Five Reputable Neodymium Magnet Manufacturers in China 2026: Delivering High-Performance Magnetic Materials

Exploring Trusted Suppliers for Consistent Quality, Advanced Applications and Global Supply Needs

CALIFORNIA, CA, UNITED STATES, September 11, 2026 / EINPresswire.com/ -- Ningbo Jinlun Magnet Technology Co., Ltd., a sintered neodymium-iron-boron (NdFeB) magnet manufacturer headquartered in Cixi, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, China, has published its 2026 company profile as global motor, wind power and automation buyers continue to place greater weight on high-temperature grade coverage, batch consistency and heavy rare earth content when qualifying Chinese magnet suppliers.

Ningbo Jinlun Magnet Technology Co., Ltd.

The company has produced sintered NdFeB magnets since 1996 and was formally incorporated in 2006. Its output covers block, disc, ring, arc, trapezoid and custom shapes, and its magnets are exported to more than 20 countries and regions. Exports account for approximately 30 percent of company revenue, mainly to Europe, America and other overseas markets. Ningbo Jinlun operates a factory area of approximately 80,000 m2 with roughly 400 employees, including an R&D team of 45 engineers and technicians, and reports an annual production capacity of 8,000 tons of high-performance magnets. Official website: https://www.jlmagnet.com/.

Ningbo Jinlun Magnet Technology operates a factory area of approximately 80,000 m2 in Cixi, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, China. Image: Ningbo Jinlun Magnet Technology Co., Ltd.

The company is one of five China-based sintered NdFeB manufacturers reviewed in this article.

Each was assessed against five criteria that buyers can verify independently: in-house process depth from alloy melting to final magnetic testing; quality management certification, with IATF 16949 as the automotive benchmark; grade and maximum operating temperature coverage; shape, magnetization and coating customization; and export history and delivery performance.

This article is not a price ranking and does not constitute an endorsement of any supplier. Company-specific statements are attributed to the manufacturers' own published materials and public corporate disclosures.

Industry Context: Why NdFeB Sourcing Criteria Have Shifted

Sintered NdFeB remains the highest-energy-product class among commercially available permanent magnets, with maximum energy products spanning roughly 23 to 53 MGOe across the grades Chinese producers commonly supply. That energy density is what allows motor designers to reduce rotor volume while holding torque, which is why the material underpins electric vehicle traction motors, electric power steering (EPS) motors, servo drives, wind turbine generators, medical apparatus and aerospace subsystems.

The practical constraint has moved, however. Buyers in Europe and North America increasingly ask two questions before price: at what temperature does the magnet still resist demagnetization, and how much dysprosium or terbium does the grade contain? Heavy rare earth content now determines both thermal performance and exposure to rare earth export control rules, so it has become a specification line item rather than a manufacturing footnote.

Grade classes map directly onto the first of those questions. Standard N grades are specified to roughly 70–80 °C, M to 100 °C, H to 120 °C, SH to 150 °C, UH to 180 °C and EH to 200 °C when produced with grain boundary diffusion. Intrinsic coercivity rises across the same sequence — from 12 kOe or higher for N and M grades, to 16 kOe for H, 20 kOe for SH, 25 kOe for UH and 30 kOe for EH. A supplier that can mass-produce SH, UH, EH and AH series therefore reaches applications that a standard-grade producer cannot.

A second shift concerns documentation. Automotive and industrial buyers now request magnetic property test reports per batch, demagnetization curves measured at the actual operating temperature, salt spray results for plated parts, and confirmation of heavy rare earth content. Suppliers that treat those documents as standard deliverables tend to move through qualification faster than suppliers that treat them as exceptions.

How the Five Manufacturers Were Selected

Five manufacturers were included because each maintains a publicly documented sintered NdFeB production capability in China and a verifiable corporate identity. The comparison dimensions are listed below; they are stated as questions buyers can put to any candidate supplier rather than as a scoring formula.

Process depth. Does the supplier control melting and hydrogen decrepitation, or does it purchase alloy and semi-finished blanks? Vertical control affects traceability and lead time.

Certification. Is the plant certified to IATF 16949 for automotive work, and to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 for quality and environmental management?

Grade and temperature coverage. Which temperature classes are in routine mass production, and is grain boundary diffusion or heavy-rare-earth-free material available?

Customization. What range of shapes, magnetization patterns, tolerances and coating systems is offered?

Export and delivery record. Which markets are served, what are the stated MOQ and lead times, and are third-party inspections supported?

1. Ningbo Jinlun Magnet Technology Co., Ltd.

Ningbo Jinlun Magnet Technology Co., Ltd. is based in Cixi, Ningbo, within the Shanghai-Hangzhou-Ningbo economic triangle and close to Ningbo seaport. It is a national high-tech enterprise and a national-level "Specialized, Refined, Distinctive and Innovative Little Giant" enterprise, with markets focused on Europe and America and applications in automotive, consumer electronics, synchronous motors, wind power, medical and aerospace equipment.

Production Depth and Traceability

The company reports full vertical production capacity covering melting, hydrogen decrepitation, powder preparation, pressing, sintering, precision CNC machining, multi-type surface treatment and final performance testing. Its workshops run on ERP, MES and WMS management systems, and the company states that this supports full-lot traceability from raw material input to finished-product delivery.

Grade and Temperature Coverage

Jinlun's published grade range covers N25 to N58, 33M to 56M, 30H to 56H, 30SH to 56SH, 30UH to 54UH, 28EH to 48EH and 28AH to 42AH. Remanence spans 9.6 to 14.7 kGs (0.96 to 1.47 T), and maximum energy product spans 23 to 53 MGOe. The company mass-produces SH, UH, EH and AH series for high-temperature duty.

Its published material development work focuses on low and non-heavy-rare-earth grain boundary diffusion. The company states that diffusion processing raises coercivity by 5–10 kOe using less than 0.6 wt percent heavy rare earth for 200 °C applications, and that it offers heavy-rare-earth-free formulations with less than 0.1 percent heavy rare earth that remain stable from

−50 °C to 150 °C. It also reports a CeFeB hybrid rare earth technology that saves 30–50 percent of critical rare earth content. For buyers managing rare earth exposure, those two options are the most relevant lines in the catalogue.

Shapes, Magnetization and Coatings

Product shapes include discs and cylinders, rings, blocks, arcs (tiles), trapezoids, multipole radial rings, Halbach components and custom geometries. Representative published items include a 45SH segment at OR32.5 × IR29 × H24.9 × 60° with a maximum working temperature of 150 °C; a 42H multipole ring at OD25 × ID16 × H5 mm in 8 or 12 poles with a maximum working temperature of 120 °C; a 40H radially oriented ring at OD18 × ID10 × H4 mm in 4 or 6 poles; a 38M block at L20 × W10 × T5 mm rated to 100 °C; and an N52 ring at D20 × 10 × 5 mm with a maximum energy product of 398–422 kJ/m3.

Surface protection options include bright NiCuNi, matte NiCuNi, single-layer nickel, black oxide, color zinc, chemical nickel and epoxy coatings, with options such as parylene available for specialized environments. The company also provides magnetic circuit simulation and material selection support alongside rapid prototyping and pilot-run trial production.

Quality Control and Certification

Ningbo Jinlun holds IATF 16949 automotive quality certification, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and an Intellectual Property Management System certification, and reports more than 60 invention and utility model patents. It established a municipal-level Magnet Engineering and Technology Center in 2021 and cooperates with research institutes including the Institute of Materials, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

On batch consistency, the company states that magnetic property fluctuation is held within plus or minus 2 percent and that the key dimensional pass rate is 99.5 percent, with magnetic property test reports covering Br, Hcj and (BH)max issued per batch. Its in-house test center supports salt spray corrosion testing and high-temperature aging assessment, and the company accepts third-party inspection by bodies such as SGS and TUV on request.

Ningbo Jinlun Magnet Technology holds IATF 16949, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and Intellectual Property Management System certifications, and reports more than 60 patents. Image: Ningbo Jinlun Magnet Technology Co., Ltd.

Export Record and Delivery

The company exports to more than 20 countries and regions and states that exports account for approximately 30 percent of revenue, mainly to Europe and America. It reports a standard MOQ of approximately 10 kg for standard production, with sample orders typically around 15 days and batch orders around 25 days depending on grade, shape complexity and coating. It

participates in international exhibitions including CWIEME Berlin, Coiltech Italy and Techno-Frontier Japan, and reports over 3,000 customers served across 30 years with a repurchase rate of 85 percent.

2. JL MAG Rare-Earth Co., Ltd.

JL MAG Rare-Earth Co., Ltd. is headquartered in Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province, and is publicly listed in both Shenzhen and Hong Kong. Its core business is the research, development, production and sale of high-performance NdFeB permanent magnets, with end markets spanning new energy vehicle traction motors, wind power generation, energy-efficient variable-frequency air conditioning compressors, industrial automation and consumer electronics. Its scale and its public reporting make it a frequent reference point in discussions of Chinese rare earth permanent magnet supply, and buyers evaluating JL MAG generally focus on its automotive and wind power qualification record rather than on catalogue breadth.

3. Beijing Zhong Ke San Huan High-Tech Co., Ltd.

Beijing Zhong Ke San Huan High-Tech Co., Ltd. is headquartered in Beijing and listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. It is among the longest-established listed producers in the Chinese rare earth permanent magnet sector, and its product scope covers sintered NdFeB magnets, bonded NdFeB magnets and magnetic assemblies. The bonded magnet line is the clearest point of differentiation: bonded NdFeB suits applications where near-net-shape forming and multipole magnetization matter more than peak energy product, such as small motors, sensors and office automation equipment. For buyers whose design calls for bonded rather than sintered material, Sanhuan's dual product scope reduces the need to qualify two suppliers.

4. Ningbo Yunsheng Co., Ltd.

Ningbo Yunsheng Co., Ltd. is headquartered in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, and is listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Its rare earth permanent magnet operations supply automotive, wind power, industrial motor and consumer electronics applications. Because its magnet manufacturing sits inside the same Ningbo industrial cluster as Jinlun, Yunsheng is a common comparison point for buyers sourcing from Zhejiang, and the two companies are frequently evaluated against the same logistics cost base for container shipments through Ningbo port.

5. Yantai Zhenghai Magnetic Material Co., Ltd.

Yantai Zhenghai Magnetic Material Co., Ltd. is headquartered in Yantai, Shandong Province, and is listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Its focus is high-performance NdFeB permanent magnet materials, with a customer base oriented toward automotive and wind power applications. For project teams comparing a Zhejiang-based supplier with a northern China alternative, Zhenghai represents a different port and freight profile as well as a different qualification history.

What Buyers Should Compare Beyond the Shortlist

Choosing among these five producers is less a question of who is largest than of which supplier's documentation and grade coverage match a specific design. Buyers should work through the following points before issuing a purchase order.

Confirm the temperature class, not the room-temperature grade. A grade name alone does not establish demagnetization resistance. Ask for the hot demagnetization curve — the intrinsic coercivity at the actual operating temperature — rather than only the datasheet value at 20 °C.

Quantify heavy rare earth content. Request the Dy and Tb content per grade. A heavy-rare-earth-free formulation maintaining coercivity can reduce both cost volatility and export-control exposure.

Verify batch consistency claims. Magnetic property fluctuation within plus or minus 2 percent and magnetic test reports per batch are measurable commitments. Ask for SPC data and demagnetization curves from delivered lots.

Match the shape and magnetization process to the rotor design. Multipole rings and radially oriented rings remove the segment gluing step from rotor assembly and improve concentricity, but they require tooling development and confirmed pole count, magnetization direction and tolerance.

Check coating suitability against the operating environment. NiCuNi plating is standard for general motor use, epoxy suits high-humidity environments, and parylene addresses specialized conditions. Coating thickness, adhesion and salt spray reports should be requested.

Plan for export documentation. Confirm the grade's heavy rare earth content in writing, request the supplier's export compliance documents and shipping history for the destination market, build buffer stock against lead-time fluctuation, and agree on customs documentation including HS code and certificate of origin.

Establish MOQ and lead time expectations early. Sample orders and batch orders typically carry different schedules, and shape complexity and coating selection both affect timing.

Company Statement

In its company profile, Ningbo Jinlun states that it is a professional magnetic materials manufacturer committed to advancing technology and refining quality under stringent standards, and that its magnets are exported to more than 20 countries and regions worldwide. The company states that it operates eco-friendly manufacturing workflows, improves rare earth material utilization, promotes recyclable circulation of production waste and adopts energy-

saving low-carbon processes to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions.

Market Impact

The relevance of these five suppliers to 2026 procurement planning comes from a single structural change: heavy rare earth content is now a commercial variable rather than a purely technical one. European and North American buyers, including those localizing supply chains outside China, have begun specifying heavy-rare-earth-free or low-heavy-rare-earth grades to reduce regulatory exposure. Suppliers able to offer both Dy/Tb-free formulations stable from −50 °C to 150 °C and diffusion-processed grades for 200 °C operation sit in a different risk category from suppliers restricted to standard N and M grades.

For motor and generator manufacturers, the operational consequence is that supplier qualification now requires a documentation package rather than a sample magnet. Magnetic property test reports per batch, hot demagnetization curves, salt spray results and export compliance paperwork all feed into the qualification file. None of those items is difficult for a supplier with in-house testing and plating, which is why vertical integration has become a selection criterion rather than a marketing claim.

The five manufacturers profiled here differ most clearly on that axis. Jinlun reports full in-house processing from melting through surface treatment and testing, together with grain boundary diffusion capability. JL MAG and Zhong Ke San Huan offer breadth across sintered and, in Sanhuan's case, bonded product lines. Ningbo Yunsheng and Yantai Zhenghai provide regional alternatives within China's established magnet manufacturing clusters.

Outlook

Three trends are likely to shape Chinese NdFeB sourcing through the remainder of 2026. First, demand for SH, UH and EH grades will continue to grow as traction motors, EPS systems and high-speed spindles push operating temperatures above the range that standard N grades can serve. Second, heavy-rare-earth reduction will remain a competitive differentiator, with grain boundary diffusion and hybrid rare earth formulations determining which suppliers can serve export markets without significant compliance friction. Third, buyers are expected to maintain dual or multi-supplier strategies rather than single-source awards, which favors manufacturers that can supply consistent documentation across multiple grades and shapes.

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