

# Wieland-K65

CuFe2P | C19400 | CW107C

Developed in the mid-1960s, K65 continues to be used globally for a variety of applications including automotive and electrical connectors. K65 offers a unique combination of good electrical and thermal conductivity with high strength, which makes it an excellent choice to replace standard copper or brass alloys for enhanced performance.

## Chemical composition (Reference)

Fe	2.4 %
Zn	0.12 %
P	0.03 %
Cu	balance

## Physical properties (Reference values at room temperature)

Electrical conductivity	37 MS/m	64 %IACS
Thermal conductivity	260 W/(m·K)	150 Btu-ft/(ft <sup>2</sup> ·h·°F)
Coefficient of electrical resistance*	3.3 10 <sup>-3</sup> /K	1.8 10 <sup>-3</sup> /°F
Coefficient of thermal expansion*	17.6 10 <sup>-6</sup> /K	9.8 10 <sup>-6</sup> /°F
Density	8.91 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.322 lb/in <sup>3</sup>
Modulus of elasticity	121 GPa	17,500 ksi
Specific heat	0.385 J/(g·K)	0.092 Btu/(lb·°F)
Poisson's ratio	0.34	0.34

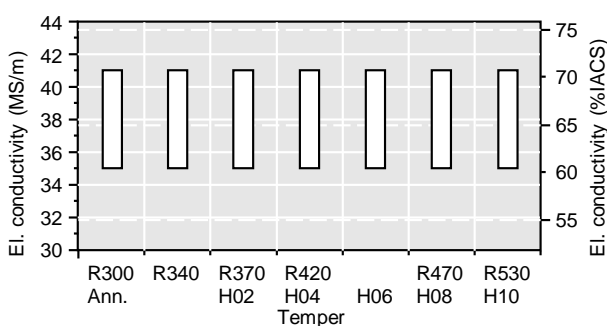
\* Between 0 and 300 °C

## Mechanical properties (values in brackets are for information only)

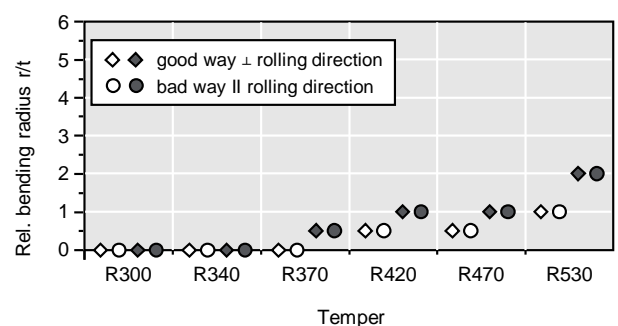
Temper	Tensile strength R <sub>m</sub>		Yield strength R <sub>p0.2</sub>		Elongation A <sub>50</sub> %	Hardness HV
	MPa	ksi	MPa	ksi		
R300	300-340	44-49	≤ 240	≤ 35	≥ 20	(80-100)
R340	340-390	49-57	≥ 240	≥ 35	≥ 10	(100-120)
R370	370-430	54-62	≥ 330	≥ 48	≥ 6	(120-140)
R420	420-480	61-70	≥ 380	≥ 55	≥ 3	(130-150)
R470	470-530	68-77	≥ 440	≥ 64	≥ 4	(140-160)
R530	530-570	77-83	≥ 470	≥ 68	≥ 5	(170-190)
Annealed*	275-435	40-63	≥ 70	≥ 16	≥ 10	
Light Anneal	310-380	45-55	(160)	(23)	(26)	
H02*	365-435	53-63	≥ 290	≥ 36	≥ 6	
H04*	415-485	60-70	≥ 440	≥ 53	≥ 3	
H06*	460-505	67-73	≥ 525	≥ 64	≥ 2	
H08*	485-525	70-76	≥ 550	≥ 67	≥ 2	
H10*	505-550	73-80	≥ 570	≥ 70	≥ 1	

\* According to ASTM B888

## Electrical conductivity



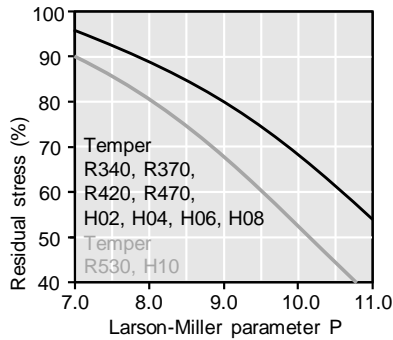
## Bendability (Strip thickness t ≤ 0.5 mm) ◆ 90° ● 180°



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## Thermal stress relaxation

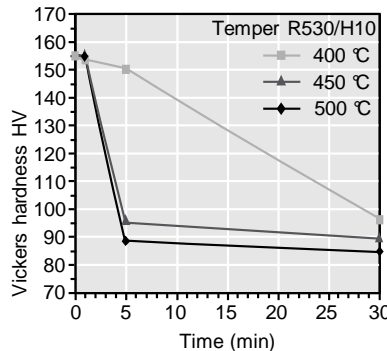
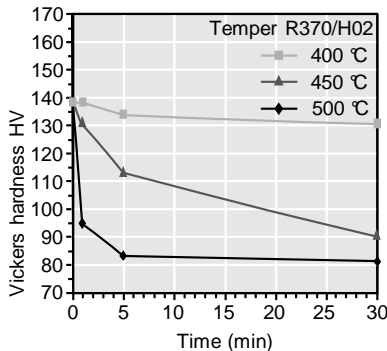


Stress remaining after thermal relaxation as a function of Larson-Miller parameter P  
(F. R. Larson, J. Miller, Trans ASME74 (1952) 765–775) given by:  
 $P = (20 + \log(t)) \cdot (T + 273) \cdot 0.001$   
 Time t in hours, temperature T in °C.  
 Example: P = 9 is equivalent to 1,000 h/118 °C.  
 Measured on stress relief annealed specimens parallel to rolling direction.  
 Total stress relaxation depends on the applied stress level.  
 Furthermore, it is increased to some extent by cold deformation.

## Fatigue strength

The fatigue strength is defined as the maximum bending stress amplitude which a material withstands for  $10^7$  load cycles under symmetrical alternate load without breaking. It is dependent on the temper tested and is about 1/3 of the tensile strength  $R_m$ .

## Softening resistance



Vickers hardness after heat treatment (typical values)

## Types and formats available

- Standard coils with outside diameters up to 1,400 mm
- Traverse-wound coils with drum weights up to 1.5 t
- Multicoil up to 5 t
- Hot-dip tinned strip
- Contour-milled strip
- Sheet
- Strip and sheet with protective coating

## Dimensions available

- Strip thickness from 0.10 mm, thinner gauges on request
- Strip width from 3 mm, however min. 10 x strip thickness

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