## CDPPER BERYLLIUM [M25]

Free machining Cu-Be alloy with addition of Pb

Main technical properties and features

The Alloy M25, CuBe2Pb, offers the strength properties of Alloy 25, CuBe2, with the added benefit of being "free machining". It achieves the highest strength and hardness available among all copper alloys after age hardening, and is consequently very widely used. Delivered in the form of rod and wire, M25 is mainly used for screw machined parts. A small addition of lead [ 0.2 to $0.6 \%$ ] greatly improves machinability by reducing chip length and increasing tool life. Best machinability is obtained in the cold worked temper [H or TV 04], which is the most commonly used temper. M25 is generally hardened after machining. It can be locally annealed to allow crimping after ageing and is easily plated. The M25 alloy is characterized by its high fatigue strength, its excellent thermal stress relaxation and by a unique combination of mechanical resistance and conductivity.

Typical uses Thanks to its unique combination of high strength, electrical conductivity and low thermal stress relaxation, the alloy M25 is very frequently used for manufacturing machined male or female contacts in the electronics, aircraft and automotive industries. Another typical application is the production of turned parts for the watch industry.

| Normes |  | Material number CuBe2Pb <br> EN EN 12164-12166 <br> DIN 2.1248 <br> UNS [ASTM] C17300 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cu* | Be | $\mathrm{Co}+\mathrm{Ni}$ | $\mathrm{Co}+\mathrm{Ni}+\mathrm{Fe}$ | Pb |
|  | balance | 1.80-2.00 | $\leq 0.20$ | $\leq 0.60$ | 0.20-0.60 |

Values [Weight \%]. In order to achieve maximum homogeneity and consistent quality, the actual manufacturing tolerances are tighter and more precisely than the composition indicated. *Copper plus additions > 99.5\%

## Mechanical properties of rods

| Rods | Temper | Heat <br> Treatment | $\mathbf{R p}_{0.2}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{m}}$ <br> $[\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{mm} 2]$ | $\mathbf{A}_{50 \mathrm{~mm}}$ <br> $[\%]$ | Hardness <br> HV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TD04 <br> R620 | hard |  |  | $510-815$ | $620-900$ | 8 min |

After age hardening [by the customer]

| Rods | Temper | Heat <br> Treatment | $\mathbf{R p}_{0.2}$ <br> $[N / m m 2]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{m}$ <br> $[N / m m 2]$ | $\mathbf{A}_{50 \mathrm{~mm}}$ <br> $[\%]$ | Hardness <br> HV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TH04 <br> R1300 | hard + <br> hardened | $2 h$ à $325^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $1100-1380$ | $1280-1550$ | 2 min | $380 \pm 20$ |

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| Physical properties | Properties | Unit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Modulus of elasticity | $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | 125, 131 [1] |
|  | Poisson ratio |  | 0.285 |
|  | Density | $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ | 8.25, 8.36 [1] |
|  | Melting point / Melting range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 875-985 |
|  | Linear dilatation coefficient | $10^{-6} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 17 de 20 à $200{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Thermal conductivity at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{m}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ | 110 |
|  | Electrical resistivity | $\mu \Omega \mathrm{cm}$ | 11-9, 8-6[1] |
|  | Electrical conductivity | MS/m | 9-11, 13-16 [1] |
|  | Electrical conductivity | \% IACS | 15-19, $22-28$ [1] |
|  | Magnetic properties | Nonmagnetic [Slightly diamagnetic] |  |
|  | Permeability | $\mu=1.0006$ |  |

[1] Values before and after hardening, respectively.

| Dimensional tolerances [rod and wire] |  | Standard tolerances |  |  | Specific tolerances |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Diameter | $\leq 3.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ | h6 | $+0 /-6 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | Upon request, the rods can be delivered with tighter tolerances [h5 for ex.] by means of additional drawing and/or grinding processes. |
|  |  | > 3.0 et $\leq 6.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ | h6 | + $0 /-8 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
|  |  | > 10.00 et $\leq 18.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ | h6 | + $0 /-11 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
|  |  | $>18.0$ et $\leq 30.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ | h6 | + $0 /-13 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
|  | Qut-of-roundness | Maximum equals half of the tolerance value of the diameter. Upon request rod and wire can be ordered with tighter out-of-roundness tolerances. |  |  |  |
|  | Length | The standard length of rods is 3 meters $\pm 30 \mathrm{~cm}$. |  |  |  |
|  | Chamfer | Standard rods with diameters larger than 2 mm are delivered pointed and chamfered. |  |  |  |
|  | Straightness | Straightness of the delivered rods complies with the EN 12164 standard. |  |  |  |

