

CuZn39In0.2 BlueBrass®

EN_2024_09

Comparable standards:

Aurubis designations: • PNA 377

Description

BlueBrass® is a brass alloy with approximately 39% zinc which offers good mechanical properties combined with good machinability and improved cold forming properties. PNA 377 has a medium zinc content, which makes it suited for applications where machinability and cold formability are required. PNA 377 has been optimized with the addition of indium for mechanical processing in machining processes. Fields of application are automotive as well as components for electrical and mechanical engineering.

Composition

Cu	Pb	In	Fe	Ni	Sn	Si
[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
59.5-61.5	< 0.1	0.1-0.3	0.1-0.3	0.1-0.3	0.1-0.3	0.1 max

Mn	Zn
[%]	[%]
0.1 max	Rest

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

Physical properties

Melting point	Density	c _p @ 20°C	Young's modulus	Thermal cond.	Electrical cond.	α @20-300°C
[°C]	[g/cm³]	[kJ/kgK]	[GPa]	[W/mK]	[MS/m]	[10 ⁻⁶ /K]
920	8.4	0.377	110	116	≥ 16	20.5

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	Hardness HV
[MPa]	[MPa]	[%]	[-]
350-700	150-650	5-35	120-200

Fabrication properties

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

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.

Corrosion Resistance

Brass is resistant to: Natural, industrial and salt bearing atmospheres, drinking water, alkaline and neutral saline solutions.

Brass is not resistant to: Acids, ammonia, halogenide, cyanide and hydrogen sulfide solutions and atmospheres as well as sea water (especially at high flow rates).

Under certain circumstances (high Cu-content and low carbon-hardness) dezincification can be an issue with CuZn39. The alloy also has a certain sensitivity to stress corrosion cracking when exposed to certain environments (e.g. ammonia, amine or sal ammoniac). The alloy should be stress relieved if stress corrosion cracking might be an issue.

The stress cracking corrosion resistance (inspected in accordance with EN 14977:2006) and the dezincification resistance (inspected in accordance with DIN EN ISO 6509:1995) are comparable to those of conventional CuZn39Pb3.

Typical uses

Machined parts of any kind, components for electrical and mechanical engineering, connector pins, screws, clamps

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