

MATERIAL DATASHEET

ALLOY 330 Pbf (CUPHIN)

Designation	
Diehl Brass Solutions	330 Pbf (CUPHIN)
DIN EN symbol	CuZn21Si3P
DIN EN	CW724R(-DW)
UNS	C69300

Composition (mass as %, reference values)		
Cu	76.6	
Si	3.0	
Р	0.09	
Zn	remainder	



Application

- Due to its high corrosion resistance, this alloy is particularly suitable for drinking water installations.
- Alloy 330 is a lead-free machining alloy with very good hot formability.
 High-strength engineering material.
- Processing operations at temperatures above 580 °C have a negative effect on dezincification resistance.
 To ensure performance, suitable heat treatment must be carried out to restore dezincification resistance.

Products and relevant standards		
Rods (general purposes)	EN 12163	
Rods (free machining purposes)	EN 12164	
Rods (forging stock)	EN 12165	
Hollow rods (free machining purposes)	EN 12168	
Profiles (general purposes)	EN 12167	

Physical properties		
Density	g/cm³	8.3
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion: 20 – 200 °C	• 10 ⁻⁶ /K	19.6
Thermal conductivity RT 200 °C	W/(m · K) W/(m · K)	28.0 44.4
Specific thermal capacity RT 200 °C	J/(g · K) J/(g · K)	0.35 0.41
Electrical conductivity	$m/(\Omega\cdotmm^2)$	5.3
Specific electrical resistance	$(\Omega \cdot mm^2)/m$	0.19

Mechanical properties

The values are given in the relevant product standards for CW724R.

Corrosion resistance

The alloy has a good resistance to neutral, alkaline and organic liquids, and is resistant to dezincification and stress corrosion cracking according to the relevant standards.

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Processing properties Forming Machinability very good (CuZn39Pb3 = 100%)Hot formability very good Cold formability moderate Surface treatment Polishing good Electroplating good Joining Inert gas welding / resistance welding good Soft solderability very good Hard solderability very good Heat treatment 700 - 750 °C Hot forming Soft annealing 550 - 700 °C Stress relief annealing 200 - 300 °C



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Risk Disclosure

The tests took place under the test conditions mentioned here. In these tests, selected properties of the alloy can be investigated. The test results are based on the test setup shown, which has specific laboratory conditions. Deviating conditions in the field may have significant effects. Aspects which play a decisive role include, in particular, but not exhaustively, the design of the components, the further processing of the alloy, the processing of the finished parts made with the alloy, transport and storage, the manner and location of use, the installation and the installation situation.

When it comes to properties, the corrosion resistance of the material is a key factor. The DIN standard DIN EN ISO 8044 (formerly DIN 50900) defines corrosion as a reaction of a metallic material with its environment that causes a measurable change in the material and can impair the function of a metal component or an entire system. From a technical point of view, corrosion is a reaction of a material with its environment that causes a measurable change in the material. Corrosion can impair the function of a component or system. Corrosion, as a complex system of interactions, depends on a large number of factors which, in their multiformity, cannot be fully reproduced under test conditions. The type of corrosion known as dezincification, which occurs with zinc-containing copper alloys that are in contact with drinking water, is familiar to the broad expert public.

The purchaser of the alloy is responsible for determining and testing the design, further processing, application areas of products made from the alloy, and any other relevant factors. This is also applicable when determining the dezincification depth that is considered reasonable for the selected area of application. Diehl cannot accept any liability for this, but solely for the information contained in the enclosed product data sheet.

Version: October 203