

CuFe0.1P

EN_2024_06

Comparable standards: UNS C19210 • JIS C1921
 Aurubis designations: C1921 • KFC* • PNA 214

Description CuFe0.1P is a low-alloyed, age hardened copper alloy. It combines very high electrical and thermal conductivity with relatively high strength. The alloy has an improved temperature resistance as well as good relaxation properties and is suited for welding and soldering.

Composition

Cu	Fe	P
[%]	[%]	[%]
rem	0.05-0.15	0.025-0.04

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]	[%IACS]	[10 ⁻⁶ /K]
1082	8.89	0.386	130	350	≥ 49	≥84	17

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	Hardness HV	Bend ratio 90° [r]		Bend ratio 180° [r]	
	[MPa]	[MPa]	[%]	[-]	GW	BW	GW	BW
R300	300-380	≤300	≥ 10	80-110	0	0	0	0
R360	360-440	≥260	≥ 3	110-130	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
R420	420-500	≥350	≥ 2	120-150	1.5	1.5	1.5	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.

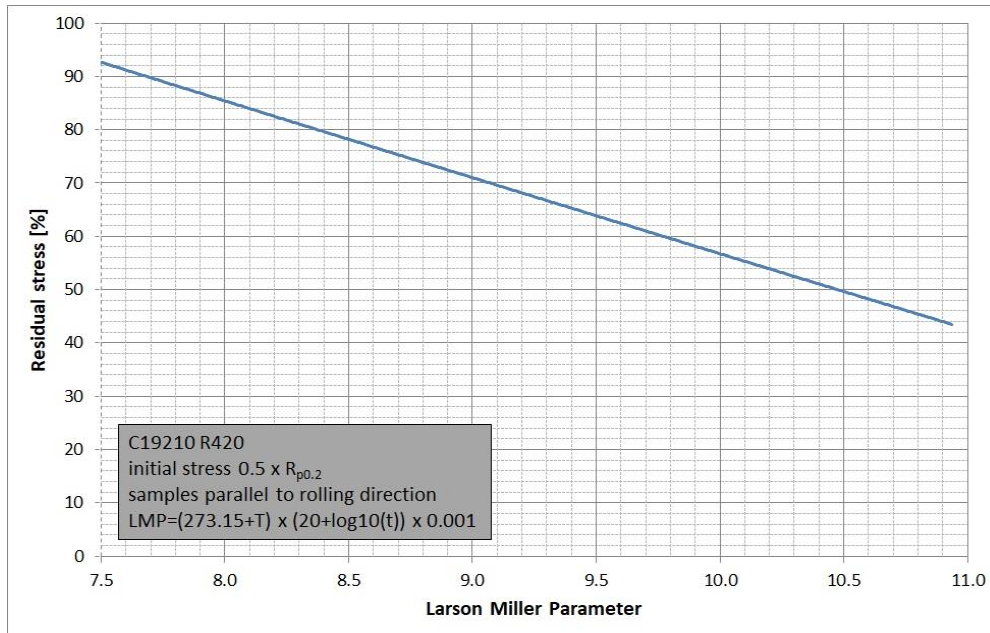
Corrosion Resistance

CuFe0.1P 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.
 CuFe0.1P 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, terminals, leadframes, contacts, connectors, relays, springs, cooling fins, heat exchangers

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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