Company Profile



Web Site www.nii-meta.jp



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Name: Established in: Capital: President: Head office factory: Banker: Niigata Metallikon Industries Corporation
1950
10 million yen
Noboru Izutsu
2642, Minatomachidoori Ninocho, Chuo-ku, Niigata City
Daisi Bank, Sumiyoshicho Branch
Hokuetsu Bank, Niigata Branch
Taiko Bank, Ohgata Branch
Shoko Chukin Bank, Niigata Branch
Japan Finance Corporation, Niigata Branch



September 1950 Establishment as a company named "Minato Mekki". August 1953 The ex-president, Kichiji Izutsu, learned Metallikon style processing for a year from KATO. METL. SPRAYING. GUN. INDUSTIAL. COMPANY LTD. in Tokyo. January 1961 Minato Mekki was reorganized as "Niigata Metallikon Industries Corporation". April 1961 Anodizing service has started. uly 1961 A new plant was built in Shimokido. January 1962 Shimokido Factory was expanded. April 1962 Chromium plating service (for industrial use) has started. 1967 Minato-machi factory and Suehiro factory were united with Shimokido Factory. July 1969 An Ohkuma-made universal grinder (1.5m) was installed. December 1971 New buildings; White factory, meeting room and rest room were constructed. 1972 Heavy duty coating service has started. May 1972 Stainless steel spraying service (thermal spray) has stared. September 1975 Factories and office building was reconstructed. March 1978 Noboru Izutsu became president. September 1979 Technological tie-up with Dow Corning Corp. about Molykote January 1980 Full-size shot blast equipment was installed. March 1980 Capital increased to 10 million yen. September 1981 Technological tie-up with JAPAN KANIZEN co., ltd. about electroless nickel plating. February 1982 Ceramic spraying and Plasma spraying service has started. July 1983 Automatic zinc plating machine was installed to the Shimokido Factory. December 1983 A new factory was constructed (Zaimokucho Factory). August 1994 A painting factory was established in Zaimokucho Factory. August 1995 Automatic plating equipment (Cu, Ni, Cr, Ni-P, and Sn) were installed to Shimokido Factory October 2000 Plating work transferred from Hitachi, Ltd. August 2001 Blackening equipment was enhanced. July 2003 Automatic electroless nickel plating equipment was installed. October 2003 Trivalent chromium plating service has started. July 2004 The Second Painting Factory was constructed. The nickel-boron plating equipment and the nickel-teflon plating equipment September 2004 have been strengthened of "the Shimokido-first-factory". "Unleaded electroless nickel plating" is begun by "the Shimokido-first-factory". September 2006 "trivalent chromate" is begun by "the Shimokido-first-factory". December 2006 "Unleaded nickel-teflon plating" is begun by "the Shimokido-first-factory". May 2007 "Unleaded nickel-boron plating" is begun by "the Shimokido-first-factory". May 2008 October 2008 ECO ACTION 21 certification (0002995) May 2009 The company got "Contractor's License". August 2011 The company got certification of JIS Q 9100 and ISO 9001. "JIS Q 9100" (Certification number JQA-AS0084), "IS09001" (Certification numberJQA-QMA14415) "High Velocity Oxygen Fuel" is begun by "the Shimokido-thirdt-factory". April 2012 "Shot peening" is begun by "the zaimokucho-factory". October 2013 February 2014 Aluminum surface treatment of aircraft equipments started
 at Shimokido-first-factory. A large-scale tin plating equipment was installed to "the Shimokido-second-factory". September 2015 April 2016 Plating and painting equipment was constructed in NSCA Factory. August 2016 A gold-copper plating (pink-gold plating) equipment was installed to "the Shimokido-second-factory". A plating equipment for plastics was installed to "the Shimokido-second-factory". August 2016 March 2017 A large semi-bright silver plating equipment was installed to "the Shimokido-second-factory".

Services

[Electroplating]

- silver plating(semi-bright / bright)
 copper plating
- tin plating (semi-bright / bright)
- nickel plating (bright nickel plating, black nickel plating)
- zinc plating (trivalent colored chromate, trivalent bright chromate, trivalent black chromate)
- zinc nickel alloy plating
- · chromium plating, trivalent chromium plating, hard chromium electroplating, hard chromium plating
- gold plating satin plating gold-copper plating (pink-gold plating)

[Plating on plastics]

- [Lead-free solder plating]
- SnCu solder plating
- tin lead plating
- [Lead-free electroless nickel plating]
- · lead-free electroless nickel plating
- nickel boron plating
- nickel teflon plating

[Anodizing]

- white anodizing
- · colored anodizing
- hard anodizing

[Chemical conversion coating on aluminum]

- \cdot chromium-free coating
- \cdot trivalent chromium coating
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ hexavalent chromium coating
- [Conversion coating on iron]
- \cdot phosphating
- blackening
- [Electropolishing]
- \cdot electropolishing of stainless steel and titanium alloys
- [Thermal spraying]
- HVOF
- metallikon spraying
- \cdot metal powder spraying
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ ceramic coating
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ plasma spraying
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ nylon spraying,
- Rokide® spraying
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ build up spraying of Stellite® and aluminum bronze

[Blasting]

- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ sand blasting
- $\cdot {\rm \ steel \ shot}$
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot} \text{ steel grid}$
- cut wire
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ glass beads
- [Shot peening]
- \cdot Shot peening
- [Painting]
- \cdot baking
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ melamine coating,
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ acrylic coating
- fluoric coating
- \cdot corrosion-resistant coating (nylon, tetrone)
- \cdot powder coating
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot} \operatorname{Molykote} \mathbb{R}$

[Polishing]

- \cdot buffing
- cylindrical polishing

Nickel teflon plating

Nickel Teflon coating is a lubricant, water repellent and incoherent coating. It is low frictional, heat conductive and strong against corrosion and wear. This coating also works well for noise reduction and preventing static electricity.

Nickel boron plating

The hardness of this coating is above 700Hv when deposition, 800Hv when heat-treated at 200°C, and even at 400°C, this coating does not soften. As nickel boron is harder than Ni-P at 200°C, this processing is often applied to aluminum alloys. This coating causes little abrasion to either the surface itself or the chromium plated/nitride surface when slided up against each other.

Lead-free nickel plating

Strong resistance against corrosion and wear, often applied to shafts or bearings. Chemical resistance and heat resistance greatly improve when a specific type of stainless steel is thermal sprayed.

Zinc plating

This coating method is widely applied to various types of parts, especially light electrical parts or automotive parts such as bolts and nuts, as it is incredibly resistant to corrosion.







Trivalent zinc chromating

The hexavalent chromating is gradually replaced to trivalent plating,

which is a more environmentally friendly method.

This process is applied after zinc plating treatment, and improves corrosion resistance.

The appearance of the coating is similar to that of bright chromate.



Anodizing

Anodizing is a type of finishing that makes the part corrosion-resistant.

It also works well to obtain a good looking surface.

Widely used for processing automotive parts.

Hard chromium plating

Good resistance to wear.

This treatment is usually used for processing industrial hydraulic pistons and molds.

Trivalent chromium plating

Hexavalent plating is gradually replaced to a more environmentally-friendly trivalent plating.

Phosphating

Hexavalent plating is gradually replaced to a more environmentally-friendly trivalent plating.

HVOF

♦What is HVOF?

It is a type of thermal spraying that, by making a high pressure inside the spray gun, injects melted materials to the substrate at a high speed.





 \blacklozenge And what is so good about it?

It makes a very hard, dense and uniform coating that is resistant to wear and corrosion, less-porous and less-oxides.

This processing method can form a wide range of coating thickness appropriate for the purpose.

•Ceramic coating

Because this coating is well-resistant to heat, corrosion and wear, it can be applied not only to metals but to glasses and potteries.

• Blasting

This processing is widely used to protect factory buildings from corrosion.

Molykote®

Molykote® is a type of processing that makes a coating of molybdenum disulfide, which reduces friction and as a result, it is amazingly resistant to wear.

Painting

We have many types of paint coating services. Below are some of the examples of painting methods:

• Acrylic coating

Acrylic coating is one of the leading technologies in the coating industry. It is known for its great color retention ability when exposed outside. Both baking method and air drying method can be used for this processing.

• Urethane coating

When urethane coating is applied to a product, it forms a coating that is resistant to weather, chemicals and abrasion.

The coating is very hard but flexible, and often used for automobiles, aircraft and other vehicles.

• Melamine coating

Melamine coating is a type of coating usually applied to metal hardware.

• Epoxy coating

Epoxy coating is not strong against weather, but it provides superior adhesion, resistance to chemicals and salt, and usually used as primer for machines and automobiles obtain a good resistant to corrosion.

Process Equipment

Shimokido First Factory

Equipment name	Application	Size / number
	Copper plating	3500L (1600×2100×1200)
	Ni plating	3500L (1600×2100×1200)
Automated plating equipment $(C_{1}, N_{1}, C_{2}, N_{1}, D_{2}, C_{2})$	Cr plating	1200L (1600×700×1200)
(Cu, NI, Cr, NI ⁻ r, Sii)	Ni-P plating	1800L (1600×1100×1200)
	Sn plating	2300L (1600×1400×1200)
Automated zinc plating equipment		4500L (1800×2400×1200)
Manual zinc plating equipment		1500L (300×600×900)
Hoisting anodize equipment		5000L (4500×900×1300)
Manual anodize equipment		1500L (2000×900×900)
Hoisting electroless Ni plating equipment		1500L (1500×1000×1200)
	No. 1	4000L (2700×1000×1500)
Hard chromium plating equipment	No. 2	1500L (2000 \times 900 \times 900) \times 2
	No. 3	360L (600×600×1000)
Silver plating equipment		550L (1100×500×1100)
Phosphating equipment		600L (1500×650×800)
Blackening equipment		800L (1500×900×1000)
Buffing equipment	Buffing lathe	2
	Automatic type	1
	buffing machine	

Shimokido Second Factory

Equipment name	Size
Plating equipment for plastics	$1000 \times 700 \times 400$
Gold-copper plating (pink-gold plating) plating equipment	$1000 \times 700 \times 400$
Tin (semi-bright / bright) plating equipment	$2400 \times 1700 \times 500$
Semi-bright silver plating equipment	$2400 \times 1200 \times 500$
Nickel plating equipment	$600 \times 500 \times 700$
SnCu solder plating equipment	$600 \times 500 \times 800$

Inspection equipment

Inspection equipment

Thickness meter X-ray fluorescence electromagnetic eddy current Hardness meter micro Vickers Rockwell Surface roughness meter Micrometer Dial gauge Digital vernier caliper

Process Equipment

Shimokido Third Factory

Equipment name	Application	Number	Remarks
	HVOF	1	
Thermal spraying equipment	Arc spraying	1	
	Gas spraying	3	
Engine lathe	Thermal spraying	1	Φ 600×3000
	Manual blasting	1	4m×4m×16m
Diasting machine	Automated blasting	1	4m×2.5m×16m
Deintingerstinger	Work area		$70 \mathrm{m} \times 18 \mathrm{m}$
ramung equipment	Hoisting machine	3	$2.8t \times 3$

Zaimokucho Factory

Equipment name	Application / detail	Number	Remarks
	Plasma spraying	2	
Thermal spraying equipment	Arc spraying	3	
	Gas spraying	2	
Lathe	Lathe	1	Φ400×1200
	Lathe	1	Φ800×4000
Blasting equipment	Manual blasting	1	Max: 4000 × 8000
	M Table anual blasting (small parts)	2	
	Table	8	
	Table (aluminum oxide only)	2	
	Conveyor (aluminum cutwire)	1	
Cylindrical grinding machine	Cylindrical grinding machine	4	Full length:2000
Coating line equipment	Automatic electrostatic coating machine	1	Max: 2000×1800
	Small paint coating machine	2	

Process Equipment

NSCA Factory

	Equip name / Application/size
	Automated aluminum surface treatment equipment
	Sulfuric acid anodize $4100L(3500 \times 900 \times 1500)$
	Boric - sulfuric acid anodize 4100L (3500×900×1500)
	Hexavalent chromium chem film) 3650L (3500×800×1500)
	Trivalent chromium chem film 3650L (3500×800×1500)
	Paint booth Width: 4.4m
	Painting drying furnace room Temperature range:Up to 200℃
	Laboratory

Inspection equipment

NSCA Factory

	Equip name	Description
	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer	BKG: deuterium lamp or self-reversal
	AA-7000F	Measurable range: 185.0 – 900.0nm
	(Made by SHIMADZU CORPORATION)	monochromator:
		Czerny-Turner mount
		(aberration correction type)
		Diffraction grating: 1800 per 1mm
		Focal distance: 300nm
	Fume hood (Draft chamber)	Dimensions:
.2	CBZ-Sc12-H1-S	W1200×D750/800×H2250mm
	(Made by Shimazu RIKA Corporation)	Top plate: Ceramic
	Hydrogen embrittlement testing machine	Dimensions:
		W1150mm×D655mm×H2301mm
1		Test load in tensile: 100kN
		Test area: W600mm×H1190mm
		Crosshead speed:
		1µm/h to 100mm/min
		Crosshead speed accuracy:
		<0.01% von Vnom
	Salt water spray test machine	It complies with
	STP-90V-4Z	"MIL-DTL-5541F".
		Sample size : $100 \times 50 \times 1$ mm
Ren Go		Size inside the device
		W900×D600×H400mm

[Quality Management System]

QMS	JIS Q 9100
Scope of registration	• Surface treatments (chemical conversion coating for aluminum alloys, zinc
	plating) and painting for aircraft parts and defense products parts
	• Thermal spraying and blast processing for generator parts
Register No	J Q A - A S 0 0 8 4
Registered date	2011 / 8 / 5

QMS	I SO 9 0 0 1
Scope of registration	Surface treatments
	(plating, thermal spraying and blast processing, painting) of metallic parts
Register No	JQA-QMA14415
Registered date	2011 / 8 / 5

[Environment Management System]

EMS	Eco action 21
Register No.	0002995
Registered date	2008 年10 日10 日

[Business License]

License type	Painting business in ordinary construction business
License No.	No. 43207 licensed by the governor of Niigata