

CuFe0.7MgP

EN 2024 06

Comparable standards: UNS C19700 Aurubis designations: C197 • PNA 205

Description

CuFe0.7MgP is an age hardening copper alloy. It combines very high electrical conductivity with good strength and relaxation behaviour, similar to CuFe2P (C194). This is possible due to the reduction of the iron content and the addition of magnesium.

The alloy exhibits a very good formability, can be soldered and welded and has a good corrosion resistance.

Composition

| Cu | Fe | Р | Mg |
|-----|---------|---------|----------|
| [%] | [%] | [%] | [%] |
| rem | 0.3-1.2 | 0.1-0.4 | 0.01-0.2 |

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

Physical properties

| Melting point | Density | с _р @ 20°С | Young's modulus | Thermal cond. | | trical nd. | α @20-300°C | |
|------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| [°C] | [g/cm³] | [kJ/kgK] | [GPa] | [W/mK] | [MS/m] | [%IACS] | [10 ⁻⁶ /K] | |
| 1086 | 8.84 | 0.385 | 115 | 320 | ≥ 46 | ≥79 | 17.3 | |

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

c_p specific heat capacity α coefficient of thermal expansion

Mechanical properties

| | Tensile Strength | Yield Strength | Elongation A ₅₀ | - C | | Bend ratio 90° [r] | |
|------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------|--|
| | [MPa] | [MPa] | [%] | [-] | GW | BW | |
| R300 | 300-380 | ≥ 110 | ≥ 20 | ≥ 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| R360 | 360-430 | ≥ 250 | ≥ 6 | 120-145 | 0 | 0 | |
| R410 | 410-480 | ≥ 360 | ≥ 2 | 130-150 | 0 | 0.5 | |
| R460 | 460-510 | ≥ 440 | ≥ 2 | 140-155 | 0.5 | 1 | |
| R500 | 500-550 | ≥ 480 | ≥ 2 | 150-170 | 1 | 1.5 | |

r = x * t (thickness t ≤ 0.5mm)

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

Fabrication properties

| Cold formability | excellent |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Hot formability | excellent |
| Soldering | excellent |
| Brazing | excellent |
| Oxyacetylene welding | good |
| Gas shielded arc welding | excellent |
| Resistance welding | not recommended |
| Machinability | not recommended |

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.

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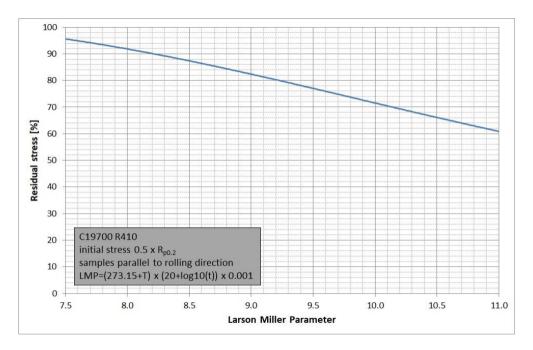
Corrosion Resistance

CuFe0.7MgP is resistant to: Natural and industrial atmospheres as well as maritime air, drinking and service water, non oxidizing acids, alkaline solutions and neutral saline solutions. CuFe0.7MgP is not resistant to: Ammonia, halogenide, cyanide and hydrogen sulfide solutions and atmospheres, oxidizing acids and sea water (especially at high flow rates). Cu alloys containing Fe have an improved corrosion resistance compared to pure copper, especially towards salt bearing and alkaline water. More over these alloys are more resistant to pitting- and erosion corrosion.

Typical uses

Automotive, components of electrical engineering, connectors, clamp ports, clamp connections, leadframes, relays- and conductor springs, spring rings, pressure gauge springs, retaining clamps

Relaxation Behaviour



Stress relaxation data 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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