

## CuCrZr

EN\_2024\_06

Comparable standards: Aurubis designations: UNS C18150 / C18160 / C18400 • PNA 372

Description

CuCrZr is a precipitation hardened alloy with additions of chrome and zirconium. The alloy has very high electrical and thermal conductivy at good strength levels. Furthermore CuCrZr offers outstanding relaxation and softening resistance. The properties make the alloy suited for complicated technical application where a high

conductivy is demanded, and the component is exposed to stresses and temperatures.

## Composition

| Cu  | Cr      | Zr        |
|-----|---------|-----------|
| [%] | [%]     | [%]       |
| rem | 0.5-1.2 | 0.05-0.25 |

Composition of this alloy is in accordance with RoHS for electric & electronic components and ELV for the automotive industry.

## Physical properties

Mechanical properties

| Melting<br>point                                | Density | с <sub>р</sub><br>@ 20°С | Young's<br>modulus | Thermal Electrical cond. cond.        |        | α<br>@20-300°C |                       |  |
|---|---------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| [°C]  | [g/cm³] | [kJ/kgK]                 | [GPa]              | [W/mK]                                | [MS/m] | [%IACS]        | [10 <sup>-6</sup> /K] |  |
| 1081  | 8.94    | 0.383                    | 136                | 330                                   | ≥ 50   | ≥86            | 18.6                  |  |
| Note: The specified conductivity applies to the |         |                          |                    | c <sub>n</sub> specific heat capacity |        |                |                       |  |

Note: The specified conductivity applies to the soft condition only.

 $\alpha$  coefficient of thermal expansion

|       | Tensile<br>Strength | Yield<br>Strength |      |         |    | Bend ratio<br>180° [r] |    |     |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|------|---------|----|------------------------|----|-----|
|       | [MPa]               | [MPa]             | [%]  | [-]     | GW | BW                     | GW | BW  |
| R480  | 480-560             | ≥450              | ≥ 10 | 150-190 | 0  | 0                      | 1  | 1.5 |
| R540  | 540-660             | ≥500              | ≥ 4  | 160-200 | 1  | 1                      | 2  | 2.5 |
| R540S | 540-660             | ≥500              | ≥7   | 160-190 | 0  | 0                      | 1  | 1.5 |
| R600  | ≥600                | ≥550              | ≥ 2  | ≥ 160   | 2  | 2                      |    |     |

r = x \* t (thickness  $t \le 0.5 mm$ )

GW bend axis transverse to rolling direction. BW bend axis parallel to rolling direction.

| Fabrication |  |
|-------------|--|
| properties  |  |

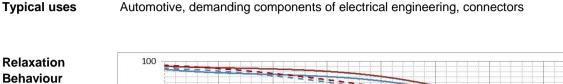
| Cold formability         | good      |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Hot formability          | excellent |
| Soldering                | excellent |
| Brazing                  | excellent |
| Oxyacetylene welding     | good      |
| Gas shielded arc welding | excellent |
| Resistance welding       | fair      |
| Machinability            | fair      |

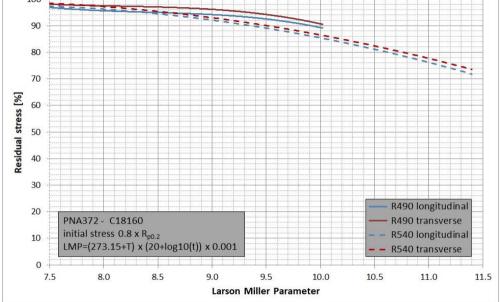
Electrical conductivity

The electrical conductivity depends on chemical composition, the level of cold deformation and the grain size. A high level of deformation as well as a small grain size decrease the conductivity.



CorrosionCuCrZr is resistant to: Natural and industrial atmospheres as well as maritime air, drinking and<br/>service water, non oxidizing acids, alkaline solutions and neutral saline solutions.<br/>CuCrZr is not resistant to: Ammonia, halogenide, cyanide and hydrogen sulfide solutions and<br/>atmospheres, oxidizing acids and sea water (especially at high flow rates).





Stress relaxation data of CuCrZr shown as residual stress against Larson Miller Parameter. The Larson Miller Parameter represents temperature and time. Test method: Mandrel test according to ASTM E328.

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