

Material Varieties and Applications 2

4. Copper Alloy Materials

Class	Material Code	Use Application	Comment	JIS	Flat Bar	Hexagonal Bar	Round Bar	Steel Plate
Brass Plate	Brass	For Regular Sheet Metal Machining Name Plates and Instrument Panels	High strength. Used in ductile, sliding parts. Brass	JIS H 3100				○
Free-cutting brass (Extruded bar)	Brass	General turning bolts screws, nuts, etc.	Good Machinability	JIS H 3250	○	○	○	

5. Cast and Forged Products, Copper Alloy Castings

Class	Material Code	Use Application	Comment	JIS
Gray Cast Iron, Class 3	Alloy Cast Iron Class No.30	Cast Machine Parts	—	JIS G 5501
Gray Cast Iron, Class 4	Alloy Cast Iron Class No.35		—	JIS G 5501
Spheroidal Graphite Cast Iron, Class 4	FCD600		—	JIS G 5502
Bronze Casting, Class 6	BC6	Bearings, sleeves, bushings and general machine parts.	High Pressure Tightness, Abrasion Resistance, Machinability	JIS H 5111

6. Steel Piping Materials

Class	Material Code	Use Application	Comment	JIS
Carbon Steel Pipe for Ordinary Piping	White Pipe (Zinc Galvanizing) SGP Black Pipe (No Plating)	Piping Parts	Operating pressure 10kgf/mm ² at normal temperature (gas pipe). A is metric specification. B is inch specification.	JIS G 3452
Carbon Steel Pipe for Machine Pressure Service	STPG370 (STPG38)	Piping Parts	Operating pressure 100kgf/mm ² at 350°C. A is metric specification. B is inch specification.	JIS G 3454
Carbon Steel Pipe for Structural Use	STKM	General Machine Parts Hollow Shafts	Available for class 11 to class 20.	JIS G 3445
Seamless Brass Pipe (Regular Class)	C2700T	—	Easy Flaring, bending, wringing and plating	JIS H 3300

7. Spring Materials

Class	Material Code	Use Application	Allowable Operating Temperature °C	JIS
Piano Wire	Spring Steel (ASTM A228) SWP-B	High strength, homogenous cold-drawn wire. For high quality springs and forming.	110	JIS G 3522
Hard Steel Wire	SWB	Applicable to universal stress. For low priced springs and forming.	110	JIS G 3521
	SWC	For high quality springs and forming.	110	
Carbon Steel for Spring Oil Tempered Wire	SWO-A SWO-B	Hardening and tempered. For general-purpose springs.	120	JIS G 3560
Carbon Steel for Valve-Spring Oil Tempered Wire	SWO-V	Hardening and tempered. With a fine surface and uniform tensile strength	120	JIS G 3561
Cr—V Steel for Valve-Spring Oil Tempered Wire	SWOCV-V	Hardening and tempered. For impact loads and slightly high temperatures.	220	JIS G 3565
Cr—Cr Steel for Valve-Spring Oil Tempered Wire	SWOSC-V	Hardening and tempered. For impact loads and slightly high temperatures.	245	JIS G 3566
SUS Spring Wire for Spring	SUS302 (—WPA) (—WPB)	General corrosion and heat resistance. Available for magnetic spring.	290	JIS G 4314
	316 Stainless Steel (—WPA) (—WPB)	Good heat resistance. Higher corrosion resistance than SUS302. Available for magnetic spring.	290	
	631 Stainless Steel-WPC	Precipitation hardening after spring processing. High strength and general corrosion resistance. Available for magnetic spring.	340	

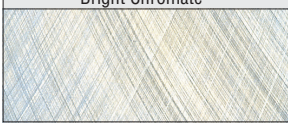
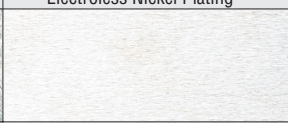
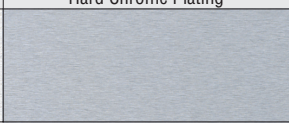
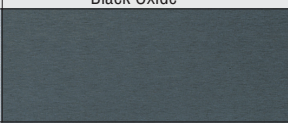
Types and Apparent Colors of Surface Treatment

Types of Surface Treatment

Type	Vickers Hardness (HV)	Layer Thickness (μm)	Applicable Material	Example	Purpose · Features	Remarks	
Zinc Galvanizing	—	3~20	Steel	Thin plate, Wire	• Antirust, low price. • Poor appearance.	—	
Chromate Plating	—	1~2	Steel	Plate work, Bolts and nuts	• Antirust, low price. • Fit for mass production. • Poor appearance.	—	
Bright Chromate	—	1~2	Steel	—	• Substitute for nickel plating.	—	
Nickel-Plating	—	—	Steel, Copper, Brass	—	• Improve corrosion resistance and decoration. • Chromate plating has more corrosion resistance in the atmosphere.	• Copper base plating as appropriate. • Not applicable to deep indentations.	
	Class 1 Plating Class 3 Plating	500			5~20	• Better outer appearance than Class 3 plating.	• Material→Buff→Plating→Buff • Material→Plating
	Satin Finish Plating	—			—	• Fatigue resistance. • Minor scratches remain inconspicuous.	• Material→Satin finish→Plating
Electroless Nickel Plating	500	Can be specified	Steel, Stainless steel, Copper, Aluminum alloy, Glass, Plastic	Parts unsuitable for nickel plating.	• Approx.10 times more expensive than nickel plating. • Easy film thickness control. • High corrosion resistance, abrasion resistance. • Non-Metals become conductive.	—	
Kanigen Plating	Up to 1000			Parts hardened after plating.	• Same as electroless nickel plating. • Can be hardened by heat treatment after plating.	—	
Chrome Plating	—	—	Steel, Copper, Brass	—	• Lustering appearance. • Good corrosion resistance. • Sliding chrome plated surfaces stick together easily.	• Nickel base plating as appropriate. • Not applicable to deep indentations.	
	Class 1 Plating Class 3 Plating	500			5~20	• Better appearance than Class 3 plating.	• Material→Buff→Plating→Buff • Material→Plating
	Satin Finish Plating	—			—	• Fatigue resistance. • Minor scratches remain inconspicuous.	• Material→Stain finish→Plating
Hard Chrome Plating	1000	10~30	—	Cylinder liners	• Excellent fatigue resistance. • More expensive than other chrome plating.	• Material→Plate (Class 3 Plating)	
Black Oxide (Blackening)	—	—	Steel	Bolts, Nuts, instruments	• Base coating. • Lusts the appearance. • Rusts more easily than parkerized materials.	• General black oxide. (Blackening)	
Raydent®	—	1~2	Steel, Copper, Stainless steel	Items requiring high precision or higher corrosion resistance than blackening.	• Long term antirust performance. • High corrosion resistance. • Ultra-thin film.	• Low-temperature preliminary treatment. No thermal effect on raw material. Parts coupled with plastic matter, rubber, etc.	
Alumite	Clear Anodizing	—	Aluminum alloy	—	• Corrosion and abrasion resistance. • No electric conductivity. • Heat resistance	• Some alumite pieces are colored through fine holes in the hard, oxidized film formed on the surface.	
	Black Anodizing	—					5~10

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Apparent Colors of Surface Treatment

Bright Chromate	Electroless Nickel Plating	Hard Chrome Plating	Black Oxide
			
Clear Anodizing	Black Anodizing		
