ABSTRACT

There is provided a method of manufacturing a permanent magnet in which Dy and/or Tb adhered to the surface of a sintered magnet containing a lubricant can be efficiently diffused and in which the permanent magnet having high magnetic properties can be manufactured at good productivity. The permanent magnet is manufactured by executing a first step of adhering at least one of Dy and Tb to at least a part of a surface of a sintered magnet made by sintering iron-boron-rare earth based alloy raw meal powder containing a lubricant; and a second step of heat-treating the sintered magnet at a predetermined temperature to thereby disperse at least one of Dy and Tb adhered to the surface of the sintered magnet into grain boundary phase of the sintered magnet. At this time, as the sintered magnet, there is used one manufactured in an average grain size within a range of 4 μm ~ 8 μm.