



Alloy 6101 is prominent in Extrusion North America's full line of bus conductor extruded products. As a heat treatable wrought alloy, alloy 6101 is best suited for applications involving moderate strength and maximum electrical conductivity. It is similar to alloy 6063, but with minor chemistry changes which enhance electrical conductivity. Although slightly lower in conductivity than alloy 1350, it offers greater strength.

Alloy 6101 can be produced in extruded rod, bar, structural profiles, structural and seamless pipe and tube. Although this alloy is primarily used for bus conductor applications (bus bar is available with sharp corners or radius corners), it is also an excellent choice for other electrical projects. This alloy is available in various temper conditions and as a result, the purchaser does not have to worry about additional heat treating. The wide variety of tempers provide different strengths, formability, and electrical conductivity levels which allows for design flexibility. Consult the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for proper safety and handling precautions when using 6101 alloy.

This alloy is easily extruded and has better machinability than our 1XXX alloy series. Alloy 6101 offers good weldability, corrosion resistance, bendability, formability, and electrical and thermal conductivity. It satisfies all ASTM B 317 specifications for a wide variety of tempers covering a broad range of mechanical properties and electrical conductivity levels.

Typical applications for 6101 alloy:

- Electrical bus conductor products (bar, beams, tubing and custom shapes)
- Power transmission
- Power stations

6101 Temper Designations and Definitions

Standard Tempers	Standard Temper Definitions*
F	As fabricated. There is no special control over thermal conditions and there are no mechanical property limits.
T6	Solution heat-treated and artificially aged to maximum mechanical property levels.
T61	Over-aged temper with higher conductivity but lower mechanical properties than -T6.
T63	An "in-between" temper with higher conductivity than -T6, but less than -T61.
T64	Highest conductivity and best temper for maximum formability. Partially annealed temper.
T65	Medium strength and conductivity within this alloy temper. Controlled range of tensile and yield strengths to help control bending reproducibility.

Special Tempers	Special Temper Definitions**
	Same conductivity as -T61 except a maximum is offered on the yield strength to help maintain consistency for bending performance.
T64P	Same conductivity as -T64 except maximum yield limit applies for bending consistency

^{*} For further details of definitions, see Aluminum Association's Aluminum Standards and Data manual and Tempers for Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy Products.

Flatwise Bending Radii¹ (Bus Bar Only)

Alloy	Temper Thickness, inches		Minimum Bend Radius, inches ²
6101	-T6	.125375	2.0 x thickness
		.376500	2.5 x thickness
	-T61, -T61P	.125500	1.0 x thickness
		.501749	2.0 x thickness
		.750 - 1.000	3.0 x thickness
		1.001 - 1.625	4.0 x thickness

Alloy	Temper	Thickness, inches	Minimum Bend Radius, inches ²
6101	-T63	.125375	1.0 x thickness
		.376500	1.5 x thickness
		.501 - 1.000	2.5 x thickness
	-T64, -T64P	.125750	1.0 x thickness
		.751 - 1.000	2.0 x thickness
	-T65	.125500	1.0 x thickness
		.501749	2.0 x thickness

Bends performed at room temperature through an angle of 90° to minimum inside radius, as shown, without cracking and with no evidence of slivers
or other imperfections.

^{**} Hydro Special Temper Designations are unregistered tempers for reference only, not recognized by the Aluminum Association, and are provided for customer use to identify unique processing, material or end use application characteristics.

^{2.} Applicable to widths up through 6 inches in -T6, -T61, -T63, and -T65 tempers and to widths up through 12 inches for -T64 temper.



Chemical Composition Melting Temperature Range: 1150-1210 °F Density: 0.097 lb./in.3

Alloy	e:	Fe	Cu	Mn	Ma	Cr	Zn	т:	В	Others	
Alloy	31	re	Cu	IVIII	Mg	CI	ZII			Each	Total
6101	0.30-0.7	0.50	0.10	0.03	0.35-0.8	0.03	0.10	-	0.06	0.03*	0.10

Chemical composition in weight percent maximum unless shown as a range or minimum. Average Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (68° to 212°F) = 13.0 x 10⁻⁶ (in./in.°F)

Aluminum = Remainder

6101 Extruded Mechanical and Physical Property Limits^{1*}

Standard	Wall Thickness ² (min.)		Tensile Stren	gth ksi (MPa)	Typical Thermal	Minimum				
Tempers			Ultimate	Yield - 0.2%	Conductivity, @77°F, BTU-in./ft.²hr.°F	Electrical Conductivity,				
	inches	mm	(min.)	offset (min.)	(W/m-K@25°C)	@68°F, % IACS				
F	All	All		No Prop	perties Apply	perties Apply				
T6	0.125 - 0.500	3.20 - 12.50	29.0 (200)	25.0 (170)	1510 (218)	55.0				
T61	0.125 - 0.749	3.20 - 18.00	20.0 (140)	20.0 (140) 15.0 (100)		57.0				
	0.750 - 1.499	18.01 - 35.00	18.0 (125)	11.0 (75)	1540 (222)	57.0				
	1.500 - 2.000	35.01 - 50.00	15.0 (100)	8.0 (55)	1540 (222)	57.0				
T63	0.125 - 1.000	3.20 - 25.0	27.0 (185) 22.0 (150)		1510 (218)	56.0				
T64	0.125 - 1.000	3.20 - 25.0	15.0 (100)	8.0 (55)	1570 (226)	59.5				
T65	0.125 - 0.749	3.20 - 20.0	25.0-32.0 (170-220)	20.0-27.0 (140-185)	1510 (218)	56.5				
Special Tempers	Special Tempers*									
OP 0.125 - 1.000		3.20 - 25.0	19.0 (130) max	8.0 (55) max	_	59.5				
T61P	0.125 - 0.749	3.20 - 19.00	20.0 (140)	15.0-22.0 (100-150)	1540 (222)	57.0				
T64P	0.125 - 1.000	3.20 - 25.0	15.0 (100)	8.0-15.0 (55-100)	1570 (226)	59.5				

Comparative Characteristics of Related Alloys/Tempers¹

Alloy	Temper	Formability D C B A	Machinability D C B A	General Corrosion Resistance D C B A	Weldability D C B A	Brazeability D C B A	Anodizing Response D C B A
6101	-T6, -T63						
	-T61, -T64 -T61P, -T64P						
6061	-T4						
	-T6, -T6511						
6063	-O						
	-T1, -T4						
	-T5						
	-T6						
1350	-T-H111						

1. Rating: A = Excellent B = Good C = Fair D = Poor

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 ^{*} Elongation values are not required for this particular alloy.
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 1. Minimum property levels unless shown as a range or indicated as a maximum (max.)
 2. The thickness of the recognized form which the transition is followed as a maximum (max.)

^{2.} The thickness of the cross section from which the tension test specimen is taken determines the applicable mechanical properties.