

# CuDLP

CuDLP | C12000

Cu-DLP is a deoxidized, oxygen-free copper with a low phosphorus content. It features excellent formability and joining properties. Its conductivity is low but higher than that of Cu-DHP and Cu-HCP due to its lower phosphorus content. Its application areas include electrical components, pipe manufacturing, and the roofing and cladding industry.

## Comparable Standarts

| EN     | UNS    |
|--------|--------|
| CW023A | C12000 |

## Chemical Composition %

| Cu        | Pb        | P           | Bi [%]     |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| min 99.90 | 0.005 max | 0.005-0.013 | 0.0005 max |

## Physical Properties

|                         |       |                       |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Melting Point           | 1083  | [°C]                  |
| Density                 | 8.94  | (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )  |
| Cp @ 20°C               | 0.377 | [kJ/kgK]              |
| Thermal Conductivity    | 350   | (W/mK)                |
| Electrical Conductivity | ≥90   | %IACS                 |
| Modules of Elasticity   | 132   | [GPa]                 |
| α @ 20°C                | 17.7  | [10 <sup>-6</sup> /K] |

Note: The specified conductivity applies to the soft condition only.

Cp specific heat

α thermal expansion coefficient

## Fabrication Properties

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Cold Formability       | excellent       |
| Hot Formability        | excellent       |
| Soldering ability      | excellent       |
| Oxyacetylene welding   | fair            |
| Gas shield arc welding | excellent       |
| Resistance welding     | not recommended |
| Machining              | not recommended |
| Brazing                | excellent       |

## Electrical Conductivity

Electrical conductivity depends on chemical composition, the level of cold deformation, and grain size. High levels of deformation and a small grain size reduce conductivity.

### Typical Uses

Architecture, roofing, electrical components, cladding band, wire, heat exchangers, transistors, air conditioners, heat exchangers, air, hydraulic and oil pipes.

### Corrosion Resistance

Copper is resistant to natural and industrial atmospheres, as well as marine air, potable and service water, non-oxidizing acids, alkaline solutions, and neutral saline solutions. Copper has low corrosion resistance to environments containing ammonia, halogenide, cyanide and hydrogen sulfide solutions and atmospheres, oxidizing acids, and seawater (especially at high flow rates).

## Mechanical Properties

|      | Tensile Strength [MPa] | Yield Strength [MPa] | Elongation A50 [%] | Hardness HV [-] | Bend ratio 90° [r] |     |
|------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|
|      |                        |                      |                    |                 | GW                 | BW  |
| R220 | 220-260                | ≤ 140                | ≥ 33               | 40-65           | 0                  | 0   |
| R240 | 240-300                | ≥ 180                | ≥ 8                | 65-95           | 0                  | 0   |
| R290 | 290-360                | ≥ 250                | ≥ 4                | 90-110          | 0                  | 0   |
| R360 | ≥ 360                  | ≥ 320                | ≥ 2                | ≥ 110           | 0                  | 0.5 |

Other tempers are available upon request.

$r = x * t$  (thickness  $t \leq 0.5\text{mm}$ )

GW bend axis transverse to rolling direction. BW bend axis parallel to rolling direction.

## Dimensional Specifications

| Thickness (mm) | Width (mm) |
|----------------|------------|
| 0.04-0.20      | 10-400     |
| 0.21-0.50      | 5-400      |
| 0.51-1.00      | 5-600      |
| 1.01-4.00      | 15-600     |
| 4.01-7.00      | 25-600     |