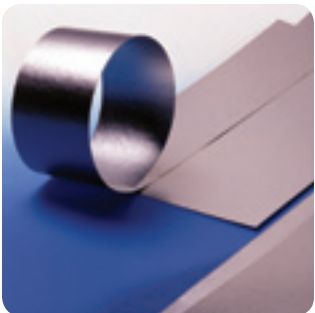
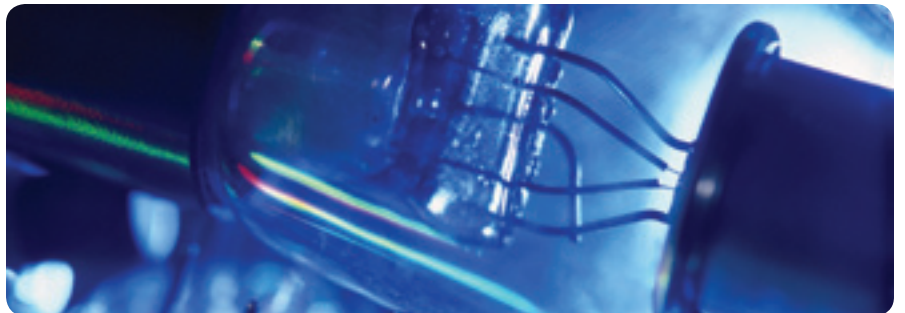
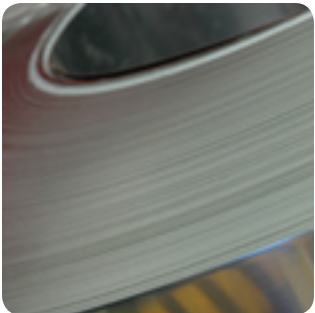
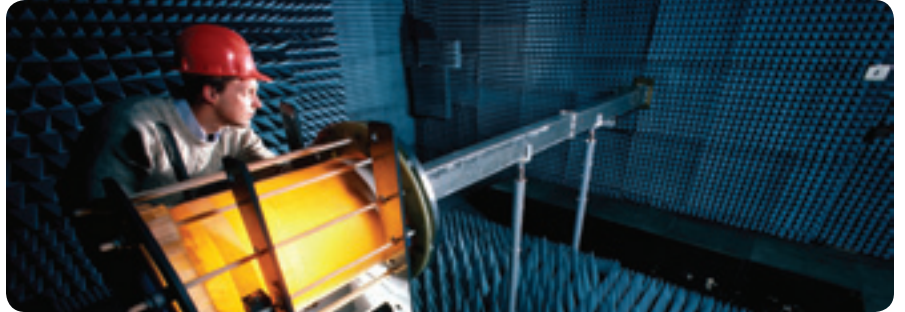




ED FAGAN INC.

Special Purpose Alloys

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Magnetic Alloys, and Refractory
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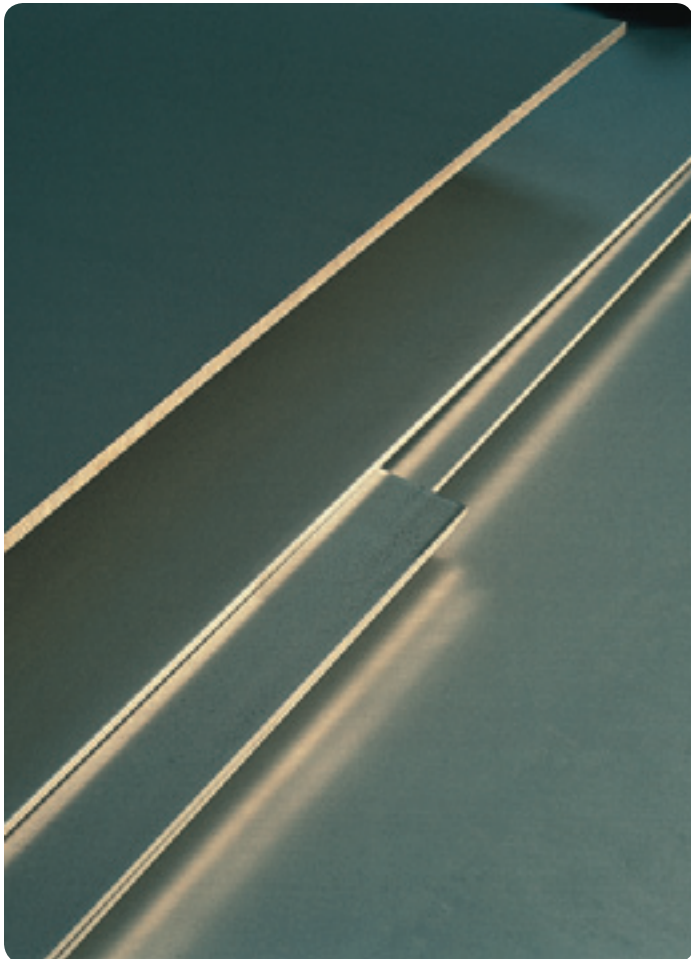
EFI has supplied specialty metals, alloys, and hard-to-locate materials to these markets since 1965. We have a large, comprehensive inventory of Controlled Expansion Alloys, Electrical/Electronic Grade Nickel; as well as Soft Magnetic Alloys, and Refractory Metals and Alloys. We stock the highest quality materials available in forms such as: Bar, Rod, Sheet, Plate, Strip, Wire, and Foil... from the highest quality mills such as ThyssenKrupp VDM, Carpenter Technology and Plansee. And, we stock these materials in many gauges, widths/lengths, and conditions for immediate delivery.

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CONTROLLED EXPANSION ALLOYS

ALLOY ASTM F-15

Description: ASTM F-15 Alloy is a controlled expansion alloy consisting of 29% Nickel, 17% Cobalt, and balance Iron. It is produced to ensure good properties for machining and deep drawing as well as porosity free product. Its expansion characteristics match both borosilicate (Pyrex) glasses and alumina ceramics. It is one of the most popular of the controlled expansion alloys for hermetic sealing.

Applications: power tubes, microwave tubes, transistors, diodes, and hybrid packages.

AKA: Kovar¹, Pernifer 2918², Dilvar P1³, Rodar¹, NILO K⁴

INVAR³

Description: A low expansion alloy, consisting of 36% Nickel, balance Iron. This alloy exhibits extremely low expansion around ambient temperatures and is often used where minimum expansion is required.

Applications: optoelectronics, optical and laser benches, electronics, and scientific instruments.

AKA: Invar 36¹, Pernifer 36², NILO 36⁴, Invar Steel

ALLOY 52

Description: A controlled expansion alloy, consisting of 51% Nickel, balance Iron; used in a wide variety of electronic applications, especially for glass seals.

Application: Glass to metal seals for electronic tubes, automotive and industrial lamps, and specialty hermetic devices.

AKA: Pernifer 50², NILO 50⁴, Glass Seal 52¹

ALLOY 48

Description: A controlled expansion alloy, consisting of 48% Nickel, balance Iron; used in a variety of electronic applications, especially for glass and ceramic seals.

Application: Glass to metal seals for variety of electronic tubes and hermetic devices.

AKA: Pernifer 48², NILO 48⁴, Glass Seal 48¹

ALLOY 46

Description: A controlled expansion alloy, consisting of 46% Nickel, balance Iron; used in a variety of electronic applications, especially for glass and ceramic seals.

Application: Glass to metal seals for electronic tubes and hermetic devices.

AKA: Pernifer 46², NILO 46, Glass Seal 46¹

ALLOY 42

Description: A controlled expansion alloy, consisting of 42% Nickel, balance Iron; used in a wide variety of electronic application, lead frames, especially for glass and ceramic seals.

Application: Glass to metal seals for a wide variety of electronic tubes, hermetic packages, and automotive and industrial lamps.

AKA: Pernifer 42², NILO 42⁴, Glass Seal 42¹

ALLOY 42-6

Description: A controlled expansion alloy, consisting of 42% Nickel, 6% Chromium, balance Iron; used in a wide variety of electronic applications, especially for glass seals

Application: Glass to metal seals for a variety of electronic tubes and CRT tubes.

AKA: Glass Seal 42-6¹



Footnotes

1. Trademark Carpenter Technology Corp., Reading PA
2. Trademark ThyssenKrupp-VDM, Germany
3. Trademark Imphy Alloys, France
4. Trademark Special Metals Corporation, USA

CONTROLLED EXPANSION ALLOYS

| Physical Properties | Kovar | Alloy 52 | Alloy 48 | Alloy 46 | Alloy 42 | Alloy 42-6 | Invar 36 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| DENSITY | | | | | | | |
| <i>lb/cu in</i> | 0.302 | 0.300 | 0.298 | 0.295 | 0.293 | 0.293 | 0.291 |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 8.36 | 8.30 | 8.25 | 8.17 | 8.12 | 8.12 | 8.05 |
| CURIE TEMP | | | | | | | |
| <i>°F</i> | 815 | 986 | 880 | 860 | 716 | 560 | 535 |
| <i>°C</i> | 435 | 530 | 471 | 460 | 380 | 293 | 279 |
| MELTING POINT | | | | | | | |
| <i>°F</i> | 2640 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 |
| <i>°C</i> | 1449 | 1427 | 1427 | 1427 | 1427 | 1427 | 1427 |
| ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY | | | | | | | |
| <i>micro-ohm-cm</i> | 49 | 44 | 49 | 47 | 68 | 97 | 84 |
| <i>ohm-cir mil/ft</i> | 294 | 258 | 290 | 277 | 400 | 570 | 495 |
| THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY | | | | | | | |
| <i>W/cm °C</i> | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.10 |
| <i>BTU-in/sq. ft-hr-°F</i> | 120.0 | 97.0 | 90.0 | 79.2 | 74.5 | 87.0 | 72.6 |
| SPECIFIC HEAT | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cal/g-°C</i> | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.123 |
| <i>BTU/lbm-°F</i> | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.123 |
| THERMAL EXPANSION | | | | | | | |
| <i>ppm/°F (75°F to 842°F)</i> | 2.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| <i>ppm/°C (25°C to 450°C)</i> | 5.3 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 10.6 | 8.9 |
| Mechanical Properties | | | | | | | |
| TENSILE STRENGTH | | | | | | | |
| <i>ksi</i> | 75 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 82 | 80 | 75 |
| <i>MPa</i> | 518 | 552 | 545 | 552 | 566 | 552 | 518 |
| YIELD STRENGTH | | | | | | | |
| <i>ksi</i> | 40 | 40 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 40 | 40 |
| <i>MPa</i> | 276 | 276 | 248 | 242 | 235 | 276 | 276 |
| ELONGATION | | | | | | | |
| <i>% in 2 in.</i> | 30 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 34 |
| TYPICAL HARDNESS Ann. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rockwell</i> | HRB 80 | HRB 80 | HRB 80 | HRB 80 | HRB 80 | HRB 80 | HRB 80 |
| MODULUS OF ELASTICITY | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mpsi</i> | 30 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21.5 | 23 | 20.5 |
| <i>kMPa</i> | 207 | 159 | 159 | 159 | 148 | 159 | 141 |
| Chemistry | | | | | | | |
| <i>maximum % unless noted</i> | | | | | | | |
| Iron | Bal | Bal | Bal | Bal | Bal | Bal | Bal |
| Nominal Nickel | 29 | 50.5 | 48 | 46 | 41 | 42 | 36 |
| Nominal Cobalt | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 |
| Carbon | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| Silicon | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | - | 0.40 |
| Sulfur | - | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.015 |
| Chromium | 0.20 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 5.60 | 0.25 |
| Titanium | | | | | | | |
| Magnesium | | | | | | | |
| Specifications | | | | | | | |
| ASTM | F-15 / F-1466 | F-30 | F-30 | F-30 | F-30 | F-31 | F-1684 |
| MIL | I-23011 CI 1 | I-23011 CI 2 | I-23011 CI 3 | I-23011 CI 4 | I-23011 CI 5 | I-23011 CI 6 | I-23011 CI 7 |
| AMS | I-23011 CI 1 | I-23011 CI 2 | I-23011 CI 3 | I-23011 CI 4 | I-23011 CI 5 | I-23011 CI 6 | I-23011 CI 7 |

CONTROLLED EXPANSION ALLOYS

FORMS AVAILABLE

| | <i>Kovar</i> | <i>Alloy 52</i> | <i>Alloy 48</i> | <i>Alloy 46</i> | <i>Alloy 42</i> | <i>Invar 36</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Rod</i> | 0.040" - 6.0" | 0.040" - 0.250" | * | * | * | 0.125" - 6.0" |
| <i>Sheet</i> | 0.010" - 0.125" | * | * | * | 0.020" - 0.125" | 0.020" - 0.125" |
| <i>Plate</i> | 0.150" - 2.0" | * | * | * | * | 0.187" - 4.0" |
| <i>Strip</i> | 0.004" - 0.070" | 0.010" - 0.030" | * | * | * | * |
| <i>Coil</i> | 0.004" - 0.070" | 0.004" - 0.031" | * | * | 0.005" - 0.062" | * |
| <i>Photo-Etch</i> | 0.004" - 0.020" | * | * | * | * | * |

**Though not a standard stock item, we may be able to supply you with the exact size, shape & quantities you require. Please call.*

LINEAR COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION (ppm per °C)

| Deg. °C | Class 1 | Class 2 | Class 3 | Class 4 | Class 5 | Class 6 | Class 7 |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Kovar</i> | <i>Alloy 52</i> | <i>Alloy 48</i> | <i>Alloy 46</i> | <i>Alloy 42</i> | <i>Alloy 42-6</i> | <i>Invar 36</i> |
| 30-100 | — | 10.5 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 4.8 | — | 0.8-1.6 |
| 30-150 | — | 10.5 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 4.6 | — | — |
| 30-200 | 5.5 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 4.5 | — | 1.3-2.1 |
| 30-250 | — | 10.4 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 4.5 | — | — |
| 30-300 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 4.0-4.7 | 8.2 | 4.92 |
| 30-325 | — | — | — | — | 4.7 | — | — |
| 30-350 | — | 10.2 | 9.0 | 7.1-7.8 | 5.0 | 8.5-9.2 | 6.2-7.0 |
| 30-375 | — | — | — | 7.5 | 5.5 | — | — |
| 30-400 | 4.6-5.2 | 10.1 | 8.2-9.2 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 7.8 |
| 30-425 | — | — | 8.9 | 7.6 | — | 9.7-10.4 | — |
| 30-450 | 5.1-5.5 | 9.6-10.1 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 6.7-7.4 | 10.6 | 8.5-9.2 |
| 30-475 | — | 10.1 | 9.3 | — | — | — | — |
| 30-500 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 8.2-8.9 | 8.0 | 11.2 | 9.7 |
| 30-525 | — | 10.4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 30-550 | — | 10.2-10.7 | 9.6-10.3 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 11.7 | — |
| 30-600 | 7.9 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 11.4 |
| 30-700 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 13.0 | 12.7 |
| 30-800 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 13.5 |
| 30-900 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 13.9 |
| 30-1000 | — | 14.2 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 15.4 | — |

ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC NICKEL

| Physical Properties | Nickel 200 | Nickel 201 | Nickel 205 | Nickel 233 | Nickel 270 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| DENSITY | | | | | |
| <i>lb/cu in</i> | 0.321 | 0.321 | 0.321 | 0.321 | 0.321 |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 8.89 | 8.89 | 8.89 | 8.89 | 8.89 |
| CURIE TEMP | | | | | |
| °F | 680 | 680 | 680 | 680 | 680 |
| °C | 360 | 360 | 360 | 360 | 360 |
| MELTING POINT | | | | | |
| °F | 2624 | 2624 | 2624 | 2624 | 2624 |
| °C | 1440 | 1440 | 1440 | 1440 | 1440 |
| ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY | | | | | |
| <i>micro-ohm-cm</i> | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| <i>ohm-cir mil/ft</i> | 51 | 51 | 57 | 46 | 45 |
| THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY | | | | | |
| <i>W/cm °C</i> | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.75 | 0.81 | 0.86 |
| <i>BTU-in/sq. ft-hr-°F</i> | 550 | 550 | 520 | 565 | 600 |
| SPECIFIC HEAT | | | | | |
| <i>Cal/g-°C</i> | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 |
| <i>BTU/lbm-°F</i> | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 |
| THERMAL EXPANSION | | | | | |
| <i>ppm/°F (75°F to 842°F)</i> | 7.2 (212°F) | 7.2 (212°F) | 7.2 (212°F) | 7.2 (212°F) | 7.2 (212°F) |
| <i>ppm/°C (25°C to 450°C)</i> | 13 (100°C) | 13 (100°C) | 13 (100°C) | 13 (100°C) | 13 (100°C) |
| Mechanical Properties | | | | | |
| TENSILE STRENGTH | | | | | |
| <i>ksi</i> | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| <i>MPa</i> | 449 | 449 | 449 | 449 | 449 |
| YIELD STRENGTH | | | | | |
| <i>ksi</i> | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| <i>MPa</i> | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| ELONGATION | | | | | |
| <i>% in 2 in.</i> | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| TYPICAL HARDNESS Ann. | | | | | |
| <i>Rockwell</i> | HRB 80 | HRB 80 | HRB 80 | HRB 80 | HRB 80 |
| MODULUS OF ELASTICITY | | | | | |
| <i>Mpsi</i> | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| <i>kMPa</i> | 207 | 207 | 207 | 207 | 207 |
| Chemistry | | | | | |
| <i>maximum % unless noted</i> | | | | | |
| Iron | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.005 |
| Nominal Nickel | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.97 |
| Nominal Cobalt | - | - | - | - | 0.001 |
| Carbon | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.02 |
| Silicon | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.001 |
| Sulfur | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.001 |
| Chromium | - | - | - | - | - |
| Titanium | | | 0.05 | 0.005 | |
| Magnesium | | | 0.01-0.10 | 0.01-0.10 | |
| Specifications | | | | | |
| ASTM | B-160 / B-162 | B-160 / B-162 | F-3 Gr 2 | F-3 Gr 3 | F-3 Gr 4 |

NICKEL 200/201/205/233

Description: Commercially pure, un-alloyed Nickel; used in electronics for packaging, leads, and lids.

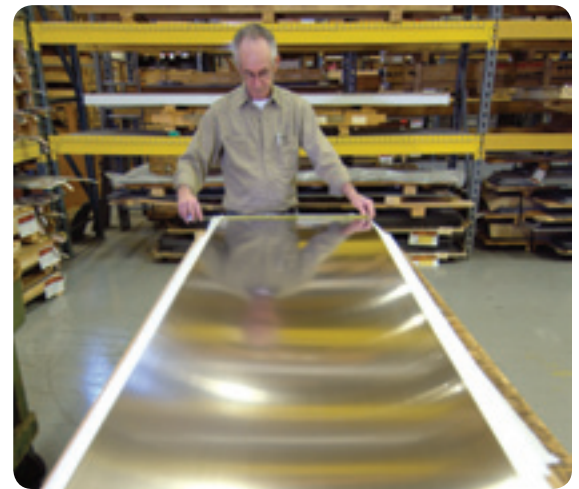
Applications: Electronics industry, getter tabs, heating element sheathing, anodes, special purpose electron tubes, fuel cells, Ni-Cd batteries, transistor enclosures, spark gaps, terminals, anodes, cathode shields, semi-conductor supports, etc.

AKA: The Huntington Alloys

NICKEL 270

Description: Commercially pure, un-alloyed Nickel; used in electronics for packaging, leads, and lids.

Applications: Electronics industry, anode plates, hydrogen thyratron components, passive cathodes, cathode shanks, plater bars, and transistor enclosures.



FORMS AVAILABLE

| | Nickel 200/201 | Nickel 205/233 | Nickel 270 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Rod | 0.125" - 3.0" | * | 0.125" - 3.5" |
| Sheet | 0.030" - 0.125" | * | |
| Plate | * | * | * |
| Strip | 0.010" - 0.062" | * | * |
| Coil | 0.010" - 0.062" | 0.010" - 0.062" | * |
| Photo-Etch | * | * | * |

*Though not a standard stock item, we may be able to supply you with the exact size, shape & quantities you require. Please call.

SOFT MAGNETIC ALLOYS

EFI ALLOY 79

Description: A soft magnetic alloy consisting of 80% Nickel, 5% Molybdenum, and balance Iron used where extremely high initial & maximum permeability and minimum hysteresis is needed.

Applications: Electro-magnetic shielding, specialty transformer laminations, toroidal tape wound cores, high quality motor laminations, stepping motors.

AKA: Magnifer 7904², Carpenter HyMu 80¹, Hipernom¹, Moly-Permalloy, Permalloy 80

EFI ALLOY 50

Description: A soft magnetic alloy, consisting of 49% Nickel, balance Iron used where high initial permeability, maximum permeability, and low core loss is needed.

Applications: Transformer cores, highly efficient motors, shielding, and specialized electronic devices, such as LF power transducers, chokes, relay parts, solenoids & oscillators.

AKA: Magnifer 50², Carpenter High Permeability 49¹, Alloy 47-50

RADIOMETAL 4550

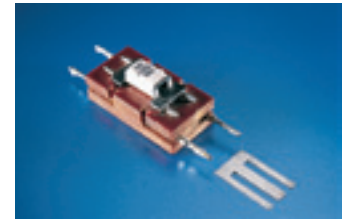
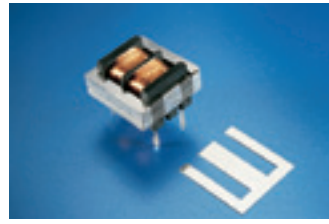
Description: Radiometal 4550 is a Soft Magnetic Alloy consisting of 45% Nickel, balance iron alloy, and has excellent permeability with high saturation flux density.

Applications: Sensitive relays that need to respond to very weak currents. Radiometal 4550 is also widely used in transformers, chokes and special motors where the properties of silicon-iron do not provide the required magnetic performance.

Footnotes

1. Trademark Carpenter Technology Corp., Reading PA

2. Trademark ThyseenKrupp-VDM, Germany



HIPERCO 50¹

Description: An alloy of 49% Cobalt, and 2% Vanadium. This alloy exhibits the highest magnetic saturation of any commercial alloy and excels in applications where this attribute is needed. This alloy has higher mechanical strength than other soft magnetic alloys.

Applications: Electrical generators, pole pieces for electromagnets, magnetic bearings, and high magnetic flux devices and instruments.

VIM VAR CORE IRON

Description: Carpenter VIM VAR Core Iron is a low carbon magnetic iron produced using vacuum induction melting plus vacuum arc remelting practices. Other elements commonly found in low carbon irons are held as low as possible to ensure good DC magnetic properties. This double melting technique controls the distribution of nonmetallic inclusions to a minimum length and frequency so that thin wall sections will not contain leaks due to internal discontinuities.

Applications: Carpenter VIM VAR Core Iron is often used in the manufacture of soft magnetic components where vacuum integrity is needed such as in power tubes and microwave devices. In addition, relays, solenoids, and magnetic pole pieces for scientific instruments may be made utilizing the qualities of VIM VAR Core Iron.

AKA: Carpenter Consumet Core Iron¹

TYPICAL DC MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

| | EFI Alloy 79 | EFI Alloy 50 | Hiperco 50 | Vim Var Core Iron | Radiometal 4550 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Saturation Induction - Gauss | 8,700 | 14,500 | 24,200 | 21,500 | 16,000 |
| Minimum Mu Max Permeability | 230,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 40,000 |
| Coercive Force - Oersteds | 0.015 | 0.06 | 0.4 | 1.0 | - |
| Coercive Force - A/m | 1.19 | 4.77 | 31.83 | 79.58 | 8.0 |

TYPICAL AC MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

| | EFI Alloy 79 | EFI Alloy 50 | Hiperco 50 | Vim Var Core Iron |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| Core Loss W/lb @400Hz & 20k G | N/A | N/A | 34 | N/A |
| B-40 Permeability @60 Hz | 45,000 | 6,500 | N/A | N/A |

N/A = not a typical application value

SOFT MAGNETIC ALLOYS

| Physical Properties | UNIT | EFI Alloy 79 | EFI Alloy 50 | Hiperco 50 | Vim Var Core Iron | Radiometal 4550 |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Density | lb/cu in | 0.316 | 0.295 | 0.293 | 0.284 | 0.30 |
| Specific Gravity | | 8.74 | 8.18 | 8.12 | 7.86 | - |
| Curie Temp | °F | 860 | 840 | 715 | 1400 | 840 |
| | °C | 460 | 450 | 380 | 760 | 450 |
| Melting Point | °F | 2650 | 2600 | 2600 | - | - |
| | °C | 1454 | 1427 | 1427 | - | - |
| Electrical Resistivity | micro-ohm-cm | 59 | 49 | 41 | 13 | 45 |
| | ohm-cir mil/ft | 349 | 290 | 240 | 78 | 270 |
| Thermal Conductivity | W/cm °C | 0.35 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.73 | 0.13 |
| | BTU-in/sq. ft-hr-°F | 240 | 90 | 200 | 508 | 89 |
| Specific Heat | Cal/g-°C | - | 0.12 | - | 0.11 | - |
| | BTU/lbm-°F | - | 0.12 | - | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Thermal Expansion | ppm/°F (75°F to 842°F) | 7.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 8.2 | - |
| | ppm/°C (25°C to 450°C) | 13.6 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 14.7 | - |
| Mechanical Properties | | | | | | |
| Tensile Strength | ksi | 98 | 75 | 118 | 50 | 68 |
| | MPa | 676 | 518 | 814 | 345 | 470 |
| Yield Strength | ksi | 38 | 23 | 63 | 27 | - |
| | MPa | 262 | 159 | 435 | 190 | - |
| Elongation | % in 2 in. | 40 | 40 | 9 | 45 | - |
| Typical Hardness | Rockwell | HRB 85 | HRB 80 | HRC 20 | HRB 60 | - |
| Modulus of Elasticity | Mpsi | 31.4 | 24 | 30 | 30 | 24 |
| | kMPa | 217 | 166 | 207 | 207 | - |
| Chemistry | | | | | | |
| maximum % unless noted | Iron | Bal | 49 | 49 nom. | 99.8 nom. | Bal |
| | Nominal Nickel | 80 | 51 | - | 0.08 | 45 |
| | Nominal Cobalt | - | - | 49 nom. | - | - |
| | Molybdenum | 5.0 nom. | - | - | - | - |
| | Carbon | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | - |
| | Manganese | 0.95 | 0.50 | - | 0.12 | - |
| | Silicon | 0.42 | 0.35 | 0.05 | 0.12 | - |
| | Vanadium | - | - | 2 nom. | 0.05 | - |
| | Niobium | - | - | 0.05 | - | - |
| | Phosphorus | 0.02 | - | - | 0.01 | - |
| | Sulfur | 0.008 | - | - | 0.01 | - |
| Specifications | | | | | | |
| | ASTM | A753 | A753 | A801 | A848 | |
| | MIL | N-1441C | N-1441C | A47182 | - | |
| | AMS | N-1441C | N-1441C | A47182 | - | |

FORMS AVAILABLE

| | EFI Alloy 79 | EFI Alloy 50 | Vim Var Core Iron | Hiperco 50 | High Perm 49FM | HyMu 80 Unannealed | High Perm 49 Rotor Gr | Radiometal 4550 |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Rod | 0.500" - 1.5" | 0.140" - 4.0" | 0.500" - 10.25" | * | - | - | - | 0.50" - 2.0" |
| Sheet | 0.010" - 0.062" | * | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coil | 0.004" - 0.025" | 0.004" - 0.025" | - | 0.014" | - | 0.006" - 0.014" | 0.007" - 0.014" | 0.015" |
| Square Bar | 1.812" | 1.030" - 2.030" | * | - | 1.781" - 2.030" | - | - | - |

*Though not a standard stock item, we may be able to supply you with the exact size, shape & quantities you require. Please call.

**For more specifications see Radiometal 4550 data sheet.

REFRACTORY METALS & ALLOYS

MOLYBDENUM

Description: Molybdenum's unique properties give rise to processes and applications in electronics, aerospace, nuclear and metal working industries which would not be possible with many of the more common metals and alloys. Some of the more interesting properties of Molybdenum relate to high temperature applications, such as high melting points, excellent high temperature strength, and good thermal and electrical conductivity, low coefficient of expansion and low vapor pressure at elevated temperature.

Applications: In missile industry, nose cones, high temperature structural parts _ nozzles, leading edges of control surfaces, support vanes, re-entry cones, heat radiation shields. In electronics, cathodes, magnetron end hats, x-ray tube components. In high temperature applications, furnace windings, structural furnace members, and containers for components exposed to high temperatures.

TZM MOLYBDENUM

Description: Molybdenum TZM is an alloy of 0.50% Titanium, 0.08% Zirconium and 0.02% Carbon with the balance Molybdenum. TZM alloy is manufactured by either P/M or Arc Cast technologies and is of great utility due to its high strength/high temperature applications, especially above 2000°F. TZM has a higher recrystallization temperature, higher strength, hardness and good ductility at room and elevated temperatures than unalloyed molybdenum. In addition, TZM exhibits good thermal conductivity, low vapor pressure, good corrosion resistance and is machinable.

Applications: Structural furnace components; die inserts for casting aluminum; hot stamping tooling; rocket nozzles; glass to metal seals; electrodes.

TANTALUM

Description: Tantalum is famous for its resistance to corrosion by acids; in fact, below 150°C, tantalum is almost completely immune to corrosion by aqua regia. Due to its resistance to attack by body fluids, tantalum provides an excellent material for medical devices. Another major use of tantalum is for electronic components and due to its absorption properties, it is an excellent getter of residual gasses in evacuation tubes.

Applications: Capacitors; surgical implants and instruments; ink jet nozzles.

NIوبيUM AKA COLUMBIUM

Description: Niobium, also termed Columbium, is a shiny grey metal that takes on a bluish tinge when exposed to air at room temperature. Due to its low capture cross section for thermal neutrons, niobium has application in the nuclear industry.

Niobium can be electrically heated and anodized to a wide variety of colors that makes it very attractive in the jewelry industry. Niobium is added to iron or nickel to produce alloys in the aerospace, medical and electronics industries.

Applications: Jet engines, rocket nozzles, semi-conductor equipment, reaction vessels, jewelry.

TUNGSTEN

Description: Many practical applications of Tungsten are based on its high melting point and low vapor pressure. Tungsten not only has the highest melting point, but the lowest vapor pressure of all metals, hence Tungsten is an excellent material for high-vacuum technology and related applications at the highest temperatures. The low thermal expansion combined with its high melting point and great dimensional stability at high temperatures makes Tungsten a highly suitable material for glass seals. Electrical resistance characteristics of Tungsten make it ideal in high temperature furnace construction. Tungsten's high density gives it a high capacity to absorb radioactive radiation.

Applications: High temperature furnaces, arc lamps, welding electrodes, glass to metal seals, vacuum deposition, medical apparatus, lamp components, and lamp filaments. In alloyed form, sometimes referred to as heavy metal or alloy, it is used in munitions, radioactive shielding, and counter balances.

RHENIUM

Description: Among the highest density element and melting point, rhenium does not have a ductile to brittle transition temperature and does not form carbides. High resistivity, combined with low vapor pressure, it is an ideal material for filament applications. Excellent resistance to corrosion, resists acid attack and the mechanical effects of electrical erosion. Rhenium has a beneficial effect as an alloying addition with other refractory metals as it greatly enhances the ductility and tensile strength of these alloys.

Applications: Mass spectrometer filaments; grid heaters; cathode cups; thermocouples; nuclear reactors; semiconductors.

TUNGSTEN ALLOYS

Description: Tungsten alloys, which contain elements such as nickel, copper and iron, produce a host of alloys which have engineering properties similar to steel, are relatively easy to machine, and can be plated or painted to enhance their corrosion protection. These alloys are approximately 50% denser than lead resulting in a higher concentration of mass in a limited area.

Applications: Tungsten alloys have found wide acceptance in applications such as radiation shielding, boring bars, and counterweights in aircraft and racing cars.

REFRACTORY METALS & ALLOYS

| Physical Properties | UNIT | Molybdenum | TZM Molybdenum | Tantalum | Niobium | Tungsten | Rhenium |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Density | lb/cu in | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.60 | 0.31 | 0.70 | 0.77 |
| | gm/cm ³ | 10.30 | 10.22 | 16.60 | 8.57 | 19.30 | 21.20 |
| Melting Point | °F | 4760 | 4753 | 5425 | 4380 | 6170 | 5767 |
| | °C | 2625 | 2623 | 2996 | 2415 | 3410 | 3180 |
| Electrical Resistivity | micro-ohm-cm | 5.17 | 6.85 | 12.40 | 13.10 | 5.50 | 13.50 |
| Thermal Conductivity | cal/cm ² /cm°C/sec | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.13 | - | 0.48 | 0.39 |
| Specific Heat | Cal/gm/°C | 0.061 | 0.073 | 0.036 | 0.065 | 0.032 | 0.033 |
| Recrystallization Temp. | °C | 1100 | 1400 | - | 800 | - | - |
| Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion | in/in/°F x 10 ⁻⁶ | 4.9 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 6.32 |
| | m/m/°K x 10 ⁻⁶ | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 6.8 |
| Mechanical Properties | | | | | | | |
| Tensile Strength | KSI (Mpa)-RT | 150 (1035) | 110 (750) | 50 (345) | 40 (275) | 250 (1725) | 200 (1380) |
| | KSI (Mpa)-500°C | 75 (515) | - | 35 (240) | 30 (205) | 150 (1035) | 135 (930) |
| | KSI (Mpa)-1000°C | 25 (175) | - | 15 (100) | 10 (70) | 75 (515) | 70 (480) |
| Elongation | % (in.) 1.0" | 12 | 15 | 20 | 30 | - | 2 |
| Typical Hardness | DPH (vickers) RC | 230 | 220 | 200 | 130 | 300 | - |
| Modulus of Elasticity | ksi | 45,000 | 48,000 | 27,000 | 15,250 | 58,000 | 67,150 |
| | Gpa | 310 | 320 | 185 | 105 | 400 | 483 |
| Chemistry | | | | | | | |
| minimum % | | 99.95 Mo | 99.20 Mo 0.08 - 0.12 Zn 0.40 - 0.50 Ti | 98.99 Ta | 99.60 Nb | 99.95 W | 99.97 Re |
| Specifications | | | | | | | |
| | ASTM | B386 type 361 B387 type 361 | B386 type 364 B387 type 364 | B365 - | B392 B393 | - - | - - |
| | AMS | 7800 | 7817 | 7849 | 7850 | 7898/7899 | |

TUNGSTEN ALLOY GRADES

| EFI GRADE | ASTM B 777-07 GRADE | NOMINAL % TUNGSTEN | NOMINAL DENSITY GM/CC | MINIMUM ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH KSI (MPa) | MINIMUM ELONGATION % | MODULUS OF ELASTICITY (KSI) |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| EF17 | 1 | 90 | 17.00 | 110 (758) | 5 | 45,000 |
| EF 17N* | 1 | 90 | 17.00 | 94 (648) | 2 | 45,000 |
| EF175 | 2 | 92.5 | 17.50 | 110 (758) | 5 | 48,000 |
| EF175N* | 2 | 92.5 | 17.50 | 94 (648) | 2 | 48,000 |
| EF18 | 3 | 95 | 18.00 | 107 (738) | 3 | 50,000 |
| EF18N* | 3 | 95 | 18.00 | 94 (648) | 2 | 50,000 |
| EF185 | 4 | 97 | 18.50 | 100 (689) | 2 | 52,000 |

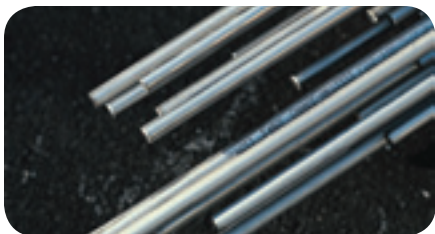
* N - Non-Magnetic Compositions Note: Typical Hardness for all grades is RC 32 MAX

FORMS AVAILABLE

| | Molybdenum | TZM Molybdenum | Tantalum | Niobium | Tungsten | Tungsten Alloys* | Rhenium |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Rod | 0.040" - 2.0" | 0.187" - 1.0" | 0.187" - 2.0" | 0.062" - 4.0" | 0.035" - 2.0" | 0.060" & up | 0.100" - 4.0" |
| Sheet | 0.005" - 0.125" | - | 0.010" - 0.125" | 0.010" - 0.125" | 0.010" - 0.250" | to order | 0.010" - 0.125" |
| Foil / Coil | 0.001" - 0.020" | - | 0.010" - 0.062" | 0.010" - 0.070" | - | to order | 0.005" - 0.060" |
| Plate | 0.187" - 1.0" | 0.187" - 0.250" | - | 0.187" - 1.0" | 0.187" - 0.750" | to order | 0.150" - 0.500" |

*Tungsten Alloys also available as crankshaft weights, boring bars, and other shapes.

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