

| Material Designation | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| EN | no EN standard |
| UNS* | C10100 |

* Unified Numbering System (USA)

| Chemical Composition (Reference) | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Cu | ≥ 99.99 % |

| Typical Applications |
|---------------------------------|
| • Submarine fibre optic cables |
| • Coaxial cables and waveguides |
| • Leadframes for semiconductors |
| • Vacuum technology |
| • Heat sinks |

| Physical Properties* | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|
| Electrical Conductivity*** | MS/m %IACS | 58.6 101 |
| Thermal Conductivity | W/(m·K) | 394 |
| Coefficient of Electrical Resistance** | 10 ⁻³ /K | 3.9 |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion** | 10 ⁻⁶ /K | 17.7 |
| Density | g/cm ³ | 8.94 |
| Modulus of Elasticity | GPa | 127 |
| Specific Heat | J/(g·K) | 0.385 |
| Poisson's Ratio | | 0.34 |

* Reference values at room temperature

** Between 0 and 300 °C

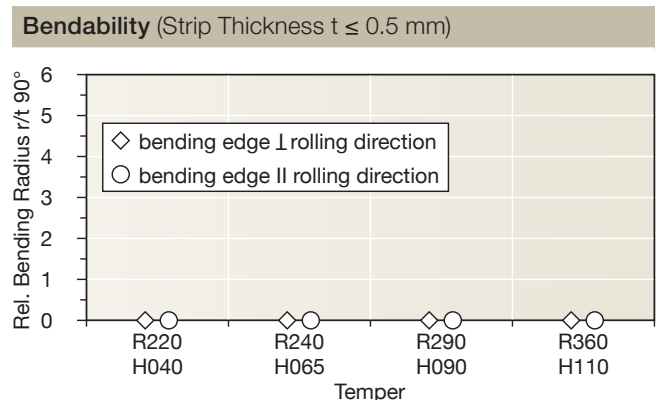
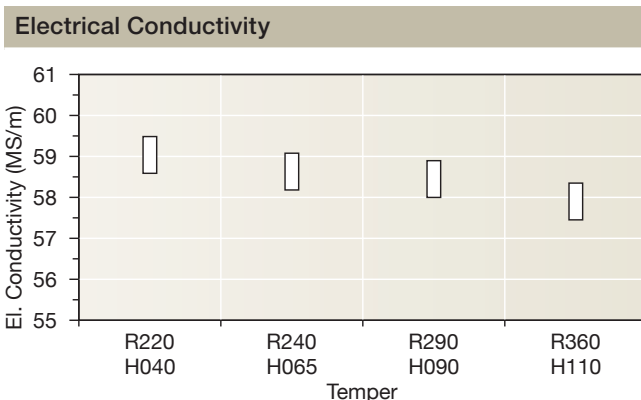
*** Minimum value in soft temper

| Fabrication Properties | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Capacity for Being Cold Worked | excellent |
| Machinability | less suitable |
| Capacity for Being Electroplated | excellent |
| Capacity for Being Hot-Dip Tinned | excellent |
| Soft Soldering | excellent |
| Resistance Welding | less suitable |
| Gas Shielded Arc Welding | excellent |
| Laser Welding | fair |

| Corrosion Resistance |
|--|
| Resistant to: industrial atmosphere (formation of dark resp. green protective layers), industrial and drinking water (max. flow rate approx. 1.5 to 2 m/s), pure water vapour, non oxidizing acids, alkalis (except for ammonia and cyanide-containing compounds), neutral saline solutions. |
| Not resistant to: oxidizing acids, hydrous ammonia and halogenated gases, hydrogen sulfide, seawater, especially with high flow rates. |

| Mechanical Properties | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Temper | | R220 | R240 | R290 | R360 |
| Tensile Strength R _m | MPa | 220–260 | 240–300 | 290–360 | ≥ 360 |
| Yield Strength R _{p0.2} | MPa | ≤ 140 | ≥ 180 | ≥ 250 | ≥ 320 |
| Elongation A _{50mm} | % | ≥ 33 | ≥ 8 | ≥ 4 | ≥ 2 |

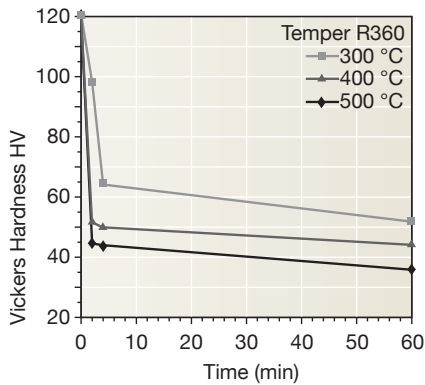
| Temper | H040 | H065 | H090 | H110 |
|-------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Hardness HV | 45–65 | 65–95 | 90–110 | ≥ 110 |



Wieland-K09

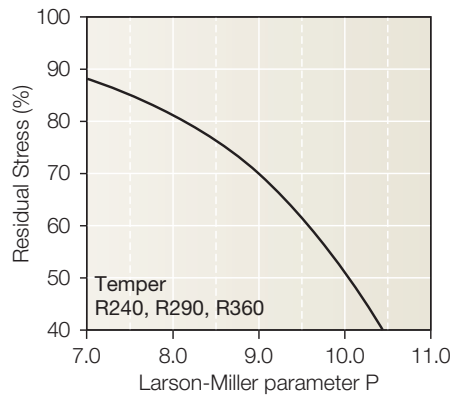
OFE-Cu
C10100

Resistance to Softening



Vickers hardness
after heat treatment
(typical values)

Thermal Stress Relaxation



Stress remaining after thermal relaxation
as a function of Larson-Miller parameter
(F. R. Larson, J. Miller, Trans ASME74
(1952) 765–775) given by:

$$P = (20 + \log(t)) \cdot (T + 273) \cdot 0.001$$

Time t in hours, temperature T in °C.

Example: P = 9 is equivalent to
1.000 h/118 °C.

Measured on rolled to temper speci-
mens parallel to rolling direction. Total
stress relaxation depends on the applied
stress level. Furthermore, it is increased
to some extent by cold deformation.

Fatigue Strength

The fatigue strength is defined as the maximum bending stress amplitude which a material withstands for 10^7 load cycles under symmetrical alternate load without breaking. It is dependent on the temper tested and is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the tensile strength R_m .

Types and Formats Available

- Standard coils with outside diameters up to 1400 mm
- Traverse-wound coils with drum weights up to 1.5 t
- Hot-dip tinned strip
- Contour-milled strip

Dimensions Available

- Strip thickness from 0.10 mm, thinner gauges on request
- Strip width from 3 mm, however min. 10 x strip thickness