

POWDERS FOR  
METALLIC MATERIALS

SCHLENK 

# Copper & Copper alloy Powders

F O R   T E C H N I C A L   A P P L I C A T I O N S



# POWDERS FOR METALLIC MATERIALS

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# General Introduction

**Ever since there has been metallurgy, a wide range of metals and alloys have been applied by many different techniques.**

Schlenk Metallic Pigments GmbH, a member of Carl Schlenk AG, offers perfect solutions through its portfolio of atomized copper and copper alloy powders.

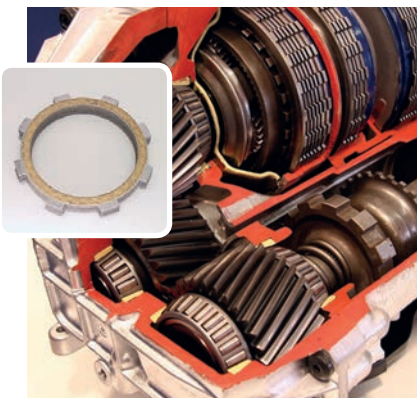
SCHLENK works in close cooperation with customers to provide the best product quality and service.

**As one of the leading powdered metal suppliers we support the following markets:**

- bearings
- friction and brake linings
- contact materials
- compounds
- soldering and joining materials
- blasting abrasive materials
- lubricants
- powder metallurgy
- sintering materials
- chemical-technical applications
- and other similar niche applications

## Applications

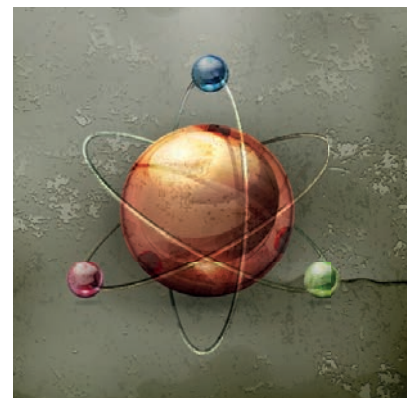
**frictions**



**contact materials**



**chemical applications**



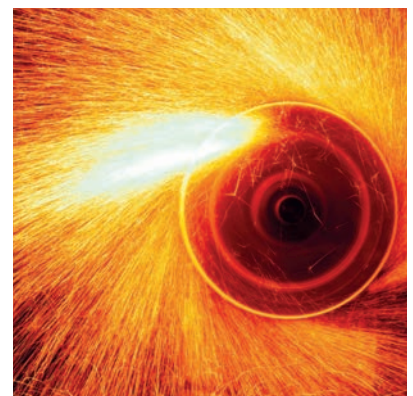
**brake linings**



**bearings**



**diamond tools**





# TECHNICAL INFORMATION

## Metal powders

SCHLENK metal powders are based on copper & copper alloys. The powder production process includes the following steps: smelting, alloying (bronze and brass), classification, homogenization and packaging.

### Copper powder



In the area of metallic materials, SCHLENK copper powders are produced from high purity electrolytic copper or refined copper (minimum purity of 99.99%).

Spherical copper powders are produced through melting with the addition of small amounts of phosphorus (max. 0.4%) and by air atomization. They are available as Rogal® Copper Powder GK\* in various particle size distributions.

Further grinding in a ball mill generates lamellar copper powder, known as Cubrotec. This product is used in carbon brushes and various technical processes.

### Bronze powder



Bronze is an alloy composed of copper and tin. In powder metallurgy, in addition to the standard alloy CuSn10, bronzes with copper contents of approx. 85 - 95% are used.

Using air atomization, irregularly shaped bronze powder is produced from the molten metal. This is available in various particle size distributions as Rogal® Bronze Powder GS\*.

When small amounts of phosphorus are added (max. 0.4%), spherical bronze powder is produced. This material is also used in powder metallurgy and is known as Rogal® Bronze Powder GK\*.

### Brass powder



Brass is an alloy composed of copper and zinc. The following alloys are commonly used:

- CuZn8 (Rogal® Brass Powder I GS\*)
- CuZn18 (Rogal® Brass Powder II GS\*)
- CuZn30 (Rogal® Brass Powder III GS\*)

Other compositions are available with individual, agreed upon specifications. Air atomization of molten brass produces irregularly shaped metal powders.

Brass alloy powders of various compositions also serve as the starting material for production of „gold bronze pigments“ for the printing ink, paint and plastics industries.

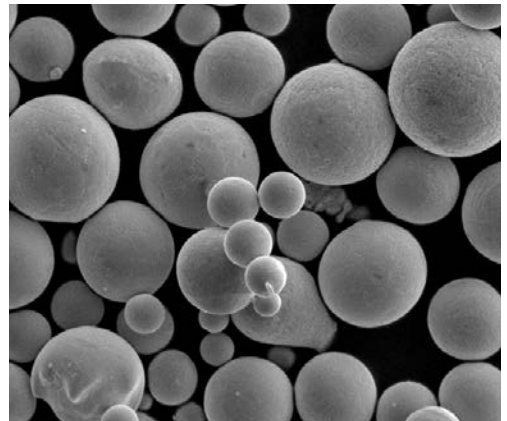
\* GK = spherical powders GS = irregular powders

## Morphology

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### Spherical shape

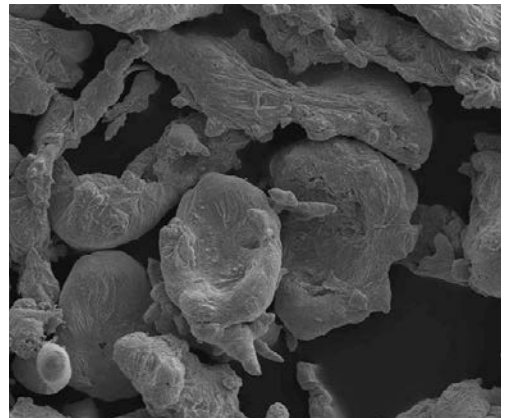
The particle shape depends on process parameters such as composition, spray medium, surface tension of the molten material. If air atomization is used, copper is generally spherical. The spherical shape of Rogal® Bronze Powder GK is achieved with the addition of small amounts of phosphorus (max. 0,4%) which has a deoxidizing effect.



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### Irregular shape

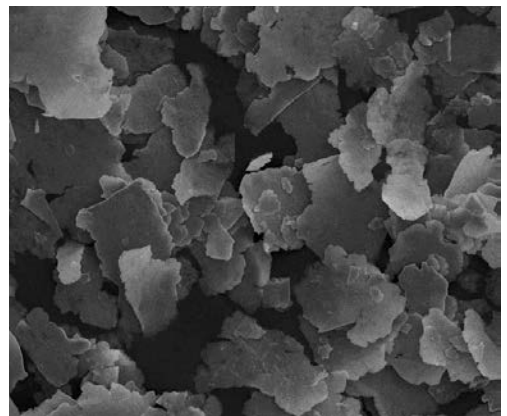
The irregular shape of Rogal® Bronze Powder GS and Rogal® Brass Powder GS is achieved with the addition of alloyed zinc.



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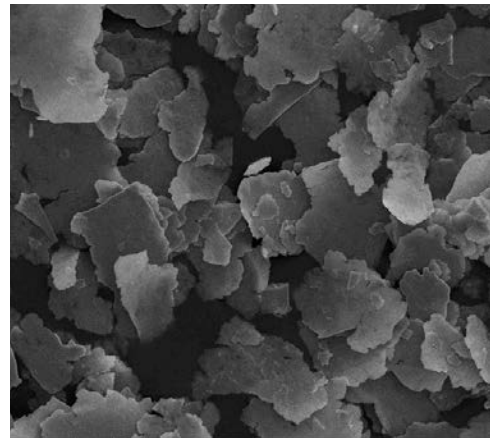
### Lamellar shape





















The grinding process gives metal powders in a ball mill a lamellar form.



# Cubrotec

Lamellar copper powders for use in contact materials, lubricants and in the chemical industry are produced when air atomized copper powder is processed using ball milling procedures.



Product name	Copper content *1 (%)	D50 value *2 (μm)	Grease content *3 (%)	Sieve analysis *4 (%)	Apparent density *5 (g/cm³)	Flow time *6	Applications
Cubrotec 5000	min. 98	approx. 38	max. 0.3	>45μm: max. 6	approx. 1	not flowable	   
Cubrotec 6000	min. 98	approx. 34	max. 0.15	>45μm: max. 5	approx. 1	not flowable	   
Cubrotec 7001	approx. 96	approx. 12	approx. 1.4	>45μm: max. 1 >75μm: traces	approx. 0.6	not flowable	   
Cubrotec 7002	min. 97	approx. 20	approx. 0.5	>45μm: max. 1 >75μm: traces	approx. 1	not flowable	   
Cubrotec 8000	approx. 97	approx. 5	approx. 0.5	>45μm: traces	approx. 1	not flowable	   

Test methods: \*1 – chem. analysis, \*2 – laser granulometry, SympatecHelos, \*3 – chem. analysis, \*4 – acc. to DIN 66165, \*5 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 3923 part 1, \*6 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 4490

## carbon brushes

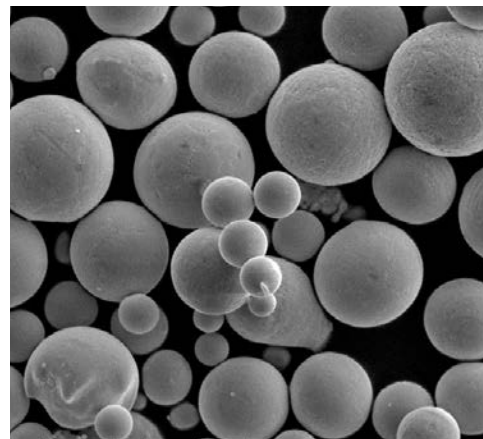



































## lubricants



# Rogal<sup>®</sup> Copper GK

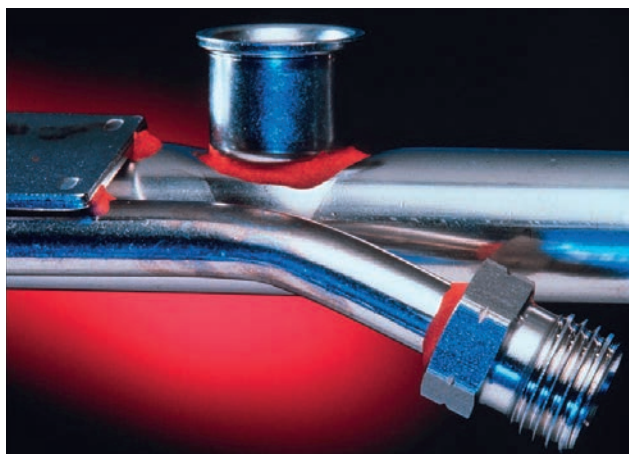
Smelting and atomization are used to produce copper powders from highly pure refined or electrolytic copper. In the air atomization process used by SCHLENK spherical particles are formed. Then they are classified into the required particle size distributions.



Product name	Copper content *1 [%]	Phosphorus content *1 [%]	Sieve analysis *2 [%]	Apparent density *3 [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	Flow time *4	Applications
Rogal Copper GK 0/50	min. 99	max. 0.4	>50µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	      
Rogal Copper GK 0/63	min. 99	max. 0.4	>63µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	      
Rogal Copper GK 50/100	min. 99	max. 0.4	>100µm: max. 5 <50µm: max. 10	approx. 5	flowable	      
Rogal Copper GK 0/250	min. 99	max. 0.4	>250µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	     
Rogal Copper GK 0/315	min. 99	max. 0.4	>315µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	     

Test methods: \*1 – chem. analysis, \*2 – acc. to DIN 66165, \*3 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 3923 part 1, \*4 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 4490  
Different fractions out of a particle size range 0/315 µm can be produced. Phosphorus contents up to 0.4 % on demand.

## soldering & joining techniques



## chemical technical applications

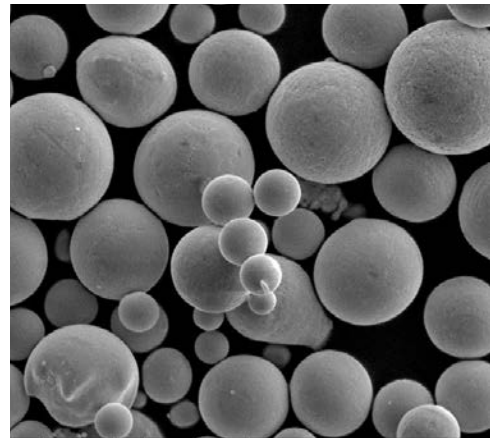







































# Rogal® Bronze GK

Alloying and atomization of copper, tin and phosphorus in air produces spherically shaped bronze powder.

The standard alloy contains approx. 90% copper, 10% tin and small amounts of phosphorus. Special alloys and their respective particle size distributions are available with customer specific specifications, and are ensured through effective process and quality control.



Product name	Copper content *1 [%]	Tin content *1 [%]	Phosphorus content *1 [%]	Sieve analysis *2 [%]	Apparent density *3 [g/cm³]	Flow time *4	Applications
Rogal Bronze GK 0/25	approx. 90	approx. 10	max. 0.4	>25µm: max. 5	approx. 5	not flowable	    
Rogal Bronze GK 0/80	approx. 90	approx. 10	max. 0.4	>80µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	    
Rogal Bronze GK 0/125	approx. 90	approx. 10	max. 0.4	>125µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	    
Rogal Bronze GK 80/180	approx. 90	approx. 10	max. 0.4	>180µm: max. 5 <80µm: max. 10	approx. 5	flowable	    
Rogal Bronze GK 0/250	approx. 90	approx. 10	max. 0.4	>250µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	    
Rogal Bronze GK 0/180-01	approx. 89	approx. 11	max. 0.4	>180µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	    
Rogal Bronze GK 0/63-03	approx. 96	approx. 4	max. 0.4	>63µm: max. 5	approx. 5	flowable	    

Test methods: \*1 – chem. analysis, \*2 – acc. to DIN 66165, \*3 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 3923 part 1, \*4 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 4490  
Different fractions out of a particle size range 0/315 µm can be produced. Further variations of alloys are possible.  
Phosphorus contents up to 0.4 % on demand.

## bearings



## brake linings

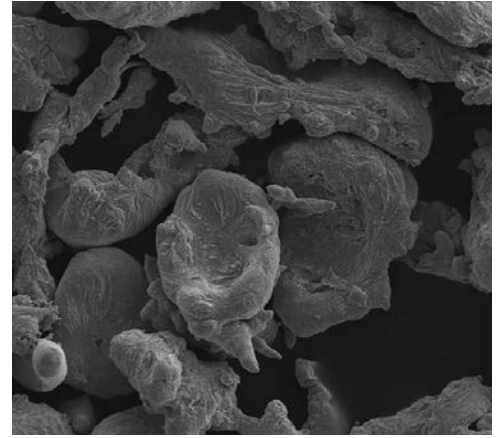
































# Rogal® Bronze GS

Alloying and atomization of copper, tin and zinc in air produces irregularly shaped bronze powder.

The standard alloy contains approx. 88% copper, 10% tin and 2% zinc. Special alloys and their respective particle size distributions are available with customer specific specifications, and are ensured through effective process and quality control.



Product name	Copper content *1 (%)	Tin content *1 (%)	Zinc content *1 (%)	Sieve analysis *2 (%)	Apparent density *3 (g/cm³)	Flow time *4	Applications
Rogal Bronze GS 0/32	approx. 88	approx. 10	approx. 2	>32µm: max. 5	approx. 3	not flowable	   
Rogal Bronze GS 0/63	approx. 88	approx. 10	approx. 2	>63µm: max. 5	approx. 3	not flowable	   
Rogal Bronze GS 0/160	approx. 88	approx. 10	approx. 2	>160µm: max. 5	approx. 3	flowable	   
Rogal Bronze GS 0/200-03	approx. 89	approx. 10	max. 1	>200µm: max. 5	approx. 3.8	flowable	   
Rogal Bronze GS 0/160-04	approx. 84	approx. 15	max. 1	>160µm: max. 5	approx. 3.8	flowable	   
Rogal Bronze GS 45/100-05	approx. 87	approx. 10	approx. 3	<45µm: max. 15 >100µm: max. 5	approx. 3	flowable	   
Rogal Bronze GS 100/200-05	approx. 87	approx. 10	approx. 3	>200µm: max. 5 <100µm: max. 15	approx. 3	flowable	   

Test methods: \*1 – chem. analysis, \*2 – acc. to DIN 66165, \*3 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 3923 part 1, \*4 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 4490  
Different fractions out of a particle size range 0/315 µm can be produced. Further variations of alloys are possible.

## PFTE compounds



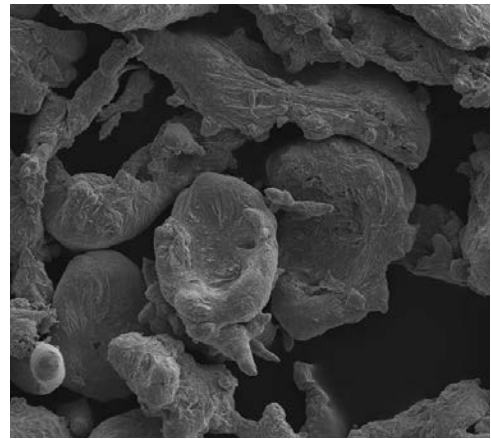
## blasting abrasive techniques















# Rogal® Brass GS

Brass is an alloy made of copper and zinc in various compositions.

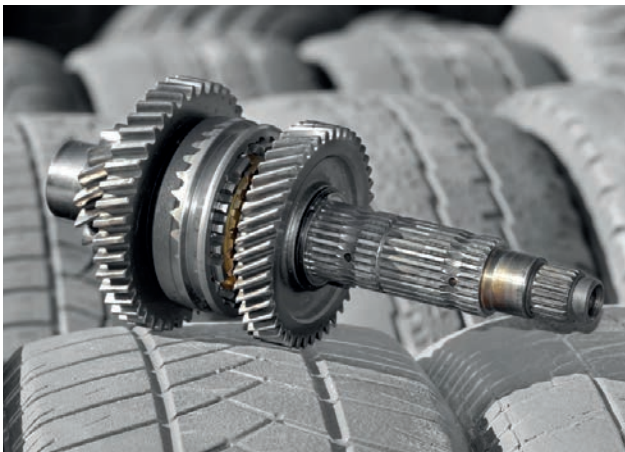
Air atomization of the molten material results in irregularly shaped powders. Common compositions are brass I (approx. 92%Cu/8%Zn), brass II (approx. 82%Cu/18% Zn) and brass III (approx. 70%Cu/30%Zn)



Product name	Copper content *1 (%)	Zinc content *1 (%)	Sieve analysis *2 (%)	Apparent density *3 [g/cm³]	Flow time *4	Applications
Rogal Brass I GS 0/63	approx. 92	approx. 8	>63µm: max. 5	approx. 3	flowable	  
Rogal Brass II GS 0/250	approx. 82	approx. 18	>250µm: max. 5	approx. 3	flowable	  
Rogal Brass II GS 0/200-01	approx. 80	approx. 20	>200µm: max. 5	approx. 3	flowable	  
Rogal Brass III GS 0/160	approx. 70	approx. 30	>160µm: max. 5	approx. 3	flowable	  

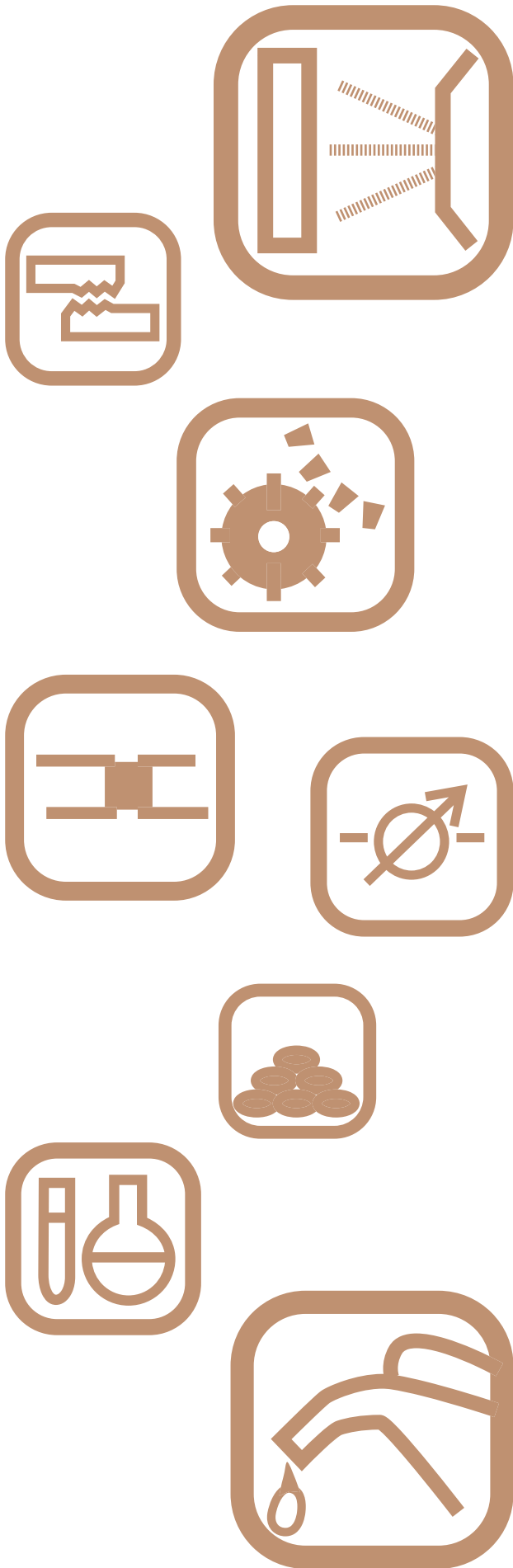
Test methods: \*1 – chem. analysis, \*2 – acc. to DIN 66165, \*3 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 3923 part 1, \*4 – acc. to DIN EN ISO 4490  
Different fractions out of a particle size range 0/500 µm can be produced. Further variations of alloys are possible.

## frictions



## diamond tools







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F O R T E C H N I C A L A P P L I C A T I O N S



# Symbols (inside)

