

## Ultra-High Pressure Warm Compaction for P/M Titanium Components

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*First paragraph on page 190 contained corrupted text and should read:*

“We evaluated the potential of the developed warm compaction method by using Ti-6Al-4V, the most usual titanium alloy which is made from coarse and low purity (low-grade) titanium powder (TS-150) blended with Al<sub>3</sub>V powder. The relationship between compacting pressure and ejection force is shown in Figure 8. Even when 10 mass % Al<sub>3</sub>V powder is added, ejection force is very low even under high compacting pressure, having almost the same effect as pure titanium. Figure 9 shows observed cross section microstructure of the sintered compacts. The compacts via the developed method have no visible residual pores and almost no crystal grain growth. The microstructure of Ti-6Al-4V alloy produced by sintering generally causes remarkable crystal grain growth when the sintered compact density exceeds 98 %. The grain growth did not occur in the sintered compact having almost true density because of the effect of impurities, mainly chlorine contained in the titanium powder used [3].”

*Figures 9, 11 and 12 contained corrupted text. Following are the correct figures.*

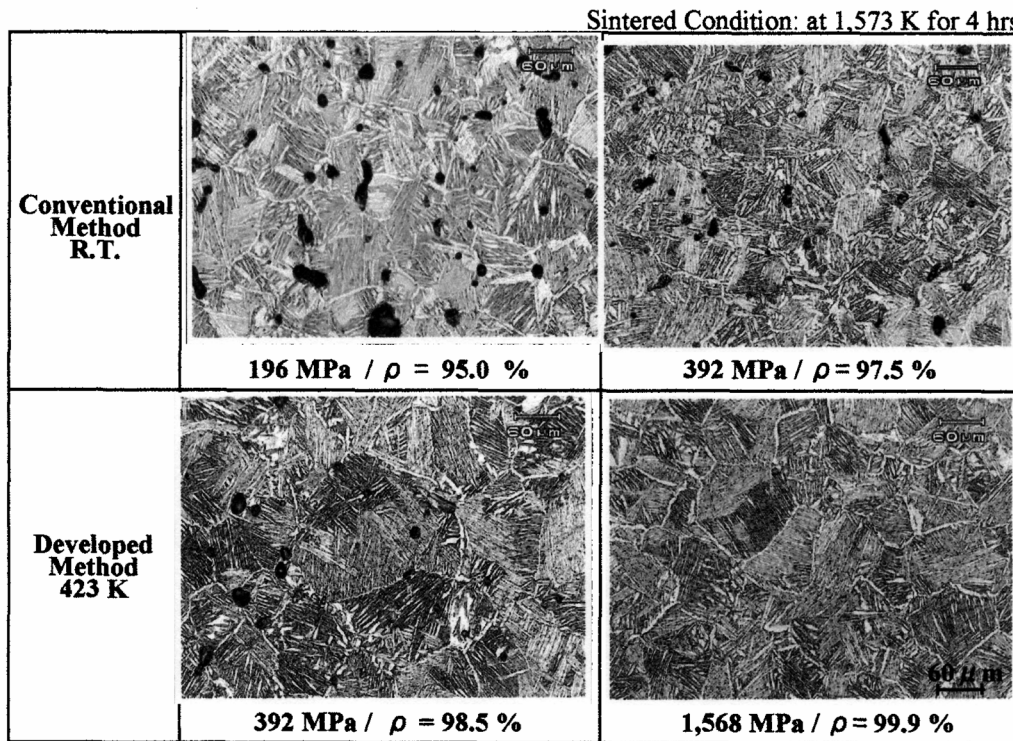


Figure 9. As-sintered microstructure of Ti-6Al-4V alloy.

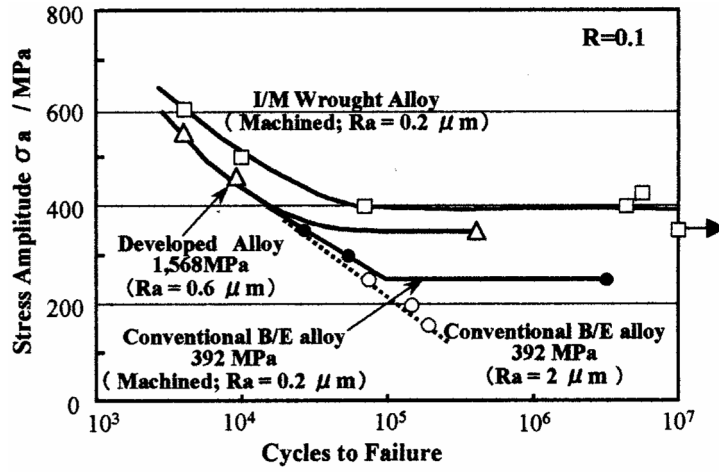


Figure 11. Comparison of bending fatigue properties of Ti-6Al-4V alloy.

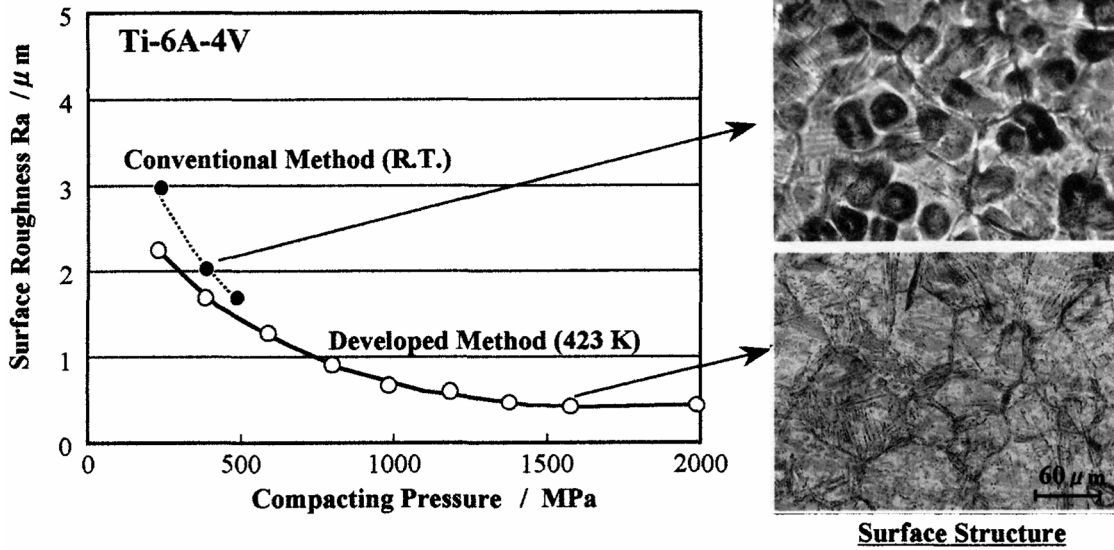


Figure 12. Change in surface roughness with compacting pressure.