

boway 19920

Material Designation

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Boway Designation | boway 19920 |
| UNS | C19920 |
| EN | CuTi3 |
| JIS | - |
| GB (China) | - |

Chemical Composition*

| | | |
|--------|---------|---|
| Ti | 2.5–3.5 | % |
| Others | ≤ 1 | % |
| Cu | Rem. | |

* Nominal composition

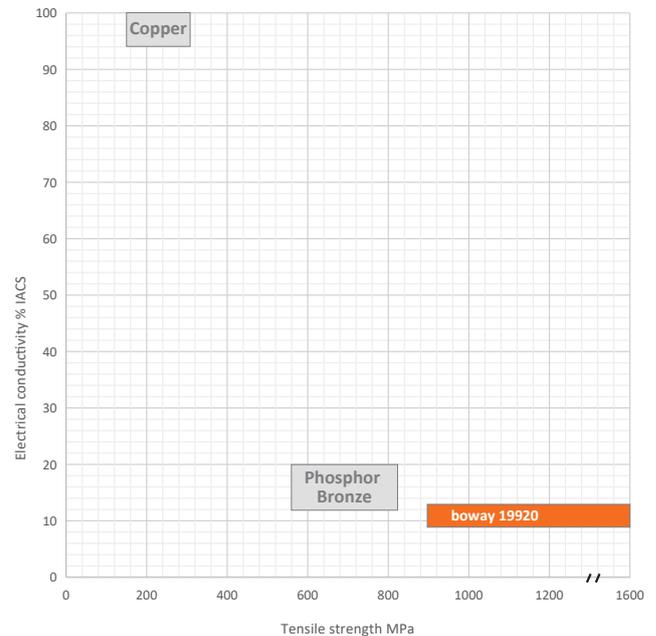
Application Target

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Signal connector | Very suitable |
| Power connector | Not recommended |
| Miniaturized connector | Very suitable |
| Switch/Relay | Suitable |
| Semiconductor | Not recommended |

Ideal for signal connector and spring

Fabrication Properties

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Cold forming | Good |
| Machining | Not suitable |
| Electroplating | Good |
| Hot dip tinning | Good |
| Laser welding | Good |
| Resistance welding | Good |
| Soft soldering | Good |



Characteristics

boway 19920 alloy is a Cu-Ti based alloy. The alloy is beryllium-free combining very high strength with excellent bending properties, superb thermal stress relaxation properties and high fatigue resistance.

Physical Properties*

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Density | 8.66 | g/cm ³ |
| Electrical conductivity@20°C | 12 | % IACS |
| conductivity@20°C | 7 | MS/m |
| Thermal conductivity@20°C | 50 | W/(m·K) |
| Specific heat capacity | 0.39 | J/(g·K) |
| Modulus of elasticity | 120 | GPa |
| Poisson's ratio | 0.34 | |
| Coefficient of thermal expansion** | 17.76 | 10 ⁻⁶ /K |

* Typical values at room temperature for reference

** Average value between 20–300°C

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Mechanical Properties

| Temper | Tensile strength | | Yield strength | Elongation | Hardness* |
|------------|------------------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| | MPa | ksi | | | |
| R880(H) | 880–1000 | 128–145 | 800–900 | 10 | 280–320 |
| R920(EH) | 920–1050 | 133–152 | 850–950 | 6 | 290–330 |
| R960(SH) | 960–1100 | 139–160 | 900–1000 | 3 | 300–340 |
| R1000(ESH) | 1000–1150 | 145–167 | 950–1050 | 2 | 310–350 |
| R1050(XSH) | 1050–1200 | 152–174 | 1000–1100 | 1 | 320–360 |
| R1100(GSH) | 1100–1250 | 160–181 | 1050–1200 | - | 330–370 |
| R1200 | 1200–1400 | 174–203 | 1150–1350 | - | 350–420 |
| R1300 | 1300–1600 | 188–232 | 1250–1550 | - | 360–450 |

*For reference only

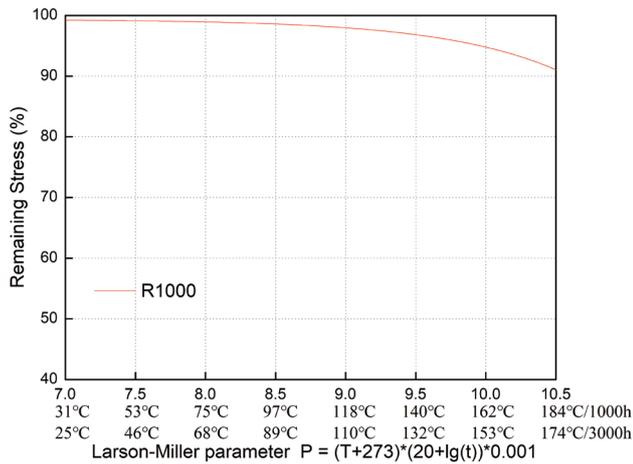
Bendability Bending thickness 0.03-0.2 mm; Bending width: 10 mm

| Temper | 90° R/T | | 180° R/T | |
|------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Good Way | Bad Way | Good Way | Bad Way |
| R880(H) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| R920(EH) | 0 | 0.5 | - | - |
| R960(SH) | 0 | 1 | - | - |
| R1000(ESH) | - | - | - | - |
| R1050(XSH) | - | - | - | - |
| R1100(GSH) | - | - | - | - |
| R1200 | - | - | - | - |
| R1300 | - | - | - | - |

90° bend test according to EN ISO7438, 180° bend test according to ASTM B820, shown values might show orange-peel, however no crack.

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Thermal Stress Relaxation



P=Larson Miller parameter

T=temperature(°C)

t=time(h)

Example:

Application conditions: Maintain for 1000 hours at 150° C.

Formula substitution: T = 150, t = 1000

$$P=(150+273) \times (20+\lg (1000)) \times 0.001=9.729$$

Graph reference: When P = 9.729, the stress retention rate is approximately 95%.

Conclusion: Under the conditions of 150° C / 1000h, the remaining stress of this material is close to 95%.

Packaging

Standard coils with outside diameter up to 1300 mm.

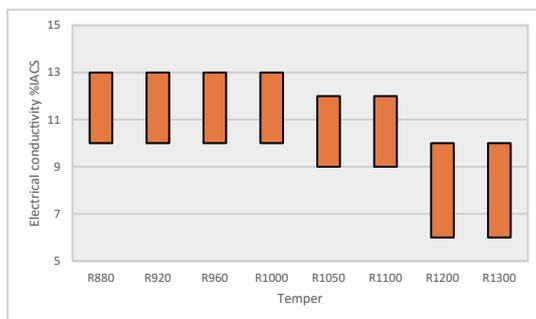
Dimensions Available

Strip thickness 0.03-0.2mm, other gauges on request.

R1200-R1300 only provide 0.03-0.08mm thickness, other thickness are negotiable.

Strip width from 8.5mm.

Electrical Conductivity



Fatigue Strength

The fatigue strength is defined as the maximum bending stress amplitude which a material withstands for 10,000,000 load cycles under symmetrical alternate load without breaking. It depends on the temper selected and can be estimated typically by 1/3 of tensile strength.

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