AR400, a super strong steel alloy that can be easily acquired, but is a monster to machine or weld with out proper tools.

 Aluminum is a softer metal and is therefore easier to work with, but steel is several times stronger.

In any case, because of the inherent strength of metal, robot bodies can be made using sheet, bar, rod, channel, and other shapes.

composite, are both lightweight and very strong (i.e. carbon composites), but require specialty tools for cutting and drilling.

**The base plates and the bulkheads** are made from 6061-T6 aluminum. The base plates are drilled and countersunk with all the mounting holes for the bulkheads, drive modules, speed controller, and several different sizes and types of batteries. All components are CNC computer machined to tight tolerances for maximum consistency and lowest cost.

If you have some metalworking experience, and a good belt grinder and high quality grinding belts, then a great steel is 5160… harder to grind, and a little harder to heat treat, but makes a good, tough, blade.

CAN be made of materials like wrought iron (for that authentic Iron Age blade that will bend at the first hit), aluminum (looks shiny, makes a shitty blade that breaks if you hit a piece of wood). Titanium makes a lousy sword… Bronze gets lots of points for gorgeous looks, and Bronze Age authenticity, but also sucks…

Steels with the ASI specification numbers 1060, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1084, 1095, W1, W2, O1, L6, 5160, 8620, 9620, 80crv2 are all suitably workable for making swords. They can all be forged, ground and heat treated into high performance swords (blades)

Bronze can make beautiful swords, but they don’t perform as well as steel.

Titanium alloy: Not a good blade material.

Aluminum: Too soft, deforms too easily. Blunt, non contact practice blades are made of aluminum

The best possibility is

BOT Chassis – Mild Steel

BOT Blade & Drum – High Carbon Steel