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The choice of alloy plays an important role in your aluminum extrusion project. 6063 aluminum is the most popular alloy for extrusion and is therefore a natural consideration. This alloy is widely used in architectural applications. Because of this, it is often called architectural aluminium. It is a medium-strength alloy that is used for applications such as railings, window frames, door frames, roofs, balustrading, sign frames, shop fittings, irrigation pipes, construction products, electric, marine, piping, recreational equipment, storage tanks, truck frames and trailers. This alloy is often extruded in pipes and canals for use in architectural projects. Here are some common characteristics of the 6063 alloy: medium strength, with good corrosion resistance, weldability, and performance. It's also pretty processed. Download the PDF of its features and material properties. By tempering this alloy, great strength can be achieved. Material properties 6063-T5, 6063-T6, 6063-T832 Aluminum Some of the most common tempering options for this alloy are T5, T6 and T832. The physical properties of 6063 Aluminum Here we can see the density of the alloy. Note that there is no difference in density between T5, T6 and T832. Here we can see the strength, strength of profitability and elasticity module for both T4 and T6. Here we see some of the thermal properties of the alloy, including the thermal expansion and thermal conductivity factor. T5, T6 and T832. Note: The material properties

above have been extracted from Matweb, here, here and here. Note that they cannot be tested 100%. Now, you may be wondering about the composition of the 6063 alloy. The chemical composition of 6063 Aluminum This alloy is part of the 6000 alloy series. Thus, its main alloy elements are magnesium and silicon. Magnesium is added to increase strength, while silicon is added to reduce the melting temperature of the metal. Here we can see the guidelines for the chemical composition of 6063 aluminum. Now that we've seen the chemical composition of 6063, let's talk about how the alloy compares to some other key options. Comparing 6063 Aluminum for other alloys The 6063 alloy is most common for extrusion, but you may consider other options for your particular application. Below are some other common alloys that are often considered as an alternative. 6063 vs. 6061 These two alloys are the most popular for extrusion, with 6063 ranked first and 6061 aluminum in position number two. Both are part of the 6000 series and are fused mainly with magnesium and silicon. Thus, they possess many of the same qualities. They provide similar corrosion resistance, welding and They can both be used in a wide variety of applications. One of the key differences is that the 6061 is and in the character of T6 its strength is roughly equal to structural steel. As such, it is often used for structural applications. One of the advantages of 6063, on the other hand, is that it is easier to form into complex shapes with smooth surfaces. It is also very suitable for anodization. Summary 6063 aluminium is the most common choice for extrusion with its excellent extrudability, high corrosion resistance and ability to form into complex shapes. It is often used for architectural applications because of its good appearance of acceptable durability. Load our PDF on 6063 aluminum properties to keep as a reference. Take a look at our aluminium extrusion page for more information about our services. We offer high-quality profiles from India with delivery on time, and excellent service. The total characteristics, properties and chemical composition of 6063 aluminum. Aluminium metal and its alloys are implemented in most, if not all, modern industrial processes because of its wide availability and huge number of applications. An alloy is a metal that produces two or more metallic elements to achieve the improved properties of the material. The alloy process involves adding specific metal alloy elements to the base metal to give it different properties such as increased strength, corrosive stability, conductivity, strength, etc., or the desired combination of these traits. Alloys with a low percentage of alloy elements (about 4%) classified as forged alloys and are workable, while those with a higher percentage (up to 22%) are able to classified by cast alloys and are usually fragile. The Aluminum Association (AA Inc.) is the main body for aluminum alloys and has developed a four-digit naming system used to characterize different forged alloys apart on the basis of their main alloy elements. In this article, the 6061 aluminum alloy will be discussed in detail, emphasizing its physical properties as well as common applications for this highly useful material. The physical properties of 6061 Aluminum Type 6061 aluminum has 6xxx aluminum alloys, which entails those blends that use magnesium and silicon as the main elements of the alloy. The second digit indicates the degree of control of impurities for basic aluminum. When this second digit is 0, it indicates that the bulk of the alloy is commercial aluminum containing existing levels of impurities, and no particular caution is required to tighten controls. The third and fourth digits are simply designs for individual alloys (note that this is not the case with 1xxx aluminum alloys). The nominal composition of aluminium type 6061 is 97.9% Al, 0.6% Si, 1.0%Mg, 0.2%Cr, and 0.28% Cu. Density 6061 aluminum alloy 2.7 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (0.0975 pounds/in<sup>3</sup>). The 6061 aluminum alloy is heat-fit, easily formed, welded, and well resists corrosion. Mechanical Properties Mechanical Mechanical of the 6061 aluminum alloys differ depending on how it is treated, or made stronger using the tempering process. To simplify this article, the strength values for this alloy will be taken from the T6 hardened 6061 aluminum alloy (6061-T6), which is a common character for aluminum plate and bar reserve. Its elasticity module is 68.9 GPs (10,000 xi), and its gin module is 26 GPs (3770 xi). These values measure alloy stiffness, or resistance to deformation, and are found in Table 1. Typically, this alloy is easily combined by welding and easily deformed into the most desired shapes, making it a versatile production material. Two important factors when considering mechanical properties are strength and maximum strength. The strength of yield describes the maximum amount of stress required for the elastic deformation of the part in this loading mechanism (tension, compression, twisting, etc.). The ultimate strength, on the other hand, describes the maximum amount of stress that the material can withstand before tearing the layer (passing plastics or permanent deformation). For static applications, yield strength is a more important design restriction in line with industry standard design practices; However, the ultimate power may be useful for some applications that require this. The 6061 aluminum alloy has a long strength of 276 MPa (40,000 psi), and the final strength of the strain is 310 MPa (45,000 psi). These values are summarized in Table 1. The strength of the haircut is the ability of the material to resist the haircut by opposing forces along the plane, just as the scissor cuts through the paper. As the two blades of scissors close, their opposing forces act on the cross sectional plane of the paper and cause it to fail in the haircut. This value is useful in torsional applications (trees, bars, etc.) where twisting can cause this kind of haircut load on the material. The strength of the 6061 aluminum alloy haircut is 207 MPa (30,000 psi), and these values are summarized in Table 1. The force of fatigue is the ability of the material to withstand a violation during a cyclical load, where a small load over time is repeatedly transferred to the material. This value is useful for applications where some are prone to repetitive download cycles, such as ax or pistons. The fatigue strength of the 6061 aluminum alloy is 96.5 mpa (14,000 psi), which is calculated using 500,000,000 cycles of continuous, cyclical load below the point of return. These values are summarized in Table 1. Table 1: Summary of Mechanical Properties of Aluminum Alloy 6061. Mechanical Properties Metric English Ultimate Tensile Strength 310 MPa 45000 psi Tensile Yield Strength 276 MPa 40,000 psi Shear Strength 207 MPa psi Fatigue Strength 96 .5 MPa 14000 psi Modulus of Elasticity 68.9 GPa 10000 ksi Shear Modulus 26 GPa 3770 ksi Corrosion Resistance when exposed to air or water, 6061 aluminum alloy forms a layer of oxide oxide makes it inactive with elements that are corrosive to the main metal. The amount of corrosive resistance depends on atmospheric/acal conditions; however, at ambient temperatures, the corrosion effect is usually negligible in the air/water. It is important to note that because of the copper content of 6061, it is slightly less resistant to corrosion than other types of alloys (e.g. 5052 aluminum alloy, which does not contain copper). When exposed to alkaline soil, there may be some corrosive effects such as pitting, but this is largely dependent on soil conditions. 6061 is particularly good at resisting corrosion of concentrated nitric acid as well as ammonia and ammonia hydroxide. The corrosive effects can be completely removed by coating the alloy with a protective layer, to which the 6061 alloy responds well. The use of type 6061 aluminum type 6061 is one of the most widely used aluminum alloys. Its welded ability and shapeability make it suitable for many general-purpose applications. Its high durability and corrosive stability give the 6061 alloy a special application in architectural, structural and automotive applications. Its list of applications is exhaustive, but some of the main applications of the 6061 aluminum alloy include: Summary This article provided a brief summary of the properties, strength and application of 6061 aluminum. For information about other products, consult our additional guides or visit the Thomas Supplier Discovery Platform to find potential sources of supply or to review detailed information about specific products. We also have guides for other types of aluminum, including 5052 Aluminum, 3003 Aluminum and 7075 Aluminum. Other aluminum articles Best suppliers and aluminum manufacturers in the U.S. different types of aluminum classes (properties and uses) All about 7075 Aluminum (properties, Strength and use) All about 5052 Aluminum (properties, strength and uses) All about 2024 Aluminum (properties, strength and uses) All about 6063 Aluminum (properties, strength and use) All about 3003 Aluminum (properties, strength and uses) 6061 Aluminum vs. 7075 Aluminum - Differences in properties, strength and uses 6061m against aluminum. 6063 Aluminium - Differences in properties, strength and uses 6061 Aluminum vs. 5052 Aluminum - Differences in properties, strength and uses 6061 Aluminum vs. 2024 Aluminum - Differences in properties, strength and uses 3003 Aluminum vs. 6061 Aluminum - Differences in properties, strength and sources: Sources: Sources:

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