

CARBON-GRAPHITE PRODUCTS

C/C composite

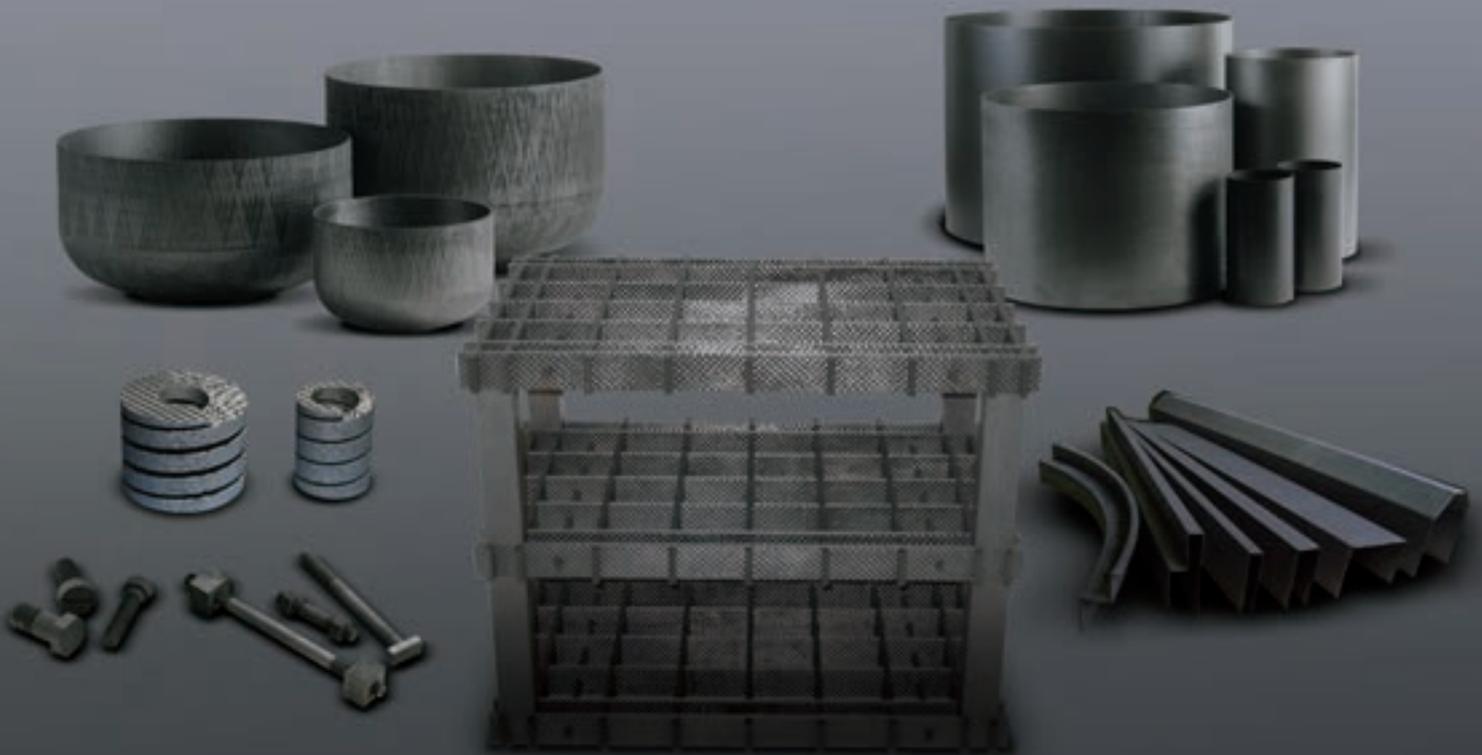
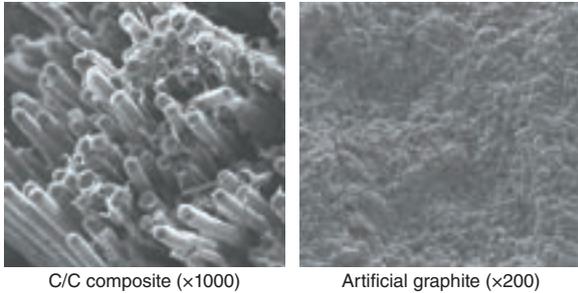


Image: provided by JAXA
Illustrated by Akihiro Ikeshita

Features of C/C Composite Products

C/C composite (Carbon Fiber Reinforced Carbon Composite) is a carbon-carbon composite material reinforced by high strength carbon fiber, which has superior properties such as light weight, high mechanical strength, and high elasticity. Because of their unique features, our C/C composites (CX series) are used in a wide range of fields such as electronics, environment and energy, general industrial furnaces, and automobiles and other means of transport.

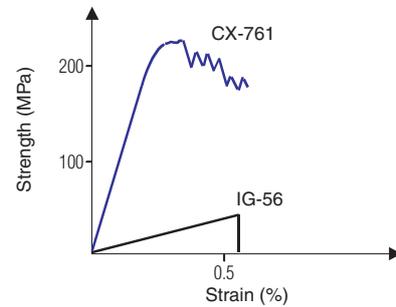


C/C composite (x1000)

Artificial graphite (x200)

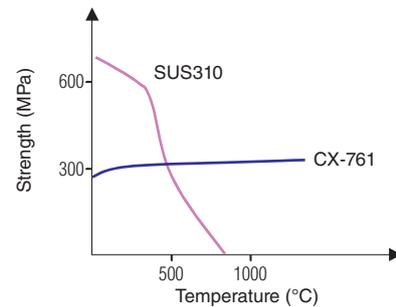
■ High mechanical strength, high elasticity, and high toughness

C/C composites have higher strength, higher elasticity, and resistance to cracking and chipping, compared to isotropic graphite materials. C/C composites can be used with assurance, as the fractures do not propagate rapidly in them.



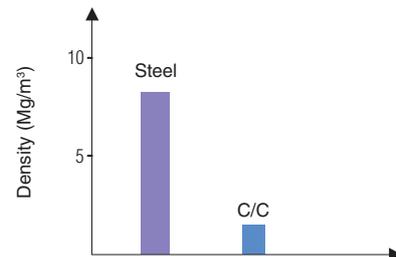
■ Ultra heat resistance

C/C composites have higher strength at high temperatures compared to metallic materials. They can be used even at ultra-high temperatures of 2000°C or higher in inert atmospheres.



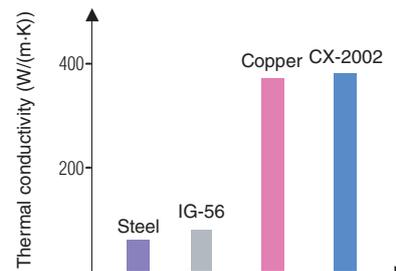
■ Light-weight and easy to handle

C/C composites have low density compared to metallic materials, and therefore, make light weight designing possible.

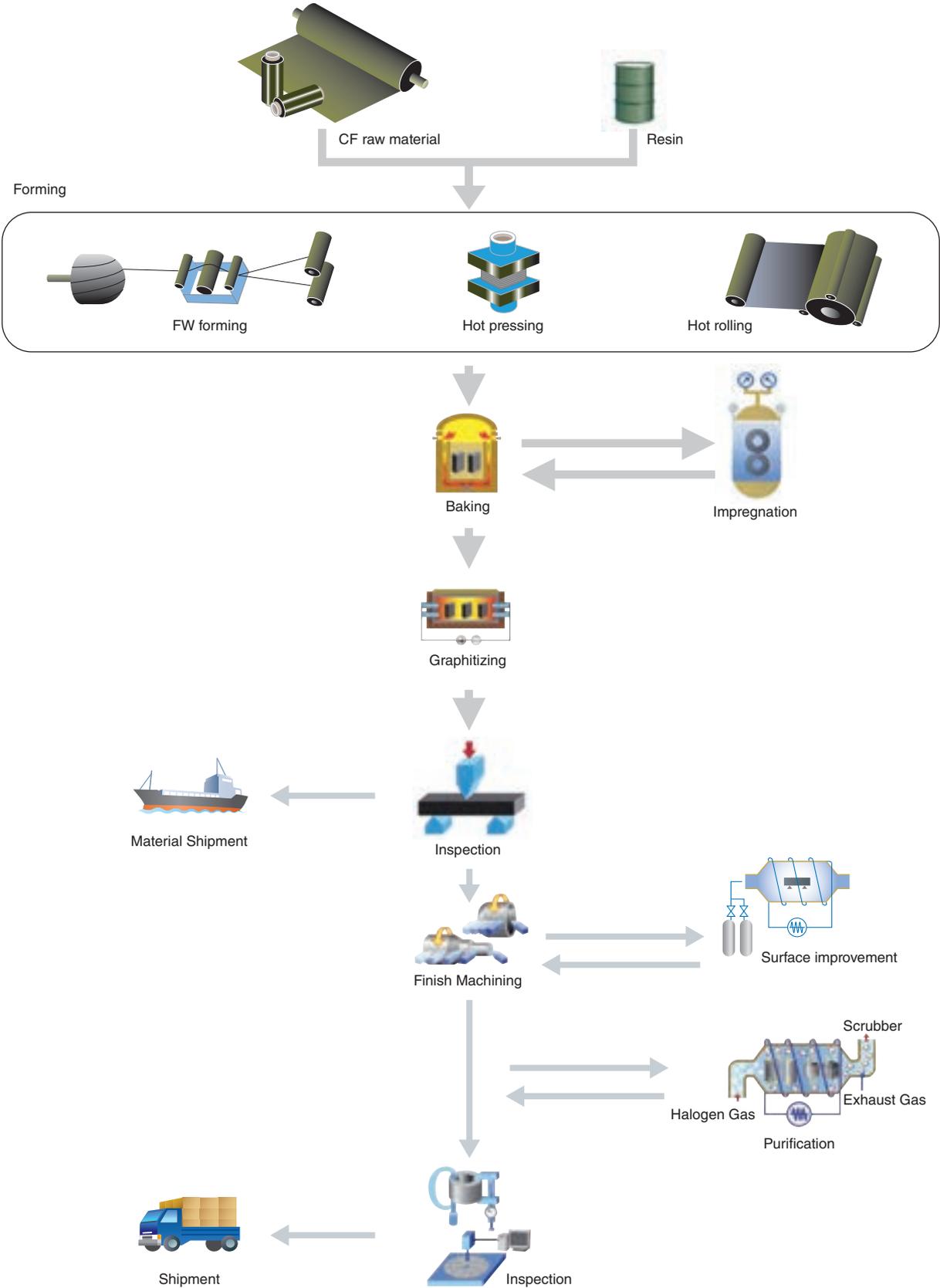


■ High thermal conductivity

A thermal conductivity higher than copper has been achieved (in CX-2002) through the use of carbon structure control technology, which involves our superior chemical vapor infiltration (CVI) treatment.



Manufacturing Process



C/C composite

Application

■ Electronics

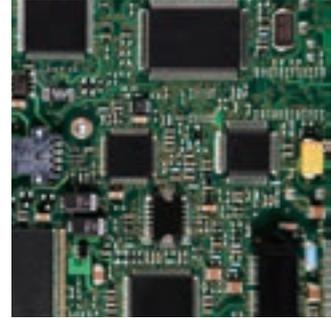
- For production of single crystal silicon



Crucibles



Heat shields



■ Environment and Energy

- For production of silicon for solar cells



Rectangular crucibles



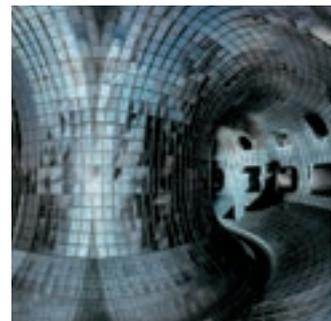
Carrier tray for PECVD



- For nuclear energy plants



Armor tiles



* Photographs provided by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency

■ Automobiles, other means of transport, etc

- For sliding components

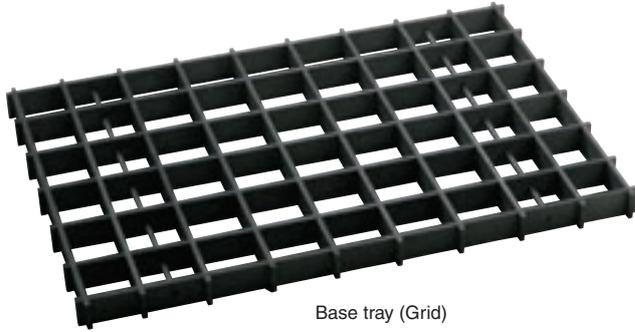


Clutch



■ General industrial furnaces

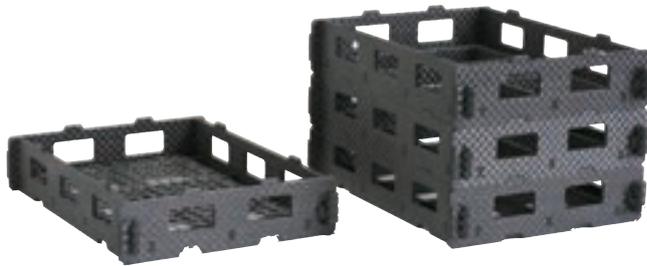
- For heat treatment furnaces



Base tray (Grid)



Heat treatment furnace



Basket



Multi-layer tray



Heaters



Mesh tray



Wavy tray



Internal driving parts of furnaces



Nuts and bolts



Spring



Protective cover for thermal insulation

- For hot press furnaces



Rods



Die



Property Data

Typical properties

| Shape | Material | Bulk Density (Mg/m ³) | Electrical Resistivity (μΩ·m) | Flexural Strength (MPa) | Flexural modulus (GPa) | Tensile strength (MPa) | Coefficient of Thermal Expansion RT to 1273K (10 ⁻⁶ /K) | | Thermal Conductivity (W/(m·k)) | | C/C type | Description |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------------|
| | | — | — | — | — | — | (L) | (//) | (L) | (//) | | |
| Flat plate | CX-741 | 1.51 | 23 | 140 | 46 | 185 | 8.1 | <1 | 6 | 35 | 2DC/C | Medium strength (Molding method A) |
| | CX-761 | 1.58 | 20 | 185 | 55 | 250 | 8.4 | <1 | 9 | 44 | | High strength (Molding method A) |
| | CX-742 | 1.48 | 24 | 130 | 42 | 170 | 7.8 | <1 | 5 | 34 | | Medium strength (Molding method B) |
| | CX-762 | 1.58 | 21 | 170 | 50 | 185 | 8.2 | <1 | 8 | 42 | | High strength (Molding method B) |
| | CX-31 | 1.61 | 22 | 90 | 23 | 98 | 4.1 | <1 | 12 | 52 | | Nut and bolt components |
| | C/C-201 ¹⁾ | 1.50 | 30 | 147 | 47 | 127 | 8.2 | <1 | 5 | 20 | | Medium strength, nut and bolt components |
| Profiles | CX-743 | 1.48 | 24 | 130 | — | — | 7.8 | <1 | 5 | 34 | FWC/C | Profiles |
| | CX-763 | 1.58 | 21 | 170 | — | — | 8.2 | <1 | 8 | 42 | | Profiles with high strength |
| Cylinders | CX-45 | 1.44 | 24 | 105 | 34 | 114 | 8 | <1 | 4 | 34 | felt C/C | Medium strength cylinder |
| | CX-47 | 1.52 | 23 | 140 | 45 | 154 | 8 | <1 | 6 | 35 | | High strength cylinder |
| Crucibles | CX-510V | 1.57 | 13 | 195 | — | 290 | 7 | <1 | 7 | - | | FW crucibles |
| Cylinders | C/C-FW ¹⁾ | 150 | 12 | 245 | — | 245 | — | <1 | 5 | 30 | | FW hot press molds |
| | CX-55 | 1.60 | 11 | 195 | — | 290 | 7.4 | <1 | 7 | - | | FW cylinders |
| Tiles | CX-2002U ²⁾ | 1.65 | 2.7, 3.4, 5.1 (X, Y, Z) | 47, 43, 17 (X, Y, Z) | — | 35, 30, 11 (X, Y, Z) | 5.3 (Z) | 1.7, 2.3 (X, Y) | 190 (Z) | 390, 320 (X, Y) | | Use in nuclear energy plants |
| | Isotropic graphite (IG-56) | 1.77 | 12 | 43 | 10 | 27 | 4.7 | | 104 | | | |

* The figures above are typical values, and are not guaranteed.
 1) Manufactured by Ohwada Carbon Industrial Co., Ltd.;
 2) The direction of lamination of the felt is designated as the Z-axis and the directions within the plane as X- and Y-axes.

Available sizes

| Grade | Dimensions (mm) | Grade | Dimensions (mm) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| CX-741, CX-761 | 2000*1500*0.8 -30 | CX-743, CX-763 | h-profile 107*44*1.5*1000 |
| CX-742, CX-762 | 3000*1500*0.8 -30 | CX-510V | Max. inner diameter ø1168 (46" crucibles available) |
| CX-31 | Max. 850*400 3.2-90t | | |
| C/C-201 | 1020*970*1-12 970*720*1-12 | C/C-FW | Max. ø950*800h, 20-150t |
| CX-45, CX-47 | Inner diameter ø300-1400, 1400L | CX-55 | Inner diameter ø10-1400, 1400L |
| CX-743, CX-763 | U-profile 80*20-145*1.2*1000 | CX-2002U | 40*150*150 (X*Y*Z) |

* Please contact us for other sizes.



An example of impurity analysis of CX-510V (A high purity treated product)

Unit: mass ppm

| Element | Na | Mg | Al | K | Ca | Ti | V | Cr | Fe | Ni | Cu |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Content | <0.05 | <0.02 | <0.08 | <0.1 | <0.04 | <0.09 | <0.07 | <0.07 | <0.04 | <0.1 | <0.08 |
| Method of measurement | AAS | ICP-AES | ICP-AES | AAS | ICP-AES | ICP-AES | AAS | ICP-AES | ICP-AES | ICP-AES | ICP-AES |

* The figures above are examples of measured values and are not guaranteed.
 * ICP-AES: Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy, AAS: Atomic absorption spectrometry
 * CX-510V is a high purity material

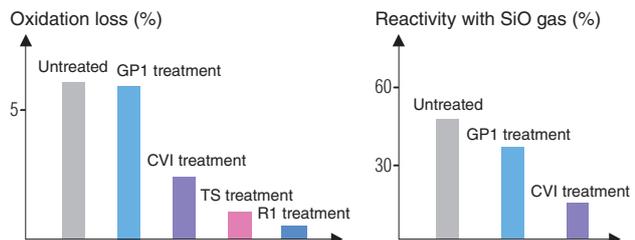
Different surface improvements

Advantageous properties are imparted by using Toyo Tanso's proprietary surface improvement technologies.

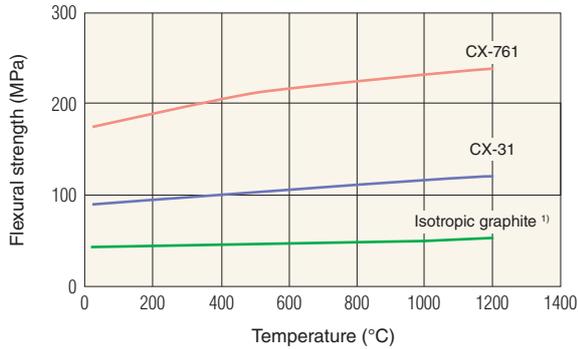
Details of surface improvements and their effects

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Glassy carbon coated GLASTIX KOTE™ (GP1 treatment) | Impregnation/coating with glassy carbon; it prevents dust formation. |
| Pyrolytic graphite impregnation (CVI treatment) | Impregnation/coating with pyrolytic carbon; it improves resistance against SiO gas. |
| Inorganic compound-impregnation (R1 treatment) | Impregnation with inorganic matter; it improves oxidation resistance. |
| SiC/C composites (TS treatment) | A treatment to convert the surface into SiC; it improves oxidation resistance and prevents dust formation. |

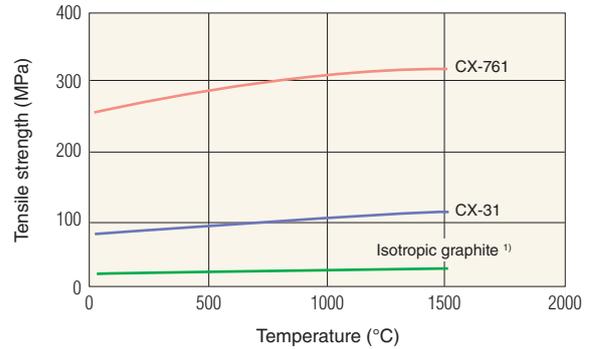
*Abbreviation for Chemical Vapor Infiltration



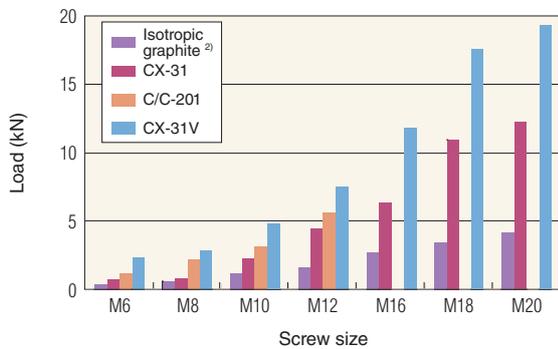
■ Flexural strength



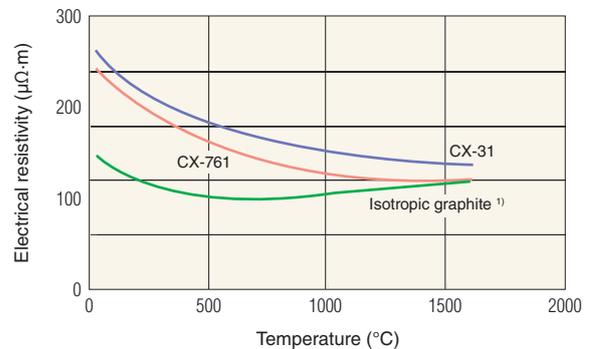
■ Tensile strength



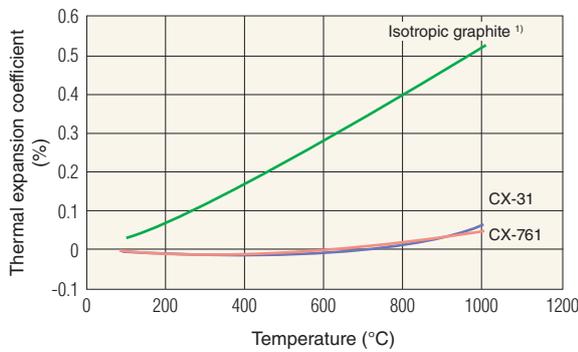
■ Strength of screw thread



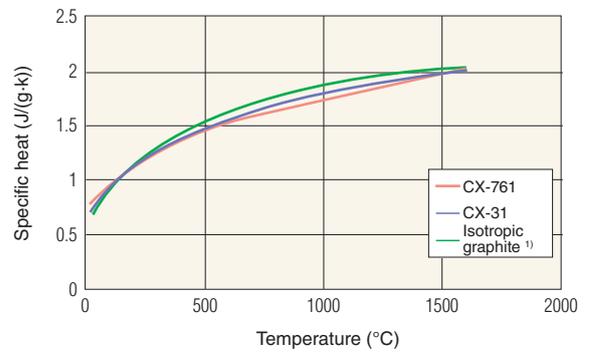
■ Electrical resistivity



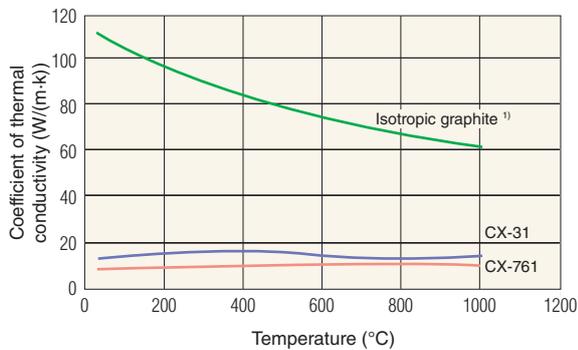
■ Linear thermal expansion coefficient



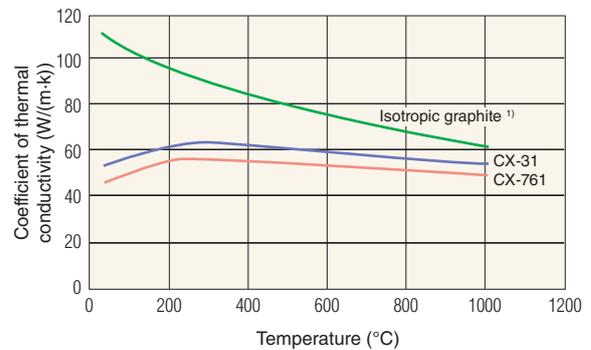
■ Specific heat



■ Thermal conductivity (⊥)



■ Thermal conductivity (//)



1) Our product: Large-sized isotropic graphite material, IG-56
 2) Our product: High strength isotropic graphite material, ISO68

Examples of Designing C/C Composite Products

We select suitable materials and design products according to customer's use conditions and requirements.

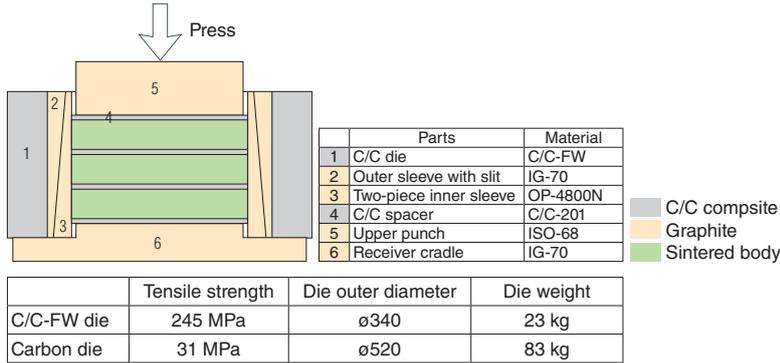
Hot press mold

Features

1. The device can be made smaller, and the cost of installing the facility reduced.
2. Large-sized sintered bodies can be made, which improves productivity.
3. Heat capacity is less, which can reduce energy costs.

Designing

<Design example> Molding pressure: 30 MPa; Job diameter: 200 mm; Height: 250 mm



[Examples of products]



The tensile strength of the C/C composite is higher than of ordinary carbon, which permits a small die outer diameter to be used. This enables the designing of compact equipment. Manufacturer: Ohwada Carbon Industrial Co., Ltd.

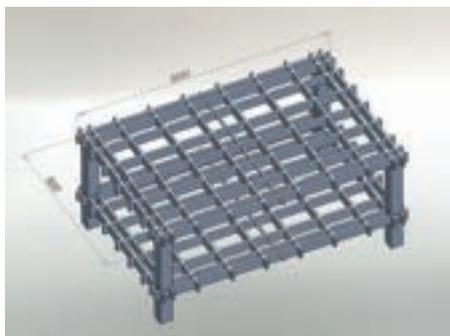
Heat treatment tray

Features

1. Light weight:
 - The density is one fifth of steel and it is easy to handle.
 - Weight comparison example: A 900 x 600 x 40 tray made of steel weighs about 85 kg, whereas one made of C/C composite would weigh about one tenth as much, i.e., 8.5 kg.
 - (In this calculation, the thickness of the steel tray was kept at twice that of the C/C tray, taking the high temperature strength into account.)
2. High mechanical strength:
 - About 10 times that of steel at 1000°C
3. Ultra heat resistant:
 - The strength is not reduced, and there is no deformation, even at 2000°C in non-oxidizing atmospheres.
4. Energy saving and environment-friendly:
 - The electricity needs for heating the tray is about a quarter of what is needed for the steel tray.
5. Maintenance-free:
 - No repairs are needed as there is no deformation.

* The details may differ depending on the design and use conditions.

Designing



| Load capacity (Kgf) | Size (mm) |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ≤500 | 900 x 600 x 40 |
| ≤750 | 900 x 600 x 45 |
| ≤1000 | 900 x 600 x 50 |

[Examples of products]

