

Table A-3-2 Typical Material Properties: Al Alloys

Typical values based on "as-cast" characteristics for separately die cast specimens, not specimens cut from production die castings.

Aluminum Die Casting Alloys											
Commercial:	360	A360	380	A380	383	384	390*	13	A13	43	218
ANSI/AA	360.0	A360.0	380.0	A380.0	383.0	384.0	B390.0	413.0	A413.0	C443.0	518.0
Mechanical Properties											
<b>Ultimate Tensile Strength</b>											
ksi	44	46	46	47	45	48	46	43	42	33	45
(MPa)	(303)	(317)	(317)	(324)	(310)	(330)	(317)	(300)	(290)	(228)	(310)
<b>Yield Strength <sup>(A)</sup></b>											
ksi	25	24	23	23	22	24	36	21	19	14	28
(MPa)	(170)	(170)	(160)	(160)	(150)	(165)	(250)	(140)	(130)	(97)	(193)
<b>Elongation</b>											
% in 2in. (51mm)	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	<1	2.5	3.5	9.0	5.0
<b>Hardness <sup>(B)</sup></b>											
BHN	75	75	80	80	75	85	120	80	80	65	80
<b>Shear Strength</b>											
ksi	28	26	28	27	—	29	—	25	25	19	29
(MPa)	(190)	(180)	(190)	(190)	—	(200)	—	(170)	(170)	(130)	(200)
<b>Impact Strength</b>											
ft-lb	—	—	3	—	3 <sup>(D)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	7
(J)	—	—	(4)	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	(9)
<b>Fatigue Strength <sup>(C)</sup></b>											
ksi	20	18	20	20	21	20	20	19	19	17	20
(MPa)	(140)	(120)	(140)	(140)	(145)	(140)	(140)	(130)	(130)	(120)	(140)
<b>Young's Modulus</b>											
psi x 10 <sup>6</sup>	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	—	11.8	10.3	—	10.3	—
(GPa)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)	—	(81.3)	(71)	—	(71)	—
Physical Properties											
<b>Density</b>											
lb/in <sup>3</sup>	0.095	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.099	0.102	0.098	0.096	0.096	0.097	0.093
(g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	(2.63)	(2.63)	(2.74)	(2.71)	(2.74)	(2.82)	(2.71)	(2.66)	(2.66)	(2.69)	(2.57)
<b>Melting Range</b>											
°F	1035-1105	1035-1105	1000-1100	1000-1100	960-1080	960-1080	950-1200	1065-1080	1065-1080	1065-1170	995-1150
(°C)	(557-596)	(557-596)	(540-595)	(540-595)	(516-582)	(516-582)	(510-650)	(574-582)	(574-582)	(574-632)	(535-621)
<b>Specific Heat</b>											
BTU/lb °F	0.230	0.230	0.230	0.230	0.230	—	—	0.230	0.230	0.230	—
(J/kg °C)	(963)	(963)	(963)	(963)	(963)	—	—	(963)	(963)	(963)	—
<b>Coefficient of Thermal Expansion</b>											
μ in/in°F	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.6	10.0	11.3	11.9	12.2	13.4
(μ m/m°K)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(22.0)	(21.8)	(21.1)	(21.0)	(18.0)	(20.4)	(21.6)	(22.0)	(24.1)
<b>Thermal Conductivity</b>											
BTU/ft hr°F	65.3	65.3	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	77.4	70.1	70.1	82.2	55.6
(W/m °K)	(113)	(113)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(134)	(121)	(121)	(142)	(96.2)
<b>Electrical Conductivity</b>											
% IACS	30	29	27	23	23	22	27	31	31	37	24
<b>Poisson's Ratio</b>											
	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	—	—	—	—	0.33	—

(A) 0.2% offset. (B) 500 kg load, 10mm ball. (C) Rotary Bend 5 x 10<sup>8</sup> cycles. (D) Notched Charpy. Sources: ASTM B85-92a; ASM; SAE; Wabash Alloys.

\* Two other aluminum alloys, 361 & 369, are being utilized in limited applications where vibration and wear are of concern. There are also other heat treatable specialty alloys available for structural applications, such as the Silafonts and AA365. Contact your alloy producer for more information. More information can also be obtained from *Microstructures and Properties of Aluminum Die Casting Alloys Book*, NADCA Publication #215.

Die casting alloy selection requires evaluation not only of physical and mechanical properties, and chemical composition, but also of inherent alloy characteristics and their effect on die casting production as well as possible machining and final surface finishing.

This table includes selected die casting and other special characteristics which are usually considered in selecting an aluminum alloy for a specific application.

The characteristics are rated from (1) to (5), (1) being the most desirable and (5) being the least. In applying these ratings, it should be noted that all the alloys have sufficiently good characteristics to be accepted by users and producers of die castings. A rating of (5) in one or more categories would not rule out an alloy if other attributes are particularly favorable, but ratings of (5) may present manufacturing difficulties.

The benefits of consulting a custom die caster experienced in casting the aluminum alloy being considered are clear.

**Table A-3-3 Die Casting And Other Characteristics: Al Alloys**

(1 = most desirable, 5 = least desirable)

Commercial: ANSI/AA	Aluminum Die Casting Alloys										
	360 360.0	A360 A360.0	380 380.0	A380 A380.0	383 383.0	384 384.0	390* B390.0	13 413.0	A13 A413.0	43 C443.0	218 518.0
<b>Resistance to Hot Cracking <sup>Ⓐ</sup></b>	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	5
<b>Pressure Tightness</b>	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	3	5
<b>Die-Filling Capacity <sup>Ⓑ</sup></b>	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	5
<b>Anti-Soldering to the Die <sup>Ⓒ</sup></b>	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	5
<b>Corrosion Resistance <sup>Ⓓ</sup></b>	2	2	4	4	3	5	3	2	2	2	1
<b>Machining Ease &amp; Quality <sup>Ⓔ</sup></b>	3	3	3	3	2	3	5	4	4	5	0.15
<b>Polishing Ease &amp; Quality <sup>Ⓕ</sup></b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	1
<b>Electroplating Ease &amp; Quality <sup>Ⓖ</sup></b>	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	5
<b>Anodizing (Appearance) <sup>Ⓗ</sup></b>	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	2	1
<b>Chemical Oxide Protective Coating <sup>Ⓘ</sup></b>	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	2	1
<b>Strength at Elevated Temp. <sup>Ⓙ</sup></b>	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	4

<sup>Ⓐ</sup> Ability of alloy to withstand stresses from contraction while cooling through hot-short or brittle temperature ranges. <sup>Ⓑ</sup> Ability of molten alloy to flow readily in die and fill thin sections. <sup>Ⓒ</sup> Ability of molten alloy to flow without sticking to the die surfaces. Ratings given for anti-soldering are based on nominal iron compositions of approximately 1%. <sup>Ⓓ</sup> Based on resistance of alloy in standard type salt spray test. <sup>Ⓔ</sup> Composite rating based on ease of cutting, chip characteristics, quality of finish, and tool life. <sup>Ⓕ</sup> Composite rating based on ease and speed of polishing and quality of finish provided by typical polishing procedure. <sup>Ⓖ</sup> Ability of the die casting to take and hold an electroplate applied by present standard methods. <sup>Ⓗ</sup> Rated on lightness of color, brightness, and uniformity of clear anodized coating applied in sulphuric acid electrolyte. <sup>Ⓘ</sup> Rated on combined resistance of coating and prolonged heating at testing temperature. Sources: ASTM B85-92a; ASM; SAE

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Note: Die castings are not usually solution heat treated. Low-temperature aging treatments may be used for stress relief or dimensional stability. A T2 or T5 temper may be given to improve properties. Because of the severe chill rate and ultra-fine grain size in die castings, their "as-cast" structure approaches that of the solution heat-treated condition. T4 and T5 temper results in properties quite similar to those which might be obtained if given a full T6 temper. Die castings are not generally gas or arc welded or brazed.

# Alloy Data

## 9 Elevated Temperature Properties

Elevated Temperature Properties of Aluminum –				
Alloy	Temp °F (°C)	Tensile ksi (Mpa)	Yield ksi (Mpa)	Elong %
<b>360</b>	-112° (-80°)	50 (345)	25 (172)	2
	-18° (-26°)	48 (330)	25 (172)	2
	68° (20°)	44 (303)	25 (172)	2.5
	212° (100°)	44 (303)	25 (172)	2.5
	300° (150°)	35 (241)	24 (166)	4
	400° (205°)	22 (152)	14 (97)	8
	500° (260°)	12 (83)	7.5 (52)	20
	600° (315°)	7 (48)	4.5 (31)	35
	700° (370°)	4.5 (31)	3 (21)	40
<b>A360</b>	-112° (-80°)			
	-18° (-26°)			
	68° (20°)	46 (317)	24 (166)	3.5
	212° (100°)	43 (296)	24 (166)	3.5
	300° (150°)	34 (234)	23 (159)	5
	400° (205°)	21 (145)	13 (90)	14
	500° (260°)	11 (76)	6.5 (45)	30
	600° (315°)	6.5 (45)	4 (28)	45
	700° (370°)	4 (30)	2.5 (15)	45
<b>380</b>	-112° (-80°)	49 (338)	23 (159)	2.5
	-18° (-26°)	49 (338)	23 (159)	3
	68° (20°)	46 (317)	23 (159)	3.5
	212° (100°)	45 (310)	24 (166)	4
	300° (150°)	34 (234)	22 (152)	5
	400° (205°)	24 (165)	16 (110)	8
	500° (260°)	13 (90)	8 (55)	20
	600° (315°)	7 (48)	4 (28)	30
	700° (370°)	4 (28)	2.5 (17)	35
<b>A380</b>	-112° (-80°)			
	-18° (-26°)			
	68° (20°)	47 (324)	23 (159)	3.5
	212° (100°)	44 (303)	23 (159)	5
	300° (150°)	33 (228)	21 (145)	10
	400° (205°)	23 (159)	15 (103)	15
	500° (260°)	12 (83)	7 (48)	30
	600° (315°)	6 (41)	6 (41)	45

*The values in this table are from various sources and represent typical values. These values do not represent design minimums and should be used for reference only.*