Equivalent Grades of General-Purpose Aluminium \& Aluminium Alloys

| ISO | France NF | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USA } \\ & \text { ASTM } \end{aligned}$ | Germany DIN |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UK } \\ & \text { BS } \end{aligned}$ |  | Italy UNI | Switzerland VSM | Sweden SIS | Japan JIS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A199.0Cu | 1100 | 1100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | A 1100 |
| AlCu4Mg1 | 2024 | 2024 | AlCuMg2 | 3.1355 | - | - | 3583 | AlCu4Mg1,5 | - | A 2024 |
| AlMn0,5Mg0,5 | 3105 | 3105 | AlMn0,5Mg0,5 | 3.0505 | (N31) | 3015 | - | - | - | A 3105 |
| AlMg2,5 | 5052 | 5052 | AlMg2,5 | 3.3523 | - | - | 3574 | (AlMg2,5) | (4120) | A 5052 |
| AlMg4,5Mn | 5083 | 5083 | AlMg4,5Mn | 3.3547 | N8 | 5083 | 7790 | AlMg4,5Mn | (4140) | A 5083 |
| AlMg1SiCu | 6061 | 6061 | AlMg1SiCu | 3.3211 | H2O | 6061 | 6170 | - | - | A 6061 |
| AlZn6MgCu | 7075 | 7075 | AlZnMgCu1,5 | 3.4365 |  | 7075 | 3735 | AlZn6MgCu1,5 | - | A 7075 |

Physical Properties of Wrought Aluminium Alloys

|  |  | Average coefficient of thermal expansion |  | Approximate melting range |  | Thermal conductivity at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  | Electrical conductivity at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$, \%IACS |  | Electrical resistivity at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alloy | Temper | $\mu \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{m}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mu \mathrm{in} . / \mathrm{in}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | W/m ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Btu in. $/ \mathrm{ft}^{2} \mathrm{~h}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Equal volume | Equal weight | $\Omega \mathrm{mm}^{2} / \mathrm{m}$ | $\Omega \operatorname{circmil/ft~}$ |
| 1100 | 0 | 23.6 | 13.1 | 645-655 | 1190-1215 | 222 | 1540 | 59 | 194 | 0.030 | 18 |
| 2024 | T3 | 23.2 | 12.9 | 500-638 | 935-1180 | 121 | 840 | 30 | 96 | 0.058 | 35 |
|  | T4 | 23.2 | 12.9 | 500-638 | 935-1180 | 121 | 840 | 30 | 96 | 0.058 | 35 |
|  | T351 | 23.2 | 12.9 | 500-638 | 935-1180 | 121 | 840 | 30 | 96 | 0.058 | 35 |
| 5052 | H32 | 23.75 | 13.2 | 607-650 | 1125-1200 | 138 | 960 | 35 | 116 | 0.050 | 30 |
|  | H34 | 23.75 | 13.2 | 607-650 | 1125-1200 | 138 | 960 | 35 | 116 | 0.050 | 30 |
| 5083 | 0 | 23.75 | 13.2 | 590-638 | 1095-1180 | 117 | 810 | 29 | 98 | 0.060 | 36 |
| 6061 | T6 | 23.6 | 13.1 | 580-650 | 1080-1205 | 167 | 1160 | 43 | 142 | 0.040 | 24 |
| 6063 | T5 | 23.4 | 13.0 | 615-655 | 1140-1210 | 209 | 1450 | 55 | 181 | 0.032 | 19 |
| 7075 | T6 | 23.6 | 13.1 | 475-635 | 890-1175 | 130 | 900 | 33 | 105 | 0.0515 | 31 |

## Mechanical Properties of Various Wrought Aluminium Alloys

|  | Ultimate tensile strength |  | Tensile yield strength |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elogation in } \\ & 50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in} .), \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Hardness $\mathrm{HB}(\mathrm{a})$ | Ultimate shearing strength |  | Fatigue endurance limit (b) |  | Modulus of elasticity (c) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alloy / Temper | MPa | ksi | MPa | ksi | 1.6 mm (1/16 in.) thick specimen | $\begin{gathered} 1.3 \mathrm{~mm} \\ (1 / 2 \mathrm{in} .) \\ \text { thick } \\ \text { specimen } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | MPa | ksi | MPa | ksi | GPa | $10^{6} \mathrm{psi}$ |
| 1100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H14 | 125 | 18 | 115 | 17 | 9 | 20 | 32 | 75 | 11 | 50 | 7 | 69 | 10.0 |
| 2024 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T3 | 485 | 70 | 345 | 50 | 18 | - | 120 | 285 | 41 | 140 | 20 | 73 | 10.6 |
| T4 | 470 | 68 | 325 | 47 | 20 | 19 | 120 | 285 | 41 | 140 | 20 | 73 | 10.6 |
| T351 | 470 | 68 | 325 | 47 | 20 | 19 | 120 | 285 | 41 | 140 | 20 | 73 | 10.6 |
| 5052 |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H32 | 230 | 33 | 195 | 28 | 12 | 18 | 60 | 140 | 20 | 115 | 17 | 70 | 10.2 |
| H34 | 260 | 38 | 215 | 31 | 10 | 14 | 68 | 145 | 21 | 125 | 18 | 70 | 10.2 |
| 5083 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H116 | 315 | 46 | 230 | 33 | - | 16 | - | - | - | 160 | 23 | 71 | 10.3 |
| H321 | 315 | 46 | 230 | 33 | - | 16 | - | - | - | 160 | 23 | 71 | 10.3 |
| '6061 $\quad$ 年 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T6 | 310 | 45 | 275 | 40 | 12 | 17 | 95 | 205 | 30 | 95 | 14 | 69 | 10.0 |
| T651 | 310 | 45 | 275 | 40 | 12 | 17 | 95 | 205 | 30 | 95 | 14 | 69 | 10.0 |
| 7075 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T6 | 570 | 83 | 505 | 73 | 11 | 11 | 150 | 330 | 48 | 160 | 23 | 72 | 10.4 |
| T651 | 570 | 83 | 505 | 73 | 11 | 11 | 150 | 330 | 48 | 160 | 23 | 72 | 10.4 |

Mechanical Properties Aluminium MIC-6 Cast Plate

|  | Tensile Strength* | Yield Strength* | Elongation \% | Brinell Hardness | Coefficient of thermal expansion |  | Thermal conductivity | Electrical conductivity | Modulus of elasticity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | - | - | - | (Avg./ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Avg./ }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { ) } \\ & 68-212^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Cal} \\ 68-392^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right), \% \\ & \overline{\mathrm{~cm} \cdot \mathrm{~s}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} \end{aligned}$ | IACS |
| Typical | 166 MPa | 105 MPa | 3 | 65 | $\begin{gathered} 13.1 \times 10^{-6} \\ \text { in/in }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.6 \times 10^{-4} \\ \text { in }^{2} / \text { in }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{gathered}$ | 0.34 | 36 | $10.3 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{psi}$ |

## Aluminium Chemical Composition

|  | \% | Si | Fe | Cu | Mn | Mg | Cr | Zn | Ti | AI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A A1100 | Min. Max. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Si}+\mathrm{Fe} \\ 0.95 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | 0.05 | - | - | 0.10 | - | Remainder |
| AA2024 | Min. Max. | 0.50 | 0.50 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.80 \\ & 4.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.30 \\ & 0.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.20 \\ & 1.80 \end{aligned}$ | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.15 | Remainder |
| A A3105 | Min. Max. | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.30 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.30 \\ & 0.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 0.80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.10 | Remainder |
| A A5052 | Min. Max. | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.10 | 0.10 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.20 \\ & 2.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.15 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ | 0.10 | - | Remainder |
| A A5083 | Min. Max. | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 0.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.40 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.10 \\ 0.15 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05 \\ & 0.25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05 \\ & 0.25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.25 | 0.15 | Remainder |
| A A6061 | Min. Max. | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 0.80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.70 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 1.20 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.15 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \\ & 1.20 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.04 \\ & 0.35 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.25 | 0.15 | Remainder |
| A A 7075 | Min. Max. | 0.40 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 0.30 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.10 \\ & 2.90 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.18 \\ & 0.28 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.10 \\ & 6.10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.20 | Remainder |

## Aluminium Charateristics \& Applications

## Characteristics

This alloy is commercially pure aluminium. It is a low strength non-heat-treatable grade, but is does possess excellent formability and weldability. Corrosion resistance is also superb, making the alloy a fine choice in food and chemical processing. In anodizing quality it responds very well to the process and other decorative finished, making it suitable for a wide range of architectural applications. This alloy also has excellent thermal and electrical conductivity.

2024 is a heat-treated, high strength alloy with excellent fatigue resistance and is widely used in the aircraft industry. The alloy may be resistance welded. While its corrosion resistance is relatively low, this is increased by cladding the material with a thin surface layer of high purity aluminium (Alclad).
In rod and bar from 2024 has the strength and machinability necessary for the manufacture of parts where a good strength to weight to weight ratio is required.
5052 is one of the higher strength non-heat-treatable alloys. It has a high fatigue strength and so is a good choice for structures subjected to excessive vibration. The alloy has excellent corrosion resistance, particularly in marine atmospheres. The formability of the grade is excellent and in the annealed condition it offers higher strengths than 1100 grade.
This is the highest strength non-heat-treatable alloy in commercial use. 5083 has good formability and weldability and retains excellent tensile strength in the weld zone by virtue of its as-rolled properties. It is used most often in structures requiring high weld efficiency and maximum weld strength. 5083 also has excellent resistance to corrosion.

6061 is a heat-treatable grade widely used in light to medium strength structural applications. The alloy has good corrosion resistance and weldability and possesses good formability in the 0 to T 4 tempers. 6061 does lose appreciable strength when welded and its is replaced by the 5000 series alloys where after-weld strength is a prime consideration.
7075 is a very high strength heat-treatable alloy that is used extensively for highly stressed parts in the aircraft industry. The corrosion resistance of the alloy is only fair and it can be clad with a more corrosion resistance grade if need be. Machinability is good in the T6 temper but 7075 is not considered weldable by ordinary fusion methods.

## Typical Applications

Anodizing architectural applications, spun hollowware, light reflectors, food and chemical handling components.

In rod and bar - aircraft parts, truck wheels, screw machine products, rivets, bolts. In Alclad Sheet \& Plate - aircraft applications such as fuselage and wing skinnings.
High strength sheet metal work, marine components, appliances fuel and oil tubing.

Highly stressed welded assemblies, dump truck boxes, storage tanks, cryogenic vessels.

Structural areas where both strength and corrosion resistance, truck bodies and frames, towers.
High strength to weight ratio areas, aircraft components.

