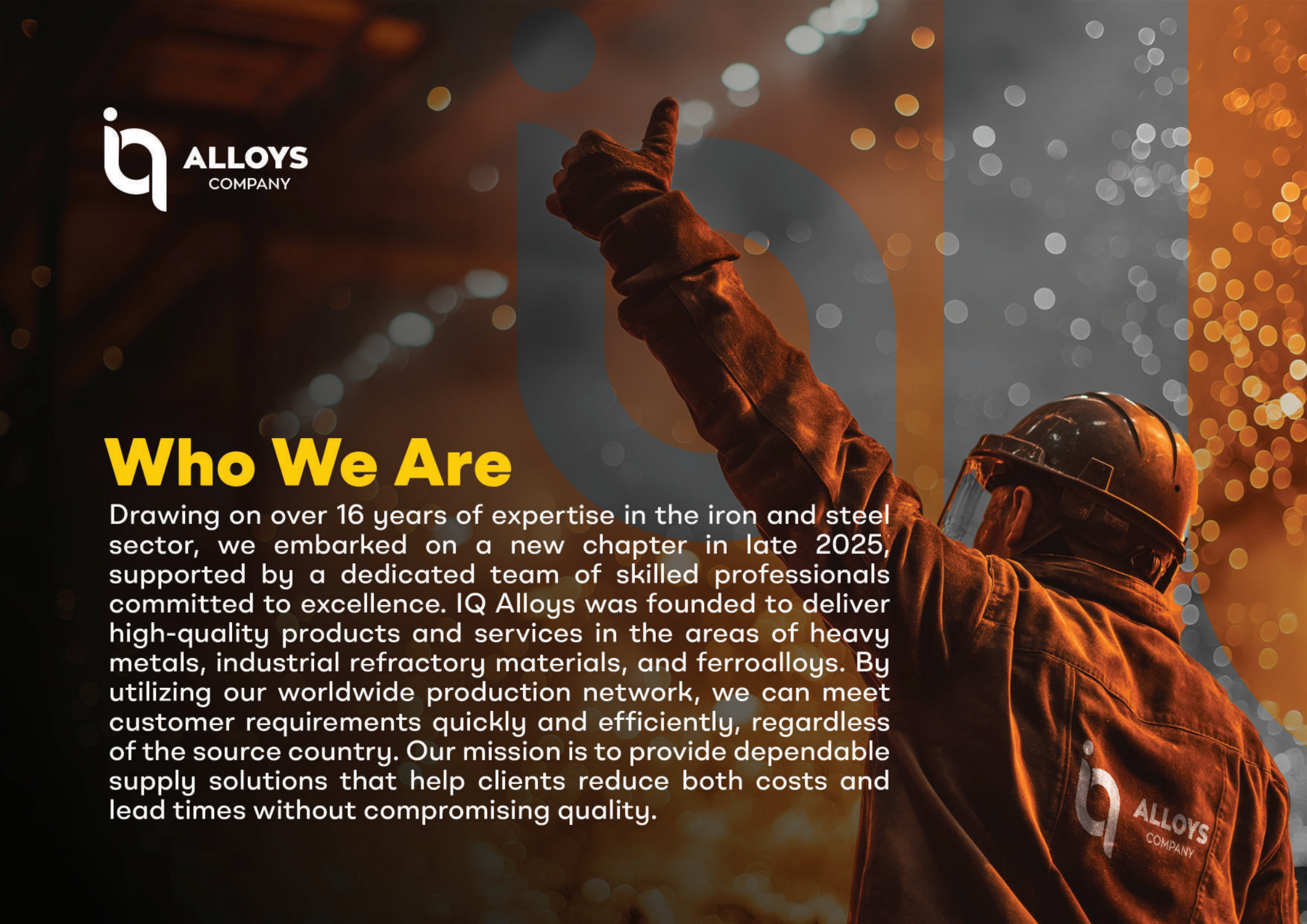

ALLOYS
COMPANY
We Make
Steel Better

ALLOYS
COMPANY

Who We Are

Drawing on over 16 years of expertise in the iron and steel sector, we embarked on a new chapter in late 2025, supported by a dedicated team of skilled professionals committed to excellence. IQ Alloys was founded to deliver high-quality products and services in the areas of heavy metals, industrial refractory materials, and ferroalloys. By utilizing our worldwide production network, we can meet customer requirements quickly and efficiently, regardless of the source country. Our mission is to provide dependable supply solutions that help clients reduce both costs and lead times without compromising quality.



DIRECT REDUCED IRON

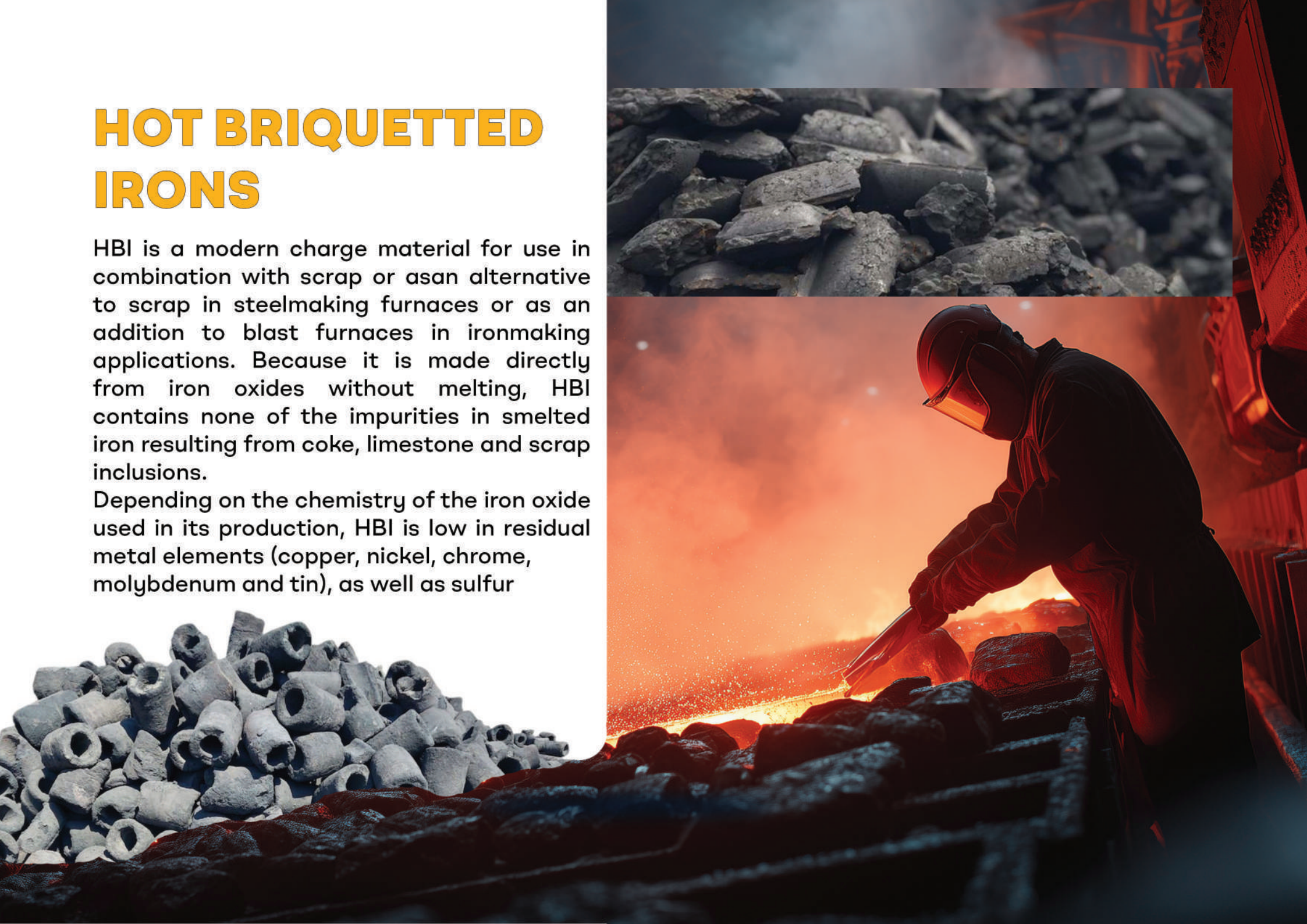
SPONGE IRON

Iron oxide ores taken out from the Earth are allowed to absorb carbon by a reduction process. In this natural reduction, as the iron ore is warmed up with carbon, it results in a surface with hole marks, hence the name "Sponge Iron". The commercial process is a solid solution reduction, also called Direct-Reduced Iron (DRI).

HOT BRIQUETTED IRONS

HBI is a modern charge material for use in combination with scrap or asan alternative to scrap in steelmaking furnaces or as an addition to blast furnaces in ironmaking applications. Because it is made directly from iron oxides without melting, HBI contains none of the impurities in smelted iron resulting from coke, limestone and scrap inclusions.

Depending on the chemistry of the iron oxide used in its production, HBI is low in residual metal elements (copper, nickel, chrome, molybdenum and tin), as well as sulfur



FERRO SILICON MANGANESE

Silicon Manganese is an alloy of manganese, silicon and iron. It is a cost- effective blend of manganese and silicon and is normally the product of choice for steel manufacturers. It is consumed in all steel products and used inhigher quantities in 200 series stainless steel, alloy steel and manganese steel.

FERRO SILICON

Ferrosilicon is used to reduce metals from their oxides and to deoxidize steel and other ferrous alloys as a silicon source. Ferro Silicon is a silicon and iron alloy. Silicon serves as a potent oxidant in steel. Used mainly in particular steels and in mild steel in limited quantities. Ferro silicon is also used to make silicon, ferrous silicon alloys that are corrosion-proof and high-temperature resistant, and silicon steel for electro motors and transformer cores.

FERRO MANGANESE

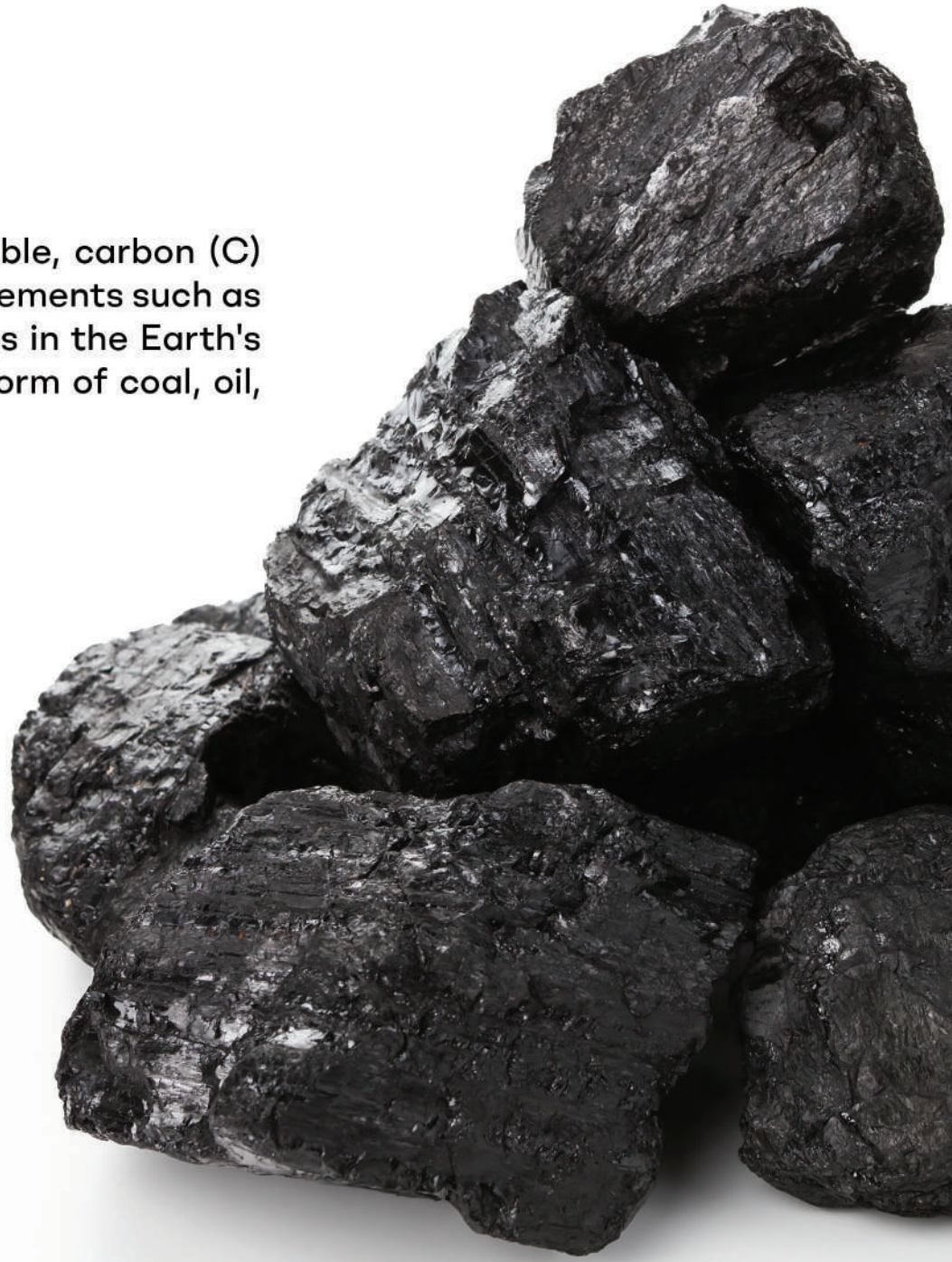
Ferro Manganese is an alloy that is used as deoxidizer for steel. This alloy contains high content of manganese. Ferro Manganese is basically a manganese and iron alloy. It has high manganese content and is used in steel products where the content of silicon needs to be managed at low levels. It is primarily used in the manufacture of flat steel, manganese-rich steel and stainless steel products for silicon manganese.

There are three types of Ferro Manganese and they are:

- Standard ferromanganese
- Medium-carbon ferromanganese
- Low-carbon ferromanganese

CARBON

Ranked among the light elements in the periodic table, carbon (C) belongs to the non-metals family which consists of elements such as oxygen (0). Carbon is found only in minute quantities in the Earth's crust. In nature, it is polymorphic and exists in the form of coal, oil, graphite, diamonds, etc.i



REFRACTORIES

MGO C BRICK

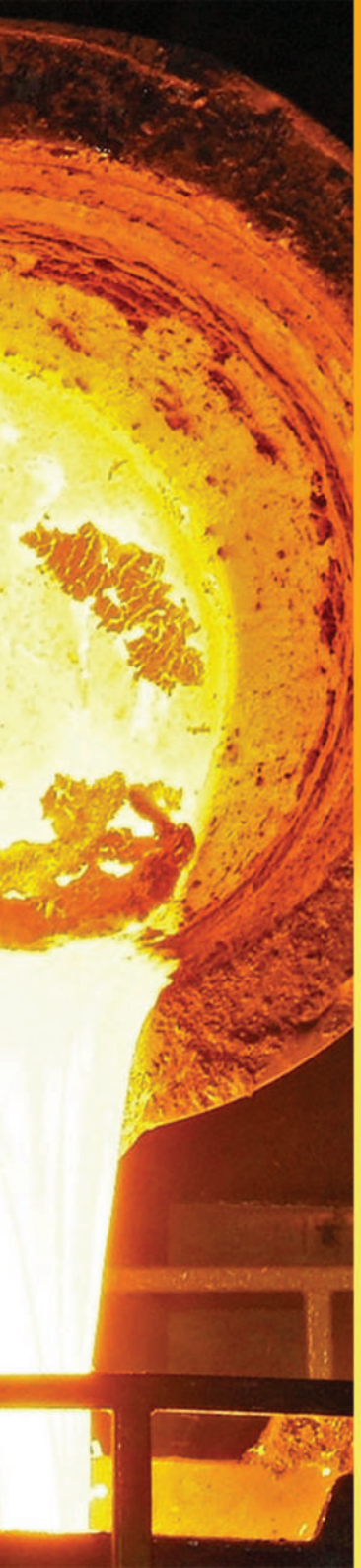
MAGNESIA C-BRICKS

Magnesia carbon brick has excellent slag corrosion resistance, spalling resistance, high temperature strength higher characteristic, can greatly improve the service life of converter, electric furnace and ladle, widely used in the converter, electric furnace, refining ladle metallurgy equipment, etc.
According to the metallurgical conditions, different parts of the ladle choose different type of magnesia .carbon brick.

ALUMINA BRICK

HIGH ALUMINA BRICKS

It is widely used in steel metallurgical equipment such as electric furnace roof, blast furnace, furnace and non-ferrous smelting, chemical industry, cement industry, etc. High alumina brick with high refractoriness under load, good thermal shock resistance, spalling resistance, erosion resistance and other advantages, is widely used in steel metallurgical equipment such as electricfurnace roof, blast furnace, furnace andnnon-ferrous smelting, chemical industry, cement industry, etc.



ACD RAMMING MASS

ACIDIC RAMMING MASS

The ramming mass is a pre-mixed, dry, vibraterefractory material blended from selected silica particles, and it is also an indefinite refractory material used in various industrial places. It is made of refractory aggregates, binders, and additives refined by modern technology and high-quality materials.Ramming mass has perfect thermal stability, and excellent chemical stability and is easy to work with. The main purpose of ramming mass is to create a protective layer on the inside of furnaces and other thermal equipment.

TUNDISH BOARDS

TUNDISH LINING BOARDS

The process of continuous casting is done to provide molten steel to the mould from a vessel called tundish. This intermediate vessel is used to give a proper flow to the molten metal or alloy so that the mould gets properly filled in the copper moulds of a continuous casting process.

CASTING POWDER

MOULDING CASTING POWDER

Mold powder is defined as a material used in the continuous casting of steel that must be selected based on specific casting conditions to minimize process problems and product defects, facilitating lubrication and heat transfer through the formation of solid and liquid slag films between the steel shell and the mold.

ALUMINA POWDER

TUNDISH LINING BOARDS

Fused Alumina Magnesia Spinel is a novel type of high-purity synthetic refractory material produced by melting alumina and high-purity light-burned magnesia in an electric tilting furnace at temperatures exceeding 2000 degrees Celsius, followed by rapid cooling.

FINISHED ITEMS

CONSTRUCTION REBAR

What is Rebar in Construction?

We all commonly know that concrete is brittle in nature and has less tensile strength, making it susceptible to cracks when force is applied. However, embedding rebar within the concrete enhances the tensile strength and significantly prevents cracks. It also ensures the strength and overall stability of the structure.

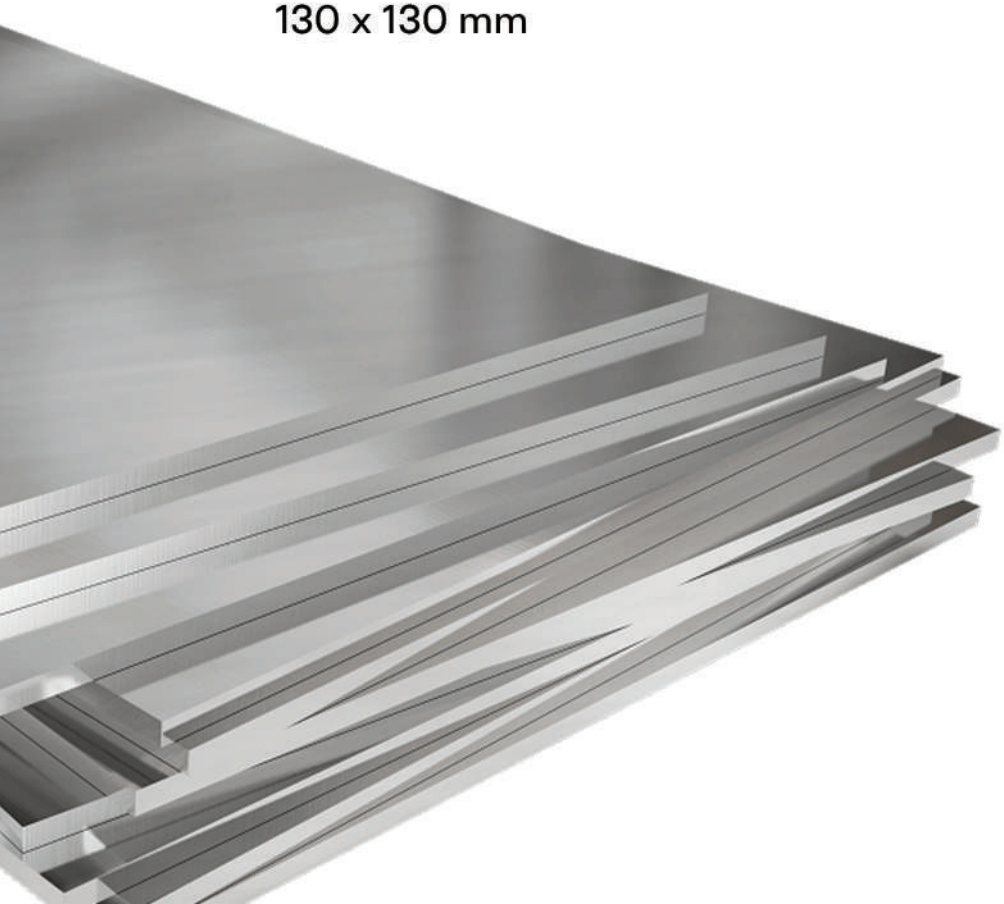
They come in many shapes and sizes, including square, round, and deformed bars. It can be used according to the project needs and specific applications.

BILLET

Known as being the second stage during the production of steel, steel billets are hot rolled and then used for further stages of metal casting

Sizes:

120 x 120 mm
125 x 125 mm
130 x 130 mm



STEEL PLATE

Steel plate is a plate of metal, specifically steel, that can be cut and manufactured into a more elaborate product. Steel plates come in a range of thicknesses, and can be manufactured to a length or width that you need. There are common sizes that you'll find, such as 48"x96" or 96'x120".

WIRE ROD

Wire rod, also known as wire rod, usually refers to small diameter round steel in coils. The diameter of the wire rod is in the range of 5-19 mm (usually 6-9 mm), and its lower limit is the minimum size of the hot rolled steel section. Wire rods are round steel with relatively small diameter. The commodity form is supplied in coils. On the construction site, the common ones are those with diameters of 6, 8, 10 and 12 mm, most of which are low carbon steel. Generally, they are not used for the main reinforcement of reinforced concrete structures, but are mainly used for making reinforcement sleeves. There are also small diameter "brick reinforcement" used in brick concrete structures.

ALUMINIUM INGOT

An aluminum ingot is a large, cast block of aluminum, produced by pouring molten aluminum into molds, which is then used as a base material for further processing into various products. Ingots are classified by their type, such as primary (smelted from alumina), secondary (recycled from scrap), or remelt, and are used across many industries, including automotive, construction, and electronics.

CONSUMABLES

THERMOCOUPLE

Fast, accurate, and reliable liquid metal temperature readings are essential for cost-effective temperature control during steelmaking. Heraeus Electro-Nite's high-performance, disposable temperature sensors include a variety of thermocouple instruments, probes of various sizes, and immersion lances for all process applications.

Other non-spattering designs are also available, including multi-immersion designs suitable for critical applications and foundry use, along with enhanced operator protection.

SAMPLERS

A tool used to collect samples of molten steel in a steelmaking facility. It typically consists of a long, hollow rod made of ceramic or other heat-resistant material that can withstand temperatures up to 1600 degrees Celsius. The rod has a tapered tip with a small .opening at its end, allowing a small amount of molten steel to be collected.

The collected sample is then analyzed for various properties, such as chemical composition, temperature, and viscosity. The information obtained from these analyses is used to determine the quality of the steel produced and to determine any necessary adjustments to optimize its properties during the steelmaking process.

BIG-BAGS

Big bags are durable, large-capacity bags frequently used in industrial transportation and storage. Made from strong materials like polypropylene, these bags are especially suitable for transporting and storing heavy and bulky materials. At IQ Alloys, we offer safe and efficient Big Bag solutions that will make your work easier. Used in the construction, agriculture, chemical, food, and recycling sectors, our Big Bags make transportation faster, more practical, and more cost-effective.

Big Bags are manufactured in different sizes, capacities, and designs to meet various needs.
IQ Alloys offers a variety of Big Bag solutions for every industry, meeting the specific transportation and storage needs of its customers.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