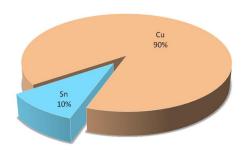




# Copper Tin Nanoparticles

Tin Copper Alloy Nanopowder



CAS 7440-31-5/7440-50-8

99.9% **Purity** <80nm **APS** 

Black/Tan Color

Powder Form

## **Technical Specification**

Sn:Cu Molecular Formula 8.94g/cm<sup>3</sup> Density 1083°C **Melting Point** 

### **Chemical Composition**

99.9% Assay Tin 10% 90% Copper Other Metal < 0.1 %

ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

















Cu:Sn

Composition Chart

### Stock No:

NS6130-07-702

Copper Tin Alloy Nanopowder alloys are made from copper and tin, and were the first to be developed about four thousand years ago. Copper tin alloys or tin bronzes are known for their corrosion resistance. Tin bronzes are stronger and more ductile than red and semi red brasses. They have high wear resistance and low friction coefficient against steel. Tin bronzes; with up 15.8% tin, retain the structure of alpha copper. The tin is a solid solution strengthener in copper, even though tin has a low solubility in copper at room temperature. The room temperature phase transformation are slow and usually does not occur, therefore these alloys are single phase alloys. The tin bronzes are used in bearings, gears, piston rings, valves and fittings.

# **Application:**

- 1. Good Castability
  - Sand casting
  - Die castina
  - Centrifugal castings: rings/discs
  - Continuous castings: bars/sections/hollows
- 2. In-built Corrosion Protection
- 3. Low Frictional Properties and Good Resistance to Wear
  - Worm wheels
  - Automobile gear selector forks
  - Many other components where low friction and good wear resistance are required are commonly made from copper alloy castings.
- 4. Non-Sparking Characteristics

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