

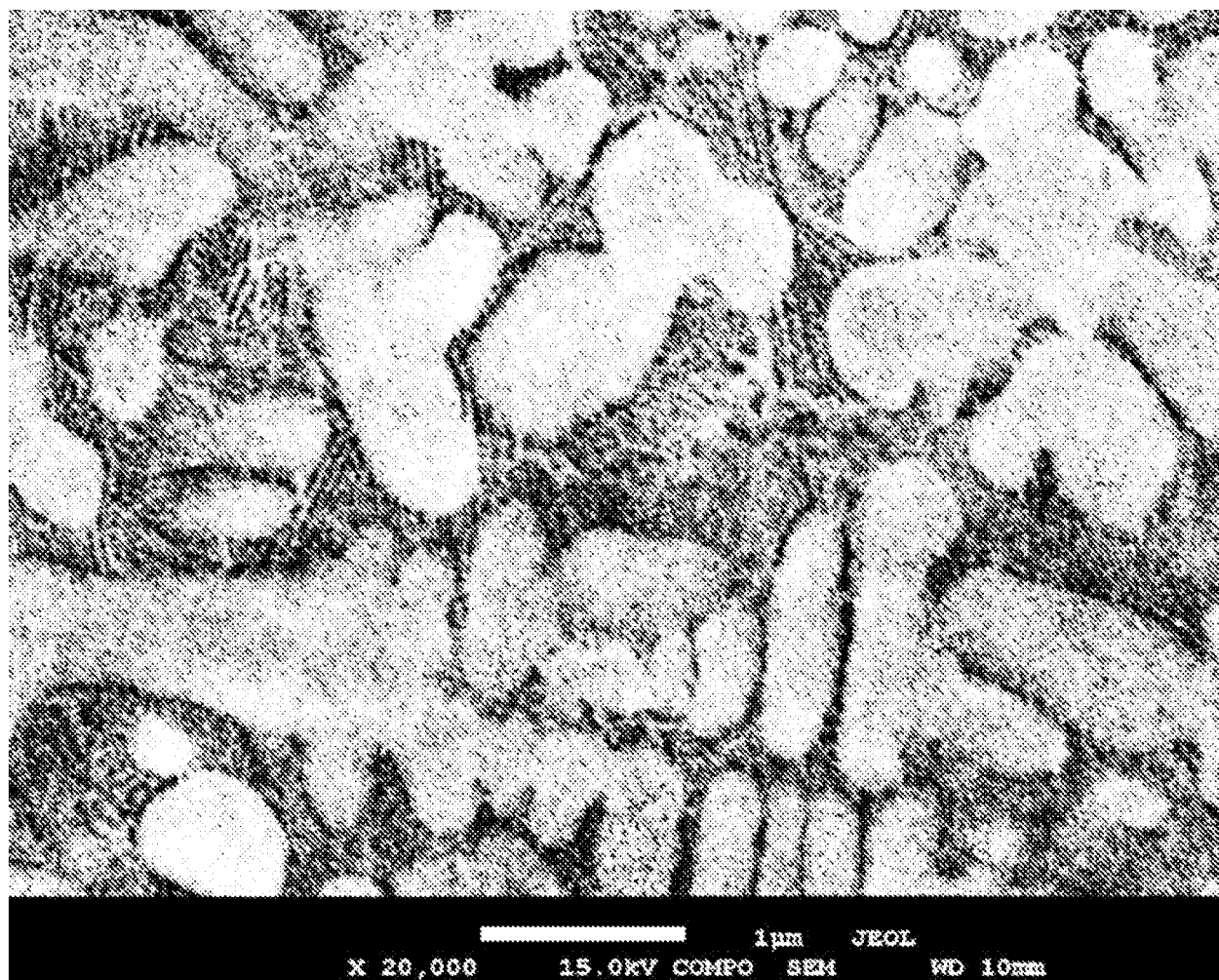


FIG. 1: Microstructure of the ferrous alloy (A3) powder of the present invention.

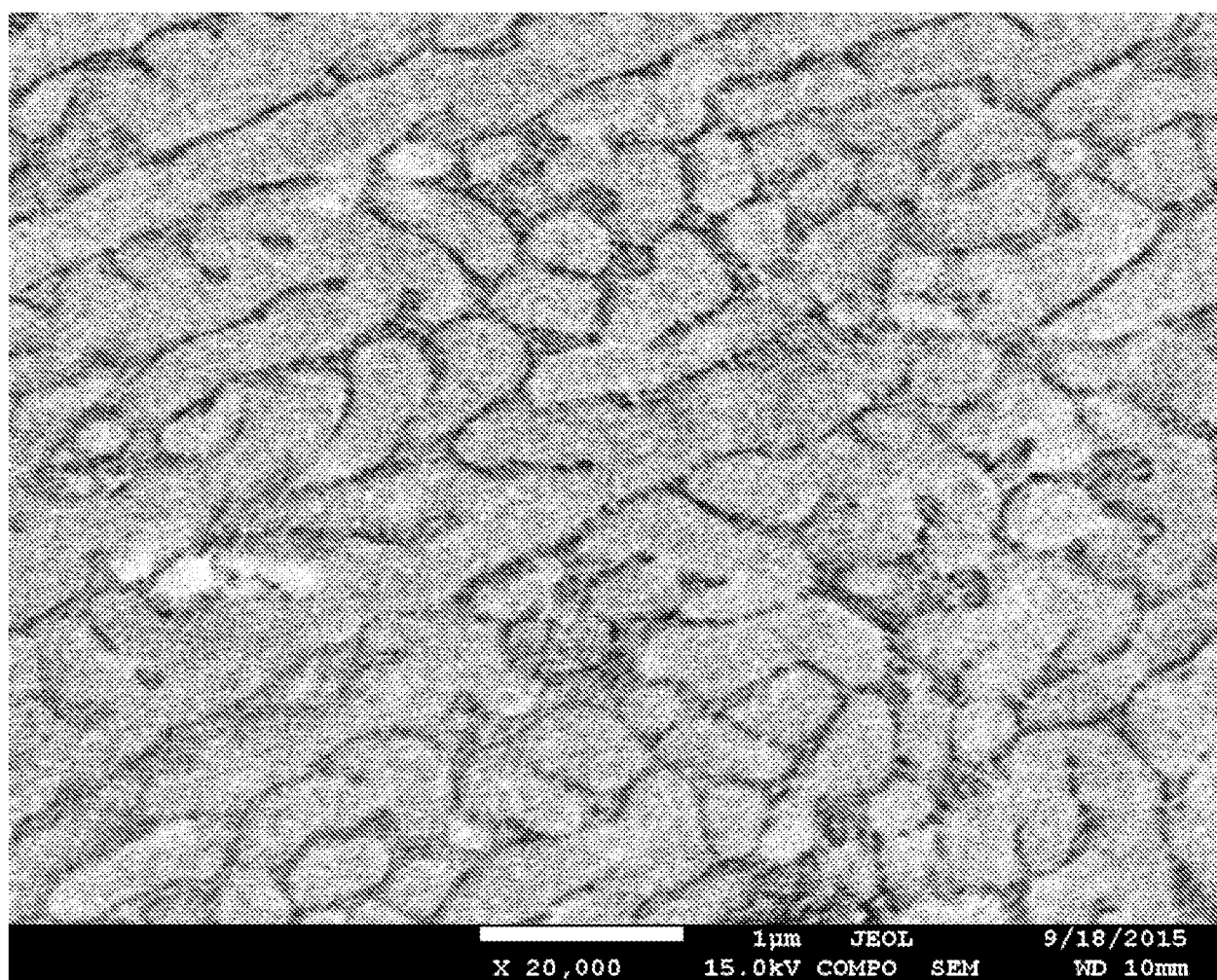


FIG. 2: Microstructure of the ferrous alloy (A4) powder of the present invention.

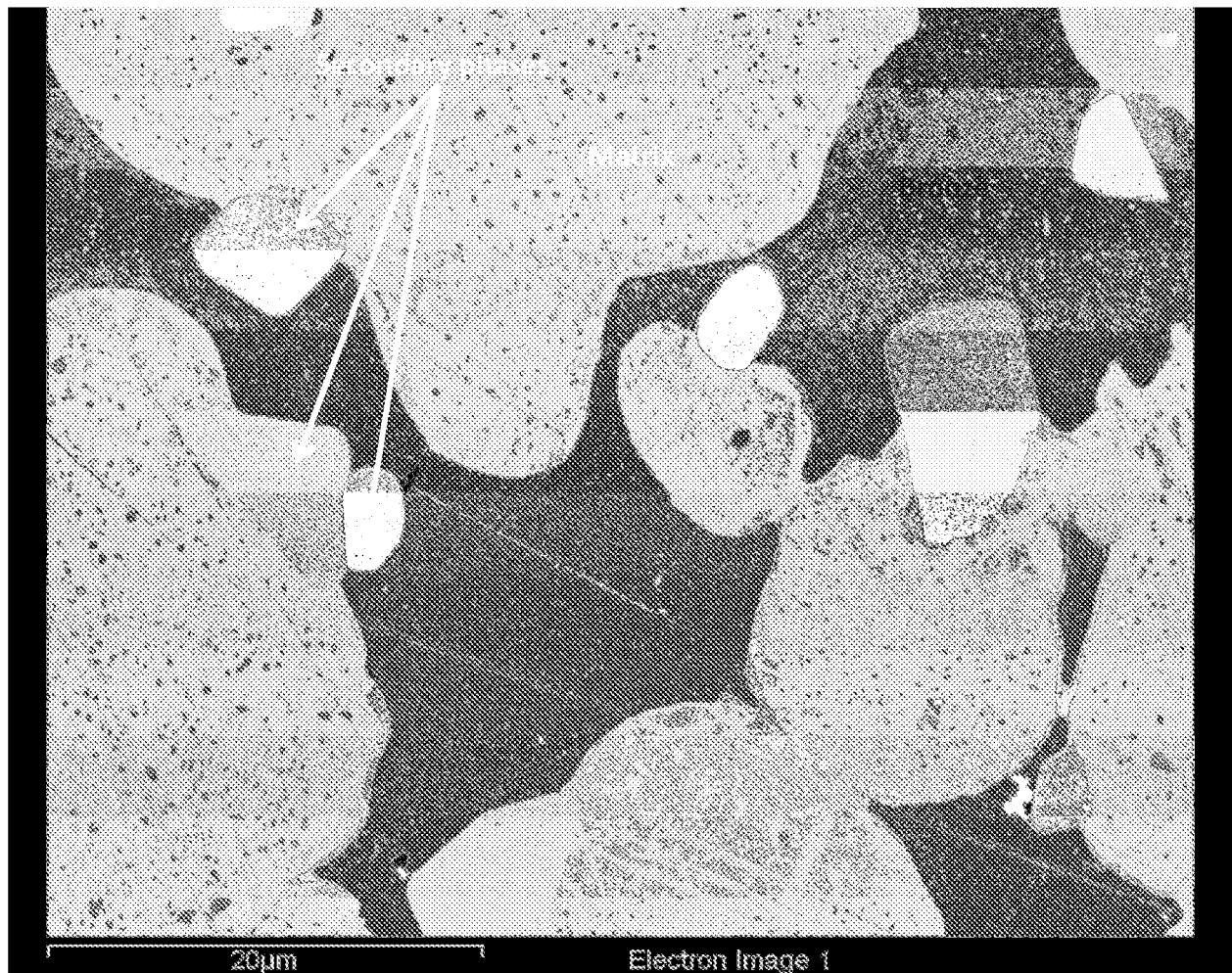


FIG. 3: Microstructure of a bronze infiltrated ferrous alloy (A3) skeleton of the present invention. The infiltrated bronze is seen as the brightest area between the darker sintered steel matrix and secondary phases that make up the steel skeleton in the micrograph.

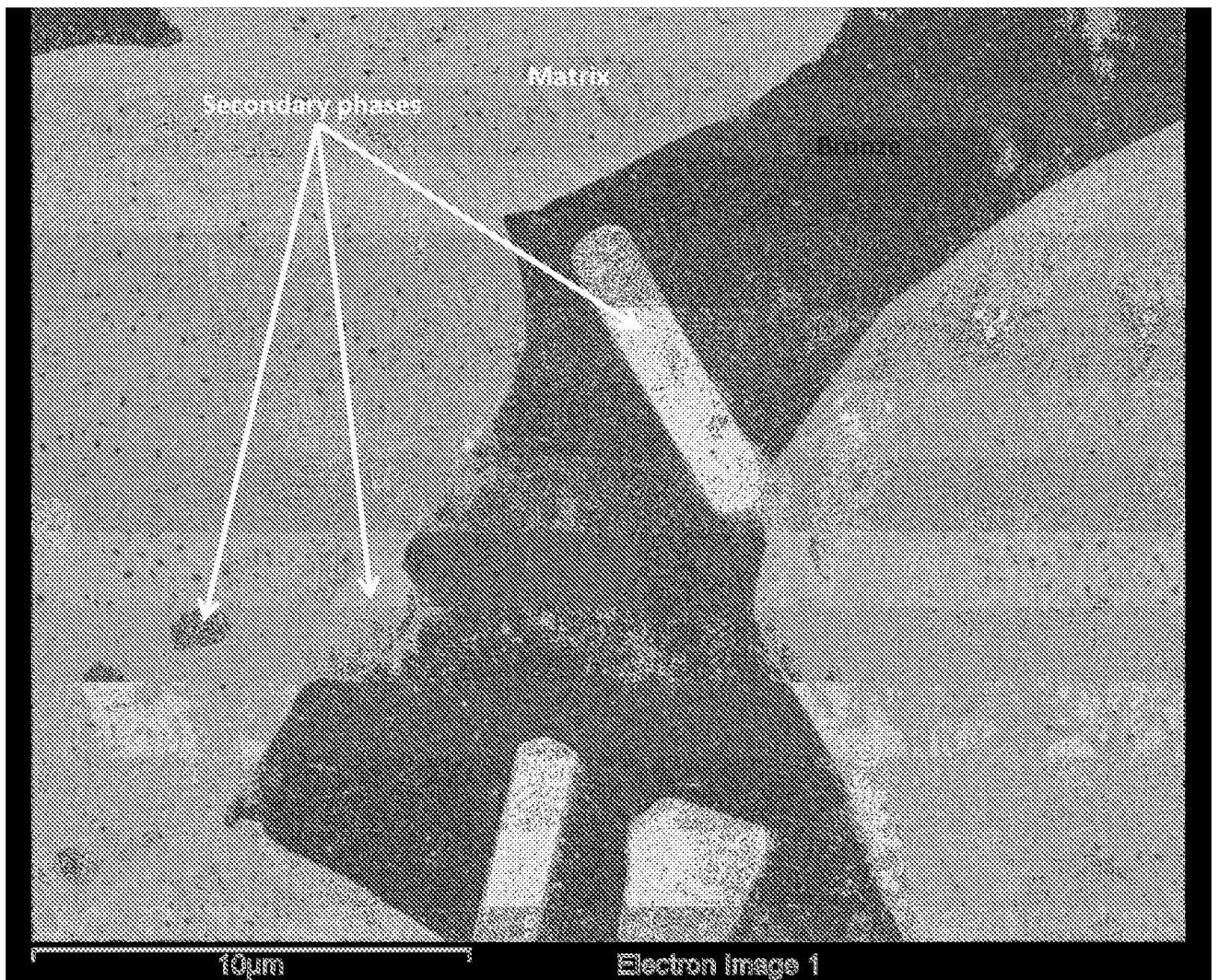


FIG. 4: Microstructure of a bronze infiltrated ferrous alloy (A4) skeleton of the present invention. The infiltrated bronze is seen as the brightest area between the darker sintered steel matrix and secondary phases that make up the steel skeleton in the micrograph.

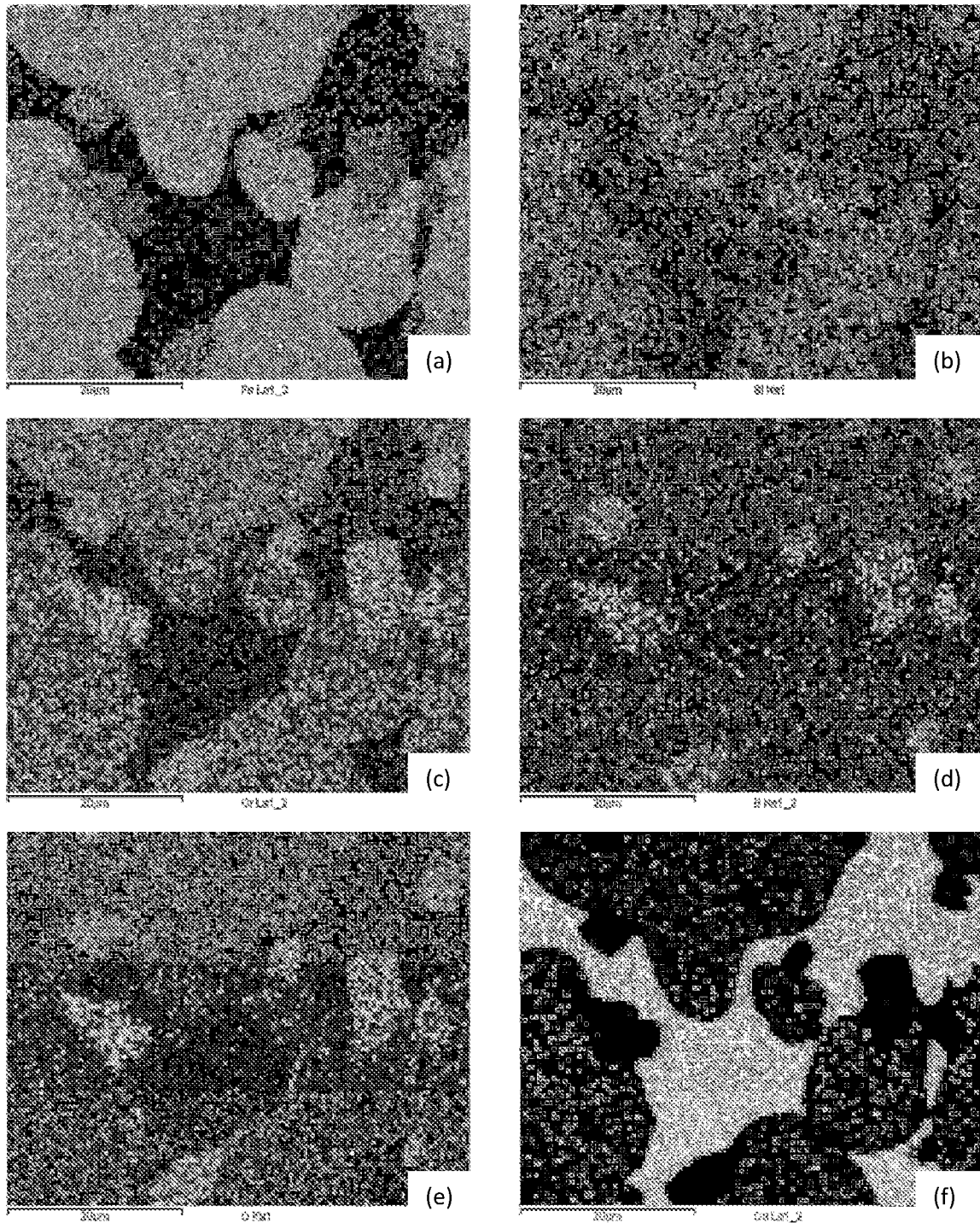


FIG. 5: EDS elemental map of a bronze infiltrated ferrous alloy (A3-Cu10Sn) for elements (a) Fe, (b) Si, (c) Cr, (d) B, (e) O, and (f) Cu. The grayscale value for a given pixel in the digital map corresponds to the number of X-rays which enter the X-ray detector to show the distribution of the elements.

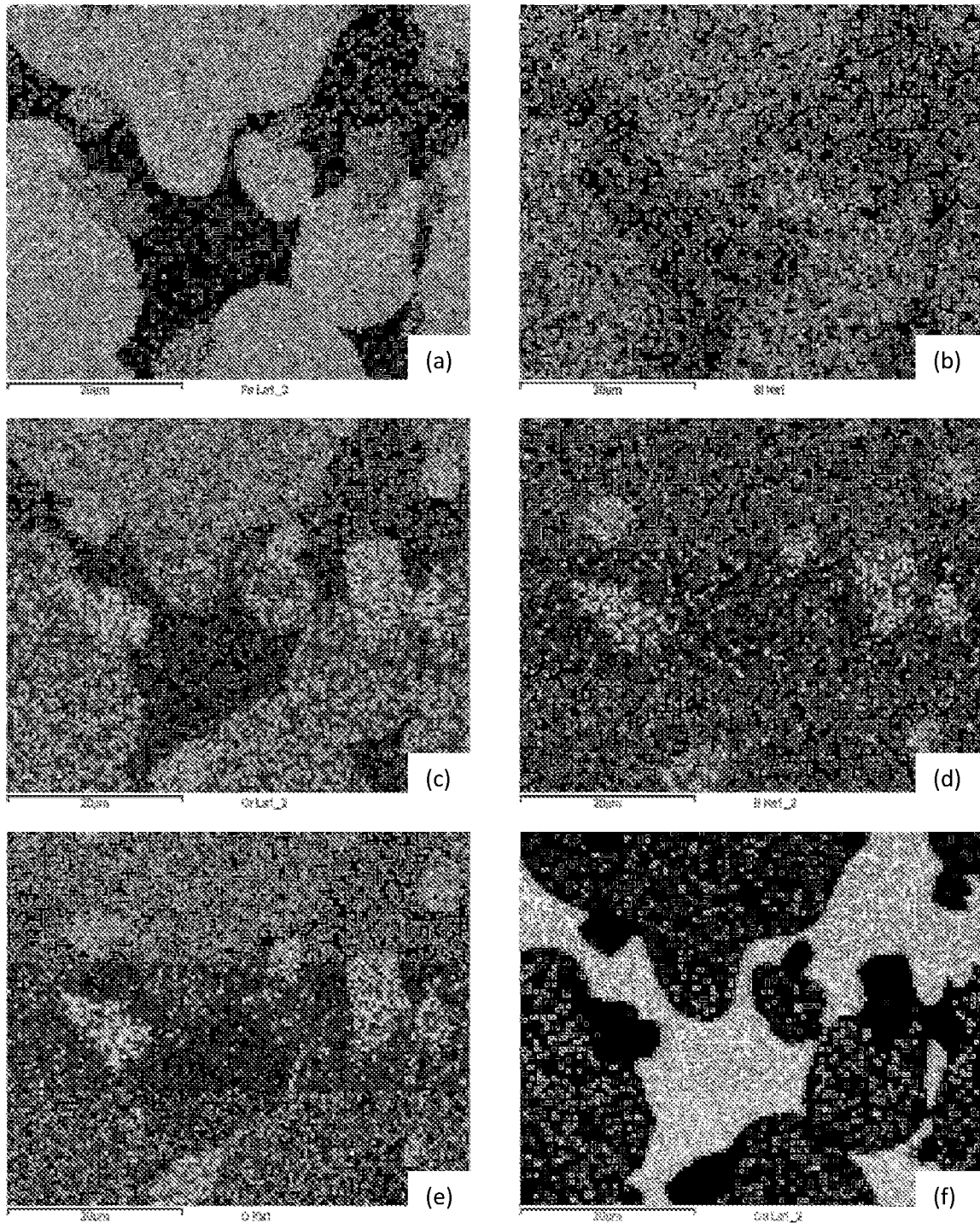


FIG. 5: EDS elemental map of a bronze infiltrated ferrous alloy (A3-Cu10Sn) for elements (a) Fe, (b) Si, (c) Cr, (d) B, (e) O, and (f) Cu. The grayscale value for a given pixel in the digital map corresponds to the number of X-rays which enter the X-ray detector to show the distribution of the elements.