

CHAPTER 5

COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS

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1 INTRODUCTION

Copper and copper alloys comprise one of the broadest and most versatile groups of engineering materials. Almost 500 copper alloys are currently recognized in the United States, and hundreds more are classified under international standards. Copper alloys are also produced in all common product forms, further expanding the possible choices.

The large selection may seem daunting, but choosing the correct alloy is simplified by the fact that copper metals are normally chosen for particular physical or mechanical properties, and alloys with the desired properties can easily be sorted out. A need for very high electrical or thermal conductivity, for example, generally points to one of the coppers or high-copper alloys, while superior machinability suggests that a leaded alloy ought to be considered. There are likewise alloys that are selected primarily for their superior corrosion resistance, formability, castability, mechanical properties, biofouling resistance, and biostatic behavior, among other things.

On the other hand, the main reason copper and its alloys are so widely used is that they offer a better *combination* of useful properties than can be found in

other materials. This fortunate circumstance reduces the level of compromise needed to satisfy all design requirements satisfactorily.

The designer's first choice, however, is usually that of a suitable product form: wire or rod; sheet, strip, or plate; castings; and so forth, and for that reason, alloys listed in this chapter are grouped according to the forms in which those alloys are customarily produced. Data is presented for a broad and representative selection of alloys. Unfortunately, space constraints prohibit inclusion of data for all currently registered alloys in all product forms and in all tempers. Comprehensive information on all alloys is available on line at *The Copper Page* (<http://www.copper.org>), through the Copper Data Center (<http://www.csa.com/copperdata/>), and from the Copper Development Association (CDA).

2 STRUCTURE OF THE COPPER INDUSTRY

Copper is truly a global metal, found in economic quantities in all continents except Antarctica. Chile currently leads the world in copper production, having passed the United States (which retains second place) in the early 1990s. Other major copper-producing countries include Peru, Canada, Mexico, Poland, Zaire, Zambia, Australia, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS; former Soviet Union). The (former) U.S. Bureau of Mines estimates that worldwide land-based copper resources stand at 1.6 billion metric tons (mt), with an additional 1.8 billion mt contained in deep-sea nodules. Global copper depletion, once forecast as a looming threat, is now seen as an unfounded concern.

Not all countries that mine substantial quantities of copper actually produce commercial metal. Copper concentrates and an impure form of metal known as blister copper are traded worldwide to countries having the smelters and refineries needed to complete the metal production process. Western Europe and Japan, for example, mine little copper but produce significant amounts for their own use and for export.

Copper is a commodity metal, and the Comex and the London Metal Exchange fix published prices. The exchanges account for only a fraction of the copper actually traded worldwide, however, and the bulk of trading takes place between producers and users.

Major U.S. copper-mining states include Arizona, Utah, and Nevada plus, to a lesser extent, New Mexico. Large deposits in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, once the primary source of domestic copper, have largely been mined out. The U.S. copper-mining industry has consolidated considerably in recent years and only three domestic producers—Phelps Dodge, Asarco Grupo Mexico, and Kennecott Utah Copper—can be considered major players in the sense that they operate large mines on U.S. soil. On the other hand, these companies and others have extensive holdings in copper-producing regions elsewhere in the world, and, conversely, a number of foreign companies either have interests in, or wholly own U.S.-based copper producers, including two of those named above.

Copper smelters, which produce blister copper from concentrates, are generally located near mines. Refineries, where blister is purified to 99.9+% pure cathode copper through an electrolytic process, are somewhat more widespread, although most are also found in the copper-mining states. Several large refineries are located in Texas.

Copper products are produced by fabricators: wire mills, brass mills, foundries, and metal powder plants. Their plants are found throughout the country. The U.S. copper industry was once very much vertically integrated, but it has become increasingly diversified and few fabricators now retain formal ties to producers.

As explained below, copper wire and cable and other electrical products are usually made from newly mined and refined copper. Copper tube and alloy products are made from a combination of refined and scrap copper, as well as copper alloy scrap. Copper is, in fact, among the most thoroughly recycled industrial metals.

3 COPPER ALLOY DESIGNATIONS

In the United States and several other countries, copper and copper alloys are classified under the Unified Numbering System for Metals and Alloys (UNS), a system managed jointly by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE). CDA is responsible for assigning numbers to copper alloys, which are identified by a five-digit code preceded by the letter "C." The codes are extensions of a previous and once widely used three-digit numbering system, which was also administered by CDA. Thus, for example, the alloy formerly known as copper alloy 360 by its three-digit "CDA number" is now designated UNS C36000. It should be noted that the UNS numbers are not specifications; they are merely standard designations for defined compositions.

Copper alloys are sometimes also referred to by descriptive historical names such as "free-cutting brass" and "naval brass." Colorful as such names may be, they can be ambiguous, and it is strongly recommended that alloys be called out by their UNS numbers.

In addition to its UNS number, specification of a copper or copper alloy usually requires inclusion of a *temper designation*. Temper is a term that identifies the metallurgical state of an alloy as well as the mechanical and physical properties resulting from its processing history. Terms such as annealed, half-hard, and precipitation heat treated, along with their coded abbreviations, are listed in Tables 1 and 2 for wrought and cast alloys, respectively. The tables are taken from ASTM B601. Mechanical property data tables in this chapter include the most commonly specified tempers for the alloys listed. Data corresponding to tempers not listed here may be found at <http://properties.copper.org/> and in publications available from CDA.

Copper Alloy Families. The copper metals are conventionally grouped into several families according to similarities in composition, and hence, properties. UNS numbers from C10100 through C79999 denote wrought (i.e., drawn, rolled, extruded, or forged) alloys. Cast alloys are numbered from C80100 through C99999.

The family identified as *coppers* include metals that have a designated minimum copper content of 99.3% or higher. Wrought coppers (wire, rolled products, extrusions, etc.) include UNS designations ranging from C10100 through C15999, although all numbers are not in use. Cast coppers are numbered from

Table 1 Standard Temper Designations for Wrought Coppers and Copper Alloys
(Based on ASTM B601)

Annealed Tempers—O	Temper Names	As-Manufactured Tempers—M	Temper Names
O25	Hot rolled and annealed	M10	As hot forged—air cooled
O30	Hot extruded and annealed	M11	As hot forged—quenched
O50	Light anneal	M20	As hot rolled
O60	Soft anneal	M30	As extruded
O61	Annealed (also mill annealed)		
O70	Dead soft anneal		
Annealed Tempers, with Grain Size Prescribed—OS	Nominal Average Grain Size (mm)	Solution Heat Treated—TB	Temper Name
OS005	0.005	TB00	Solution heat treated (A)
OS010	0.010		
OS015	0.015	Solution Treated and Cold Worked—TD	Temper Names
OS020	0.020	TD00	Solution heat treated and cold worked: $\frac{1}{8}$ hard
OS025	0.025	TD01	Solution heat treated and cold worked: $\frac{1}{4}$ hard
OS035	0.035	TD02	Solution heat treated and cold worked: $\frac{1}{2}$ hard
OS050	0.050	TD03	Solution heat treated and cold worked: $\frac{3}{4}$ hard
OS060	0.060	TD04	Solution heat treated and cold worked: hard (H)
OS070	0.070		
OS100	0.100		
OS120	0.120		
OS150	0.150		
OS200	0.200		
Cold-Worked Tempers Based on Cold Rolling or Drawing—H	Temper Names	Solution Heat Treated and Precipitation Heat Treated—TF	Temper Names
H00	$\frac{1}{8}$ hard	TF00	Solution heat treated and aged (AT)
H01	$\frac{1}{4}$ hard		
H02	$\frac{1}{2}$ hard	Quench Hardened—TQ	Temper Names
H03	$\frac{3}{4}$ hard	TQ00	Quench hardened
H05	Hard	TQ30	Quench hardened and tempered
H06	Extra hard		
H08	Spring		
H10	Extra spring		
H12	Special spring		
H13	Ultra spring		
H14	Super spring		
Cold-Worked Tempers Based on Particular Products (Wire)—H	Temper Names	Solution Heat Treated, Cold Worked and Precipitation Heat Treated—TH	Temper Names
H60	Cold heading, forming	TH01	$\frac{1}{4}$ Hard and precipita- tion heat treated ($\frac{1}{4}$ HT)
H63	Rivet	TH02	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hard and precipita- tion heat treated ($\frac{1}{2}$ HT)
H64	Screw	TH03	$\frac{3}{4}$ Hard and precipita- tion heat treated ($\frac{3}{4}$ HT)
H66	Bolt	TH04	Hard and precipitation heat treated (HT)
H70	Bending		
H80	Hard drawn		
Cold Worked and Stress Relieved—HR	Temper Names	Mill Hardened Tempers—TM	Manufacturing Designation
HR01	$\frac{1}{4}$ Hard and stress relieved	TM00	AM
HR02	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hard and stress relieved	TM01	$\frac{1}{4}$ HM
HR04	Hard and stress relieved	TM02	$\frac{1}{2}$ HM
HR08	Spring and stress relieved	TM04	HM
HR10	Extra spring and stress relieved	TM06	XHM
Cold-Worked Tempers with Added Treatments—HR	Temper Names	TM08	XHMS
HR50	Drawn and stress relieved		

Table 2 Temper Designations for Coppers Casting Alloys
(Based on ASTM B601)

Temper Designations	Temper Names
<i>Annealed—O</i>	
O10	Cast and annealed (homogenized)
O11	As-cast and precipitation heat treated
<i>As-Manufactured—M</i>	
M01	As sand cast
M02	As centrifugal cast
M03	As plaster cast
M04	As pressure die cast
M05	As permanent mold cast
M06	As investment cast
M07	As continuous cast
<i>Heat-Treated—TQ</i>	
TQ00	Quench hardened
TQ30	Quench hardened and tempered
TQ50	Quench hardened and temper annealed
<i>Solution Heat Treated and Spinodal Heat Treated—TX</i>	
TX00	Spinodal hardened (AT)
<i>Solution Heat Treated—TB</i>	
TB00	Solution heat treated (A)
<i>Solution Heat Treated and Precipitation Heat Treated—TF</i>	
TF00	Precipitation hardened (AT)

C80100 through C81399. These metals comprise various grades of commercially pure copper that are used primarily for electrical and electronic products.

High-copper alloys include those wrought grades with designated copper contents less than 99.3% but higher than 96.0% (UNS C16200 through C19999), which do not fall into any other copper alloy group. Cast high-copper alloys (C81300 through C82800) have minimum copper contents in excess of 94.0% and may contain silver for special purposes. Wrought or cast, these alloys combine electrical and thermal conductivities approaching those of pure copper but with higher strength, hardness, and wear resistance. Corrosion resistance may be higher or lower than that exhibited by the pure metal, depending on interactions between the environment and specific alloys. Common uses for high-copper alloys include electrical connectors, resistance welding electrodes, slip rings, coax cable shields, and trolley wire.

Brasses are alloys containing zinc as the principal alloying element with or without secondary alloying elements such as iron, aluminum, nickel, and silicon. The wrought brasses comprise three subfamilies:

- Copper-zinc alloys (ordinary brasses), C21000 through C28999
- Copper-zinc-lead alloys (leaded brasses), C30000 through C39999
- Copper-zinc-tin alloys (tin brasses), C40000 through C9999

Cast brasses are grouped into four subfamilies:

- Copper–tin–zinc alloys (including semired brasses and leaded red brasses, C83300 through C83999, semired and leaded semired brasses, C84000 through C84999, and yellow and leaded yellow brasses, C85000 through C85999)
- So-called manganese bronze alloys (also known as high-strength yellow brasses) and their leaded variants, C86000 through C86999
- Copper–zinc–silicon alloys (silicon brasses and “bronzes”), C87000 through C87999

This large group of alloys offers a wide range of useful properties, which vary widely according to composition, product form, and temper. Conductivity, while substantially lower than copper or high-copper alloys, is often adequate for electrical applications such as connectors. Various brasses, again depending on composition, exhibit superior formability, machinability, and/or castability, as well as good corrosion resistance and moderate to high mechanical properties. Among the economical yellow brasses are wrought grades with excellent hot forging properties and cast varieties that are well suited for the cost-effective permanent mold (gravity die) casting process, described below. Applications for wrought brasses include springs, contacts, connectors, welding wire, jewelry, munitions, tube sheets, marine hardware, architectural cladding, and a countless assortment of stamped, rolled, forged, and machined products. With their favorable combination of strength, corrosion resistance, attractive color, and the ability to take a smooth finish, cast brasses are most commonly used in plumbing fixtures and fittings, but they are also widely used for decorative and architectural products, as well as pumps, valves, and propellers and other marine hardware, to name just a few examples. Further information about brasses can be found in the applications areas on <http://www.copper.org>.

Bronzes, broadly speaking, are copper alloys in which the major alloying element is neither zinc nor nickel. Originally, “bronze” described alloys with tin as the only or principal alloying element. Today, the term is generally used not by itself but with a modifying adjective to describe the main added element. There are four families of wrought bronzes:

- Copper–tin–phosphorus alloys (phosphor bronzes), C50100 through C52400
- Copper–tin–lead–phosphorus alloys (leaded phosphor bronzes), C53200 through C55284
- Copper–aluminum alloys (aluminum bronzes), C60600 through C64400
- Copper–silicon alloys (silicon bronzes), C64700 through C66100

There are also four families of cast bronzes:

- Copper–tin alloys (tin bronzes), C90200 through C91700
- Copper–tin–lead alloys (leaded and high-leaded tin bronzes), C92200 through C92900 and C93100 through C94500, respectively

- Copper–tin–nickel alloys (nickel–tin bronzes), C94700 through C94900
- Copper–aluminum–iron and copper–aluminum–iron–nickel alloys (aluminum bronzes), C95200 through C95810

Wrought bronzes, in sheet and strip form, are used for electrical springs and connectors. Leaded versions are used for a broad variety of machined components requiring high strength and good corrosion resistance. Wrought silicon and aluminum bronzes, for example, are used for bolts, shafts, and other industrial products. Cast bronzes are used for pump, valve and fitting components, wear rings, gears, and products for the chemical, mining, petrochemical, and electroplating industries. Many cast bronzes are used in sleeve bearings, which are discussed later in this chapter. Because of their good castability and favorable weathering characteristics, cast bronzes are the metals most often used in statuary and plaques. Several useful articles dealing with bronzes can be found at <http://www.copper.org/industrial/homepage.htm>.

Copper–Nickels are copper alloys in which nickel is the principal alloying element. Iron, manganese, niobium (columbium), and other elements may also be present. Both wrought (C70100 through C72900) and cast (C96200 through C96800) copper–nickels exhibit outstanding corrosion and stress–corrosion cracking resistance, especially in seawater. Biofouling resistance (the ability of an alloy to inhibit the attachment of marine organisms) ranges from moderate to excellent, generally increasing with copper content. Copper–nickels are used for condenser and heat exchanger tubes, seawater piping systems, pumps, valves, and fittings. Copper–nickel sheet, applied as cladding or sheathing to seagoing vessels and offshore platform legs, significantly reduces drag caused by the buildup of algae and other marine life. A number of informative studies describing the properties, uses, and fabrication of copper–nickels are available at <http://marine.copper.org/>.

Nickel–silvers are copper–nickel–zinc alloys or nickel brasses. Nickel gives them the color for which they are named. They offer the good corrosion resistance and favorable mechanical properties inherent to brasses. Wrought nickel–silvers (C73200 through C79900) are available in sheet and strip as well as rod and bar forms. Some alloys produced as rod contain lead for improved machinability. Uses include electrical and electronic connectors, decorative hardware, jewelry, tableware, eyeglass frames, and musical instrument components. Cast nickel–silvers (C97300 through C97800) have long been used in valves and fittings for food and beverage handling equipment.

Leaded coppers are metal–matrix composites (MMCs) rather than true alloys in that lead is not miscible in copper to any appreciable extent. Available only in cast versions (C98200 through C98640), these materials are used exclusively for special-duty bearings.

Finally, there are a number of *miscellaneous copper–zinc alloys* in wrought forms and *special alloys* for cast products whose compositions preclude their inclusion among other alloy families. Wrought alloys (C66400 through C66900) include alloys supplied as sheet and strip, wire, tubular products, and extruded rod and bar for applications such as springs, switch components, condenser tube, valve stems, gears, wear plates, piston rings, propeller shafts, and pole-line hard-

ware. Cast special alloys (C99300 through C99750) include materials designed to provide such unconventional physical or mechanical properties as high damping capacity, ferromagnetic permeability and shape-memory effects.

4 PRODUCT FORMS

Copper and copper alloys are produced in all product forms, although some may be available in several forms while others are only produced in one or two. Basic compositions are often modified to make alloys amenable to manufacture in a particular form, a practice that is sometimes reflected in the final two digits of the UNS numbering codes.

5 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WIRE PRODUCTS

Copper's largest single use, exceeding 60% of consumption in many countries, is for electrical applications, and wire and cable products make up the bulk of this market. In the United States, about 45% of all refined copper comes to market as wire and cable, the remaining "electrical" copper being used in other-than-wire products such as busbars, switchgear, pole-line hardware, and tubular windings in large gas-cooled electric generators.

There is little materials selection involved in electrical wire, since virtually all of it is made from electrolytic tough pitch (ETP) copper, C11000. It contains a minimum of 99.90% Cu, making it one of the purest metals in commercial use. Purity largely determines copper's electrical and thermal conductivity, and even minute quantities of most impurity elements severely degrade these properties.

Copper wire products are identified by their end uses. *Building wire*, which includes both insulated and uninsulated wire within buildings and structures, accounts for the largest fraction of copper wire used; *magnet wire* is an insulated or enameled product used in electric motors, transformers, relays, and similar products; *telecommunications cable* includes both voice and data cable; *power cable* is that used by utilities and for heavy industrial conductors; while *automotive wire* is used in wiring harnesses and other purposes. There are also several miscellaneous wire types including apparatus wire, cord sets, electronic wire and cable [local area network (LAN) cable], control and signal wire and cable, and bare wire, among others. Organizations such as the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and others generally establish specifications for the production and use of electrical wire products.

The conductivity of copper is expressed in units of a percentage of the International Annealed Copper Standard (IACS). This standard is based on an annealed copper wire having a density of 8.89 g/cm^3 , 1 m long, weighing 1 g, with a resistance of 0.15328Ω . This standard was assigned the value 100 at 20°C (68°F). It is not uncommon for commercially pure copper products to have IACS conductivity values greater than 100% because of improved processing techniques that have been developed since the adoption of the standard in 1913.

For example, C11000 exhibits a conductivity 101% IACS. The so-called *oxygen-free* or *OF coppers*, notably C10100 (oxygen-free, electronic) and C10200—there are others—offer slightly higher conductivity, but this is rarely

required. Instead, OF coppers are selected for their combination of high conductivity and good weldability. Dissolved oxygen found in ETP and some other coppers causes welding problems. The oxygen contents of OF coppers are low enough to avoid such problems. The addition of deoxidizers such as phosphorus and boron also helps by tying up oxygen in harmless compounds, but deoxidizers—especially phosphorus—also reduce conductivity. Table 3 contains conductivity data, as well as other physical properties, for coppers and selected copper alloys. A listing of physical and mechanical properties for all current UNS copper metals is available on line at <http://properties.copper.org/servlet/com.copper.servlet.CDAPropertiesSelectionServlet>.

Coppers containing traces of tellurium, cadmium, silver, chromium, zirconium, and titanium, alone or in combination, offer slightly higher mechanical properties. Purity is high enough to classify the metals as coppers rather than high copper alloys. This is reflected in their conductivities, which are typically higher than 90% IACS. Tellurium-bearing copper (C14500) and zirconium copper (C15000) are examples of such coppers. Understanding their uses requires a quick explanation of strengthening in copper.

Coppers are strengthened almost exclusively by cold working, as in wire drawing. The effects of cold work are removed by annealing, i.e., heating the copper above a particular temperature, either intentionally or as a result of high current flow in service. Some secondary elements raise the temperature at which copper begins to soften or anneal. Softening resistance can be important in, for example, pin-type electrical connectors, which are made from these coppers, as well as from high-copper alloys, brasses, bronzes, and other alloys.

A large body of technical data and literature about copper's electrical and electronic applications can be found in the Electrical Energy Efficiency, Power Quality and Telecommunications areas of *The Copper Page*, <http://www.copper.org>.

6 SHEET, STRIP, AND PLATE PRODUCTS

In contrast to wire products, which are made from a relatively small number of coppers, products produced as sheet, strip, and plate are available in a large selection of coppers and (especially) copper alloys. The uses to which these metals are put can broadly be grouped into architectural and decorative applications, electrical/electronic technologies, and industrial products.

6.1 Architecture

Copper has a long history of use for roofing, flashing and gutters, and other architectural products. In the United States, such products were until recently found mainly on public buildings. Today, use is growing in domestic housing, and copper metals are being selected for new applications such as wall and column cladding.

One reason for copper's growth is that the patinas that form naturally on exposed surfaces over time can now be applied during manufacture, thus providing the architect/designer with an even larger palette of colors and finishes. Information about copper's architectural uses can be accessed at <http://architecture.copper.org/>.

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Table 3 Physical Properties of Selected Coppers and Copper Alloys (Copper Development Association, Inc.)

19210	1,980	—	0.323	8.94	—	80	—	—	—	9.4	0.092	18,200	—
	(1,082)	(—)	(8.94)	(8.94)	(—)	(0.468)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(16.9)	(385.15)	(125,000)	(—)
19400	1,990	1,980	0.322	8.91	15.0	65	150.0	—	—	9.8	0.092	17,500	6,600
	(1,088)	(1,082)	(8.91)	(8.91)	(2.49)	(0.38)	(259.6)	—	—	(17.6)	(385.15)	(121,000)	(45,500)
19800	1,963	1,920	0.322	8.91	2.83	61	150.0	—	—	10.2	0.094	11,800	—
	(1,073)	(1,049)	(8.91)	(8.91)	(0.467)	(0.384)	(259.6)	(—)	(—)	(18.4)	(393.0)	(81,300)	(—)
21000	1,950	1,920	0.32	8.86	18.5	56	135.0	—	—	10.0	0.09	17,000	6,400
	(1,066)	(1,049)	(8.86)	(8.86)	(3.08)	(0.328)	(233.6)	(—)	(—)	(18.0)	(376.78)	(117,000)	(44,126)
C22600	1,895	1,840	0.317	8.77	25.9	40	100.0	—	—	10.3	0.09	17,000	6,400
	(1,035)	(1,004)	(8.77)	(8.77)	(4.13)	(0.234)	(173.1)	(—)	(—)	(18.5)	(376.78)	(117,000)	(44,126)
C23000	1,880	1,810	0.316	8.75	28.0	37	92.0	—	—	10.4	0.09	17,000	6,400
	(1,027)	(988)	(8.75)	(8.75)	(4.65)	(0.216)	(159.2)	(—)	(—)	(18.7)	(376.78)	(117,000)	(44,126)
23100													
C26000	1,750	1,680	0.308	8.53	37.0	28	70.0	—	—	11.1	0.09	16,000	6,000
C26130	(954)	(916)	(8.53)	(8.53)	(6.15)	(0.164)	(121.2)	(—)	(—)	(20.0)	(376.78)	(110,000)	(41,426)
C27000	1,710	1,660	0.306	8.47	38.4	27	67.0	—	—	11.3	0.09	15,000	5,600
	(932)	(904)	(8.47)	(8.47)	(6.38)	(0.158)	(116.0)	(—)	(—)	(20.3)	(376.78)	(103,400)	(38,600)
C28000	1,660	1,650	0.303	8.39	37.0	28	71.0	—	—	11.6	0.09	15,000	5,600
	(904)	(899)	(8.39)	(8.39)	(6.15)	(0.164)	(122.9)	(—)	(—)	(20.9)	(376.78)	(103,400)	(38,600)
C34500	1,670	1,630	0.306	8.47	39.9	26	67.0	—	—	11.3	0.09	15,000	5,600
C35300	(910)	(888)	(8.47)	(8.47)	(6.63)	(0.152)	(116.0)	(—)	(—)	(20.3)	(376.78)	(103,400)	(38,600)
C36000	1,650	1,630	0.307	8.5	39.9	26	67.0	—	—	11.4	0.09	14,000	5,300
	(899)	(888)	(8.5)	(8.5)	(6.63)	(0.152)	(116.0)	(—)	(—)	(20.5)	(376.78)	(96,500)	(36,500)
C37700	1,640	1,620	0.305	8.44	38.4	27	69.0	—	—	11.5	0.09	15,000	5,600
	(893)	(882)	(8.44)	(8.44)	(6.38)	(0.158)	(119.4)	(—)	(—)	(20.7)	(376.78)	(103,400)	(38,600)
C46400	1,650	1,630	0.304	8.41	39.9	26	67.0	—	—	11.8	0.09	15,000	5,600
	(899)	(888)	(8.41)	(8.41)	(6.63)	(0.152)	(116.0)	(—)	(—)	(21.2)	(376.78)	(103,400)	(38,600)
C48200	1,650	1,630	0.305	8.44	39.9	26	67.0	—	—	11.8	0.09	15,000	5,600
	(899)	(888)	(8.44)	(8.44)	(6.63)	(0.152)	(116.0)	(—)	(—)	(21.2)	(376.78)	(103,400)	(38,600)
C50725	1,978	1,904	0.322	8.91	—	33	87.0	—	—	9.7	0.09	16,400	6,400
	(1,081)	(1,040)	(8.91)	(8.91)	(—)	(0.191)	(150.7)	(—)	(—)	(17.5)	(376.78)	(113,100)	(44,126)

* As annealed unless otherwise noted.

Table 3 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Liquidus, °F (°C)	Solidus, °F (°C)	Density, lb/in³ 68 °F (g/cm³, 20°C)	Specific Gravity	Electrical Resistivity, Ω-cmil/ft, 68°F (Ω-cm, 20°C)	Electrical Conductivity*, % IACS, 68°F (MS/cm, 20°C)	Thermal Conductivity, Btu/ft²/ft/h/°F, 68°F (W/m·K, 20°C)	Thermal Expansion Coefficient 10⁻⁶/°F, (10⁻⁶/°C)			Heat Capacity, Btu/lb/°F (J/kg·K)	Elastic Modulus, Tension ksi (MPa)
								68–212°F (20–100°C)	68–392°F (20–200°C)	68–572°F (20–300°C)		
C51000	1,920 (1,049)	1,750 (954)	0.32 (8.86)	8.86 (8.86)	69.1 (11.49)	15 (0.088)	40.0 (69.2)	— (—)	— (—)	9.9 (17.8)	0.09 (376.78)	16,000 (110,000)
C51100	1,945 (1,063)	1,785 (974)	0.32 (8.86)	8.86 (8.86)	52.0 (8.64)	20 (0.117)	48.4 (83.8)	— (—)	— (—)	9.9 (17.8)	0.09 (376.78)	16,000 (110,000)
C51900	1,900 (1,040)	1,700 (930)	0.319 (8.84)	8.84 (8.84)	74.0 (12.3)	14 (0.081)	38.0 (65.8)	10.0 (18.0)	— (—)	— (—)	0.09 (376.78)	16,000 (110,000)
C52100	1,880 (1,027)	1,620 (882)	0.318 (8.8)	8.8 (8.8)	79.8 (13.27)	13 (0.076)	36.0 (62.3)	10.1 (18.2)	— (—)	— (—)	0.09 (376.78)	16,000 (110,000)
C61300	1,915 (1,046)	1,905 (1,041)	0.287 (7.95)	7.95 (7.95)	86.8 (14.43)	12 (0.07)	32.0 (55.4)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (376.78)	17,000 (117,000)
C61800	1,913 (1,045)	1,904 (1,040)	0.272 (7.53)	7.53 (7.53)	79.8 (13.27)	37.0 (64.0)	13 (0.076)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (376.78)	17,000 (117,000)
C63000	1,930 (1,054)	1,895 (1,035)	0.274 (7.58)	7.58 (7.58)	116.0 (19.28)	7 (0.041)	22.6 (39.1)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (376.78)	17,500 (121,000)
C65500	1,880 (1,027)	1,780 (971)	0.308 (8.53)	8.53 (8.53)	148.0 (24.6)	7 (0.041)	21.0 (36.3)	— (—)	— (—)	10.0 (18.0)	0.09 (376.78)	15,000 (103,400)
C66430	1,880 (1,027)	1,830 (1,000)	0.317 (8.78)	8.78 (8.78)	37.0 (6.16)	28 (0.162)	70.0 (121.0)	10.0 (18.0)	— (—)	— (—)	0.09 (376.78)	16,000 (112,000)
C67000	1,652 (900)	— (—)	0.302 (8.36)	8.36 (8.36)	47.2 (7.84)	22 (0.128)	57.0 (99.0)	— (—)	— (—)	11.9 (21.4)	— (—)	— (—)
C67500	1,630 (888)	1,590 (866)	0.302 (8.36)	8.36 (8.36)	43.2 (7.18)	24 (0.14)	61.0 (105.6)	— (—)	— (—)	11.8 (21.2)	0.09 (376.78)	15,000 (103,400)
C70260	1,940 (1,060)	1,905 (1,040)	0.320 (8.86)	8.86 (8.86)	26.0 (42.9)	40 (0.232)	90.0 (155.6)	— (—)	9.0 (16.0)	10.0 (18.0)	0.09 (376.78)	19,000 (131,000)
C70280	1,967 (1,075)	1,895 (1,035)	0.321 (8.9)	8.9 (8.9)	26.5 (4.31)	40 (0.23)	104.0 (180.0)	— (—)	— (—)	9.7 (17.5)	0.09 (376.0)	19,000 (137,900)
C70290	1,958 (1,070)	1,850 (1,010)	0.32 (8.88)	8.88 (8.88)	34.5 (5.74)	30 (0.17)	75.0 (130.0)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	0.09 (376.0)	19,000 (137,900)
C71000	2,190 (1,149)	2,100 (8.94)	0.323 (8.94)	8.94 (8.94)	160.0 (26.6)	6 (0.038)	21.0 (36.3)	— (—)	— (—)	9.1 (16.4)	0.09 (376.0)	20,000 (138,000)
C71500	2,260 (1,238)	2,140 (1,171)	0.323 (8.94)	8.94 (8.94)	225.0 (37.4)	4 (0.027)	17.0 (29.4)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (13.2)	0.09 (376.0)	21,000 (152,000)

C72900	2,039 (1,115)	1,742 (950)	0.323 (8.94)	8.94 (8.94)	— (—)	7 (0.046)	17.0 (29.4)	— (—)	— (—)	9.1 (16.4)	0.09 (376.0)	18,500 (128,000)	7,500 (51,700)
C75200	2,030 (1,110)	1,960 (1,071)	0.316 (8.75)	8.75 (8.75)	173.0 (28.76)	6 (0.035)	19.0 (32.9)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (376.0)	18,000 (124,000)	6,800 (46,900)
C76260	1,880 (1,025)	1,800 (980)	0.31 (8.58)	8.58 (8.58)	115.0 (19.2)	9 (0.052)	26.0 (45.0)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (376.0)	18,000 (124,000)	6,800 (46,900)
C80200	1,981	1,948	0.323	8.94	11.3	92	200.0	—	—	9.4	0.09	17,000	—
C81100	(1,083)	(1,064)	(8.94)	(8.94)	(1.87)	(0.538)	(346.1)	(—)	(—)	(16.9)	(376.0)	(117,000)	(—)
C83450	1,860 (1,015)	1,580 (860)	0.319 (8.83)	8.83 (8.83)	— (—)	20 (0.115)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C83600	1,850 (1,010)	1,570 (854)	0.318 (8.83)	8.83 (8.83)	69.1 (11.49)	15 (0.087)	41.6 (72.0)	— (—)	10.0 (18.0)	— (—)	0.09 (376.0)	13,500 (93,100)	— (—)
C84400	1,840 (1,004)	1,549 (843)	0.314 (8.69)	8.69 (8.69)	63.3 (10.53)	16 (0.095)	41.8 (72.4)	— (—)	— (—)	10.0 (18.0)	0.09 (376.0)	13,000 (89,600)	— (—)
C84800	1,750 (954)	1,530 (832)	0.31 (8.58)	8.58 (8.58)	63.1 (10.53)	16 (0.095)	41.6 (72.0)	— (—)	10.0 (18.0)	— (—)	0.09 (376.0)	15,000 (103,400)	— (—)
C85200	1,725 (941)	1,700 (927)	0.307 (8.5)	8.5 (8.5)	57.8 (9.62)	18 (0.104)	48.5 (83.9)	11.5 (20.7)	— (—)	— (—)	0.09 (376.0)	11,000 (75,800)	— (—)
C85400	1,725 (941)	1,700 (927)	0.305 (8.44)	8.44 (8.44)	53.2 (8.85)	20 (0.113)	50.8 (87.9)	11.1 (20.2)	— (—)	— (—)	0.09 (376.0)	12,000 (82,700)	— (—)
C85700	1,725 (941)	1,675 (913)	0.304 (8.41)	8.41 (8.41)	47.0 (7.81)	22 (0.128)	48.5 (83.9)	— (—)	— (—)	12.0 (21.6)	0.09 (376.0)	14,000 (87,000)	— (—)
C86200	1,725 (941)	1,650 (899)	0.288 (7.97)	7.97 (7.97)	136.7 (22.73)	8 (0.044)	20.5 (35.5)	— (—)	— (—)	12.0 (21.6)	0.09 (376.0)	15,000 (103,400)	— (—)
C86300	1,693 (923)	1,625 (885)	0.283 (7.83)	7.83 (7.83)	130.8 (21.74)	8 (0.046)	20.5 (35.5)	— (—)	— (—)	12.0 (21.6)	0.09 (376.0)	14,200 (97,900)	— (—)
C86400	1,616 (880)	1,583 (862)	0.301 (8.33)	8.33 (8.33)	54.2 (9.01)	19 (0.111)	51.0 (88.3)	— (—)	11.0 (19.8)	— (—)	0.09 (376.0)	14,200 (96,500)	— (—)
C87300	1,780 (971)	1,580 (860)	0.302 (8.36)	8.36 (8.36)	171.9 (285.7)	6 (0.035)	16.4 (28.4)	— (—)	— (—)	10.9 (19.6)	0.09 (376.0)	15,000 (103,000)	— (—)

* As annealed unless otherwise noted.

Table 3 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Liquidus, °F (°C)	Solidus, °F (°C)	Density, lb/in³ 68 °F (g/cm³, 20°C)	Specific Gravity	Electrical Resistivity, Ω-cmil/ft, 68°F (Ω-cm, 20°C)	Electrical Conductivity*, % IACS, 68°F (MS/cm, 20°C)	Thermal Conductivity, Btu/ft²/ft/h/°F, 68°F (W/m·K, 20°C)	Thermal Expansion Coefficient 10⁻⁶/°F, (10⁻⁶/°C)			Heat Capacity, Btu/lb/°F (J/kg·K)	Elastic Modulus, Tension ksi (MPa)
								68–212°F (20–100°C)	68–392°F (20–200°C)	68–572°F (20–300°C)		
C87500	1,680 (916)	1,510 (821)	0.299 (8.28)	8.28 (8.28)	154.2 (25.64)	6 (0.039)	16.0 (27.7)	— (—)	— (—)	10.9 (19.6)	0.09 (376.0)	15,400 (106,000)
C89510	1,871 (1,021)	371 (206)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C90300	1,832 (1,000)	1,570 (854)	0.318 (8.8)	8.8 (8.8)	87.2 (14.49)	12 (0.069)	43.2 (74.8)	— (—)	10.0 (18.0)	— (—)	0.09 (376.0)	14,000 (96,500)
C92200	1,810 (988)	1,518 (826)	0.312 (8.64)	8.64 (8.64)	72.5 (12.0)	14 (0.083)	40.2 (69.6)	— (—)	— (—)	10.0 (18.0)	0.09 (377.0)	14,000 (96,500)
C92300	1,830 (999)	1,570 (854)	0.317 (8.77)	8.77 (8.77)	85.9 (14.29)	12 (0.07)	43.2 (74.8)	— (—)	10.0 (18.0)	— (—)	0.09 (377.0)	14,000 (96,500)
C92600	1,800 (982)	1,550 (843)	0.315 (8.72)	8.72 (8.72)	115.7 (19.23)	9 (0.052)	— (—)	— (—)	10.0 (18.0)	— (—)	0.09 (377.0)	15,000 (103,400)
C93200	1,790 (977)	1,570 (854)	0.322 (8.91)	8.91 (8.91)	85.9 (14.29)	12 (0.07)	33.6 (58.2)	10.0 (18.0)	— (—)	— (—)	0.09 (377.0)	14,500 (100,000)
C93500	1,830 (999)	1,570 (854)	0.32 (8.86)	8.86 (8.86)	68.4 (11.36)	15 (0.088)	40.7 (70.4)	— (—)	9.9 (17.8)	— (—)	0.09 (377.0)	14,500 (100,000)
C93700	1,705 (929)	1,403 (762)	0.32 (8.86)	8.86 (8.86)	102.0 (16.95)	10 (0.059)	27.1 (46.9)	— (—)	10.3 (18.5)	— (—)	0.09 (377.0)	11,000 (75,800)
C93800	1,730 (943)	1,570 (854)	0.334 (9.25)	9.25 (9.25)	91.1 (15.15)	11 (0.066)	30.2 (52.3)	— (—)	10.3 (18.5)	— (—)	0.09 (377.0)	10,500 (72,400)
C94300	— (—)	— (—)	0.336 (9.3)	9.3 (9.3)	113.5 (18.87)	9 (0.053)	36.2 (62.7)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	0.09 (377.0)	10,500 (72,400)
C95200	1,913 (1,045)	1,907 (1,042)	0.276 (7.64)	7.64 (7.64)	94.0 (15.63)	11 (0.064)	29.1 (50.4)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (377.0)	15,000 (103,400)
C95300	1,913 (1,045)	1,904 (1,040)	0.272 (7.53)	7.53 (7.53)	80.2 (13.33)	13 (0.075)	36.3 (62.8)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (377.0)	16,000 (110,000)
C95400	1,900 (1,038)	1,880 (1,027)	0.269 (7.45)	7.45 (7.45)	80.2 (13.33)	13 (0.075)	33.9 (58.7)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (377.0)	15,500 (107,000)
C95500	1,930 (1,054)	1,900 (1,038)	0.272 (7.53)	7.53 (7.53)	122.8 (20.41)	8 (0.049)	24.2 (41.9)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (377.0)	16,000 (110,000)

C95700	1,814 (990)	1,742 (950)	0.272 (7.53)	7.53 (7.53)	334.2 (55.56)	3 (0.018)	7.0 (12.1)	— (—)	— (—)	9.8 (17.6)	0.105 (440.0)	18,000 (124,000)	— (—)
C95800	1,940 (1,060)	1,910 (1,043)	0.276 (7.64)	7.64 (7.64)	146.7 (24.39)	7 (0.041)	20.8 (36.0)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.105 (440.0)	16,500 (114,000)	— (—)
C96400	2,260 (1,238)	2,140 (1,171)	0.323 (8.94)	8.94 (8.94)	214.8 (35.71)	5 (0.028)	16.4 (28.5)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (377.0)	21,000 (145,000)	— (—)
C97300	1,904 (1,040)	1,850 (1,010)	0.321 (8.89)	8.89 (8.89)	182.3 (30.3)	6 (0.033)	16.5 (28.6)	— (—)	— (—)	9.0 (16.2)	0.09 (377.0)	16,000 (110,000)	— (—)
C97400	2,012 (1,100)	1,958 (1,070)	0.32 (8.86)	8.86 (8.86)	188.0 (31.25)	6 (0.033)	15.8 (27.3)	— (—)	— (—)	9.2 (16.6)	0.09 (377.0)	16,000 (110,000)	— (—)
C97600	2,089 (1,143)	2,027 (1,108)	0.321 (8.89)	8.89 (8.89)	207.4 (34.48)	5 (0.029)	13.0 (22.6)	— (—)	— (—)	9.3 (16.7)	0.09 (377.0)	16,000 (131,000)	— (—)
C97800	2,156 (1,180)	2,084 (1,140)	0.32 (8.86)	8.86 (8.86)	231.4 (38.46)	4 (0.026)	14.7 (25.4)	— (—)	— (—)	9.7 (17.5)	0.09 (377.0)	19,000 (131,000)	— (—)

*As annealed unless otherwise noted.

6.2 Electrical and Electronic Alloys

Electrical and electronic connectors, contacts, leadframes and components of switches, relays, and similar products form another important use of copper metals. The principal property of concern here is electrical conductivity, followed by formability, corrosion resistance, and spring properties, i.e., the ability to maintain required contact forces. (Thermal conductivity roughly parallels electrical conductivity, and like electrical conductivity, it decreases with increasing concentrations of alloying elements.) The ability to retain mechanical properties at moderately elevated temperatures is also important. This property, known as stress-relaxation resistance, is important in high-current-carrying components, components that require constant contact forces over time and products that are subjected to high “burn-in” currents during testing. Mechanical properties of sheet, strip, and plate alloys, including those used in electrical and electronic applications, are listed in Table 4.

The copper alloy most commonly used in electrical connectors is cartridge brass, UNS C26000. The alloy's electrical conductivity is only 28% that of pure copper, but that is sufficient for many applications. C26000 is also the most formable of the brasses, and its ductility enables complex connectors to be produced at high speed. Brasses containing less than the 30% zinc found in C26000 have higher conductivity, but they are somewhat weaker and less formable. No practical benefit is gained by adding more than 30% zinc to brass for electrical connectors.

Phosphor bronzes comprise the next-most popular group of connector alloys. The phosphor bronzes trade-off conductivity for higher strength and are used to provide high contact forces when electrical conductivity is not a prime concern. Conversely, they can provide equivalent contact force with less metal. With innovative design, reducing the weight of material required for each contact can often offset the cost penalty for alloys carrying a higher price per pound.

Unlike the brasses, which offer a wide range of electrical conductivity (28–56% IACS), conductivities of phosphor bronzes range from only 11 up to 20% IACS, although there are exceptions. Conductivity of phosphor bronze A (5% tin, UNS C51000), the leading alloy, is 15% IACS, only about one-half that of C26000, but it is twice as strong.

Phosphor bronze C (C52100) is another popular alloy in this family. With 8% tin and a small amount of phosphorus, it is stronger but not so highly conducting as C51000. Alloy UNS C51100 offers somewhat higher conductivity than C51000 and C52100 and is also frequently used. These alloys are available in strip form in a variety of tempers. See the data tables for conductivity and mechanical properties.

Coppers containing small quantities of tellurium, zirconium, magnesium, cadmium (now in disfavor due to its adverse effects on the environment), chromium, and iron, in some cases in combination with phosphorus, can provide conductivity of around 80–90% IACS with yield strengths between about 35 and 70 ksi (240 and 480 MPa).

High-copper alloys offer combinations of high conductivity and high mechanical properties. Typical alloys in this class include chromium–coppers such as C18200 and C18400; copper–iron–phosphorus alloys (C19210, C19400, and

Table 4 Mechanical Properties of Selected Sheet and Strip Alloys (Copper Development Association, Inc.)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size, in. (mm)	Cold Work (%)	Temp / Min Typ / (°F / °C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickens Hard. 500 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	
									B	C	F	30T				
C10100	H00	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (248)	36 (248)	28 (193)	(—)	30 (30)	10 (10)	(—) (—)	60 (60)	25 (25)	(—) (172)	(—) (—)	
	H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (262)	38 (262)	30 (207)	(—)	25 (25)	25 (25)	(—) (—)	70 (70)	36 (36)	(—) (172)	(—) (—)	
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (345)	50 (345)	45 (310)	(—)	6 (6)	50 (50)	(—) (—)	90 (90)	57 (57)	(—) (193)	13 (90)	
	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (379)	55 (379)	50 (345)	(—)	4 (4)	60 (60)	(—) (—)	94 (94)	63 (63)	(—) (200)	14 (97)	
	M20	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (234)	34 (234)	10 (69)	(—)	45 (45)	— (—)	(—) (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	(—) (159)	(—) (—)	
	OS025	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (234)	34 (234)	11 (76)	(—)	45 (45)	— (—)	(—) (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	(—) (159)	11 (76)	
	OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (221)	32 (221)	10 (69)	(—)	45 (45)	— (—)	(—) (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	(—) (152)	(—) (—)	
	C10910	H00	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (248)	36 (248)	28 (193)	(—)	30 (30)	10 (10)	(—) (—)	60 (60)	25 (25)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
		H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (262)	38 (262)	30 (207)	(—)	25 (25)	25 (25)	(—) (—)	70 (70)	36 (36)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
		H02	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (290)	42 (290)	36 (248)	(—)	14 (14)	40 (40)	(—) (—)	84 (84)	50 (50)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
		H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (345)	50 (345)	45 (310)	(—)	6 (6)	50 (50)	(—) (—)	90 (90)	57 (57)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
		H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (379)	55 (379)	50 (345)	(—)	4 (4)	60 (60)	(—) (—)	94 (94)	63 (63)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
		H10	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (20,393)	57 (365)	53 (365)	(—)	4 (4)	62 (62)	(—) (—)	95 (95)	64 (64)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
		M20	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (234)	34 (234)	10 (69)	(—)	45 (45)	62 (62)	(—) (—)	45 (45)	64 (64)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
		OS025	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (234)	34 (234)	11 (76)	(—)	45 (45)	62 (62)	(—) (—)	45 (45)	64 (64)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)

Table 4 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size, in. (mm)	Cold Work (%)	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	El %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickens Hard. 500 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	
										B	C	F	30T				
19010	OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	— (—)	45 (45)	62 (62)	— (—)	40 (40)	64 (64)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	OS050	0.25 (6.4)	0	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	— (—)	50 (50)	50 (50)	— (—)	40 (40)	64 (64)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H01	—	—	MIN	68	52–64 (20)	— (360–430)	40 (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	100–130 (100–130)	— (—)	— (—)	
	R360	—	—	MIN	68	60–70 (20)	— (410–470)	— (—)	54 (370)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	125–155 (125–155)	— (—)	— (—)
	H02	—	—	MIN	68	67–77 (20)	— (460–520)	— (—)	62 (410)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	135–165 (135–165)	— (—)	— (—)
	R410	—	—	MIN	68	71–81 (20)	— (490–560)	— (—)	66 (435)	7 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	145–175 (145–175)	— (—)	— (—)
	H03	—	—	MIN	68	75–86 (20)	— (520–580)	— (—)	72 (460)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	150–180 (150–180)	— (—)	— (—)
	R460	—	—	MIN	68	84 (20)	— (580–650)	— (—)	78 (520)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	170–200 (170–200)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM03	—	—	MIN	68	67–77 (20)	— (460–520)	— (—)	50 (340)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	135–165 (135–165)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM04	—	—	MIN	68	71–81 (20)	— (490–560)	— (—)	60 (410)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	145–175 (145–175)	— (—)	— (—)
C12000	TM06	—	—	MIN	68	75–86 (20)	— (520–580)	— (—)	64 (440)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	150–180 (150–180)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM08	—	—	MIN	68	84 (20)	— (580)	— (—)	74 (510)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	170–200 (170–200)	— (—)	— (—)
	H00	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68	36 (20)	28 (248)	— (193)	30 (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	60 (60)	25 (25)	— (—)	25 (172)	— (172)	— (—)
	H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68	38 (20)	30 (262)	— (207)	25 (25)	25 (25)	— (—)	70 (70)	36 (36)	— (—)	25 (172)	— (172)	— (—)
	H02	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68	42 (20)	36 (290)	— (248)	14 (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	84 (84)	50 (50)	— (—)	26 (179)	13 (90)	— (—)

	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	45 (310)	— (—)	6 (6)	50 (50)	— (—)	90 (90)	57 (57)	— (—)	28 (193)	13 (90)
	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	50 (345)	— (—)	4 (4)	60 (60)	— (—)	94 (94)	63 (63)	— (—)	29 (200)	14 (97)
	M20	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	34 (234)	10 (69)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	23 (159)	— (—)
	OS025	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	34 (234)	11 (76)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	23 (159)	11 (76)
	OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	22 (152)	— (—)
125100	H01	0.0030 (0.076)	0	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	— (—)	28 (193)	5 (5)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.0030 (0.076)	0	TYP	68 (20)	51 (352)	— (—)	49 (338)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H08	0.0030 (0.076)	0	TYP	68 (20)	59 (4078)	— (—)	58 (400)	0 (0)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H10	0.0030 (0.076)	0	TYP	68 (20)	59 (407)	— (—)	— (—)	0 (0)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS015	0.0030 (0.076)	0	TYP	68 (20)	33 (228)	— (—)	12 (83)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H01	0.02 (0.51)	0	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	— (—)	28 (193)	23 (23)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C14530	H02	0.02 (0.51)	0	TYP	68 (20)	45 (310)	— (—)	39 (269)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H03	0.02 (0.51)	0	TYP	68 (20)	48 (331)	— (—)	45 (310)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.02 (0.51)	0	TYP	68 (20)	51 (352)	— (—)	49 (338)	3 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H06	0.02 (0.51)	0	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	— (—)	53 (365)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 4 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size, in. (mm)	Cold Work (%)	Temp / Min	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	El %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickens Hard. 500 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)
									B	C	F	30T			
C17200	H08	0.02 (0.51)	0	TYP	68 (20)	59 (407)	— (—)	58 (400)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H10	0.02 (0.51)	0	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS015	0.02 (0.51)	0	TYP	68 (20)	33 (228)	— (—)	12 (83)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TB00	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	— (—)	32 (221)	45 (45)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD01	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	80 (552)	— (—)	70 (483)	25 (25)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	70 (70)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	110 (758)	— (—)	104 (717)	5 (5)	99 (99)	— (—)	— (—)	81 (81)	— (—)	— (—)
	TF00	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	175 (1207)	— (—)	155 (1069)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TH01	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	185 (1276)	— (—)	165 (1138)	4 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TH04	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	200 (1379)	— (—)	180 (1241)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM00	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	105 (724)	— (—)	82 (565)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
17410	TM04	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	142 (979)	— (—)	122 (841)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM06	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	168 (1158)	— (—)	148 (1020)	7 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM08	0.188 (4.78)	0	TYP	68 (20)	182 (1255)	— (—)	160 (1103)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TH02	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	105 (724)	— (—)	90 (621)	15 (15)	93 (93)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TH04	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	120 (827)	— (—)	110 (758)	12 (12)	102 (102)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

17450	TH02	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	100 (689)	— (—)	85 (586)	15 (15)	93 (93)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
17460	TH04	0.188 (4.8)	0	TYP	68 (20)	130 (896)	— (—)	115 (793)	12 (12)	103 (103)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
17510	TB00	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	45 (310)	25 (172)	— (—)	28 (28)	32 (32)	— (—)	— (—)	36 (36)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	0.0 0.0	0	TYP	68 20	78 538	70 483	— —	5 5	83 83	— —	— —	72 72	— —	— —	— —
	TF00	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	110 (758)	90 (621)	— (—)	12 (12)	96 (96)	— (—)	— (—)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TH04	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	115 (793)	110 (758)	— (—)	8 (8)	98 (98)	— (—)	— (—)	81 (81)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C18200	TB00	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	34 (234)	19 (131)	— (—)	40 (40)	16 (16)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C18400	TD00	0.04 (1.0)	50	TYP	68 (20)	53 (365)	51 (352)	— (—)	6 (6)	66 (66)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TF00	0.04 (1.0)	50	TYP	68 (20)	51 (352)	36 (248)	— (—)	22 (22)	59 (59)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TH01	0.04 (1.0)	50	TYP	68 (20)	67 (462)	59 (407)	— (—)	14 (14)	79 (79)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C19210	H01	0.018 (0.46)	0	TYP	68 (20)	50 (343)	— (—)	48 (334)	13 (13)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H02	0.018 (0.46)	0	TYP	68 (20)	57 (392)	— (—)	56 (383)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.018 (0.46)	0	TYP	68 (20)	64 (441)	— (—)	63 (432)	3 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H08	0.018 (0.46)	0	TYP	68 (20)	71 (490)	— (—)	70 (481)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	O50	0.018 (0.46)	0	TYP	68 (20)	43 (296)	— (—)	22 (152)	38 (38)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 4 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size, in. (mm)	Cold Work (%)	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	El %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickens Hard. 500 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)
										B	C	F	30T			
19400	H02	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	50 (345)	53 (365)	9 (9)	68 (68)	— (—)	— (—)	66 (66)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	67 (462)	— (—)	63 (434)	4 (4)	73 (73)	— (—)	— (—)	69 (69)	— (—)	— (—)	21 (145)
19400	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	73 (503)	— (—)	71 (486)	2 (2)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	72 (72)	— (—)	— (—)	22 (148)
	H10	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	76 (524)	— (—)	73 (503)	2 (2)	77 (77)	— (—)	— (—)	74 (74)	— (—)	— (—)	21 (141)
C19800	O60	0.025 (0.64)	0	TYP	68 (20)	45 (310)	— (—)	24 (165)	32 (32)	38 (38)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	16 (110)
	H02	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	63 (433)	— (—)	61 (423)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	131 (131)	— (—)	— (—)
C21000	H04	0.012 (0.32)	0	TYP	68 (20)	72 (495)	— (—)	69 (478)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	149 (149)	— (—)	— (—)
	H06	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	80 (554)	— (—)	80 (551)	9 (9)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	166 (166)	— (—)	— (—)
OS015	H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	42 (290)	32 (221)	— (—)	25 (25)	38 (38)	— (—)	— (—)	44 (44)	— (—)	32 (221)	— (—)
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	56 (386)	50 (345)	— (—)	5 (5)	64 (64)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (60)	— (—)	37 (255)	— (—)
OS035	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	64 (441)	58 (400)	— (—)	4 (4)	73 (73)	— (—)	— (—)	66 (66)	— (—)	40 (276)	— (—)
	OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	38 (262)	14 (97)	— (—)	42 (42)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (60)	15 (15)	— (—)	30 (207)	— (—)
OS035	OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	35 (241)	11 (76)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	52 (52)	4 (4)	— (—)	28 (193)	— (—)
	OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	34 (234)	10 (69)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	46 (46)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

C22000	H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	45 (310)	35 (241)	— (—)	25 (25)	42 (42)	— (—)	— (—)	44 (44)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	61 (421)	54 (372)	— (—)	5 (5)	70 (70)	— (—)	— (—)	63 (63)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	72 (496)	62 (427)	— (—)	3 (3)	78 (78)	— (—)	— (—)	69 (69)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	M20	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	39 (269)	14 (97)	— (—)	44 (44)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	OS015	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	41 (283)	15 (103)	— (—)	42 (42)	— (—)	— (—)	65 (65)	26 (26)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C22600	H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	47 (324)	37 (255)	— (—)	25 (25)	47 (47)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	66 (455)	56 (386)	— (—)	5 (5)	73 (73)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	79 (545)	62 (427)	— (—)	4 (4)	82 (82)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS015	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	44 (303)	16 (110)	— (—)	42 (42)	— (—)	— (—)	68 (68)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS035	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	13 (90)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	59 (59)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	39 (269)	11 (76)	— (—)	46 (46)	— (—)	— (—)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C23000	H02	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	57 (393)	49 (338)	— (—)	12 (12)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	57 (393)	— (—)	5 (5)	77 (77)	— (—)	— (—)	68 (68)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	84 (579)	63 (434)	— (—)	3 (3)	86 (86)	— (—)	— (—)	74 (74)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS015	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	45 (310)	18 (124)	— (—)	42 (42)	— (—)	— (—)	71 (71)	38 (38)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 4 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size, in. (mm)	Cold Work (%)	Temp / Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	El %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickers Hard. 500 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)
										B	C	F	30T			
	OS035	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	41 (283)	14 (97)	— (—)	46 (46)	— (—)	— (—)	63 (63)	22 (22)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS050	0.04	0	TYP	68	40	12	—	47	—	—	59	14	—	—	—
	OS070	(1.0)	0	TYP	(20)	(276)	(83)	(—)	(47)	(—)	(—)	(59)	(14)	(—)	(—)	(—)
	OS070	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	39 (269)	10 (69)	— (—)	48 (48)	— (—)	— (—)	56 (56)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C26000	H01	0.04	0	TYP	68	54	40	—	43	55	—	—	54	—	36	—
C26130	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0)	(TYP)	(20)	(372)	(276)	(—)	(43)	(55)	(—)	(—)	(54)	(—)	(248)	(—)
	H02	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	62 (427)	52 (359)	— (—)	25 (25)	70 (70)	— (—)	(—)	65 (65)	— (—)	40 (276)	18 (124)
	H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	54 (372)	40 (276)	— (—)	43 (43)	55 (55)	— (—)	(—)	(54)	(—)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	76 (524)	63 (434)	— (—)	8 (8)	82 (82)	— (—)	(—)	73 (73)	— (—)	44 (303)	21 (145)
C26000	H06	0.04	0	TYP	68	86	65	—	5	88	—	—	76	—	46	—
C26130	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0)	(TYP)	(20)	(593)	(448)	(—)	(5)	(88)	(—)	(—)	(76)	(—)	(317)	(—)
	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	94 (648)	65 (448)	— (—)	3 (3)	91 (91)	— (—)	(—)	77 (77)	— (—)	48 (331)	23 (159)
	H10	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	99 (683)	65 (448)	— (—)	3 (3)	(93)	(—)	(—)	(78)	(—)	(—) (—)	(—) (—)
OS015	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	53 (365)	22 (152)	— (—)	54 (54)	— (—)	(—)	(78)	(78)	43 (43)	— (—)	35 (241)	14 (97)
OS025	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	51 (352)	19 (131)	— (—)	55 (55)	— (—)	(—)	(72)	(36)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
OS035	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	49 (338)	17 (117)	— (—)	57 (57)	— (—)	(—)	(68)	(31)	31 (31)	— (—)	34 (234)	14 (97)
OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	47 (324)	15 (103)	— (—)	62 (62)	— (—)	(—)	(64)	(26)	26 (26)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

OS070	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	46 (317)	14 (97)	— (—)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	58 (58)	15 (15)	— (—)	32 (221)	13 (90)	
OS100	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	44 (303)	11 (76)	— (—)	66 (66)	— (—)	— (—)	54 (54)	11 (11)	— (—)	— (—)	13 (90)	
M20	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	54 (372)	21 (145)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	85 (85)	49 (49)	— (—)	40 (276)	— (—)	
C28000	H00	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	35 (241)	— (—)	30 (30)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	54 (54)	— (—)	42 (290)	— (—)
	H02	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	50 (345)	— (—)	10 (10)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	67 (67)	— (—)	44 (303)	— (—)
	M20	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	54 (372)	21 (145)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	85 (85)	49 (49)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	O60	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	54 (372)	21 (145)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	80 (80)	46 (46)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C50725	H02	0.01 (0.25)	0	TYP	68 (20)	74 (512)	73 (503)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	169 (169)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	87 (596)	85 (588)	— (—)	9 (9)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	193 (193)	— (—)	— (—)
	H06	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	94 (645)	92 (632)	— (—)	9 (9)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	206 (206)	— (—)	— (—)
	O60	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	56 (385)	38 (262)	— (—)	41 (41)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C51000	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	81 (558)	75 (517)	— (—)	10 (10)	87 (87)	— (—)	— (—)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	25 (172)
	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	100 (689)	80 (552)	— (—)	4 (4)	95 (95)	— (—)	— (—)	79 (79)	— (—)	— (—)	22 (152)
	H10	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	107 (738)	80 (552)	— (—)	3 (3)	97 (97)	— (—)	— (—)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	HR04	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	84 (579)	— (—)	74 (510)	14 (14)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 4 (Continued)

HR08	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	107 (738)	— (—)	95 (655)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
HR10	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	111 (765)	— (—)	97 (669)	9 (9)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
OS010	0.0050 (0.127)	0	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	— (—)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
OS015	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	56 (386)	— (—)	29 (200)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
OS025	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	53 (365)	— (—)	28 (193)	56 (56)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
OS035	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	52 (358)	— (—)	27 (186)	61 (61)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
OS050	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	— (—)	26 (179)	66 (66)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C52100	H02 (1.0)	0.04 (1.0)	TYP	68 (20)	76 (524)	55 (379)	— (—)	32 (32)	84 (84)	— (—)	— (—)	73 (73)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04 (1.0)	0.04 (1.0)	TYP	68 (20)	93 (641)	72 (496)	— (—)	10 (10)	93 (93)	— (—)	— (—)	78 (78)	— (—)	— (—)	22 (152)
	H08 (1.0)	0.04 (1.0)	TYP	68 (20)	112 (772)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (3)	98 (98)	— (—)	— (—)	81 (81)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H10 (1.0)	0.04 (1.0)	TYP	68 (20)	120 (827)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	100 (100)	— (—)	— (—)	82 (82)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	HR02 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	TYP	68 (20)	77 (531)	— (—)	62 (427)	39 (39)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	HR04 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	TYP	68 (20)	93 (641)	— (—)	— (552)	80 (23)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	HR08 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	TYP	68 (20)	112 (772)	— (—)	102 (703)	11 (11)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS015 1.0	0.04 20	TYP	68 427	62 —	— —	60 60	— —	— —	85 85	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
C52100	OS025 (1.0)	0.04 (1.0)	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	24 (165)	— (—)	63 (63)	50 (50)	— (—)	82 (82)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS035 (1.0)	0.04 (20)	TYP	68 (400)	58 —	— (—)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 4 (Continued)

C70280	TM04	0.0 (0.0)	0	MIN	68 (20)	70 (483)	— (—)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM04	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	65 (448)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM06	0.0 (0.0)	0	MIN	68 (20)	80 (551)	— (—)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM06	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	75 (517)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM08	0.0 (0.0)	0	MIN	68 (20)	90 (620)	— (—)	— (—)	7 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM08	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	90 (620)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C70290	TM04	0.0 (0.0)	0	MIN	68 (20)	80 (52)	— (—)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM04	0.0 0.0	0	TYP	68 20	— —	— —	75 517	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	TM06	0.0 (0.0)	0	MIN	68 (20)	90 (620)	— (—)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM06	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	85 (586)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TM08	0.0 (0.0)	0	MIN	68 (20)	95 (655)	— (—)	— (—)	7 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C71000	H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	48 (331)	49 (338)	20 (20)	58 (58)	— (—)	92 (92)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	75 (517)	71 (490)	72 (496)	5 (5)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H08	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	82 (565)	78 (538)	79 (545)	3 (3)	84 (84)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS025	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	53 (365)	16 (110)	16 (110)	35 (35)	30 (30)	— (—)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS035	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	52 (359)	14 (97)	14 (97)	35 (35)	27 (27)	— (—)	73 (73)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 4 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size, in. (mm)	Cold Work (%)	Temp / Min °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	El %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickers Hard. 500 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)
									B	C	F	30T			
C71000	OS050	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (352)	51 (90)	13 (90)	35 (35)	25 (25)	— (—)	72 (72)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C71500	M20	1.0 (25.4)	0	TYP (20)	68 (379)	55 (138)	20 (—)	45 (45)	35 (35)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C75200	H01	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (448)	65 (345)	50 (—)	20 (20)	73 (73)	— (—)	— (—)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H02	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (510)	74 (427)	62 (—)	8 (8)	83 (83)	— (—)	— (—)	72 (72)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (586)	85 (510)	74 (—)	3 (3)	87 (87)	— (—)	— (—)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS015	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (414)	60 (207)	30 (—)	32 (32)	55 (55)	— (—)	90 (90)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C76200	OS035	0.04 (1.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (400)	58 (172)	25 (—)	40 (40)	40 (40)	— (—)	85 (85)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H06	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (745)	108 (—)	102 (703)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H08	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (793)	115 (—)	— (765)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H10	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (820)	119 (—)	— (800)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
OS015	OS035	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (393)	62 (—)	— (221)	35 (40)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS050	0.0 (0.0)	0	TYP (20)	68 (379)	55 (—)	— (207)	30 (42)	42 (42)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

*Fatigue strength: 100×10^6 cycles unless indicated as [N] $\times 10^6$.

others), and copper–iron–tin–zinc–magnesium alloys (C19800). In the hardened condition, the alloys exhibit yield strengths between about 50 and 70 ksi (345 and 483 MPa) and conductivities between 60 and 80% IACS.

There are a number of alloys in the conductivity range from 25 to 50% IACS, including certain beryllium coppers, brasses, tin brasses, phosphor bronzes, and copper–silicon alloys. “Red” or high-conductivity beryllium coppers such as C17410 and C17510 are at the top of this class, with yield strengths between 60 and 110 ksi (414 and 758 MPa) and conductivities in the 45–48% range.

Finally, there is a group of alloys that provides very high strength with somewhat limited electrical conductivity, typically in the range from less than 10 to nearly 25% IACS. These compositions include the high strength or “gold” beryllium coppers (C17200 and others) and copper–nickel–tin alloys such as C72600, which can be strengthened by precipitation hardening or by complex metallurgical reactions such as spinodal decomposition.

Connector alloys are an especially fertile field for copper alloy development, and new compositions offering combinations of electrical and mechanical properties tailored for specific applications are continually being brought to market. Descriptions of such alloys, as well as extensive information about the selection of other copper alloys for electrical and electronic connectors can be found at <http://connector.org>. Information regarding proprietary alloys offered by U.S. manufacturers is available at web sites such as:

<http://www.wieland.com/>
<http://www.waterburyrollingmills.com/>
<http://www.scottbrass.com/>
<http://www.reverecopper.com/>
<http://www.ipmx.com/>, <http://www.outokumpu.com/>
<http://www.olibrass.com/>
<http://www.ngkmetals.com/>
<http://www.themillerco.com/>
<http://www.husseycopper.com/>
<http://www.heyco-metals.com/>
<http://www.brushwellman.com/>

6.3 Industrial Products

A number of coppers and copper alloys are produced in plate form for a variety of industrial applications. Copper plate is widely used for busbars. UNS C11000 is normally specified, but one of the OF coppers should be selected if welding is necessary.

Various brasses are also produced as plate, often for industrial and marine products where high corrosion resistance is needed. Muntz metal (C28000), admiralty (UNS C44300-C44500), and naval brasses (UNS C46200-C48600) are copper–zinc brasses modified by the addition of tin and/or nickel (for higher strength and improved corrosion resistance), as well as elements such as arsenic and antimony that inhibit the occurrence of a particular form of aqueous corrosion known as dezincification. Lead may be added to improve machinability.

Manganese and silicon bronzes are used in plate form where higher strength, high wear resistance, and better corrosion resistance than that found in brasses is needed. Aluminum bronzes comprise an interesting group of complex alloys, whose properties, depending on composition, range from moderate to very high strength. In addition to aluminum, these alloys usually contain combinations of iron, niobium (columbium), nickel, and manganese. Examples include UNS C61400 and C63200.

Mechanical properties of alloys produced in rod, bar, shapes, and mechanical wire are listed in Table 5. Properties of alloys generally produced in sheet, strip, and plate forms are listed in Table 4. Numerous alloys are listed in both tables; properties may vary with product form.

7 TUBULAR PRODUCTS

Plumbing products, including water tube and fittings plus various other products broadly classified as commercial tube and fittings, constitute copper's second largest end use. In the United States, copper continues to account for approximately 80% of plumbing installations, largely based on its proven reliability. Interestingly, U.S. copper plumbing tube manufacturers now offer a 50-year warranty on the product. Mechanical property data for of alloys produced in tube form are listed in Table 6.

7.1 Water Tube

Plumbing tube manufactured in the United States is made from phosphorus deoxidized, high residual phosphorus (DHP) copper, UNS C12200. Copper plumbing tube is in fact made to very stringent compositional limits under which as many as a dozen or more trace elements are strictly controlled. The level of care exercised is quite remarkable in that roughly two thirds of domestic plumbing tube is made from scrap copper that has been recycled, remelted, and re-refined.

A group of products commonly referred to as commodity tube includes water tube, drainage tube, medical gas tube, and tube for air-conditioning and refrigeration (ACR) field service. Water tube, the most common of the plumbing tubes produced, refers to types K (heaviest), L (standard), and M (lightest) wall thickness schedules of ASTM B88, Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube. Of identical composition as water tube are drainage tube, type DWV of B306, Specification for Copper Drainage Tube (DWV), and medical gas tube, types K and L (the same wall thickness as the corresponding water tube of the same types) of ASTM B819, Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Medical Gas Systems, which are produced for specific applications. The thinner wall of DWV tube makes it more economical for use in low-pressure drainage systems, and the internal cleanliness of medical gas tube is required for systems conveying oxygen, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, medical compressed air, or other gases used in patient care, and even oxygen for other applications. Internally cleaned tube similar to medical gas tube is the commodity tube for use in connecting air-conditioning and refrigeration system equipment, produced to ASTM B280 as type ACR. With the exception of ACR tube that is sized by outside diameter, the actual outside diameter of these commodity tubes is $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.2 mm) larger than the nominal or standard size. Depending on the application, plumbing tube

Table 5 Mechanical Properties of Selected Rod, Bar and Mechanical Wire Alloys (Copper Development Association, Inc.)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Temp/ Typ/Min °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickens Hard. 500 kg	Brinell Hard. 500 kg 3000 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
									B	C	F	30T					
C10100	H04	0.25 (6.35)	40	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	50 (345)	— (—)	10 (10)	60 (60)	— (—)	94 (94)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	29 (200)	— (—)
	H04	1.0 (25.4)	35	TYP	68 (20)	48 (331)	44 (303)	— (—)	16 (16)	47 (47)	— (—)	87 (87)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	27 (186)	17 (117)
	H04	2.0 (51.0)	16	TYP	68 (20)	45 (310)	40 (276)	— (—)	20 (20)	45 (45)	— (—)	85 (85)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	26 (179)	— (—)
	M20	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	— (—)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	22 (152)	— (—)
	OS050	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	— (—)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	22 (152)	— (—)
	C11000	0.25 (6.35)	40	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	50 (345)	— (—)	10 (10)	60 (60)	— (—)	94 (94)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	29 (200)	— (—)
C12200	H04	1.0 (25.4)	35	TYP	68 (20)	48 (331)	44 (303)	— (—)	16 (16)	47 (47)	— (—)	87 (87)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	27 (186)	17 (117)
	H04	2.0 (51.0)	16	TYP	68 (20)	45 (310)	40 (276)	— (—)	20 (20)	45 (45)	— (—)	85 (85)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	26 (179)	— (—)
	M20	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	— (—)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	22 (152)	— (—)
	OS050	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	— (—)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	22 (152)	— (—)
	C14500	0.25 (6.35)	20	TYP	68 (20)	43 (296)	40 (276)	— (—)	18 (18)	43 (43)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	26 (179)	— (—)
	H04	0.25 (6.35)	45	TYP	68 (20)	53 (365)	49 (338)	— (—)	10 (10)	54 (54)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	29 (200)	— (—)
C12200	H04	0.5 (12.7)	20	TYP	68 (20)	43 (296)	40 (276)	— (—)	20 (20)	43 (43)	— (—)	50 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	26 (179)	— (—)
	H04	0.5 (12.7)	35	TYP	68 (20)	48 (331)	44 (303)	— (—)	15 (15)	48 (48)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	27 (186)	— (—)

Table 5 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Rockwell Hardness				Vick-ens Hard. 500 kg	Brinell Hard. 500 kg 3000 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
										B	C	F	30T					
C14500	H04	0.5 12.7	6 35 (25.4)	TYP TYP (20)	68 68 (20)	38 48 (331)	30 44 (303)	— — (—)	26 26 (20)	36 36 (48)	— — (—)	— — (—)	44 44 (—)	— — (—)	— — (—)	— — (186)	— — (—)	
	H04	2.0 (51.0)	15 0 (12.7)	TYP	68	42 (20)	39 (290)	— (269)	35 (—)	— (35)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— 25 (—)	— — (172)	
	OS015	0.5 (12.7)	0	TYP	68	33 (20)	11 (228)	— (76)	46 (—)	— (46)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (43)	— (—)	— (—)	— 22 (—)	— — (152)	
	OS050	1.0 (25.4)	0 (25.4)	TYP	68	32 (20)	10 (221)	— (69)	50 (—)	— (50)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	— 22 (—)	— — (152)	
	H00	0.5 (12.7) (0)	6 36 0	TYP	68 (20)	38 (262)	30 (207)	— (—)	26 (26)	36 (36)	— (—)	— (—)	44 (44)	— (—)	— (—)	— 25 (172)	— — (—)	
	H04	0.25 (6.35)	36	TYP	68 (20)	48 (331)	44 (303)	— (—)	10 (10)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— 27 (186)	— — (—)	
C14700	H04	0.375 (9.52)	56	TYP	68 (20)	57 (393)	55 (379)	— (—)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— 29 (200)	— — (—)		
	H04	0.5 (12.7)	20	TYP	68 (20)	43 (296)	40 (276)	— (—)	20 (20)	43 (43)	— (—)	— (—)	50 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	— 26 (179)	— — (—)	
	H04	0.5 (12.7)	35	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	48 (48)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— 27 (186)	— — (—)	
	H04	1.0 (25.4)	29	TYP	68 (20)	46 (317)	43 (296)	— (—)	11 (11)	46 (46)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— 27 (186)	— — (—)	
	H04	1.625 (41.3)	25	TYP	68 (20)	42 (290)	38 (262)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— 26 (179)	— — (—)		
	H04	1.75 (44.5)	24	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	36 (248)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— 25 (172)	— — (—)		
	OS015	0.5 (12.7)	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	33 (228)	11 (76)	— (—)	50 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (43)	— (—)	— (—)	— 22 (152)	— — (—)	
	OS050	0.5 (12.7)	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	— (—)	52 (52)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	— 22 (152)	— — (—)	

C15000	TD02	1.25 (31.8)	17	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	58 (400)	— (—)	18 (18)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	0.204 (5.18)	76	TYP	68 (20)	62 (427)	56 (386)	— (—)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	0.375 (9.53)	44	TYP	68 (20)	68 (469)	64 (441)	— (—)	11 (11)	72 (72)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C15000	TD04	0.5 (12.7)	47	TYP	68 (20)	67 (462)	63 (434)	— (—)	15 (15)	72 (72)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	0.625 (16.0)	31	TYP	68 (20)	64 (441)	62 (427)	— (—)	15 (15)	72 (72)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	0.75 (19.0)	34	TYP	68 (20)	63 (434)	61 (421)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	0.875 (22.0)	52	TYP	68 (20)	62 (427)	60 (414)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	1.0 (25.4)	47	TYP	68 (20)	62 (427)	60 (414)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.5 (12.7)	25	TYP	68 (20)	58 (400)	45 (310)	— (—)	12 (12)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C16200	H04	0.5 (12.7)	—	TYP	68 (20)	73 (503)	69 (474)	— (483)	70 (9)	9 (73)	73 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	56 (386)	30 (207) (—)
	OS025	0.5 (12.7)	—	TYP	68 (20)	36 (248)	12 (83)	— (—)	57 (57)	— (—)	46 (46)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS050	0.5 (12.7)	—	TYP	68 (20)	35 (241)	7 (48)	— (47)	6 (56)	56 (—)	— (—)	46 (46)	— (—)	— (—)	27 (186)	15 (100) (—)
	TB00	0.0 (0.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	73 (500)	— (—)	20 (140)	20 (20)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TD04	0.375 (9.53)	—	TYP	68 (20)	110 (758)	— (—)	75 (517)	8 (8)	— (—)	95 (95)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C17000	TD04	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	105 (724)	— (—)	75 (517)	8 (8)	95 (95)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 5 (Continued)

	H04	0.16 (4.06)	60	TYP	68	70	—	63	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H04	0.8 (20.3)	75	TYP	68	152	—	135	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H04	0.8 (20.3)	90	TYP	68	158	—	141	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H04	9.16 (233.0)	60	TYP	68	75	—	68	11	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C18200	TB00	0.5 (12.7)	0	TYP	68	45	14	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TD00	0.156 (3.96)	91	TYP	68	86	77	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TD00	0.5 (12.7)	60	TYP	68	57	56	—	11	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C18200	TB00	0.5 (12.7)	0	TYP	68	45	14	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TD00	0.156 (3.96)	91	TYP	68	86	77	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TD00	0.5 (12.7)	60	TYP	68	57	56	—	11	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TB00	0.5 (12.7)	0	TYP	68	45	14	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TD00	0.156 (3.96)	91	TYP	68	86	77	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TD00	0.5 (12.7)	60	TYP	68	57	56	—	11	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TB00	0.5 (12.7)	0	TYP	68	45	14	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C18400	TB00	0.5 (12.7)	0	TYP	68	45	14	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickens Hard. 500 kg	Brinell Hard. 500 kg 3000 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
										B	C	F	30T					
C19100	TD00	0.156 (3.96)	91	TYP	68 (20)	86 (593)	77 (531)	— (—)	14 (14)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TD00	0.5 (12.7)	60	TYP	68 (20)	57 (393)	56 (386)	— (—)	11 (11)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TF00	0.5 (12.7)	0	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	55 (379)	— (—)	21 (21)	70 (70)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TF00	1.0 (25.4)	0	TYP	68 (20)	72 (496)	65 (448)	— (—)	18 (18)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TF00	2.0 (51.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	65 (448)	— (—)	18 (18)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TF00	3.0	0	TYP	68 (20)	65 (448)	55 (379)	— (—)	18 (18)	70 (70)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TF00	76.0		TYP	68 (20)	448	379	— (—)	18 (18)	70 (70)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TF00	4.0 (102.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	43 (296)	— (—)	25 (25)	68 (68)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TH01	0.156 (3.96)	90	TYP	68 (20)	74 (510)	73 (503)	— (—)	5 (5)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	TH01	0.5 (12.7)	50	TYP	68 (20)	77 (531)	67 (462)	— (—)	19 (19)	83 (83)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
C23000	HR01	0.125 (3.18)	75	TYP	68 (20)	104 (717)	77 (531)	92 (634)	6 (6)	95 (95)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	56 (386)	— (—)	
	HR01	0.25 (6.35)	35	TYP	68 (20)	84 (579)	73 (503)	77 (531)	10 (10)	85 (85)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	44 (303)	33 (228)	
	HR01	0.375 (9.53)	—	TYP	68 (20)	94 (648)	75 (517)	86 (593)	10 (10)	90 (90)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	48 (331)	— (—)	
	HR01	0.5 (12.7)	—	TYP	68 (20)	80 (552)	70 (483)	73 (503)	15 (15)	85 (85)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (296)	— (—)	
	HR01	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	78 (538)	68 (469)	70 (483)	27 (27)	84 (84)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	41 (283)	33 (228)	
C23000	H00	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	— (—)	— (—)	25 (25)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	35 (241)	20 (138)	

H01	0.08 (2.0)	— (—)	TYP (20)	68 (407)	59 (496)	— (—)	— (—)	11 (11)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	38 (262)	— (—)	— (—)
H02	0.08 (2.0)	— (—)	TYP (20)	68 (496)	72 (607)	— (—)	— (—)	8 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (296)	— (—)	— (—)
H04	0.08 (2.0)	— (—)	TYP (20)	68 (724)	88 (283)	— (—)	— (—)	6 (48)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	48 (331)	— (—)	— (—)
H08	0.08 (2.0)	— (—)	TYP (20)	68 (296)	105 (331)	— (—)	— (—)	— (65)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	54 (372)	— (—)	— (—)
OS015	0.08 2.0	— (—)	TYP (20)	68 (20)	45 310	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	33 228	— (—)	— (—)
OS025	0.08 (2.0)	— (—)	TYP (20)	68 (283)	43 41	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	32 (221)	— (—)	— (—)
OS035	0.08 (2.0)	— (—)	TYP (20)	68 (20)	41 283	— (—)	— (—)	48 (48)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	31 (214)	— (—)	— (—)
C26000	H00 (25.4)	6	TYP (20)	68 (379)	55 (276)	40 (—)	— (48)	48 (60)	60 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	36 (248)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04 (25.4)	1.0 20	TYP (20)	68 (483)	70 (359)	52 (—)	— (30)	30 (80)	80 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	42 (290)	22 (152)	— (—)
	OS050 (25.4)	1.0 0	TYP (20)	68 (331)	48 (110)	16 (—)	— (65)	65 (—)	— (65)	65 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	34 (234)	— (—)	— (—)
	H00 (25.4)	1.0 6	TYP (20)	68 (379)	55 (276)	40 (—)	— (48)	48 (60)	60 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	36 (248)	— (—)	— (—)
C26000	H04 (25.4)	1.0 20	TYP (20)	68 (483)	70 (359)	52 (—)	— (30)	30 (80)	80 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	42 (290)	22 (152)	— (—)
	OS050 (25.4)	1.0 —	TYP (20)	68 (331)	48 (110)	16 (—)	— (65)	65 (—)	— (65)	65 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	34 (234)	— (—)	— (—)
	H00 (25.4)	0.08 0	TYP (20)	68 (400)	58 (—)	— (—)	— (35)	35 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	38 (262)	— (—)	— (—)
	H01 (2.0)	0.08 —	TYP (20)	68 (483)	70 (—)	— (—)	— (20)	20 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 5 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickens Hard. 500 kg	Brinell Hard. 500 kg 3000 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
										B	C	F	30T					
C27000	H06	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	124 (855)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H08	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	130 (896)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (414)	22 (152)	— (—)
	OS015	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	54 (372)	— (—)	— (—)	56 (56)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	OS025	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	52 (359)	— (—)	— (—)	58 (58)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	OS035	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	34 (234)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS050	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	48 (331)	— (—)	— (—)	64 (64)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H04	1.0 (25.4)	6	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	40 (276)	— (—)	48 (48)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	36 (248)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS050	1.0 (25.4)	0	TYP	68 (20)	48 (331)	16 (110)	— (—)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	34 (234)	— (—)	— (—)
	H00	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	58 (400)	— (—)	— (—)	35 (35)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	38 (262)	— (—)	— (—)
	H01	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	— (—)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	42 (290)	22 (152)	— (—)
C27000	H02	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	88 (607)	— (—)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H04	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	110 (758)	— (—)	— (—)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	55 (379)	— (—)	— (—)
	H06	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	120 (827)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (414)	— (—)	— (—)
	H08	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	128 (883)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (414)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS035	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	34 (234)	— (—)	— (—)

C28000	H01	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	72 (496)	50 (345)	— (—)	25 (25)	78 (78)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	45 (310)	— (—)	— (—)
	M30	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	52 (359)	20 (138)	— (—)	52 (52)	— (—)	— (—)	78 (78)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	39 (269)	— (—)	— (—)
	O60	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	54 (372)	21 (145)	— (—)	50 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (276)	— (—)	— (—)
	H01	1.0 (12.2)	—	MAX	68 (20)	65 (448)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H01	1.0 (12.2)	—	MIN	68 (20)	50 (345)	25 (172)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H01	1.0 (25.4)	—	MAX	68 (20)	124 (854)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	145 (145)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H01	1.0 (25.4)	—	MIN	68 (20)	92 (635)	35 (241)	— (—)	35 (35)	95 (95)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H02	1.0 (12.2)	—	MAX	68 (20)	80 (552)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C34500	H02	1.0 (12.2)	—	MIN	68 (20)	57 (393)	25 (172)	— (—)	7 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H02	1.0 (25.4)	—	MAX	68 (20)	132 (910)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	155 (155)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H02	1.0 (25.4)	—	MIN	68 (20)	105 (724)	45 (310)	— (—)	25 (25)	115 (115)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	O60	0.5 (12.2)	—	MIN	68 (20)	46 (317)	16 (110)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	O60	1.0 (25.4)	—	MAX	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	90 (90)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	O60	1.0 (25.4)	—	MIN	68 (20)	84 (579)	30 (206)	— (—)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	1.0 (25.4)	20	TYP	68 (20)	58 (400)	45 (310)	— (—)	25 (25)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 5 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Rockwell Hardness				Vick-ens Hard.	Brinell Hard.	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)	
										B	C	F	30T						
C36000 (BAR)	H02	0.5 (12.7)	—	MIN	68 (20)	50 (345)	25 (170)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)		
	H02	2.0 (50.8)	—	MIN	68 (20)	85 (585)	32 (220)	— (—)	35 (35)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)		
	H20	2.01 (51.1)	—	MIN	68 (20)	40 (275)	15 (105)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)		
	O60	1.0 (25.4)	—	MIN	68 (20)	44 (305)	12 (125)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)		
	H02	0.5 (51.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	57 (395)	25 (170)	— (—)	7 (7)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	32 (221)	20 (138)	— (—)	
	H02	1.0 (25.4)	—	MIN	68 (20)	55 (380)	44 (303)	— (—)	25 (25)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	34 (234)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H02	2.0 (50.8)	—	MIN	68 (20)	50 (345)	20 (140)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H02	4.0 (101.6)	—	MIN	68 (20)	45 (310)	15 (105)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H04	0.1875 (6.35)	—	MIN	68 (20)	80 (550)	45 (310)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
C36000 (ROD)	H04	0.1875 (6.35)	—	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	38 (262)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.5 (12.7)	—	MIN	68 (20)	70 (480)	35 (240)	— (—)	4 (25)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H04	0.5 (12.7)	—	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	78 (78)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	34 (234)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	0.75 (19.1)	—	MIN	68 (20)	65 (450)	30 (205)	— (—)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	O60	1.0 (25.4)	—	MIN	68 (20)	48 (330)	20 (124)	— (—)	53 (53)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
	O60	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	68 (68)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	30 (207)	— (—)	— (—)	

	O60	2.0 (50.8)	—	MIN	68 (20)	44 (305)	18 (18)	—	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)		
C36000 (SHAPES)	H04	0.5 (12.7)	11	TYP	68 (20)	56 (386)	45 (310)	—	20 (20)	62 (62)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	33 (228)	— (—)	0.0 (0.0)	
C36000 (SHAPES)	M30	0.5 (12.7)	—	TYP	68 (20)	49 (338)	18 (124)	—	50 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	68 (68)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	30 (207)	— (—)	— (—)
C37700 (ROD)	M30	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	52 (359)	20 (138)	—	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	78 (78)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
C37700 (SHAPES)	M30	1.0 (25.4)	—	TYP	68 (20)	52 (359)	20 (138)	—	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	78 (78)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	
C46400	H01	0.25 (6.35)	10	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	48 (331)	—	25 (25)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (296)	— (—)	— (—)		
	H01	1.0 (25.4)	8	TYP	68 (20)	69 (476)	46 (317)	—	27 (27)	78 (78)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (296)	— (—)	— (—)	
	H01	2.0 (51.0)	8	TYP	68 (20)	67 (462)	40 (276)	—	35 (35)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (296)	— (—)	— (—)		
	H02	0.25 (6.35)	20	TYP	68 (20)	80 (552)	57 (393)	—	20 (20)	85 (85)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	45 (310)	— (—)	— (—)		
	H02	1.0 (25.4)	20	TYP	68 (20)	75 (517)	53 (365)	—	20 (20)	82 (82)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	44 (303)	— (—)	— (—)		
	O50	0.25 (6.35)	0	TYP	68 (20)	63 (434)	30 (207)	—	40 (40)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	42 (290)	— (—)	— (—)		
	O50	1.0 (25.4)	0	TYP	68 (20)	63 (434)	30 (207)	—	40 (40)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	42 (290)	— (—)	— (—)		
	O50	2.0 (51.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	62 (427)	28 (193)	—	43 (43)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	42 (290)	— (—)	— (—)		
	O60	0.25 (6.35)	0	TYP	68 (20)	58 (400)	27 (186)	—	45 (45)	56 (56)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (276)	— (—)	— (—)		
	O60	1.0 (25.4)	0	TYP	68 (20)	57 (393)	25 (172)	—	47 (47)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (276)	— (—)	— (—)		

Table 5 (Continued)

H01	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	68 (469)	60 (414)	—	24 (24)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H02	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	85 (586)	80 (552)	—	8 (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H04	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	110 (758)	— (—)	—	3 (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OS035	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	20 (138)	—	58 (58)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TD04	0.08 (2.0)	75	TYP	68 (20)	130 (896)	— (—)	—	3 (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TD04	0.08 (2.0)	84	TYP	68 (20)	140 (965)	— (—)	—	2 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C52100 (ROD)	H04 (12.7)	0.5	20	TYP	68 (20)	80 (552)	65 (448)	—	33 (33)	85 (85)	—	—	—	—	—	—
C52100	H01	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	81 (558)	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H02	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	105 (724)	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H04	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	130 (896)	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H06	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	140 (965)	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OS035	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	24 (165)	—	65 (65)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C61300	H04 (12.7)	0.5 (25.4)	25	TYP	68 (20)	85 (586)	58 (400)	—	35 (35)	91 (91)	—	—	—	48 (331)	—	—
	H04 (25.4)	1.0	25	TYP	68 (20)	82 (565)	55 (379)	—	35 (35)	90 (90)	—	—	—	45 (310)	—	—
	H04 (51.0)	2.0	25	TYP	68 (20)	80 (552)	48 (331)	—	35 (35)	88 (88)	—	—	—	40 (276)	—	—

Table 5 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Rockwell Hardness				Vick-ens Hard. 500 kg	Brinell Hard. 500 kg 3000 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
										B	C	F	30T					
C61800	H04	0.5 (12.7)	25	TYP	68 (20)	85 (586)	58 (400)	— (—)	35 (35)	91 (91)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	48 (331)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	1.0 (25.4)	15	TYP	68 (20)	85 (586)	43 (293)	— (—)	23 (23)	89 (89)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	47 (324)	82 (565)	— (—)
	H04	2.0 (51.0)	15	TYP	68 (20)	83 (569)	39 (269)	— (—)	25 (25)	88 (88)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	45 (310)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	3.0 (76.0)	15	TYP	68 (20)	80 (552)	39 (269)	— (—)	28 (28)	88 (88)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (296)	— (—)	— (—)
C63000 (BAR)	H04	1.0 (25.4)	10	TYP	68 (20)	110 (758)	62 (427)	— (—)	15 (15)	97 (97)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	2.0 (51.0)	10	TYP	68 (20)	100 (689)	60 (414)	— (—)	15 (15)	96 (96)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	M30	3.0 (76.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	90 (621)	50 (345)	— (—)	15 (15)	96 (96)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	1.0 (25.4)	10	TYP	68 (20)	118 (814)	75 (517)	— (—)	15 (15)	98 (98)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	70 (483)	112 (772)	— (—)
C63000	H04	2.0 (51.0)	10	TYP	68 (20)	115 (793)	65 (448)	— (—)	18 (18)	96 (96)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	69 (476)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	3.0 (76.0)	10	TYP	68 (20)	112 (772)	62 (427)	— (—)	20 (20)	96 (96)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	65 (448)	— (—)	— (—)
C65500	M30	4.0 (102.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	100 (689)	60 (414)	— (—)	15 (15)	96 (96)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	62 (427)	36 (248)	— (—)
	H02	1.0 (25.4)	20	TYP	68 (20)	78 (538)	45 (310)	— (—)	35 (35)	85 (85)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	52 (359)	— (—)	— (—)
	H04	1.0 (25.4)	36	TYP	68 (20)	92 (634)	55 (379)	— (—)	22 (22)	90 (90)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	58 (400)	— (—)	— (—)
	H06	1.0 (25.4)	50	TYP	68 (20)	108 (745)	60 (414)	— (—)	13 (13)	95 (95)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	62 (427)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS050	1.0 (25.4)	0	TYP	68 (20)	58 (400)	22 (152)	— (—)	60 (60)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	43 (296)	— (—)	— (—)

H00	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68	70	40	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
H01	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68	80	48	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—
H02	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68	98	57	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—
H04	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68	125	65	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	29	—
H08	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68	145	70	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	30	—
OS035	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68	60	25	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—
C67000	H02	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68	90	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C67500	H01	1.0 (25.4)	10	TYP	68	77	45	—	23	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—
	H01	2.0 (51.0)	10	TYP	68	72	42	—	27	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
	H02	1.0 (25.4)	20	TYP	68	84	60	—	19	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
C67500	O60	1.0 (25.4)	0	TYP	68	65	30	—	33	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—
C71500	H04	1.0 (25.4)	20	TYP	68	75	70	—	15	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C72900	TF00	0.03 (0.8)	0	TYP	68	160	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C74500	H04	0.08 (2.0)	10	TYP	68	65	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H04	0.08 (2.0)	20	TYP	68	72	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H04	0.08 (2.0)	37	TYP	68	85	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H04	0.08 (2.0)	60	TYP	68	105	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H04	0.08 (2.0)	75	TYP	68	120	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Rockwell Hardness				Vickens Hard. 500 kg	Brinell Hard. 500 kg 3000 kg	Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
										B	C	F	30T					
C75200	H04	0.08 (2.0)	84	TYP	68 (20)	130 (896)	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OS015	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	63 (434)	—	—	35 (35)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OS025	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	58 (400)	—	—	40 (40)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OS035	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	56 (386)	—	—	45 (45)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OS050	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	52 (359)	—	—	48 (48)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OS070	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	—	—	50 (50)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	C75200	H04	0.5 (12.7)	20	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	60 (414)	—	20 (20)	78 (78)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		OS035	0.5 12.7	0	TYP	68 (20)	56 (386)	25 (172)	—	42 (42)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	73 (503)	65 (448)	—	16 (16)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		H02	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	86 (593)	80 (552)	—	7 (7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
C75200	H04	0.08 (2.0)	—	TYP	68 (20)	103 (710)	90 (621)	—	3 (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OS015	0.08 (2.0)	0	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	30 (207)	—	35 (35)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OS035	0.08 2.0	0	TYP	68 20	58 400	25 172	—	45 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

*Fatigue strength: 100×10^6 cycles unless indicated as [N] $\times 10^6$.

Table 6 Mechanical Properties of Selected Tube Alloys (Copper Development Association, Inc.)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Typ/ Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	El %	Rockwell Hardness				Shear Strength ksi (MPa)
									B	C	F	30T	
C10100	H55	0.065 (1.65)	15	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	32 (221)	25 (25)	35 (35)	— (—)	77 (77)	45 (45)	26 (179)
C11000	H80	0.065 (1.65)	40	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	50 (345)	8 (8)	60 (60)	— (—)	95 (95)	63 (63)	29 (200)
	OS025	0.065 (1.65)	0	TYP	68 (20)	34 (234)	11 (76)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	23 (159)
	OS050	0.065 (1.65)	0	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	22 (152)
C12200	H55	0.065 (1.65)	15	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	32 (221)	25 (25)	35 (35)	— (—)	77 (77)	45 (45)	26 (179)
	H80	0.065 (1.65)	40	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	50 (345)	8 (8)	60 (60)	— (—)	95 (95)	63 (63)	29 (200)
	OS025	0.065 (1.65)	0	TYP	68 (20)	34 (234)	11 (76)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	45 (45)	— (—)	23 (159)
	OS050	0.065 (1.65)	0	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	22 (152)
C14500	H55	0.065 (1.65)	15	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	32 (221)	20 (20)	35 (35)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	24 (165)
	OS050	0.065 (1.65)	0	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	10 (69)	40 (40)	— (—)	— (—)	40 (40)	— (—)	22 (152)
C18200	O61	— (—)	0	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	15 (103)	50 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	59 (59)	— (—)	— (—)
C18400	TD00	— (—)	76	TYP	68 (20)	69 (476)	63 (434)	26 (26)	84 (84)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TH01	— (—)	76	TYP	68 (20)	59 (407)	57 (393)	21 (21)	67 (67)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C23000	H04	0.065 (1.65)	15	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	40 (276)	30 (30)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	54 (54)	— (—)
	H04	0.065 (1.65)	35	TYP	68 (20)	70 (483)	58 (400)	8 (8)	77 (77)	— (—)	— (—)	68 (68)	— (—)
	OS015	0.065 (1.65)	0	TYP	68 (20)	44 (303)	18 (124)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	71 (71)	38 (38)	— (—)
	OS050	0.065 (1.65)	0	TYP	68 (20)	40 (276)	12 (83)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (60)	15 (15)	— (—)

Table 6 (Continued)

UNS Alloy	Temper	Section Size in. (mm)	Cold Work %	Typ / Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	El %	Rockwell Hardness				Shear Strength ksi (MPa)
									B	C	F	30T	
C26000	H04	—	35	TYP	68 (20)	78 (538)	64 (441)	8 (8)	82 (82)	— (—)	— (—)	73 (73)	— (—)
	OS025	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	52 (359)	20 (138)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	75 (75)	40 (40)	— (—)
	OS050	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	47 (324)	15 (103)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	64 (64)	26 (26)	— (—)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C28000	H04	—	30	TYP	68 (20)	74 (510)	55 (379)	10 (10)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	O50	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	56 (386)	23 (159)	50 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	82 (82)	47 (47)	— (—)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C44300	OS025	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	53 (365)	22 (152)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	75 (75)	37 (37)	— (—)
C44400	OS025	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	53 (365)	22 (152)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	75 (75)	37 (37)	— (—)
C44500	OS025	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	53 (365)	22 (152)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	75 (75)	37 (37)	— (—)
C46400	H80	—	35	TYP	68 (20)	88 (607)	66 (455)	18 (18)	95 (95)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C46500	H04	—	35	TYP	68 (20)	88 (607)	66 (455)	18 (18)	95 (95)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C65500	H80	0.065 (1.7)	35	TYP	68 (20)	93 (641)	— (—)	22 (22)	92 (92)	— (—)	— (—)	78 (78)	— (—)
	OS050	0.065 (1.7)	0	TYP	68 (20)	57 (393)	— (—)	70 (70)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C68700	OS025	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	27 (186)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	77 (77)	— (—)	— (—)
C70600	H55	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	57 (393)	10 (10)	72 (72)	— (—)	100 (100)	70 (70)	— (—)
	OS025	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	44 (303)	16 (110)	42 (42)	15 (15)	— (—)	65 (65)	26 (26)	— (—)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C71500	OS025	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	60 (414)	25 (172)	45 (45)	45 (45)	— (—)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)
	OS035	—	0	TYP	68 (20)	54 (372)	— (—)	45 (45)	36 (36)	— (—)	77 (77)	— (—)	— (—)

is available in the annealed state (generally in coils) and in drawn tempers (straight lengths).

7.2 Commercial Tube and Fittings

Commercial tube is primarily used in air-conditioning and refrigeration systems. The tube is chemically similar to plumbing tube; however, dimensions are based on outside diameters, and some tubes are produced with enhanced inside and outside profiles for better heat transfer.

Other applications for copper tube include condenser, evaporator, and heat exchanger tubes; gas, heater, and oil burner lines; fire sprinkler systems; plumbing pipe and steam tubes; brewery and distillery tubes; gasoline, hydraulic, and oil lines, and rotating bands. A new designation, type G, refers to tube for fuel gas [both natural and liquid propane (LP) gas] distribution systems, a relatively new but rapidly growing application.

7.3 Alloy Tube

Copper–iron (UNS C19200), and in recent years, copper–nickel (UNS C70600) is specified for automotive hydraulic brake lines. The copper–nickel is especially resistant to stress–corrosion cracking and to attack by road salts.

Selection of alloys for condenser and heat exchanger tube is based on heat transfer rate (conductivity), corrosion resistance, and resistance to cavitation and biofouling. In general, conductivity is highest in pure copper and high-copper alloys, whereas mechanical and chemical properties are highest in more highly alloyed grades. Corrosion resistance of alloys cannot be ranked quantitatively since performance depends strongly on specific exposure conditions; however, resistance also generally increases with the degree of alloying.

Thus, the designer's choice ranges from simple brasses such as UNS C23000, tin brasses such as UNS C43500, UNS C44300, and UNS C68700 (arsenical aluminum brass), through silicon bronzes C65100 and C65500, aluminum bronzes such as UNS C60800, and finally copper–nickels UNS C70600 and C71500. Alloy C70600 is widely used for seacoast power plant condensers and critical piping systems on offshore platforms. The alloy's high biofouling resistance keeps piping systems free from marine growth. Alloy C71500, with 30% nickel, is used in severe-duty marine condensers and saltwater systems, as well as desalination equipment. Further information on copper tube, pipe and fittings, and on the selection of copper alloys and other commercial tube products can be found at <http://piping.copper.org/> and <http://www.copper.org/mechanical/homepage.htm>, respectively.

8 ROD, BAR, AND MECHANICAL WIRE

Copper metals used in products manufactured by machining, hot forging, and cold heading are supplied as extruded and/or drawn rods, bars, and mechanical wire. When referring to copper products, *rod* means round, hexagonal, or octagonal forms supplied in straight lengths, i.e., not coiled. *Bar* products have square or rectangular cross sections and are also sold in straight lengths. *Shapes* are straight lengths with oval, half-round, geometric, or custom-ordered cross sections, and *wire* can have any cross section and is supplied in coils or on spools.

Products are specified by grade and temper. Temper definitions for wrought products are listed in Table 1. Mechanical properties corresponding to the most commonly selected tempers are listed in Table 5. The data are identical to values published in the *Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Handbook, Vol. 1, Materials*, Warrendale, PA (published annually).

8.1 Machined Products

By far, the alloy most often selected for machined products is UNS C36000, free-cutting brass. The alloy, a yellow brass containing a few percent of lead, is so readily machinable that it is accepted as the standard against which the machinability ratings of other metals are compared. Evaluations conducted in accordance with an established ASTM test method show that in the half-hard temper (H02), C36000 can theoretically be machined five times faster than SAE 12L14 free-machining steel at equivalent tool wear rates. Few automatic screw machines or machining centers can operate at such speeds, but the superior machinability of C36000 is also an important economic factor at conventional cutting rates. As a general rule of thumb, products in which more than about 55% of the starting rod is removed by machining—as is usually the case—will be less costly when made from C36000 compared with identical products made from 12L14.

When machined, free-cutting brass produces what are known as type I chips, small fragments that are easily removed from the cutting area. The chips form as a result of the alloy's lead content, which also acts as an internal lubricant and coolant. Other leaded copper alloys share this property to varying degrees. Type I alloys exhibit machinability ratings ranging from 100 (highest, for C36000) to 50. Type II chips are short, curly or serrated depending on alloy and the type of machining operation employed. Alloys displaying this form of chip have machinability ratings ranging from 60 to 20. While not quite as machinable as type I alloys, these grades offer higher mechanical properties and enhanced corrosion resistance, among other attributes. Alloys that form type III chips, which are long and tangled, are less well suited to high-speed automatic machining operations, and they are generally selected for other reasons. Machinability ratings range from 40 to 20, indicating that they can certainly be machined, only not at the high speeds available with leaded alloys. Therefore, when cost is a primary design consideration and production quantities are large enough to warrant the use of automatic screw machines or numerically controlled machining centers, free-cutting brass is normally the best starting point. When higher mechanical properties, specific corrosion resistance, or other special properties are needed, other copper alloys can be considered.

Brass chips are always recycled, and the sale of these chips partly offsets the metal's higher initial cost. Steel chips are difficult to recycle and have almost no value. Further savings are realized by the fact that brass products usually do not require plating or synthetic coatings for corrosion protection. Protective coatings add considerable cost and can give rise to environmental concerns, but brass's inherent corrosion resistance makes them unnecessary.

The yield strength of C36000 in the half-hard temper is 43 ksi (310 MPa). This value is somewhat lower than the strength of 12L14, but it is adequate for most screw-machined products. While the lead present in C36000 gives the metal

its high machinability, it does restrict ductility somewhat. Products with severe knurling or thread-rolling in addition to machining can be specified in brasses such as C34500 and C35300, which contain less lead but have machinability ratings that are nearly as high as that of C36000.

Free-cutting brass (and other alloys) is also produced in custom-designed extruded shapes. Use of such shapes can cut machining time and reduce the number of components in an assembly. Custom extrusion dies are inexpensive and can normally be ready for use within a few days. A series of informative articles describing the properties and benefits of using free-cutting brass can be found at <http://brassbar.copper.org/alloy360/homepage.ihtml>. Additional literature on the material is available from CDA in print and on CD-ROM.

8.2 Forgings

Forging, or hot stamping, yields products with high, uniform mechanical properties and fine surface finishes. The process is often selected for products such as pump impellers, decorative architectural hardware and valves, and other pressure-retaining products where integrity is important. Because the forging process yields products with near net shapes, it competes with casting—especially permanent-mold and die casting—when large production runs are planned. Design limitations associated with forgings include avoidance of re-entrant angles and very thin sections and provision of relief angles of about 5° on axially oriented surfaces. On the other hand, forgings' dense structure, internal cleanliness, and consistent dimensions enable components to be designed with thinner walls than castings having equivalent pressure ratings. Most copper-base forgings are modest in size, although the process known as ring forging is capable of producing circular products as large as 25 ft (76 m) in diameter.

Many copper alloys, including brasses, nickel silvers, aluminum and silicon bronzes, copper-nickels, high-copper alloys, and copper itself are routinely forged. Forging brass, UNS C37700, is particularly well adapted to the process, offering die life up to 50,000 parts. It is a yellow brass, similar to free-cutting brass but containing only about one-half as much lead. The alloy shares many of C36000's properties, including good machinability (rating = 80) and corrosion resistance. Like other brasses, it can be polished to a high luster and readily accepts electroplating. Further information about copper-base forging alloys can be found at <http://brassbar.copper.org/forgings.htm>. Mechanical properties of forged copper alloys are listed along with rod, bar, and mechanical wire alloys in Table 5.

8.3 Mechanical Wire

Pure copper and single-phase copper alloys such as low-zinc brasses, copper-nickels, and high-copper alloys have exceptional ductility at low temperatures. This makes them good candidates for cost-effective forming processes such as cold heading. Countless screws, rivets, electrical connector pins, jewelry items, shafts, actuating arms, and high-strength, corrosion-resistant bolts are produced by way of such processes.

Cold working increases the strength and hardness of these alloys, adding to whatever other strengthening mechanisms may be present in the alloy (see Table 5). Cold working does not seriously inhibit an alloy's useful properties, although

ductility obviously decreases, and susceptibility to stress corrosion cracking may increase in susceptible alloys and aggressive environments due to the presence of residual stresses. Electrical conductivity of cold-worked alloys will be slightly lower than that seen in annealed materials.

9 CASTINGS

Cast copper alloys are among the oldest fabricated materials. Ancient artisans only had copper and crude tin bronzes to work with, but today's designers continue to find new uses for cast copper alloys of all types. Cast copper alloys are specified for their favorable mechanical properties, good friction and wear properties, high conductivity, excellent machinability and fabricability, biofouling resistance, low manufactured cost, and attractive appearance. Mechanical property data for cast copper alloys are listed in Table 7.

Casting is often chosen over other manufacturing methods because it offers low cost. Copper alloys are not the lowest-cost raw materials, but they compete successfully with other cast metals—especially stainless steels and nickel-base alloys—because their predictable castability increases foundry yields, reducing rejection rates and keeping overall foundry costs low. The alloys' high machinability reduces the cost of secondary operations and enables the use of high-speed automatic machine tools that may not be suitable for other materials. Cast copper alloys are fully recyclable at the end of their service life and their metal value can eventually be recovered.

There are cast versions of many of the wrought alloys, and with certain minor exceptions the properties of alloys in corresponding families, whether wrought or cast, are also generally similar.

Temper designations for cast copper alloys are listed in Table 2. Most alloys are used in the as-manufactured (as-cast) or cast-and-annealed condition, and a few can be given postcasting heat treatments to enhance mechanical or other properties.

9.1 Casting Methods

Selection of copper alloys for cast products should be based on the product's technical requirements. The casting's size, shape, and complexity must also be considered. The casting method can also influence alloy selection. In general, copper metals can be cast using all conventional foundry methods: sand, permanent mold, continuous, centrifugal, investment, and plaster mold. Recent advances in the pressure die-casting method, which until now has almost exclusively been restricted to low-melting-point metals, will even enable this high-rate process to be applied to copper.

The metallurgical characteristics of individual copper alloys and, sometimes, entire alloy families make them more suitable for one or more casting methods and less well suited to others. The subject is too complex to be covered adequately here, but excellent relevant publications are available from the American Foundrymen's Society (AFS), the Non-Ferrous Founders Society (NFFS), and CDA. Useful information can also be gained by discussing product requirements with an experienced foundryman.

Briefly, the way an alloy solidifies largely determines its suitability to a given process or a particular product configuration. Metals that freeze at a fixed tem-

Table 7 Mechanical Properties of Selected Cast Coppers and Copper Alloys (Copper Development Association, Inc.)

UNS Alloy US (SI)	Method	Section Size in. (mm)	Typ/Spec Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Brinell Hard.		Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
									500 kg	3000 kg			
C80200	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	25 (172)	9 (62)	— (—)	80 (80)	88 (88)	— (—)	— (—)	9 (62)	— (—)
C81100		(—)											
C83450	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	35 (239)	18 (122)	18 (122)	50 (25)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	37 (255)	15 (103)	— (—)	31 (31)	62 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C83600	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (205)	14 (97)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	50 (345)	25 (170)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	14 (97)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	35 (241)	17 (117)	— (—)	30 (30)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	11 (76)	10 (14)
	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	29 (200)	13 (90)	— (—)	18 (18)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	15 (103)	— (—)	16 (16)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C84400	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	28 (193)	12 (83)	— (—)	16 (16)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	37 (255)	12 (83)	— (—)	35 (35)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	8 (11)
	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	29 (200)	13 (90)	— (—)	18 (18)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	15 (103)	— (—)	16 (16)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	37 (255)	12 (83)	— (—)	35 (35)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C84800	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	28 (193)	12 (83)	— (—)	16 (16)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	29 (200)	13 (90)	— (—)	18 (18)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	15 (103)	— (—)	16 (16)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	28 (193)	12 (83)	— (—)	16 (16)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	37 (255)	14 (97)	— (97)	35 (35)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 7 (Continued)

UNS Alloy US (SI)	Section Size in. (mm)	Method	Typ/Spec Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Brinell Hard.		Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
									500 kg	3000 kg			
C85200	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	35 (241)	12 (83)	— (—)	25 (25)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C85200	Centr.	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	38 (262)	13 (90)	— (—)	35 (35)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	35 (241)	12 (83)	— (—)	35 (35)	45 (45)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C85400	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	11 (76)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	11 (76)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	34 (234)	12 (83)	— (—)	35 (35)	50 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C85700	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	40 (276)	14 (97)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	40 (276)	14 (97)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	50 (345)	18 (124)	— (—)	40 (40)	75 (75)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C86200	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (621)	— (—)	45 (310)	18 (18)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (621)	— (—)	45 (310)	18 (18)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (621)	— (—)	45 (310)	18 (18)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	95 (655)	48 (331)	48 (331)	20 (20)	— (—)	180 (180)	— (—)	— (—)	12 (16)
C86300	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	110 (758)	— (—)	60 (414)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	110 (758)	62 (427)	62 (427)	14 (14)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

	Sand	—	SMIN	68	110	—	60	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Sand	(—)	TYP	(20)	(768)	(—)	(414)	(12)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68	119	—	67	—	—	225	—	25	15
C86400	Centr.	(—)	SMIN	(20)	(821)	(—)	(462)	(—)	(—)	(225)	(—)	(172)	(20)
		—	SMIN	68	60	20	—	15	—	—	—	(—)	(—)
C86400	Sand	—	SMIN	68	60	20	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
	Sand	(—)	SMIN	(20)	(414)	(138)	(—)	(15)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C87300	Centr.	—	SMIN	68	65	—	25	20	90	105	—	—	30
		(—)	TYP	(20)	(448)	(—)	(172)	(20)	(90)	(105)	(—)	(—)	(41)
C87500	Centr.	—	SMIN	68	45	18	—	20	85	—	—	—	—
		(—)	SMIN	(20)	(310)	(124)	(—)	(20)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C89510	Sand	—	SMIN	68	45	18	—	20	85	—	—	—	—
	Sand	(—)	SMIN	(20)	(310)	(124)	(—)	(20)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C89550	PM	—	SMIN	68	60	24	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
		(—)	SMIN	(20)	(414)	(165)	(—)	(16)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C90300	Sand	—	MIN	68	80	30	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
		(—)	TYP	(20)	(552)	(207)	(—)	(15)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C90300	Sand	—	TYP	68	67	30	—	21	115	134	—	22	—
	Sand	(—)	TYP	(20)	(462)	(207)	(—)	(21)	(115)	(134)	(—)	(152)	(—)
C90300	Cont.	—	TYP	68	30	20	—	12	37	—	—	—	—
		(—)	TYP	(20)	(210)	(135)	(—)	(20)	(37)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C90300	Sand	—	SMIN	68	35	21	20	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Sand	(—)	SMIN	(20)	(240)	(140)	(135)	(5)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C90300	Sand	—	SMIN	68	48	29	28	8	—	—	—	—	—
	Sand	(—)	SMIN	(20)	(330)	(200)	(190)	8	—	—	—	—	—

Table 7 (Continued)

	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	35 (241)	18 (124)	— (—)	20 (20)	65 (65)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	16 (110)	6 (8)
C93500	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	28 (193)	12 (83)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	60 (412)	32 (220)	— (—)	24 (24)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	28 (193)	12 (83)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	32 (221)	18 (224)	— (—)	12 (12)	60 (60)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	60 (412)	24 (168)	— (—)	30 (30)	60 (60)	— (—)	18 (124)	— (—)	5 (7)	— (—)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	35 (241)	20 (128)	— (—)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C93700	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	12 (283)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	35 (241)	18 (124)	— (110)	20 (20)	60 (60)	— (—)	18 (124)	13 (90)	5 (7)	— (—)
	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	26 (179)	14 (197)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Centr.	—	TYP	68 (20)	30 (207)	16 (110)	— (—)	18 (18)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C93800	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	25 (172)	16 (110)	— (—)	5 (5)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	26 (179)	14 (197)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	30 (207)	16 (110)	— (—)	18 (18)	55 (55)	— (—)	15 (103)	10 (69)	5 (7)	— (—)
	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	21 (145)	30 (103)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Table 7 (Continued)

UNS Alloy US (SI)	Section Size in. (mm)	Typ/Spec Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Brinell Hard.		Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
								500 kg	3000 kg			
C95200	Cont.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	21 (145)	15 (103)	— (—)	7 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	21 (145)	— (—)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	27 (186)	13 (90)	— (—)	15 (15)	48 (48)	— (—)	— (—)	5 (7)
	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	65 (448)	25 (172)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	68 (469)	26 (169)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	65 (448)	25 (172)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	65 (448)	25 (186)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	140 (140)	41 (283)	22 (152)
	TQ50	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	80 (552)	85 (586)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	174 (174)	46 (317)	27 (186)
	Cont.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	70 (483)	26 (179)	— (—)	25 (25)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	PM	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	80 (550)	30 (205)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C95300	Sand	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	65 (448)	25 (172)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	75 (517)	27 (186)	— (—)	25 (25)	— (—)	140 (140)	41 (283)	22 (152)
	TQ50	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	80 (552)	40 (276)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	TQ50	— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	85 (586)	42 (290)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	174 (174)	46 (317)	27 (186)
	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	75 (517)	30 (207)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	75 (517)	30 (207)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Centr.	— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	75 (517)	30 (207)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

TQ50	—	SMIN	68	90	45	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cont.	(—)	SMIN	(20)	(621)	(310)	(—)	(12)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
	(—)		68	85	32	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
TQ50	—	SMIN	68	95	45	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(—)		(20)	(655)	(310)	(—)	(10)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
PM	—	SMIN	68	100	40	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(—)		(20)	(690)	(275)	(—)	(10)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Sand	—	SMIN	68	75	30	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(—)		(20)	(517)	(207)	(—)	(12)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Sand	—	TYP	68	85	35	—	18	—	170	47	28	16	—
	(—)		(20)	(586)	(241)	(—)	(18)	(—)	(170)	(324)	(193)	(22)	—
TQ50	—	SMIN	68	90	45	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(—)		(20)	(621)	(310)	(—)	(6)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
TQ50	—	TYP	68	105	54	—	8	—	195	—	35	11	—
	(—)		(20)	(724)	(372)	(—)	(8)	(—)	(195)	(—)	(241)	(15)	—
Cast & Annealed	—	SMIN	68	75	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(—)		(20)	(517)	(207)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C95500	Centr.	—	SMIN	68	90	40	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
			(—)	(20)	(621)	(276)	(—)	(6)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C95500	TQ50	—	SMIN	68	110	60	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
			(—)	(20)	(758)	(414)	(—)	(5)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
C95500	Cont.	—	SMIN	68	95	42	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
			(—)	(20)	(565)	(290)	(—)	(10)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
	TQ50	—	SMIN	68	110	60	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
			(—)	(20)	(758)	(414)	(—)	(8)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
	Centr.	—	TYP	68	100	44	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
PM	—	SMIN	68	110	60	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(—)	(20)	(760)	(415)	(—)	(5)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)

Table 7 (Continued)

UNS Alloy US (SI)	Section Size in. (mm)	Typ/Spec Min	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.5% ext. under load) ksi (MPa)	Yield Strength (0.2% offset) ksi (MPa)	EI %	Brinell Hard.		Shear Strength ksi (MPa)	Fatigue Strength* ksi (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength ksi (MPa)
								500 kg	3000 kg			
C95700	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (621)	40 (276)	— (—)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
		— (—)	TYP	68 (20)	100 (690)	44 (303)	— (—)	12 (12)	— (—)	195 (195)	48 (331)	31 (214) (18)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (620)	40 (275)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
		— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (620)	40 (275)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	95 (655)	45 (310)	— (—)	26 (26)	— (—)	180 (180)	— (—)	33 (228) (27)
		— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	85 (586)	35 (241)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	C95800	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (621)	38 (262)	— (—)	18 (18)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
		— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (620)	40 (275)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	PM	—	SMIN	68 (20)	90 (586)	40 (241)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
		— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	85 (586)	35 (241)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	95 (655)	38 (262)	— (—)	25 (25)	— (—)	159 (159)	58 (400)	31 (214) (27)
		— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	85 (415)	32 (220)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C96400	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	68 (469)	37 (255)	— (—)	28 (28)	— (—)	140 (140)	— (—)	18 (124) (—)
		— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	68 (207)	30 (103)	— (—)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	15 (103)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
		— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (241)	15 (103)	— (—)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	15 (103)	— (—)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C97300	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (207)	15 (103)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
		— (—)	SMIN	68 (20)	30 (241)	15 (103)	— (—)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	35 (241)	17 (117)	— (—)	20 (20)	55 (55)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C97400	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	38 (262)	17 (117)	— (—)	20 (20)	70 (70)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
		(—)											
C97600	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	40 (276)	17 (117)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	40 (276)	20 (138)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
C97800	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	120 (828)	51 (351)	— (—)	20 (20)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	45 (310)	24 (165)	— (—)	20 (20)	80 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	16 (107)	— (—)
	Centr.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	50 (345)	22 (152)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Cont.	—	SMIN	68 (20)	45 (310)	22 (152)	— (—)	8 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	SMIN	68 (20)	50 (345)	22 (152)	— (—)	10 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	Sand	—	TYP	68 (20)	55 (379)	30 (207)	— (—)	15 (15)	— (—)	130 (130)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
		(—)											

*Fatigue strength: 100×10^6 cycles unless indicated as [N] $\times 10^6$.

perature (e.g., pure copper) or over a narrow temperature range (yellow brasses) tend to be more forgiving of solidification rate and can generally be cast by a variety of methods. Alloys with broad freezing ranges require slower solidification rates (as in sand casting) in order to avoid excessive internal porosity. These are not hard and fast rules, however, and they can often be abridged by careful design and foundry practice.

A better understanding of the importance of freezing behavior has led to a growing interest in the permanent-mold casting process in the United States. The process makes use of "permanent" metal dies that induce rapid solidification and therefore enable short cycle times and high production rates. Among the process's other advantages are the ability to produce near net shapes, fine surface finishes, close tolerances, and exceptional part-to-part uniformity. Thin section sizes are also readily attainable. The permanent-mold process is considered friendly to the environment because it leaves virtually no residues for disposal. From the designer's standpoint, the method's most significant advantage is that the dense structure and fine grain size it produces results in castings having higher strength, for the same alloys, than those available in sand castings. For alloy C87500, a silicon brass, tensile strengths (TS) for sand-cast and permanent-mold cast versions are 462 MPa (67 ksi) and 562 MPa (80 ksi), respectively, a 21% difference. Table 7 contains several other examples that illustrate this phenomenon.

9.2 Uses

The plumbing industry is the largest user of copper castings, mainly for brass fixtures, fittings, and water meters. Among the commonly used alloys are C83600, a leaded red brass, C84400, a semired brass, and several of the yellow brasses, the latter often being specified for decorative faucets and similar hardware.

Traditional plumbing brasses contain lead to improve castability and machinability. Concerns expressed in recent years over the possibility that a portion of the lead might be leached from a plumbing fixture's internal surfaces by aggressive water and thus enter the human food chain led to the development of several new alloys, aptly named EnviroBrasses. These brasses contain only trace amounts of lead up to a maximum of 0.25%. EnviroBrass I (C89510) and EnviroBrass II (C89520) substitute a mixture of selenium and bismuth for the lead contained in conventional red and semired brasses. EnviroBrass III (C89550) is a yellow brass that is ideally suited to the permanent-mold casting process.

Industrial pumps, valves, and fittings are other important outlets for copper alloy castings. Alloys are generally selected for favorable combinations of corrosion, wear, and mechanical properties. Popular alloys include aluminum bronze, nickel-aluminum bronze, tin bronzes, manganese bronze, and silicon bronzes and brasses.

Copper alloys have been used in marine products for centuries, and that trend continues today. The copper metals exhibit excellent general corrosion resistance in both fresh and seawater. Unlike some stainless steels, they resist pitting and stress-induced cracking in aggressive chloride environments.

Commonly selected alloys include dezincification-inhibited brasses, tin bronzes, and manganese, silicon, and aluminum bronzes. For maximum seawater corrosion resistance, copper–nickels should be considered.

Decorative architectural hardware is often cast in yellow brass. Plaques and statuary make use of the copper metals’ ability to reproduce fine details, and the alloys’ wide range of colors—including natural and synthetic patinas—have long been favored by artists and designers.

9.3 Sleeve Bearings

Sleeve bearings deserve mention here because, with the exception of oil-impregnated powder metal bearings, most bronze bearings are produced as either continuous or centrifugal castings. Design of sleeve bearings is based on design loads, operating speeds, temperature, and lubricant and lubrication mode. Selection of the optimum alloy for a particular design takes all these factors into account; however, journal hardness and alignment, possible lubricant starvation, and other unusual operating conditions must also be considered.

Tin bronzes, leaded tin bronzes, and high-leaded tin bronzes are the most commonly specified sleeve bearing alloys, alloy C93200 being considered the workhorse of the industry. Tin imparts strength; lead improves antifrictional properties but does so at the expense of some strength. High-leaded tin bronzes have the highest lubricity but the lowest strength of the bearing alloys. Aluminum bronzes and manganese bronzes are selected for applications that require very high strength and excellent corrosion resistance.

A useful primer on sleeve bearing design can be found at http://www.copper.org/industrial/bronze_bearing.htm. PC-compatible sleeve bearing design software is available from CDA.

10 COPPER IN HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

There has been a trend recently for engineers to take a material’s health and environmental effects into account during product design, and “heavy metals” such as lead and cadmium, alone or in alloyed form, have lost favor despite whatever benefit they brought to market. While copper is chemically defined as a heavy metal, its use should give designers no concerns in this regard. Copper has, in fact, rightly been called an environmentally “green” metal.

Copper is essential to human, animal, and plant life. It is especially important to expectant mothers and infants. Without sufficient dietary intake to maintain internal stores, people suffer metabolic disorders and a variety of other problems. Animals fail to grow properly when copper is not provided in their feed or if they graze on copper-deficient plants. Crops grown on copper-deficient soils produce lower yields and some plants may simply wither and die.

On the other hand, copper does exhibit toxicity under some circumstances. This property is exploited beneficially in, for example, antifouling marine paints, agricultural fungicides, and alloys for seawater piping systems. In the United States, federal regulations limit public water supplies to copper concentrations to 1.3 parts per million (ppm)—the limit in Europe is 2.0 ppm—but higher levels found in some well waters are objectionable mainly because of the metallic taste the metal imparts. The threshold for acute physiological effects,

mainly nausea and other temporary gastrointestinal disorders, is estimated to lie between 4 and 6 ppm, although sensitivity varies widely among individuals.

There has been concern expressed over the discharge of copper in effluents from copper roofs and copper plumbing systems. Copper may exist in such effluents in minute quantities, mainly bound as chemical compounds and complexes that are not ecologically available. Such forms of copper differ from ionic copper, which can exhibit ecotoxicity but which appears to exist only briefly in nature owing to copper's very strong bonding tendency, leading it to form non-bioavailable or nontoxic chemical compounds.

Finally, the fact that almost all copper is eventually recycled into useful products deserves recognition as one of the metal's environmental benefits. Currently, about 45% of all copper in use has been used in some form before. Largely because of the metal's high value, almost none of it finds its way to landfills. Recycling not only conserves a natural resource, it also avoids re-expenditure of the energy needed for mining, smelting and, refining.