**International Standard** 



431

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEX CHAPOCHAR OF CAHUSALUR TO CTAH CAPTUSALUMORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

# **Copper refinery shapes**

Formes brutes d'affinage du cuivre

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**Descriptors** : copper, refining, shape, designations, chemical composition, electrical properties, impurities, mass, tolerances, dimensions, chemical analysis, physical tests, defects.

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### Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 431 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 26, *Copper and copper alloys*, and was circulated by the member bodies in November 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia Belgium Bulgaria Canada China Czechoslovakia Egypt, Arab Rep. of Finland France Germany, F.R. Hungary India Korea, Rep. of Mexico Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania South Africa, Rep. of Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey USA USSR Yugoslavia

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

#### Chile United Kingdom

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 431-1972), ISO Recommendations R 1428, R 1429 and R 1430 and International Standard ISO 2311.

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#### **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

## **Copper refinery shapes**

#### 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the requirements of refined copper listed in table 1, in the form of refinery shapes (unwrought products). The refinery shapes included are cathodes, horizontally, vertically and continuously cast wire bars, cakes, billets and ingots.

Table 1 – De	signation and	terms of	refined	copper
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Designation	Term	
Cu-CATH	Cathode copper	
Cu-ETP	Electrolytically refined tough pitch copper	
Cu-FRHC	Fire-refined high-conductivity copper	
Cu-CRTP	Chemically refined tough-pitch copper	
Cu-FRTP	Fire-refined tough-pitch copper	
Cu-HCP	High-conductivity phosphorus-containing copper	
Cu-PHC	High-conductivity phosphorus-containing copper	
Cu-PHCE	High-conductivity phosphorus-containing copper (electronic grade)	
Cu-DLP	Phosphorus-deoxidized copper — Low residual phosphorus	
Cu-DHP	Phosphorus-deoxidized copper — High residual phosphorus	
Cu-OF	Oxygen-free electrolytically refined copper	
Cu-OFE	Oxygen-free electrolytically refined copper (electronic grade)	
Cu-Ag (OF)	Oxygen-free copper-silver	
Cu-Ag	Tough-pitch copper-silver	
Cu-Ag (P)	Phosphorus-deoxidized copper-silver	

#### 2 References

ISO 197, Copper and copper alloys – Terms and definitions.

- Part 1 : Materials. 1)
- Part 2 : Unwrought products.<sup>2)</sup>
- 1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/TR 197/1.)
- 2) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/TR 197/2.)
- 3) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/R 1190/1.)
- 4) Under revision.

ISO 1190/1, Copper and copper alloys — Code of designation — Part 1 : Designation of materials.<sup>3)</sup>

ISO 1553, Unalloyed copper containing not less than 99,90 % of copper – Determination of copper content – Electrolytic method.

ISO 1554, Wrought and cast copper alloys – Determination of copper content – Electrolytic method.

ISO/R 1811, Chemical analysis of copper and copper alloys --Sampling of copper refinery shapes.<sup>4</sup>

ISO 2626, Copper – Hydrogen embrittlement test.

ISO 4746, Oxygen-free copper – Scale adhesion test.

IEC Publication 28, International standard of resistance for copper.

IEC Publication 468, *Method of measurement for resistivity of metallic materials.* 

#### 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the definitions for refined copper in ISO/TR 197/1 and for refinery shapes in ISO/TR 197/2, as well as the principles for the designation of copper in ISO 1190/1, apply.

#### **4** Requirements

#### 4.1 Composition and properties

The copper in each refinery shape shall conform to the requirements for composition and physical properties specified in tables 2 and 3 as appropriate.

#### 4.2 Refinery shapes

The shapes in which each grade is available are shown in table 2.

Wire bars, cakes and billets are intended for fabricating into wrought products; ingots are intended for alloying in wrought and cast copper alloys.

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