

COPPER ALLOY Nos. C36000 and C36200 (FREE CUTTING BRASS)

Composition — percent

	Nearest Applicable A S T M Specifications					
	Alloy No. C36000			Alloy No. C36200		
	Nominal	Minimum	Maximum	Nominal	Minimum	Maximum
Copper	61.5	60.0	63.0	61.5	60.0	63.0
	Lead	3.1	2.5	3.7	4	3.5	4.5
Iron	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.15
Zinc	35.4	Remainder		34.5	Remainder	

Flat Products	B16
Pipe	
Rod	B16
Shapes	B16
Tube	
Wire	

Physical Properties

	English Units	C. G. S. Units
Melting Point (Liquidus)	1650 F	900 C
Melting Point (Solidus)	1630 F	885 C
Density	.307 lb /cu in @ 68 F	8.50 gm /cu cm @ 20 C.
Specific Gravity	8.50	8.50
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	per °F from 68 F to 212 F	per °C from 20 C to 100 C
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	per °F from 68 F to 392 F	per °C from 20 C to 200 C
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	.0000114 per °F from 68 F to 572 F	.0000205 per °C from 20 C to 300 C
Thermal Conductivity	67 Btu /sq ft /hr /°F @ 68 F	.28 cal /sq cm /cm /sec /°C @ 20 C
Electrical Resistivity (Annealed)	39.9 Ohms (circ mil /ft) @ 68 F	6.63 Microhm-cm @ 20 C
Electrical Conductivity* (Annealed)	26 % IACS @ 68 F	.151 Megmho-cm @ 20 C
Thermal Capacity (Specific Heat)	.09 Btu /lb °F @ 68 F	.09 cal /gm °C @ 20 C
Modulus of Elasticity (Tension)	14,000 ksi	9,800 Kg /sq mm
Modulus of Rigidity	5,300 ksi	3,700 Kg /sq mm

* Volume Basis

Typical Uses

HARDWARE: Gears, pinions
INDUSTRIAL: Automatic high speed screw machine parts

Common Fabrication Processes

Machining, roll threading and knurling

Fabrication Properties

Capacity for Being Cold Worked Poor
 Capacity for Being Hot Formed Fair
 Hot Forgeability Rating (Forging Brass = 100)
 Hot Working Temperature 1300-1450 F or 700-800 C
 Annealing Temperature 800-1100 F or 425-600 C
 Machinability Rating (Free Cutting Brass = 100) 100

Suitability for being joined by:
 Soldering Excellent
 Brazing Good
 Oxyacetylene Welding Not Recommended
 Gas Shielded Arc Welding Not Recommended
 Coated Metal Arc Welding Not Recommended
 Resistance Welding { Spot Not Recommended
 Seam Not Recommended
 Butt Fair

Forms and Tempers Most Commonly Used

	Annealed Tempers						Rolled or Drawn Tempers						Hot Finished Tempers										
	Nominal Grain Size mm																						
	.100 (OS100)	.070 (OS070)	.050 (OS050)	.035 (OS035)	.025 (OS025)	.015 (OS015)	Soft Anneal (O60)	Light Anneal (O50)	Eighth Hard (H00)	Quarter Hard (H01)	Half Hard (H02)	Three Quarter Hard (H03)	Extra Hard (H06)	Spring (H08)	Extra Spring (H10)	Drawn — General Purpose (H60)	Hard Drawn (H80)	Light Drawn — Bending (H65)	As Hot Rolled (M20)	As Extruded (M30)	Special Tempers		
FLAT PRODUCTS	Strip, Rolled	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Strip, Drawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Flat Wire, Rolled	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Flat Wire, Drawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bar, Rolled	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bar, Drawn
	Sheet
	Plate
	ROD
	WIRE
TUBE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PIPE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SHAPES	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DRAWN—GENERAL PURPOSE (H58) temper is used for general purpose tube only, usually where there is no real requirement for high strength or hardness on the one hand or for bending qualities on the other.

HARD DRAWN (H80) temper is used only where there is need for a tube as hard or as strong as is commercially feasible for the size in question.

LIGHT DRAWN—BENDING (H55) temper is used only where a tube of some stiffness, but yet capable of readily being bent (or otherwise moderately cold worked) is needed.

Mechanical Properties

Form	Size Section in.	Temper	Tensile Strength ksi	Yield Strength		Elongation in 2 in. %	Rockwell Hardness			Shear Strength ksi		Fatigue Strength ksi	
				(.5% Ext. under Load)	(.2% Offset)		F	B	30T	ksi	Million Cycles		
FLAT PRODUCTS	.250 in.	Quarter Hard (11%)	56.0	45.0	.....	20	—	62	—	33.0	.....	.....
		ROD	1.0 in.	Soft Anneal	49.0	18.0	.....	53	68	—	30.0	.....	.....
SHAPES	.500 in.	1.0 in.	Half Hard (25%)	68.0	52.0	.....	18	—	80	—	38.0	.....	.....
		1.0 in.	Half Hard (20%)	58.0	45.0	.....	25	—	78	—	34.0	.....	.....
		2.0 in.	Half Hard (15%)	55.0	44.0	.....	32	—	75	—	32.0	20.0*	100
		As Extruded	49.0	18.0	.....	50	68	—	30.0	.....	.....	14.0*	100
SHAPES	.500 in.	Quarter Hard (11%)	56.0	45.0	.....	20	—	62	—	33.0	.....	.....

* Independent rotating beam tests, diameter of test section: 0.350 in.

The values listed above represent reasonable approximations suitable for general engineering use. Due to commercial variations in composition and to manufacturing limitations, they should not be used for specification purposes. See applicable A.S.T.M. specification references.