

## NI1811-01 750‰

LOW NICKEL RELEASE ALL-PURPOSE MASTER ALLOY FOR 750‰ (18 KT) WHITE GOLD

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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Typology	Master alloy for gold
Color	White, low nickel release
Color shade	Off-white
Production process	All-purpose
Grain refinement level	Very high
Deoxidation level	Minimum

## Commercial composition (%)

CU	70.0
NI	18.0
ZN	12.0

## Melting Temperatures

Solidus [°C]	910.0
Liquidus [°C]	935.0
Melting range [°C]	25.0

## FULL CHARACTERIZATION DATA

## Color coordinates

L*	a*	b*	c*	Yellow Index
86.7	3.0	11.8	12.1	25.5

## Mechanical characteristics

As cast hardness [HV 0.2]	185.0
Hardness after 70% area red. [HV 0.2]	285.0
Hardness after annealing [HV 0.2]	190.0
Single step age-hardening hardness [HV 0.2]	280.0
Tensile strength (Rm) [Mpa]	565.0
Yield strength (Rp0.2) [MPa]	450.0
Elongation at rupture (A) [%]	35.0

## Physical characteristics

Density [g/cm³]	14.6
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## General characteristics

As cast grain size [µm]	65.0
Ni release maximum value [µg/cm²]	0.1

## Product applications

Continuous casting
Ingot casting
Casting in closed systems
Casting without stones
CNC and lathe production
Sheet production
Stamping production
Age hardening

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## CASTING PROCESSING PARAMETERS

## Pre-melting temperature

Temperature [°C] 1050

## POURING TEMPERATURES

< 0.5 mm  
0.5 - 1.2 mm  
> 1.2 mm

## Flask from [°C]

650  
580  
460

## Flask to [°C]

700  
650  
600

## Metal from [°C]

1020  
1000  
980

## Metal to [°C]

1050  
1020  
1000

## Trees without stones

Let the flask cool down for 10-15 minutes, then quench it in water.

## Stone-in-place casting trees

Let the flask cool down for 45-60 minutes, then quench it in water.

## Pickling

Dip in RADIAL solution (50 g/l conc. at 60°C) for 2 minutes, or in sulphuric acid (10% concentration at 50°C) for 5 minutes.

## MECHANICAL WORKING PARAMETERS

## Pre-melting temperature

Temperature [°C] 1050

## Reductions

Wire - diameter (%) 45.0  
Sheet - area or thickness (%) 70.0

## POURING TEMPERATURES Countinuous from [°C] Countinuous to [°C] Ingot to [°C] Ingot from [°C]

Temperatures 1055 1100 1010 1050

## MECHANICAL WORKING ANNEALING Temp. from [°C] Temp. to [°C] Time [min]

< 1 mm 660 700 30  
> 5 mm 660 700 35  
1 - 5 mm 660 700 40

## Mechanical working quenching

Air cool down to 550°C, then quench in 50%/50% water/alcohol solution or in water.

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**AGE HARDENING PROCESSING PARAMETERS**

SINGLE STEP	Temperature [°C]	Time [min]	Quenching
AGE HARDENING	275.0	90.0	In air or in furnace

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**Preliminary checks**

A preliminary check on the process and on the kind of items to be produced has to be done, in order to identify possible critical steps. Some kinds of production processes or of finishing are incompatible with nickel release reduction: they have to be eliminated or at least limited and measured, even when using a low nickel release alloy. In order to minimize nickel release, it is important to obtain objects as much as possible without porosity, shiny, with homogeneous microstructure and with the minimum amount of soldered joints.

**Pre-mixing**

It is advised to pre-mix materials, by granulation or by casting of a semi-finished item (bar, wire). This in order to optimize title and homogenization of the elements in the alloy.

**Material re-usage**

The maximum amount of reused metal allowed is of 50% in weight. The material should be clean, deoxidized and without inclusions. It's anyway advisable to not exceed 30% re-used metal.

**Process temperatures**

Strictly respect process temperatures indicated in the technical chart. Preferably use casting systems that provide an easy measurement of the metal temperature.

**Flask temperatures and cooling times**

For casting processes do not exceed 700°C for the investment flask. Use high quality investment in order to reduce reactivity between metal and flask. For casting without stones, quench within 20 minutes after pouring. For casting with stones quench within 45 minutes after pouring.

**Item microstructure**

The item before finishing, or at least the composing items before soldering should be thermally homogenized (760°C x 40' followed by quenching) or annealed (680°C x 30'). Thermal treatments must be done in furnace providing temperature control and protective atmosphere.

**Surface porosity**

An item without porosity generates on average a lower nickel release than a porous object.

**Parts assemblies**

Mechanical assemblies of items constituted by the same alloy at 750‰ title are to be preferred. Items of other compositions are allowed for assembly (mechanical or by soldering), provided that they are nickel-free.

**Soldering**

Soldering techniques that give a good process control are to be preferred:

- Furnace soldering (with or without soldering pastes)
- Laser soldering with or without external material (same composition of the alloy at 750‰ title).

Note: although not forbidden, torch soldering is not advised.

**Finishing and cleaning**

Only mirror-finish, shiny surfaces are allowed; surface before plating should have the minimum roughness compatible with that accepted for goldsmithry finishing, after using polishing wheels with fine polishing pastes.

**Ear studs for pierced skin**

Legor Group policy is that for post assemblies and parts in contact with pierced skin, nickel based alloys should be avoided; this because skin elicitation to nickel ions can occur even for release values that are compliant to the standards.

**Plating treatments**

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An item with low nickel release, on which a plating layer at guaranteed thickness is deposited, allows to pass the accelerated wear test prescribed by the UNI EN 12472:2009 standard.

Below, two preferred alternative methods to obtain wear resistant plating layers are described:

- a. Thick Palladium + thick Rhodium (Pd 0,5 µm + Rh 0,20 µm)
- b. Thick Rhodium (Rh>0,25 µm)

**Controls on final result**

Nickel release depends on very wide range of factors: it is necessary to obtain statistics that are based on one's specific objects, making frequent release tests, if necessary, on several models. This approach is valid also for low nickel release compositions; when starting to use these alloys, they should be frequently tested for nickel release. Nickel release test is as a matter of fact mandatory, because it is needed to obtain a statistical database on the items of a customer. This is the best way to monitor the correct functioning of the final product.

**Final notes**

The jewelry manufacturing company is the only and sole responsible in front of the end user for what concerns the compliance of UNI EN 1811:2015 standard on a jewelry item.