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The Chinese Society of Metallic Science held its Third National Conference on Metallic Powder in An-Shan, Liaoning, between October 13 and 17, 1982. Participants of this meeting came from 25 provinces, cities, autonomous areas, all related ministries and scientific institutes. A total of 139 experts, scholars and engineering-technical personnel from 81 different units in research and development, manufacturing and design areas took part in the conference.

Professor Pei-Yuan Huang, Deputy Commissioner of the Chinese Society of Metallic Science, Hsien-Lu Lee, Deputy Director of the Powder Metallurgy Committee and Associate Professor Ho-I Lai jointly presided over the meeting. Lu-Ching Wu, Deputy Secretary General of the Chinese Society of Metallic Science, Gin-Hong Wang, Deputy Director of the Department of Steel, Ministry of Metallurgy, Gong Chou, Deputy Economic Director of Liaoning province, Vice Presidents Chi and Sun of An-Shan Steel Corporation, all attended the meeting as well as gave their speeches.

Professor Pei-Huan delivered the opening address. He first briefly recounted the status of manufacturing, scientific research and application of metallic powder since the 1978 Ching Huang Dao Conference and the 1980 Jin Jiang Conference. He pointed out that the production of metallic powder has come back from the depression. The technology of the second reduction of iron powder as well as the research and application on equipment has achieved better performance. The quality of iron powder is improved while varieties are increased. The applications also found wider scope. He also pointed out that this was the first academic activity in China to incorporate colored metallic powder. He advocated that similar activities should be promoted in the future. He also said that development in iron-based powder technology and colored powder technology should be pursued aggressively.
Major missions of this academic conference are: (1) Discuss and exchange ideas on these of metallic powder theories and related topics; (2) discuss the current production status and future development direction of powder metallurgy, iron powder for welding application and colored metallic powder; (3) discuss all necessary construction to enhance the technologies of Chinese metallic powder industries and conduct technical consultation; (4) discuss the draft of Chinese national standards of reduced iron powder for metallurgical use; (5) plan for the academic activities on metallic powder studies for the years 1983 to 1985.

Comrade Hsien-Lu Lee reported in the General Assembly meeting on the topic, "Current status and future development of domestic and foreign iron powder industries". Fu-Yuan Liyu, Manager of An-Shan Steel Integrated Application Company reported the current production status and future plans for development of An-Shan Steel's iron powder operations; Da-Kung Jin, Associate Researcher of the Shanghai Metallurgical Research Institute, National Scientific Institute, presented his analysis of "Qualitative and quantitative problems of Chinese iron powder when compared with several foreign-produced reduction iron powders".

A total of 67 technical papers from various units were received. They were not only discussed in general assembly, but also further discussed in various sessions. Discussions were conducted under three separate sessions based on the contents of the papers. They were subdivided into three sections which included reduction iron powder for powder metallurgy; iron powder for welding and iron powder produced with mistification technology, colored metallic powder.

Participants felt that after two years work some of the domestic produced reduction iron powders have reached or at least approached foreign-produced general brand iron powder's technical index. However, the total annual yield is only 20,000 tons currently; there are still problems associated with the small
scale and distributed operations, underdeveloped production technology and equipment and high costs, etc. Modernized iron powder factories should be constructed in the future. China is making better progress as far as colored metallic powders are concerned. Annual yields for aluminum powder, zinc powder, copper powder, nickel powder and titanium powder are fairly large. The total annual yield approaches 10,000 tons.

The draft of national standard of reduction powder for powder metallurgical uses was discussed in the conference. An assembly meeting for the establishment of a metallic powder science council, powder metallurgy committee was called upon. The An-Shan Steel Corporation sponsored an exhibit of powder metallurgy technology. The technical consultation sessions were held for development of iron powder production for both An-Shan Steel and Mao-Ming Development Corporation.

Participants all felt that the conference has been active. The academic atmosphere has been very serious. Great accomplishments were achieved. They all expressed the desire to change technical papers into productivity.

Comrade Lu-Ching Wu, Deputy Secretary General of the Chinese Society of Metallic Science, delivered the speech for the closing ceremony. The closing address was given by Comrade Ho-I Lai. The 4th National Conference on Metallic Powder Studies is planned to be held in Cheng-Du, in the fall of 1984.