

















TASKAZAN Iron and Steel Co. Inc. was established in 1971 by late Mr. Ahmet Taskazan. Adhering to our principles, values and our unchanging quality policy, our understanding of reliable service we has evolved into a half century old. As Taskazan Iron and Steel Co. Inc., we are proud to continue serving you within the framework of our building blocks, principles and goals.

In the year 1995, we've moved to the factory that is located on 1. Organized Industrial Zone. We established the cold-drawing plant area beginning of the year 2020 located on 4. Organized Industrial Zone. And also, TASKAZAN has been serving to the customers Fasteners Sector since 1980 with a different company.

TASKAZAN Iron and Steel Co. Inc. serves to customers in many industrial discipline and has acquired the mission to provide the world economy and the contribution to the steel sector. Moreover, it is our main vision to take place among the leading companies in the steel sector and ensure continious improvement.

SECTORS WE SERVE

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Fasteners |  Hydraulic Connection Elements Manufacturing |
|  Agricultural Machinery |  Power Plants Industry |
|  Machinery Manufacturing Industry |  Gear Manufacturing Industry |
|  Construction |  Mill Machine Manufacturing |
|  Defense Industry |  White Goods Industry |
|  Automotive Spare Parts Manufacturing |  Machining Industry |
|  Mining Industry |  Forging Industry |



HOT ROLLED
STRUCTURAL STEEL

| SHAPE | QUALITY | SIZE |
|-------|--------------------|----------------|
| ● | S235JR (ST37-2) | ⌀ 8-260 |
| ⬡ | S275JR (ST44-2) | ⬡ 14-70 |
| ■ | S355JR (ST52) | ▧ 8X8-120X120 |
| ▬ | S355J0 (ST52-3) | ▧ 22X14-120X30 |
| ▬ | S355J2G3 (ST52-3N) | ▧ 22X14-120X30 |

Structural steels are non-alloy low carbon steels. Carbon is the most instrumental element in identifying the mechanical properties of structural steels. The structural steels are not suitable to heat-treatment process. The main areas of usage could be exemplified as steel constructions, production of screw, bolts, nuts and some machine spare parts etc.



HOT ROLLED **CARBON STEEL**

Carbon steel is an alloy consisting of iron and carbon. Several other elements are allowed in carbon steel, with low maximum percentages. These elements are manganese, with a 1.65% maximum, silicon, with a 0.60% maximum, and copper, with a 0.60% maximum. Other elements may be present in quantities too small to affect its properties. There are three types of carbon steel (low carbon, medium carbon and high carbon) based on the amount of carbon present in the alloy. Lower carbon steels are softer and more easily formed, and steels with a higher carbon content are harder and stronger, but less ductile, and they become more difficult to machine and weld.

| SHAPE | QUALITY | SIZE |
|-------|---|----------------|
| ● | C10 (SAE1008) C18 (SAE1018) | ⊘ 8-260 |
| ⬡ | C20 (SAE1020) C22 (SAE1022) | ⬡ 17-70 |
| ■ | C30 (SAE1030) C35 (SAE1035) C40 (SAE1040) | ▧ 8X8-120X120 |
| ▬ | C45 (SAE1045) C50 (SAE1050) | ▧ 22X14-120X30 |



HOT ROLLED CASE HARDENING STEEL

| SHAPE | QUALITY | SIZE |
|-------|--|----------------|
| ● | 16MnCr5 (SAE 5115) 20MnCr5 (SAE 5120) | ∅ 16-260 |
| ■ | 20NiCrMo2 (SAE 8620) 17CrNiMo6 | ▧ 8X8-100X100 |
| ▬ | 20MoCr4 | ▨ 22X14-120X30 |

A tough core and a hard case are the desired attributes of case-hardened steel components. This combination of properties provides wear resistance and fatigue strength at the surface, and impact strength in the core. It is achieved by carburizing the component's surface, then quenching and tempering the part. Carburized components include gears of all kind, camshafts, universal joints, driving pinions, link components, axles and arbours. All these components must resist wear and fatigue, have inherent toughness, and still be machinable.











HOT ROLLED HEAT TREATABLE STEEL

Heat treatable steels are used for components which must withstand high mechanical stress. Heat treatable steels are frequently alloyed in order to assure reliable martensitic transformation during tempering. In the tempering process, the dimensions and geometry of the components play a crucial part in the heat dissipation. Large components with less favourable geometries require the alloy content of the heat treatable steel to be correspondingly higher. The higher the alloy content of the steel, the lower the quenching rate of the hardening agent (water, oil, polymer or, in extreme cases, gas) needs to be selected. The main areas of usage are automotive parts such as crankshafts, axle shafts, steering components, fastening elements such as high strength bolts, turbine and generator shafts in power stations.

| SHAPE | QUALITY | SIZE |
|-------|--|----------------|
| ● | 25CrMo4 (SAE 4130) 34CrMo4 (SAE 4135) | ∅ 16-260 |
| ⬡ | 42CrMo4 (SAE 4140) | ∠ 17-60 |
| ■ | 34CrNiMo6 (SAE 4340) 34Cr4 (SAE 5132) | ▧ 8X8-100X100 |
| ▬ | 41Cr4 (SAE 5140) | ▨ 22X14-120X30 |



HOT ROLLED **FREE CUTTING STEEL**

| SHAPE | QUALITY | SIZE |
|---|-----------|--|
|  | 11SMn30 |  16-100 |
|  | |  17-70 |
|  | 11SMnPb30 |  8X8-100X100 |
|  | 11SMnPb37 |  22X14-120X30 |

The metallurgy of free cutting steels is first determined by their expected machinability. Very high mechanical properties can require alloying elements, heat treatment such as quenching and tempering, or surface treatment such as inductive hardening or case hardening. Machining behaviour is obtained through specific alloying. Lead (Pb) was the element used to improve machinability for its lubricating effect. Nowadays, lead-free grades have been developed using calcium, tellurium, bismuth, selenium, etc. Sulphur influences inclusion morphology and improves tool life. The main areas of usage are mass production of apparatus and equipment in the automotive industry.



HOT ROLLED SPRING STEELS

The term yield strength refers to a material's ability to endure significant bending or twisting and return to its original shape without deforming. Spring steel alloys feature the unique characteristic of being able to withstand considerable twisting or bending forces without any distortion. Products made from these steel alloys can be bent, compressed, extended, or twisted continuously, and they will return to their original shape without suffering any deformation. The main areas of usage are coil springs and other varieties of spring steel production.

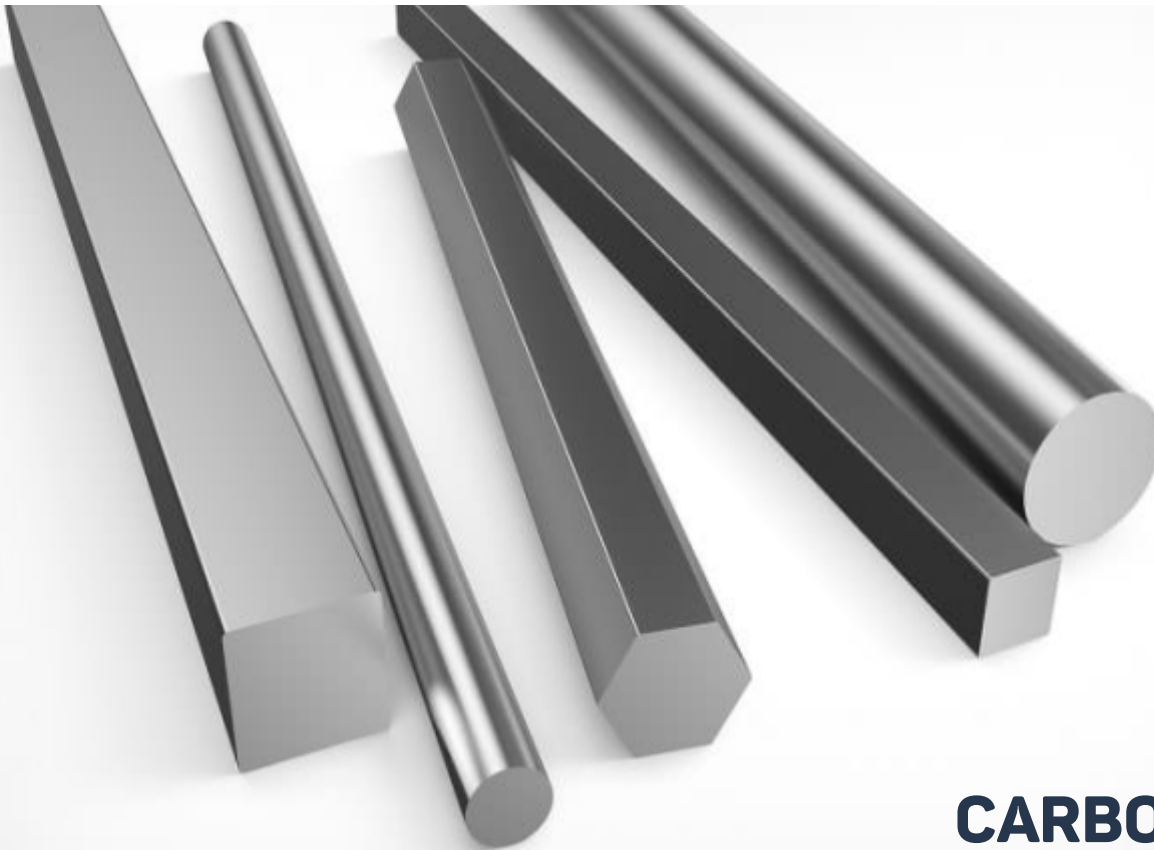
| SHAPE | QUALITY | SIZE |
|-------|--|----------------|
| ● | 60SiMn5 55Cr3 (SAE 5155) | ⊘ 16-100 |
| ■ | 51CrV4 (SAE 6150) 60SiCr7 (SAE9262) | ▧ 8X8-100X100 |
| — | 55Si7 | ▧ 22X14-120X30 |



COLD DRAWN **STRUCTURAL STEEL**

| SHAPE | QUALITY | SIZE |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|
| ● | S235JR (ST37-2) | ∅ 8-70 |
| ⬡ | S275JR (ST44-2) | ∅ 14-60 |
| ■ | S355JR (ST52) | ∕ 8X8-80X80 |
| ▬ | S355J2G3 (ST52-3N) | ∕ 10X8-150X30 |

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|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| ● | C10 (SAE1008) C18 (SAE1018) | ⌀ 4-70 |
| ⬡ | C22 (SAE1020) C30 (SAE1030) | ⬡ 14-60 |
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|-------|--|---------|
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|-------|----------------------|-------------|
| ● | 11SMn30 | ∅ 4-60 |
| ⬡ | 11SMn37 11SMnPb30 | ∅ 8-55 |
| ■ | 11SMnPb37 | 10X10-50X50 |

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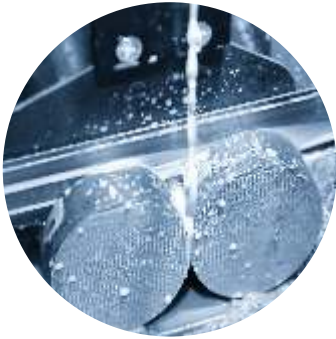
 **Stock**

With our wide range of stocks, we offer you the types of steel you need.



 **Order**

With the customer satisfaction principle, we take your orders carefully and make them ready for shipment safely.



 **Cutting**

In addition to your orders, we offer the cutting service of your desired diameter and length materials on band saws or circular saws.



 **Shipment**

We deliver your orders safely by seaway or by road freight.





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