

## Technical sheet - Alloy 291

**Color** – Standard Yellow

**Purpose** – All- Purpose (Sheet, plate & wire)

**Karat** – 9K-23K

### Composition & Melting

| Composition | Cu     | Ag     | Zn     | Ni    |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
|             | 59.00% | 30.00% | 11.00% | 0.00% |

  

|         |           | Temperatures      |                   |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Melting | Karat     | °C                | °F                |
| Initial | 9K - 14K  | 950 °C - 980 °C   | 1742 °F - 1796 °F |
|         | 18K - 23K | 1100 °C - 1120 °C | 2012 °F - 2048 °F |
| Ingot   | 9K - 14K  | 940 °C - 970 °C   | 1724 °F - 1778 °F |
|         | 18K - 23K | 1100 °C - 1110 °C | 2012 °F - 2030 °F |

- The alloy and fine gold should be melted together in a clean crucible. Place alloy in the bottom of the crucible and fine gold on top.
- Initial melting temperature should be obtained then reduced to the suggested ingot temperatures.
- The alloy should be mixed well with a stirring rod to ensure a good mix.
- Alloy should be poured into a preheated, vertical or lightly lubricated iron mold.
- Use a steady, even pouring motion slowing down at the end of the pour to prevent shrinkage at the top of the ingot.
- Use a round rod mold for wire and a 2-piece L shaped mold for plate and sheet.

### Quenching

- The metal ingot should be removed from the mold and quenched immediately into a pickle solution or water.
- For heavy ingots a one- minute cooling period is recommended to avoid quench cracking.

### Fabrication

- The metal ingot should be cleaned of all adhering oxides or fluxes before rolling.
- The ingot should be rolled or drawn to a 50% reduction in size before annealing.
- After initial annealing continue the reduction at 50% before annealing again.
- Clean the ingot after each anneal.
- Keep rolls, dies and metal clean to prevent defects in the finished stock.

### Annealing

- Annealing temperature is **675°C/1250°F** for **20 minutes** & Quench immediately. Do not over anneal.
- A boric acid fire coat should be applied before annealing in open atmospheres.
- Over annealing can cause excessive grain growth and orange peel effect on the surface.

**Note:** There are proprietary metals in the formulation which are not included in the composition section.

**Technical Assistance:** Available... Call 1-800-999-3463 / 1-800-999-FINE

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