

三國時代 鐵器遺物 製作技術 研究

Iron Technologies of the Three Kingdoms Period in Korea

鄭光龍 大田保健大學博物館科教授

.

.

1.

2.

.

1.

2.

3.

.

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

冶鐵史 製鐵·製鋼 技術 技術體系가 .

14 低溫固體還元法 塊鍊鐵 浸炭鋼 , 中國

低溫固體還元法 塊鍊鐵 高溫熔融鑄鐵(銑鐵)

柔化處理 鑄鐵脫炭鋼 ,

가 炒鋼 .

鋼 . 西漢 中期以後

炒鋼 鋼

百煉鋼 百煉

가 (5 6世紀代)

灌鋼技術 古代 中國

製鋼技術 , 가 技術體系

가 .

(, , , ,)

(5) ,

(6)

皇南大塚 南墳(5)

1.

9

[]

No				
1			24.5cm, 7.2cm	
2			8.3cm, 3.1cm	가
3			17.2cm, 4.1~5.7cm	가
4			10.3cm 3.7cm	
5			'V'	30cm, 3cm
6			20 21cm	4 가
7			23.1cm, 9.2cm,	136.98g
8			'V'	23.9cm, 3.3cm, 205.03g
9			7.2x5.1cm,	24.0cm, 9.4cm, 1585.27g

[]

2.

micro - hand cutter

mounting

sand paper 200mesh

2,000mesh

0.3 μ m 0.05 μ m Al O

etching

SEM

EDS

가

20kV

1.

(1)

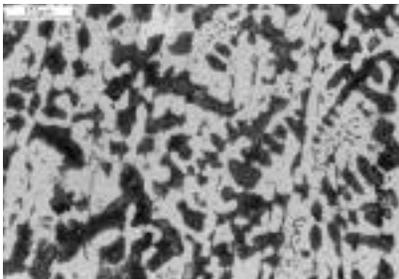
< 1>

1

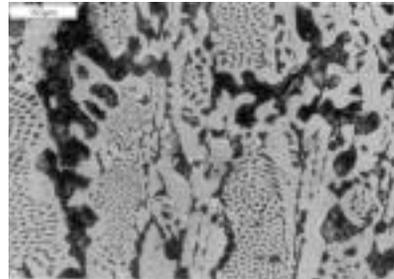
2



< 1>



< 2> 1 1



< 3> 1 2

< 2> 1 1

가

< 3> 1 2

2

(2)

< 4>

1

2

< 5>

4 1

가

가

가

< 5a>

5

5b>

5

< 5c>

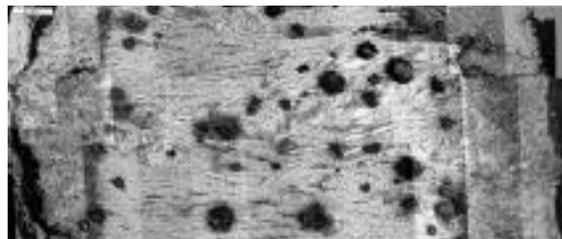
5 가

가

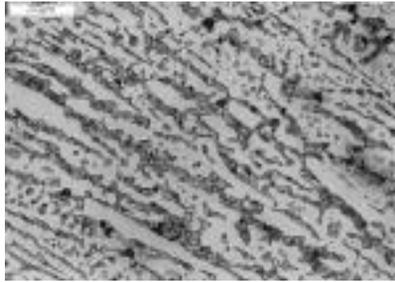
1 2mm



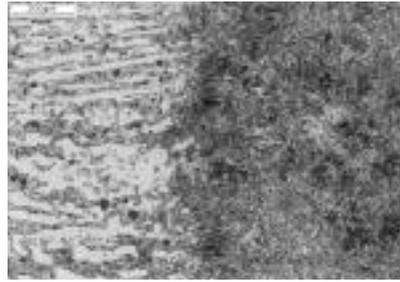
< 4>



< 5> 4 1

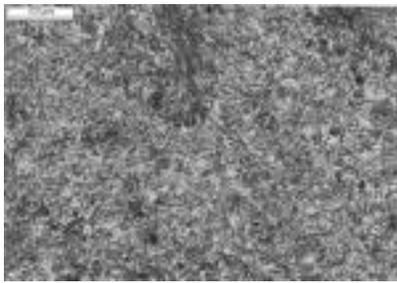


< 5a> 5

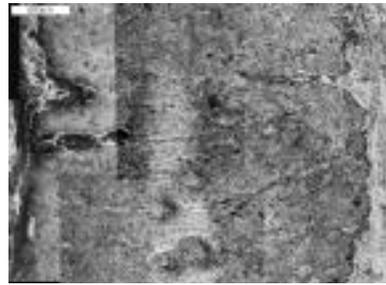


< 5b> 5
()

가 (Fe C)
가



< 5c> 5 ()



< 6> 4 2

< 6> 4 2
가

5
.5

가

5

가

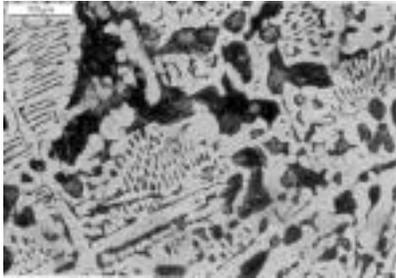
가 1 2mm

가

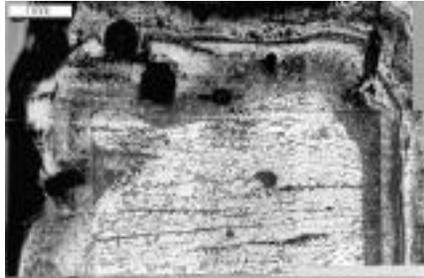
가
 가
 가

(3)

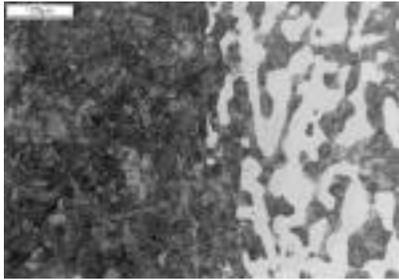
900 5
 < 7> 2 가
 가
 < 8> 7 900 5
 < 8a> 8
 < 8b> 8 가



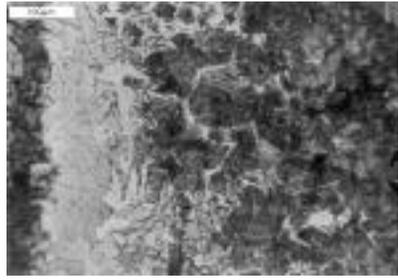
< 7>



< 8> 900 5



< 8a> 8



< 8b> 8

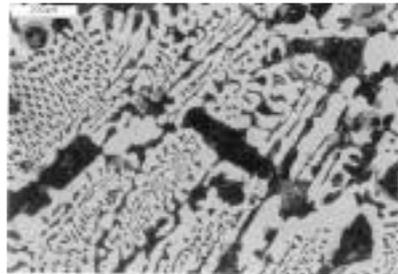
2.

(1)

< 9> 1



< 9>



< 10> 9 1

< 10> 9 1

가

(2)

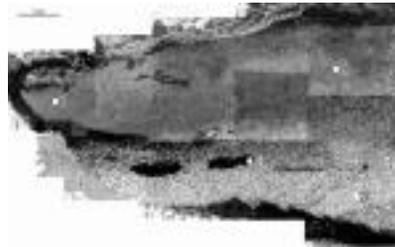
< 11> 1 2

< 12> 11 1

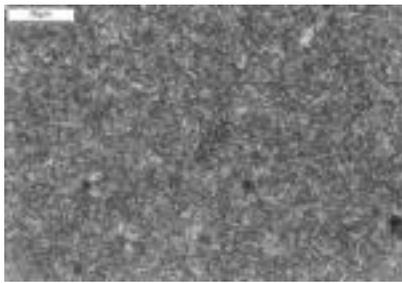
가



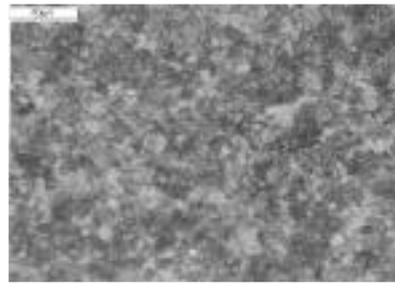
< 11>



< 12> 11 1



< 12a> 12 1



< 12b> 12 2

< 12a> 12 1

가

가

< 12b> 12 2

가

()

가

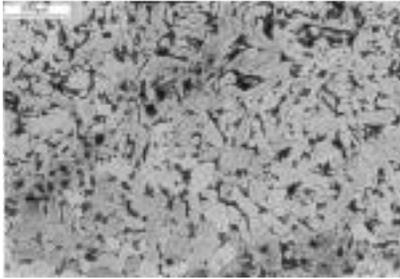
< 12c> 12 3

가

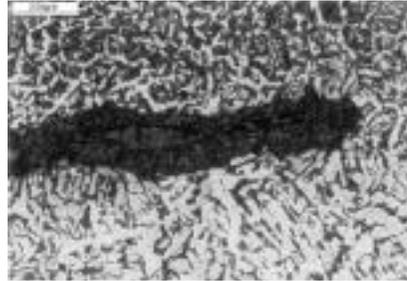
<

12d> 12 4

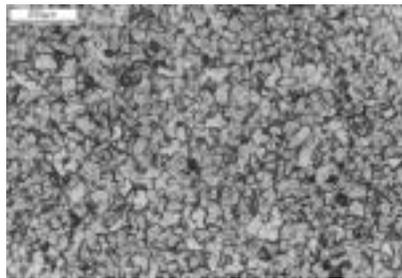
가



< 12c> 12 3



< 12d> 12 4



< 13> 11 2

< 13> 11 2

가

가

(3)

< 14> 1

< 15> 14 1

가

< 16> SEM

1

< 17> 16 1
Mg, Al, Si, K, Ca, Ti, Fe

EDS

O,
가

가

Ti가

가

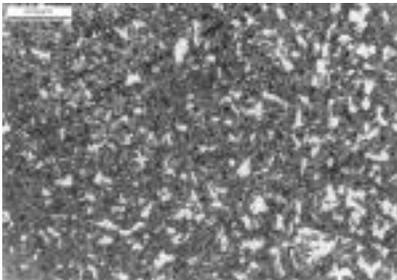
가

Ti가

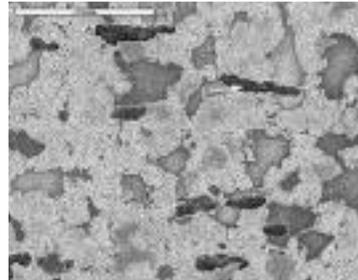
가



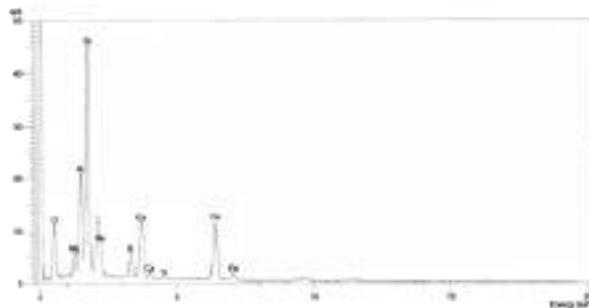
< 14>



< 15> 14 1



< 16> SEM



< 17> 16 1 EDS

3.

(1)

< 18>

斧

延性

가

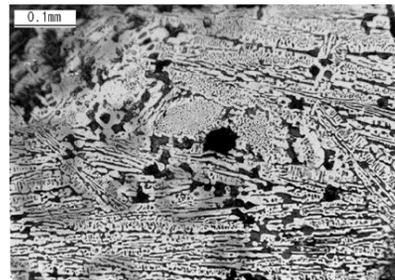


< 18>

< 19>

가

脆性



< 19> 18

(2)

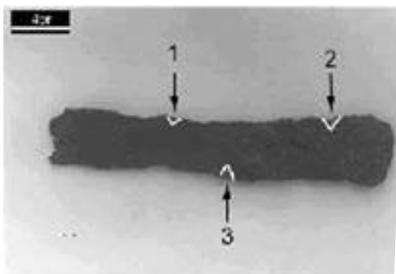
< 20> 鐵鋌

, 1, 2, 3

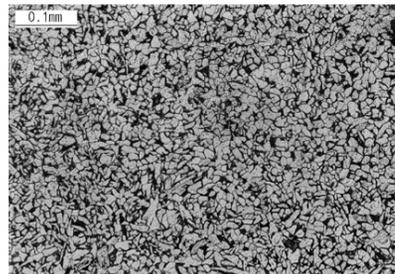
< 21, 22, 23>

1, 2 3

가

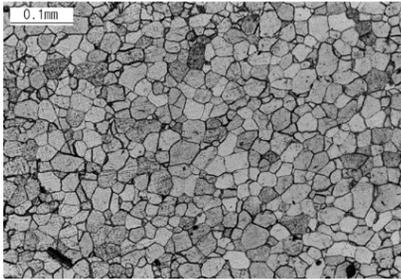


< 20>

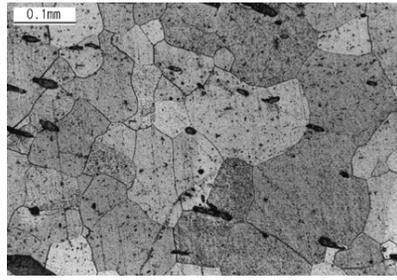


< 21> 1

結晶粒



< 22> 2



< 23> 3

< 21> () 가가
 < 22>

가

< 21, 22 23>

가

가

< 21

22>

10

가

< 23>

< 21 22> 가

가

가

가

가

가

(3)

< 24>

< 25>

0.6% 亞共析鋼 急冷

0.6% 가 0.6% 急冷

< 26> 가 2

가

가

< 26> 0.1% 가 < 25>

25 26>

0.1% 가 가 가 가 急冷

가 가 가 가

浸炭

가

5

急冷 硬度值가

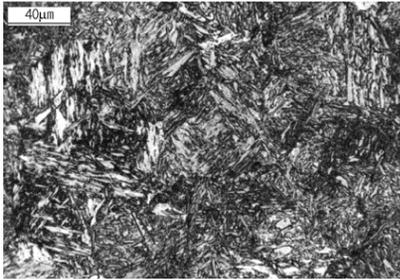
急冷 가

古代 < 25>

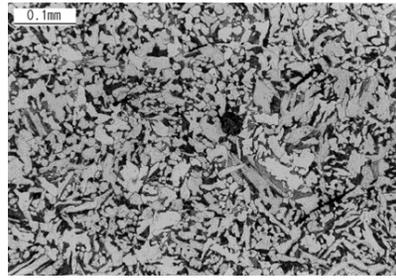
가



< 24>



< 25> 1



< 26> 2

< 26>

. 가 . 가

(4)

< 27>

< 28a 28b>

< 29>

가

< 28a 28b>

가

가

가

가

急冷

가

< 29>

가

가

가

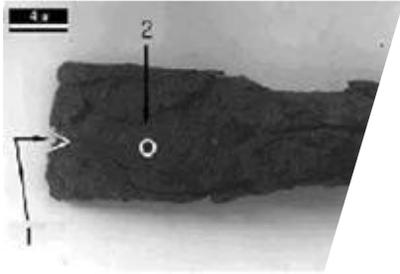
가

< 30>

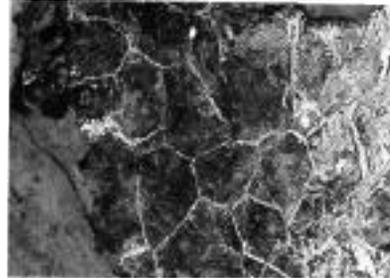
가

< 28b>

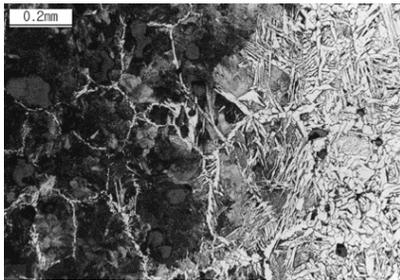
,



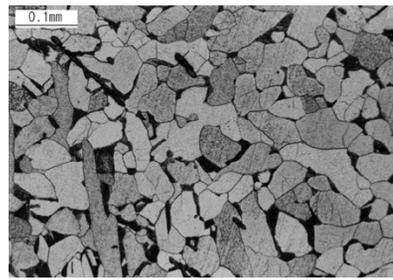
< 27>



< 28>



< 28a>



< 29> 2

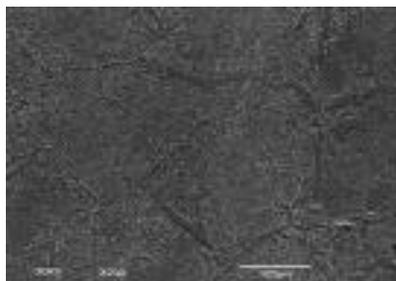
< 31> < 30>
 X- 가
 . X-
 X-

X- (EDX)
 X-

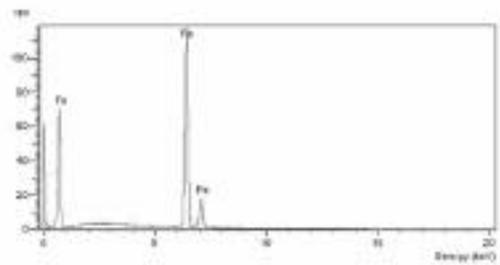
0 < 31>

< 31>

가
 가



< 30> 28b SEM

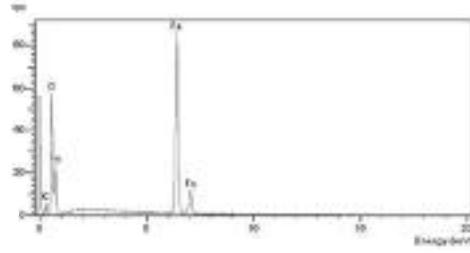
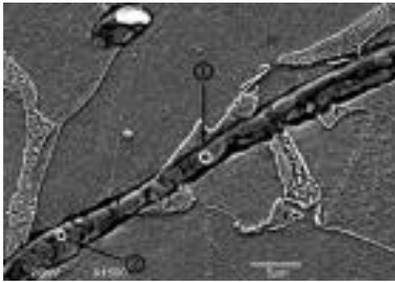


< 31> 30 EDX

< 32> < 28b>

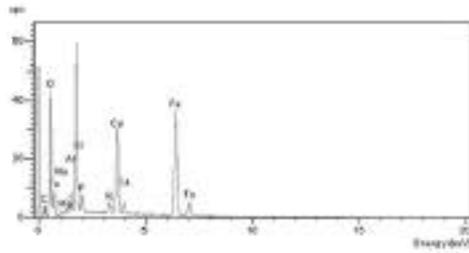
EDX < 31>

< 33 34>



< 32> 28b 1 Slag SEM

< 33> 32 1 EDX



< 34> 32 2 EDX

< 32> 가

< 33 34> 32 EDX

, 가 < 32>

< 33>

< 34> O, Si, Ca, Al 가

< 32>

Mg, Ti, V

, 6世紀代

5世紀代

皇南大塚 南墳

1. (, ,)

2. 가

3. 가 가

가 가

가

가

技術體系 素材

傳統的 中國式 技術體系

4. 皇南大塚 純鐵

鋼

新羅時代

가

低溫還元法

塊鍊鐵

固體浸炭法

傳統的

가

가

5. 形態學的

가

金屬學的

6. 鐵器遺物 文化財 限界 新羅地域 皇南大塚
製鐵・製鋼

學的 考古資料 形態

< >

- [1] C. K. Kwak, Tombs at Kunsan San wol ri, First interim excavation report, Kunsan National University Museum Publication(2001).
- [2] J. Needham, The Evolution of Iron and Steel Technology in East Asia and Southeast Asia, In(T. Wertime & J. Muhly, Eds) The Coming of the Age of Iron, New Haven and London, Yale University Press(1980), pp.507 541.
- [3] R. Maddin, 「The history of the evolution and development of Metal」 『Proceedings The forum for the fourth international conference on the beginning of the use of metals and alloys(BUMA - IV)』 Shimane Japan(1996).
- [4] The fourth international conference on the beginning of the use of metals and alloys in Shimane (BUMA IV) Extended abstracts, Shimane Japan(1998).
- [5] K.Y. Chung: Ph.D. thesis, Hong Ik University, (2001). Iron Technologies of Ancient Korea - As Observed in Metallurgical Microstructures.
- [6] K.Y. Chung, K.J. Choi and C.K.Kwak, 「The Microstructure Investigation on Iron Relics In the Remains of San - wol - ri, Baek - jae era in the 6th century」 『Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on The Beginnings of the Use of Metals and Alloys(BUMA -)』 Gyeongju, Korea(2002).
- [7] K.J. Choi, K.Y. Chung, H.H. Lee, 「On the Manufacturing Technique of Iron Axe Excavated in Wol - pyeong - san - seong of Baek - jae Era」 『Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on The Beginnings of the Use of Metals and Alloys(BUMA -)』 Gyeongju, Korea(2002).

ABSTRACT

Iron Technologies of the Three Kingdoms Period in Korea

Chung, Kwang - Yong

Dept. of Museology, Daejeon Health Science College

To compare and analyze technical system related to manufacturing of ironware during the period of the Three Kingdoms, an analysis was conducted on the minute system of metalwork, as study objects, of the remains of the Mt. Wolpyeong fortress wall in Daejeon in the period of capital during the era of the Three Kingdoms in the 5th century, the Sanwol - ri remains in the 6th century in Gunsan and the remains of ironware excavated from the great ancient tomb of Hwangnam of the Silla dynasty in the 5th century.

The result of analysis shows that in the most of the casting products, the minute system of white cast iron were contained. While the iron part of decarbonization was in the system by casting as white cast iron in the central part, on the surface layer it was turned out that comparatively uniform 100% pearlite system of about 1 ~ 2mm degree was existing. The part of pearlite on the surface layer was caused by decarbonization, which appears in all the parts of blade front end and handle. Therefore, it was found that the iron part of decarbonization was manufactured by casting, and then was processed at the high temperature by decarbonization.

For the products of forging, after processing the products on the basis of pure iron for materials, they manufactured the ironware that raises the strength by carbonizing that keeps carbon infiltrated on the necessary part, by the method of black smith welding that add pure iron to steel, or by varying the method of heat processing onto the part required of strength.

Though limited, we could understand that the technical systems for manufacturing skill of ironware in the areas of Baekje and Silla were different each other.

In the technical system for Hwangnam great ancient tomb in the Silla area, it is found that they had raised the strength on the necessary part by applying the steelmaking method of carbonizing in the last stage of production of products, in the meantime in Baekje area, it appears that they had produced steel in advance in the first stage of production of the products, and used the produced steel only to the necessary part.