powder Blending and Mixing**

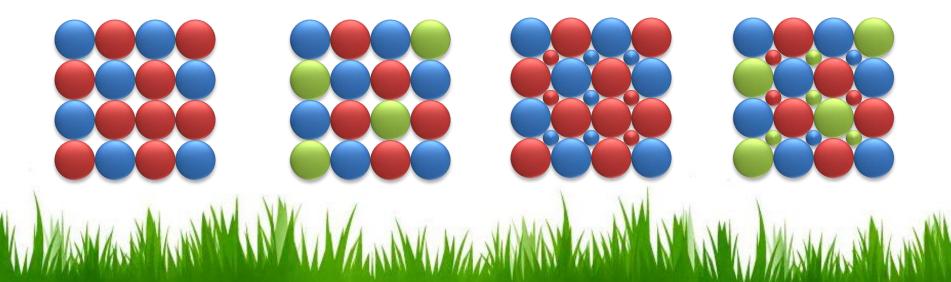
#### Blending

Combining powders of the same material but possibly different particle sizes.



#### Mixing

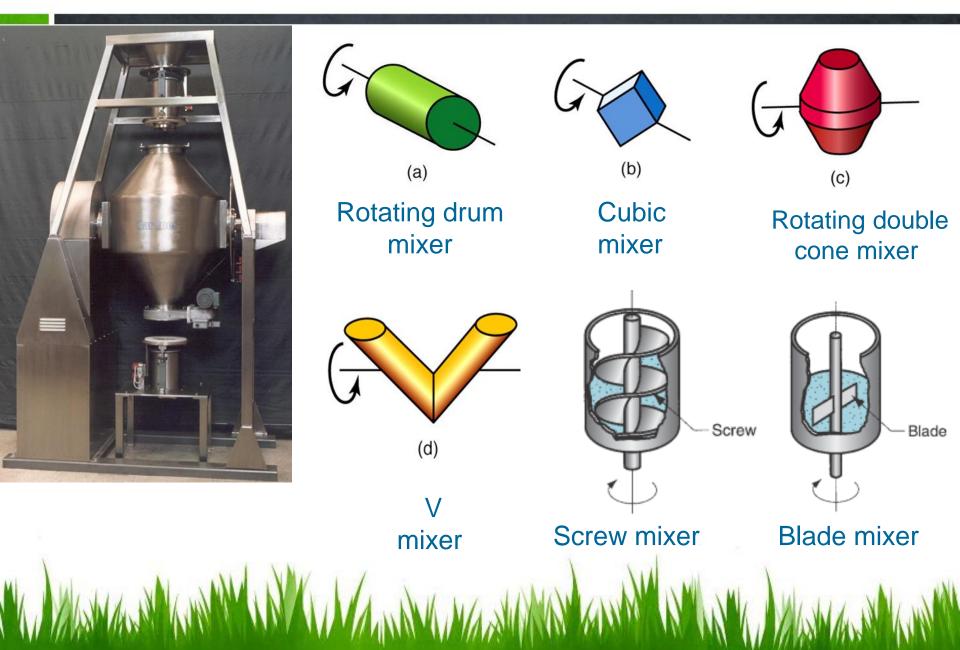
#### Combining powders of different materials.



# Powder Blending and Mixing (Cont.)

- The majority of powders are mixed with other powders, binders, and lubricants to achieve the desired characteristics in the finished product.
- Unique composites can be produced by blending and mixing.
- Blending or mixing operations can be done either wet or dry.

## **Blending and Mixing Devices**

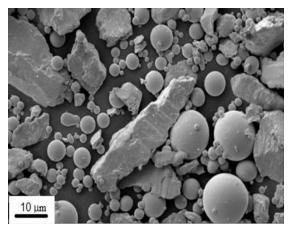


- Lubricants, such as stearates of zinc and aluminum, in small amounts to reduce friction between particles and at the die wall during compaction.
- Binders, which are required in some cases to achieve adequate strength in the pressed but unsintered parts
- deflocculants, which inhibit agglomeration of powders for better flow characteristics during subsequent processing.

# **Alloying Methods**

- 1. Admixed
  - Elemental alloying powders (copper, nickel, graphite) are added to Iron (base powder)
- Admixed

- Example
  - Fe + 2 wt% Cu + 0.8 wt% graphite
    + 0.75 wt% lubricant (FC-0208)
  - Fe + 2 wt% Cu + 2 wt% Ni + 0.6



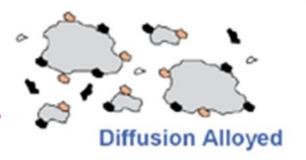
wt% graphite + 0.75 wt% lubricant(FN-0205)

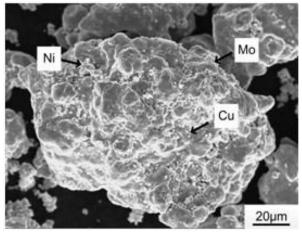
- Tendency to dust and segregate.
- Different specific gravities and particle sizes (Lubricants and graphite have low specific gravities and small particle sizes).
- Heterogeneous microstructure occurs.
- Non-uniform apparent hardness results.



#### 2. Diffusion alloyed

- Composed of two or more elements with alloying additives that are diffusionbonded to the base powder during the powder manufacturing process.
- These powders produce a heterogeneous microstructure with good dimensional control and excellent as-sintered mechanical properties.
- Exhibit excellent properties.





Unique method of producing ferrous powders alloyed with various combinations of nickel, copper and/or molybdenum

#### 3. Prealloyed

Atomized from alloyed furnace melts such that each powder particle has the same nominal composition throughout.

- Prealloyed powders yield homogeneous phase in the microstructure.
- Low compressibility

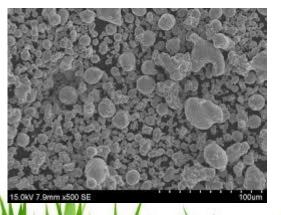


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CuFe pre-alloy power
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- High compaction pressure is required with Molybdenum.
- Respond well to heat treatment.

Example: Nickel-Molybdenum prealloyed powder

- Compressibility is reduced compared with admixed and diffusion-alloyed powders.
- Homogeneous microstructure results.
- Uniform apparent hardness results.
- Alloying doe not depend on diffusion process.
- Alloying is done while metal is in molten state.



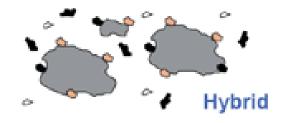
Pre-alloyed powders for diamond tools Soft magnetic powders for powder cores FeSiCr soft magnetic powder for SMD/DIP Stainless steel powder

Prealloyed

Each particle is an alloy comprised of the desired chemical composition

- Used for alloys that cannot be formulated by mixing elemental powders.
- Common prealloyed powders.
  - Stainless steels
  - Certain copper alloys
  - High speed steel

- 4. Hybrid
  - Pre-alloyed or diffusion-alloyed powder with elemental or ferroalloy additions admixed to produce the desired composition.



Heterogeneous microstructure results.



#### **Binder treated premixes**

- Very special glue had to be created for this purpose.
- The concept is illustrated in the figure
- Reduces dusting and segregations.
- Improve material flow rates.
- No negative impact on compaction and sintering.

