Traces of aluminum alloy development that advanced Japanese aircraft

Registration No.	Number 00363		
Registration Date	September 12, 2023	Registration Category	Category 2

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Name (Model, etc.)	Documents and materials in the early stages of aircraft aluminum alloys development in Japan (1) Research reports on Extra Super Duralumin and other aluminum alloy developments (2) Forging dies for propeller blades for aircraft (3) Part of a Zero Carrier-Based Fighter (Type 52) salvaged from the sea	
Location	Nagoya-shi, Aichi	
	UACJ Corporation	
Owner (Custodian)	UACJ Corporation	
Manufacturer (Company)	 (1) Sumitomo Copper Works, Sumitomo Goshi Kaisya Copper Works, Sumitomo Steel Tube & Copper Works, Ltd., Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. (2) Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. (3) Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Nakajima Aircraft Co., Ltd. 	
Year Manufactured	(1) Around 1920-1945 (2) 1940-Around 1945 (3) 1943-1945	
Year first appeared	(1) Around 1920 (2) Unknown (3) 1943 (Type 52)	
Reason For Selection	(1) In 1913, Sumitomo Copper Works invited an engineer from the Ministry of Agriculture an Commerce, Shigezo Sugiura, to establish a research division at the company. The vast number of research reports on the development of aluminum alloys contain detailed records of the development process and experimental results, including on Extra Super Duralumin, which was the world's stronger aluminum alloy. (2) These are hot forging dies for propeller blades for aircraft such as the Zero Fighte (3) This is part of a Zero Carrier-Based Fighter (Type 52) salvaged from the sea after the war. Analyst revealed extra super duralumin in the wing girders. They are significant as items that show the histor of technology.	
Registration Standard	1-A (Show an important aspect or stage of the development of science and technology.) 1-B (Show a uniquely Japanese scientific or technological development from an international perspective.)	

