



## Mahamaya Steel Q1 net profit rise by 44.22 percent

**R**aipur-based steel producer Mahamaya Steel Industries reported 44.22 per cent rise in net profit for the quarter ended on June 30, 2016, improvement in margins due to a sharp recovery in prices. The manufacture of steel structures, has reported net profit of Rs 0.88 crore for the quarter ended on June 2016 compared to Rs 0.61 crore in the corresponding quarter last year.

Higher capacity utilisation, better product realisation with lower raw material prices aided the company to post better performance for June 2016 quarter. The company reported a loss of Rs 5.05 crore in the quarter ended on



March 2016 following adverse condition in the market then. Meanwhile, net sales of the company for the quarter ended June 2016 touched Rs 67.42 crore compared to Rs 81.18 in the corresponding quarter ended on June

2015. During the quarter, the company produced 25,939 tonnes of blooms and billets. Likewise, productions of rolling mill stood at 23,348 tonnes.

During the quarter under preview, the average market price of structures was Rs 26,311 per tonne against Rs 25,800 per tonne in March 2016 quarter. On the other hand, average market price of billets and blooms was Rs 21,845 per tonne against Rs 21,875 per tonne during March 2016.

During the quarter ended on June 30, 2016, the company has booked new orders worth Rs 70.60 crore.

## SMS Group supplies turnkey production plant to RINL



The supplier consortium consists of SMS group and Niles-Simmons-Hegenscheidt, Chemnitz (NSH), Germany. SMS group provides the buildings including equipment, infrastructure, water management and transformer station. Furthermore, SMS supplies the wheel rolling line with billet saw plant, billet storage and billet heating machine. Wheels, QT system and mechanical contour machining units are provided by NSH.

It is the world's first turnkey installation producing fully contour-machined railroad wheels. The bars up to nine meters long produced in the continuous casting process are first shortened by two billet saws to the length designated for the respective wheels. Behind the sewing machine the billets are taken over by an automatic gantry crane and put into temporary billet storage. An infeed conveyor transports the billets to the rotary hearth furnace which homogeneously heats up to 22 tons of billets per hour before forging. The furnace may be operated with

either propane or natural gas. After heating, another conveyor transports the hot billets to the forging line. In a second step, the billet is formed in a press with a pressing force of 9,000 tons to a wheel blank and is then rolled out in an automated process on the wheel rolling machine (type DRAW 1250) to its full diameter. In the process, 13 CNC-controlled axes

act simultaneously on a vertically rotating wheel. The rolling process is followed by piercing of the pin bore and final shaping of the web area, the so-called dishing. This process takes place in two stages in the piercing and dishing press with a pressing force of 5,000 tons. After measuring the wheel the contours are machined.

In a final step, a testing system makes sure that the quality standards of RDSO (Research Design and Standards Organization of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India) are met.

This greenfield project is to contribute to advancing India's further expansion of the transport infrastructure and to increasing the independence from imported railroad wheels. "The line produces so many wheels that Indian Railways could be supplied for many decades," Martin J. Kunz, Vice President of Forging Technology Division is sure. "We are delighted about the trust that has been placed in our proven technology tested in many wheel rolling lines."

## Indian goods mfrs. appeal to end tariffs on steel imports

**I**ndian manufacturers of finished steel goods are urging New Delhi to end tariffs on cheap imports of the alloy from China, Japan and South Korea, worried the protectionist measures may cost them billions in lost overseas sales.

India put the tariffs in place in February to ensure a minimum import price (MIP) for 173 steel products, mainly to guard against cheap Chinese exports of around 10 million tonnes a month of items such as hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel that have undercut U.S., European and Asian producers.

The gambit to protect India's domestic steelmakers is threatening export revenues earned by engineering and manufacturing companies as artificially high prices for a primary raw material for everything from home appliances to ships make their products uncompetitive in foreign markets.

The MIP policy has hit engineering firms especially hard. These mostly small- to mid-sized companies together export goods worth \$56 billion a year - a fifth of India's shipped merchandise made at least partly with steel now priced 15 percent higher on average than at end-2015 and up to 30 percent more than Chinese imports.

"My input cost is 40 percent higher than other nations. How will my finished product compete?" Pankaj Chaddha, CEO of Jyoti Steel Industries, said of the MIP tariffs.

This section is a compilation from various company press releases, business dailies & trade publications.