

Alloy Designation	C15500
EN	
DIN CEN/TS 13388	
UNS	C15500

Chemical Composition		
Weight percentage		
Cu including Ag	≥ 99.75	%
Mg	0.1	%
P	0.06	%
Ag	0.06	%

This alloy is in accordance with RoHS 2002/96/CE for electric & electronic equipments and 2002/53/CE for automotive industry.



High Performance Alloys

We have developed a wide range of high performance alloys with excellent properties regarding conductivity, strength, corrosion behaviour, bend ability and relaxation properties. KME alloys are the first choice materials for high-end applications and products.

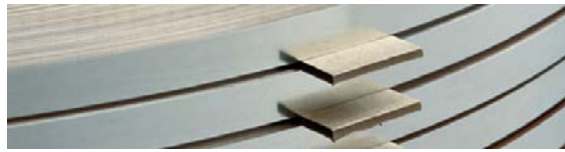
Characteristics
C15500 is alloyed with low Silver (Ag) and Magnesium (Mg) to achieve a high strength combined with very good conductivity. It has good relaxation properties, high softening resistance and oxidation stability.

Main Applications
Electrical: Commutators for Electric motors, Flexing Switch Parts, Tinsel Wire, Wire, High Strength for Aircraft Hook Up, Contacts, Fittings, Electronic Components, Conductors in Solid State Devices, Electrical Connectors, Lead Frames, Resistors, Current bridges,
Fasteners: Clamps
Industrial: Diaphragms, Heat Sinks, Resistance Welding Electrodes, High Conductivity, Light Duty Springs

Preferred Applications		
Spring Contact	Components for Printed Circuit Board	Current Carrying Capacity
x	xx	xx

x = well suited xx = particularly well suited

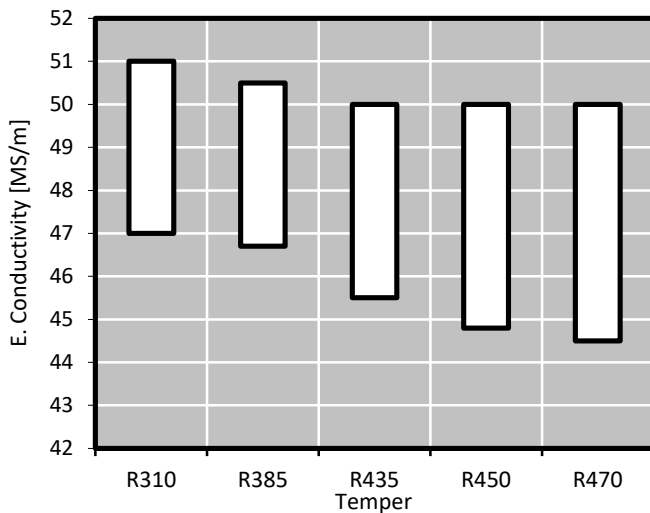
Physical Properties		
Typical values in annealed temper at 20 °C		
Density	8.9	g/cm ³
Thermal expansion coefficient 20 .. 300 °C	17.8	10 ⁻⁶ /K
Specific heat capacity	0,385	J/(g·K)
Thermal conductivity	350	W/(m·K)
Electrical conductivity (1 MS/m = 1 m/(Ω mm ²))	50	MS/m
Electrical conductivity (IACS)	86	%
Thermal coefficient of electrical resistance (0 .. 100 °C)	2.5	10 ⁻³ /K
Modulus of elasticity (1 GPa = 1 kN/mm ²) cold formed	120	GPa



Mechanical Properties (EN 1652)

Temper		Tensile strength	Yield Strength Minimum	Elongation Minimum
		R _m	R _{p0.2}	A _{50mm}
		MPa	MPa	%
R235	O61 (annealed)	235 .. 295	105	30
R310	H02 (1/2 hard)	310 .. 380	260	13
R385	H04 (hard)	385 .. 440	345	6
R435	H06 (extra hard)	435 .. 495	385	5
R450	H08 (spring)	450 .. 505	415	4
R470	H10 (extra spring)	470 .. 515	435	3

Electrical Conductivity



Electrical conductivity is strongly influenced by chemical composition. A high level of cold deformation and small grain size decrease the electrical conductivity moderately. Minimum conductivity level can be specified.

Fabrication Properties*

Cold Forming Properties	Excellent
Hot Forming Properties at 750 .. 950°C	Excellent
Machinability (Rating 20)	Less suitable
Electroplating Properties	Excellent
Hot Tinning Properties	Excellent
Soft Soldering, Brazing	Excellent
Resistance Welding	Less suitable
Gas Shielded Arc Welding	Excellent
Laser Welding	Fair
Soft Annealing	250 .. 650°C, 1 .. 3h
Stress Relieving Annealing	150 .. 200°C, 1 .. 3h

Corrosion Resistance*

Resistant to:

Atmospheric corrosion: formation of the a greenish protective patina due to the formation of copper basic salts (such sulphates, chlorides in marine environment, nitrates and carbonates). CuSnMg has a good resistance in in natural and industrial atmosphere (maritime air too).

Industrial and drinking water, aqueous and alkaline solutions (not oxidizing), pure water vapour (steam), non oxidizing acids (without oxygen in solution) and salts, neutral saline solutions.

Material can be heat-treated in reducing atmosphere.

Practically resistant against stress corrosion cracking

Not resistant to:

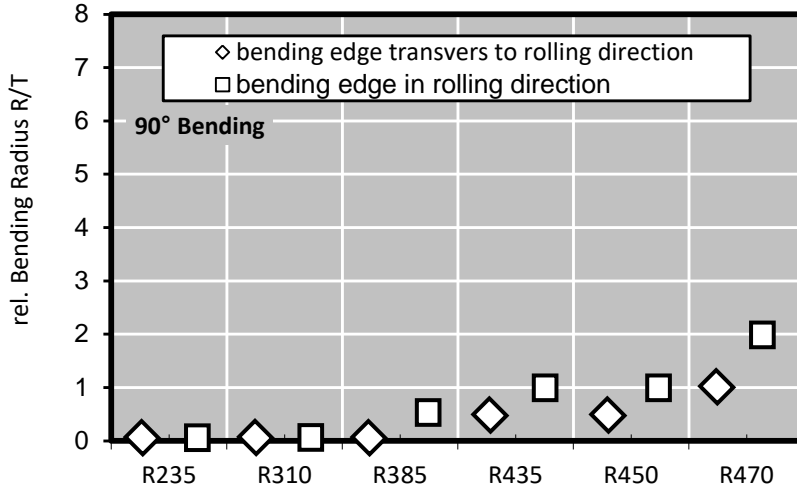
Oxidising acids, solutions containing cyanides, ammonia or halogens, hydrous ammonia and halogenated gases, hydrogen sulphide, seawater.

* For more details call our technical service

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Bending Properties Thickness: ≤ 0.5 mm stress relieved

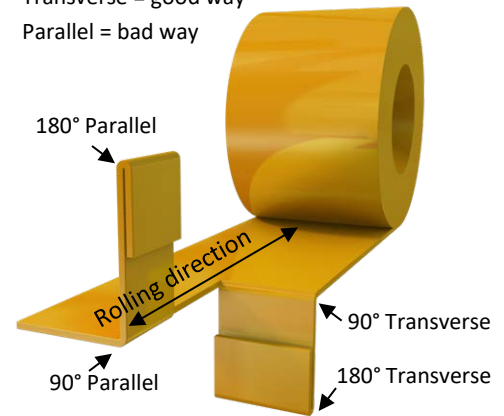


Bending test according to EN ISO 7438 is done with 10 mm wide samples. Smaller samples in general – as well as lower thickness – allow a lower bending radius without cracks. If needed we supply bending optimized temper classes that far exceed standard quality.

Please take care when comparing with ASTM E 290 results, there the bend definition direction is contradictory.

Bending Definition

Transverse = good way
Parallel = bad way



Minimum Bending Radius Calculation

To find out the minimum possible bending radius take the R/T value from the list.

Example: R/T = 0.5 and thickness 0.3 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimum radius} &= (R/T) \times \text{thickness} \\ &= 0.5 \times 0.3 \text{ mm} = 0.15 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Bending Properties*			
Temper	Thickness Range	Bending 90°	
		Trans-vers	Parallel
	mm	R/T	R/T
R235	≤ 0.5	0	0
R310	≤ 0.5	0	0
R385	≤ 0.5	0	0,5
R435	≤ 0.5	0,5	1
R450	≤ 0.5	0,5	1
R470	≤ 0.5	1	2

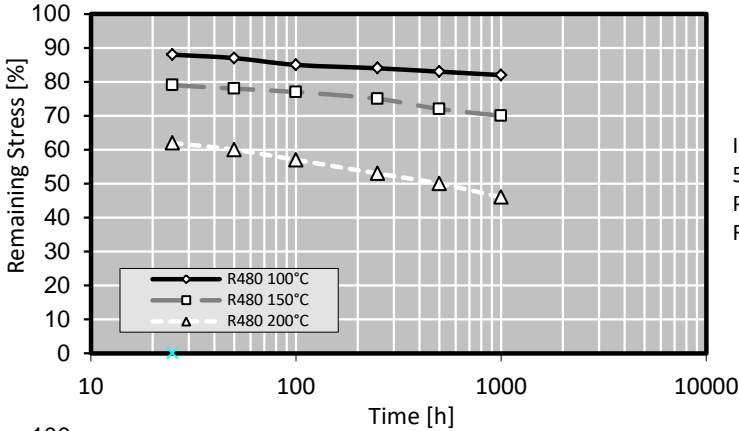
* Measured at sample width 10 mm according to EN 1654

Possible bending radius = (R/T) x thickness



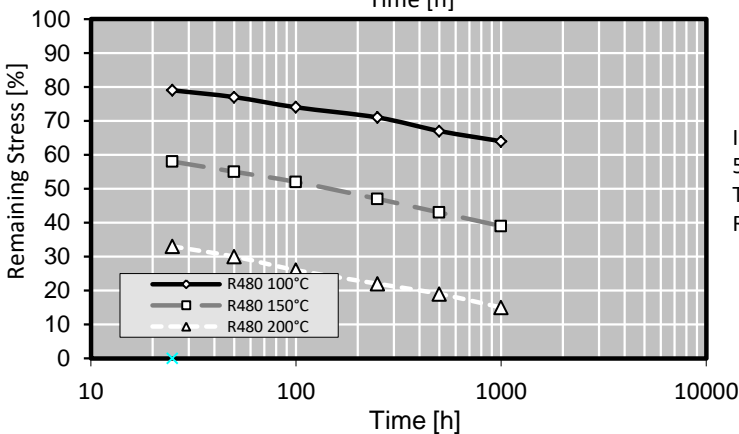
Relaxation Properties

Thermal stress relieved



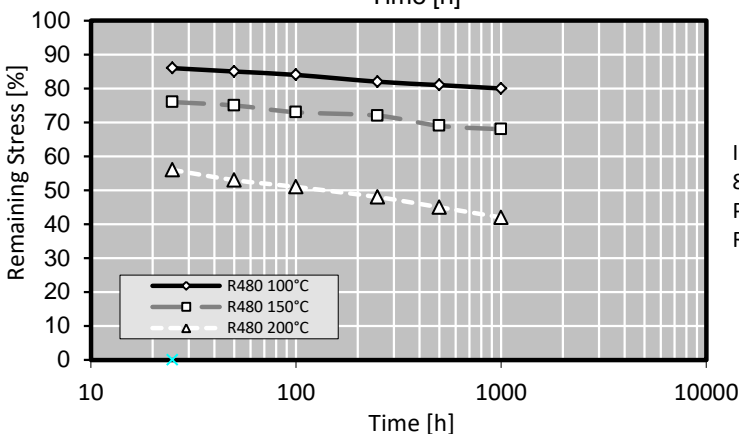
Initial Stress:
50% of Rp0.2
Parallel
Rolling Direction

Stress relaxation is tested with cantilever bending test equipment. This method is taking short time relaxation into account, so that the values achieved are very realistic, while other test methods like tube test pretend better properties from the achieved values. Relaxation values give an indication about stress relieve of strip under tension for a certain time and temperature. As it is measured on plain strip, the behaviour of deformed parts may differ, nevertheless the ratio between the different tempers remains the same.

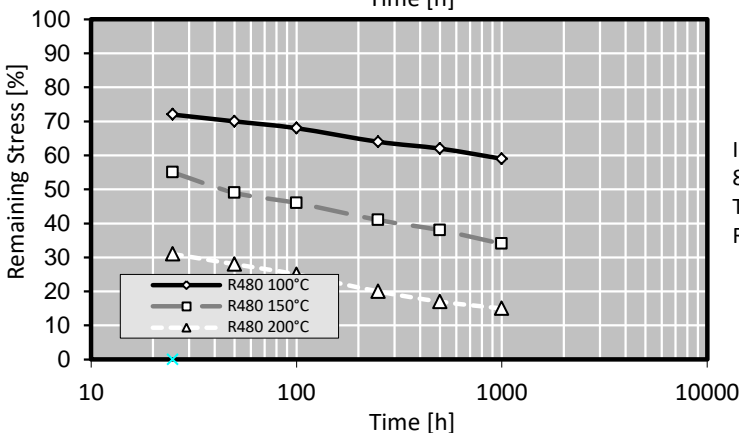


Initial Stress:
50% of Rp0.2
Transverse
Rolling Direction

Typical test sample thickness is 0.3 – 0.6 mm.



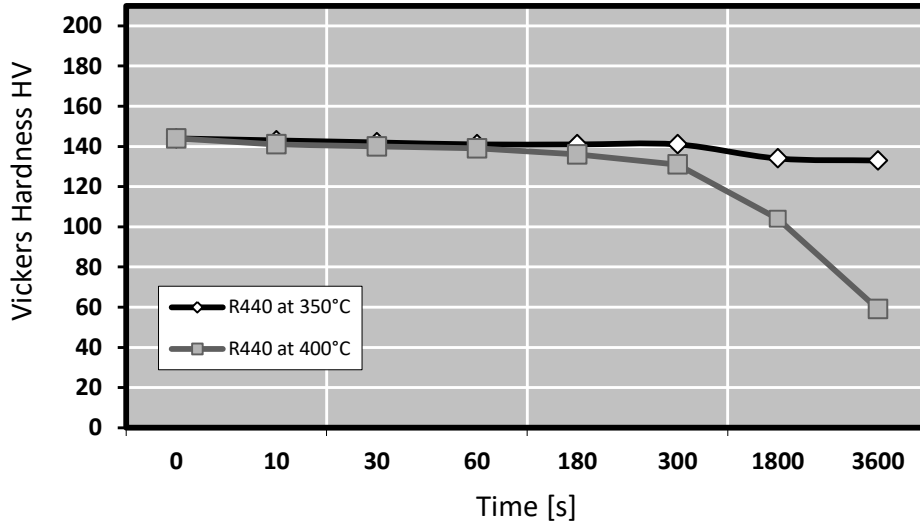
Initial Stress:
80% of Rp0.2
Parallel
Rolling Direction



Initial Stress:
80% of Rp0.2
Transverse
Rolling Direction



Softening Resistance



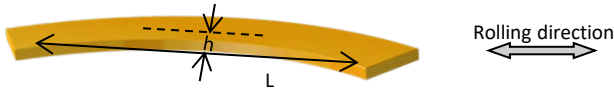
After short time heat treatment Vickers Hardness is measured. The diagram shows typical values.

Bend Fatigue (at room temperature)

The fatigue strength gives an indication about the resistance to variations in applied tension. It is measured under symmetrical alternating load. The maximum bending load for 10^7 load cycles without crack is measured. Dependent on the temper class it is approximately 1/3 of the tensile strength R_m .



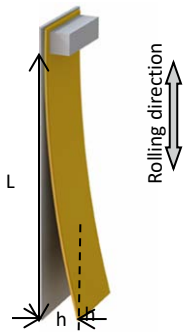
Camber



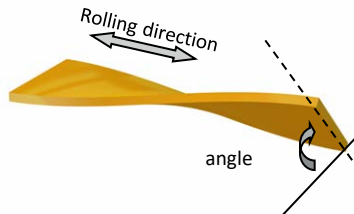
Evenness



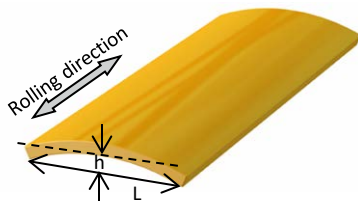
Coil set



Twist



Transverse Flatness



Evenness Tolerance

Thickness Range [mm]	Width Range [mm]		
	7 .. 20	21 .. 50	51 .. 100
0.10 .. 0.50	+0.10	+0.20	+0.30
0.50 .. 1.00	+0.15	+0.25	+0.35

Width Tolerance Standard / Precision

Thickness Range [mm]	Width Range [mm]					
	10 .. 50	51 .. 100	101 .. 200	201 .. 350	351 .. 700	700 .. 1.250
0.10 .. 1.00	+0.2 / +0.1	+0.3 / +0.2	+0.4 / +0.3	+0.6 / +0.4	+1.0 / +0.5	-
0.20 .. 1.00	+0.2 / +0.1	+0.3 / +0.2	+0.4 / +0.3	+0.6 / +0.4	+1.0 / +0.5	+2.0
1.01 .. 2.00	+0.3 / +0.2	+0.4 / +0.2	+0.5 / +0.4	+1.0 / +0.6	+1.5 / +0.7	+2.0
2.01 .. 3.00	+0.5 / +0.3	+0.6 / +0.3	+0.7 / +0.5	+1.2 / +0.7	+2.0 / +0.9	+3.0
3.01 .. 6.00	+2.0 / -	+2.3 / -	+2.5 / -	+3.0 / -	+4.0 / -	+6.0

Customized Tolerances

Our products are produced in accordance with relevant norms EN 1652 / EN 1654. Customer specific tolerances for Thickness, Width, Camber, Transverse Flatness, Evenness, Twist and Coil set can be defined. We will be happy to meet your demands. EN 1652 defines only camber.

Thickness Tolerance

Thickness Range [mm]	EN 1652 ≤350 mm [mm]	KME Standard [mm]	KME Precision [mm]
0.10 .. 0.20	± 0.018	± 0.005	± 0.004
0.21 .. 0.30	± 0.022	± 0.007	± 0.005
0.31 .. 0.40	± 0.025	± 0.015	± 0.006
0.41 .. 0.50	± 0.030	± 0.015	± 0.008
0.51 .. 0.60	± 0.040	± 0.017	± 0.010
0.61 .. 0.70	± 0.040	± 0.020	± 0.010
0.71 .. 0.85	± 0.040	± 0.022	± 0.012
0.86 .. 1.30	± 0.050	± 0.025	± 0.015
1.31 .. 2.00	± 0.060	± 0.030	± 0.020
2.01 .. 3.00	± 0.070	± 0.045	± 0.025
3.00 .. 4.00	± 0.100	± 0.050	± 0.025
4.00 .. 6.00	± 0.120	± 0.060	± 0.030

Roughness

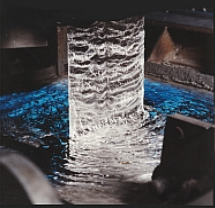



Ra [μm]	Thickness [mm]
0.13 .. 0.18	0.1 .. 2.0
0.20 .. 0.30	0.1 .. 2.0
0.35 .. 0.46	0.1 .. 2.0
On request	> 2.0



Formats	Dimension* (General Information)			
	Coil	Strip thickness (other thicknesses on request)	≥ 0.1 .. 6.00	mm
		Strip width	≥ 3 .. 1.250	mm
		Outside diameter	≤ 1.400	mm
		Weight (Standard)	≤ 8.400	kg
		Weight (Deep-Drawing Quality)	≤ 8.000	kg
		Weight per mm	≤ 12.0	kg
	Traverse wound strip	Thickness	≥ 0.2 .. ≤ 1.50	mm
		Width	≥ 8 .. ≤ 60.0	mm
		Weight	300 .. 1.500	kg
		Drums: wood, plastic, metal, flangeless		
	TECSTRIP® _multicoil	Thickness	0.18 .. 0.80	mm
		Width	15 .. 50	mm
		Inner diameter 300 mm for thickness	0.15 .. 0.80	mm
		Inner diameter 400 mm for thickness	0.41 .. 0.80	mm
		Maximum weight	5.000	kg
		Outer diameter maximum	1.600	mm
	Sheet ≤ 6.35 mm	Thickness	0.3 .. 6.35	mm
		Width	50 .. 1.250	mm
		Length	200 .. 6.500	mm
		Weight	2.800 .. 8.000	kg
		Sheets in standard dimensions e.g. 1,000 x 2,000 mm on stock		
	Sheet > 6.35 mm	Thickness	6.35 .. 9.50	mm
		Width	50 .. 2.450	mm
		Length	200 .. 7.500	mm
		Weight	≤ 10.000	kg
		Sheets in standard dimensions e.g. 1,000 x 2,000 mm		
	Plate	Thickness	9.5 .. 150	mm
		Width	≤ 4.500	mm
		Length	≤ 15.000	mm
		Weight	≤ 8.000	kg
	Disc	Thickness	0.3 .. 150	mm
		Diameter	20 .. 3.100	mm
		Weight	≤ 10.000	kg

* Some combinations might not be possible



Surface coatings & Special Treatments *		Dimension (General Information)	
	Hot-Dip tinned and STOL®28M Tin-Silver STOL®13 Thermic Sn	Width Thickness Tin Layer Thickness	≤ 330 mm ≤ 1.5 mm 0.4 .. 20 μm
	Different thickness per side possible		
	Electroplating	Width Thickness	≤ 400 mm ≤ 2.5 mm
	Tin, Silver, Gold, Cu-Flash, Ni-Flash, Selective plating	Other coatings on request	
	Profiled strips STOL®Multigauge	Width Thickness	15 .. 90 mm 0.23 .. 1 mm
		Other width on request	
	Surface with extra low residual carbon content possible. ? nur Bronze?		
	Protection with oil or adhesive foil on request		

* Further details you find at www.kme.com

Standards for copper and copper alloys

EN 1652	Plate, sheet, strip and circles for general purposes
EN 1654	Strip for springs and connectors
EN 1758	Strip for lead frames
EN 13148	Hot-dip tinned strip
EN 13599	Copper plate, sheet and strip for electrical purposes
EN 14436	Electrolytically tinned strip