illustrative, and the present invention shall in no way be limited thereby. In other words, various modifications and other embodiments are covered by the present invention, and the present invention is limited only by the scope of its claims.

[0027] (Example 1)

As the raw material powders, an FePt alloy powder, a C powder, and a AuCu alloy powder were prepared, and these powders were weighed to achieve 60(45Fe-45Pt-5Au -5Cu) -40C (mol%).

Next, the FePt alloy powder was placed in a medium agitation mill having a capacity of 5 liters together with zirconium balls as the pulverizing medium, and pulverized for 2 hours at a rotation speed of 300 rpm. Subsequently, the powder removed from the medium agitation mill and the AuCu alloy powder and the C powder were mixed using a V-shaped mixer, additionally mixed using a sieve having a sieve mesh of 150 μm, and the mixed powder was filled in a carbon mold and then hot pressed.

[0028] The hot press conditions were as follows; namely, vacuum atmosphere, rate of temperature increase of 300°C/hour, holding temperature of 850°C, and holding time of 2 hours, and a pressure of 30 MPa was applied from the start of temperature increase to the end of holding. After the end of holding, the resultant product was naturally cooled as is in the chamber.

Subsequently, the sintered body removed from the host press mold was subject to hot isostatic pressing. The hot isostatic pressing conditions were as follows; namely, rate of temperature increase of 300°C/hour, holding temperature of 850°C, and holding time of 2 hours, and the gas pressure of Ar gas was gradually increased from the start of temperature increase, and a pressure of 150 MPa was applied during the holding at 750850°C. After the end of holding, the resultant product was naturally cooled as is in the furnace.

[0029] One end (corresponds to the cross section that is perpendicular to the sputtered surface) of the thus obtained sintered body was cut out and mirror polished, and the polished surface was observed using a laser microscope. The resulting micrograph is shown in the left diagram of Fig. 1. In this diagram, the dark gray area corresponds to the AuCu alloy grains. Subsequently, this diagram was binarized to obtain the area ratio (average) of the AuCu alloy grains. Consequently, the area ratio was 10.8%. Note that, as a result of using an FE-EPMA image, it was confirmed that these grains are made from a AuCu alloy (refer to Fig. 2). Moreover, as a result of.