

Ordering Specifications

Covering Area (Yield) and Weight per Square Foot

Aluminum Sheet and Foil Gauges

| Decimal Thickness | Pounds Per Square Foot | Square Feet Per Pound | Decimal Thickness | Pounds Per Square Foot | Square Feet Per Pound |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| .002 | .028 | 35.6 | .025 | .352 | 2.85 |
| .003 | .042 | 23.75 | .026 | .364 | 2.74 |
| .004 | .056 | 17.8 | .027 | .379 | 2.64 |
| .005 | .070 | 14.25 | .028 | .392 | 2.55 |
| .006 | .084 | 11.9 | .030 | .422 | 2.38 |
| .007 | .099 | 10.1 | .031 | .435 | 2.30 |
| .008 | .012 | 8.9 | .032 | .450 | 2.23 |
| .009 | .127 | 7.9 | .034 | .478 | 2.09 |
| .010 | .141 | 7.1 | .036 | .505 | 1.98 |
| .011 | .154 | 6.5 | .038 | .533 | 1.88 |
| .012 | .169 | 5.95 | .040 | .563 | 1.78 |
| .013 | .184 | 5.43 | .042 | .590 | 1.69 |
| .014 | .197 | 5.1 | .044 | .617 | 1.62 |
| .015 | .210 | 4.77 | .045 | .631 | 1.59 |
| .016 | .224 | 4.45 | .046 | .645 | 1.55 |
| .018 | .253 | 3.95 | .047 | .660 | 1.52 |
| .019 | .268 | 3.74 | .048 | .674 | 1.48 |
| .020 | .282 | 3.55 | .050 | .704 | 1.42 |
| .022 | .309 | 3.24 | .051 | .719 | 1.39 |
| .023 | .322 | 3.11 | .056 | .785 | 1.27 |
| .024 | .339 | 2.95 | .063 | .889 | 1.125 |

Based on a density of .0976 pounds per cubic inch (Specific Gravity of 2.70)

Alloys suitable for anodizing

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 99.99 | Pure Al in sheet, plate or extrusion | Gives highest reflectivity since oxidized surface is free of Si, Fe and Mn which normally obscure polished surface. Easily formable, but low in strength, and expensive. Used primarily for simulated gold finish. Super-purity Al-Mg and Al-Mg-Si alloys give the same brightness; cost is still high, but strength is much improved because of Mg additions. |
| 5005 5252 5257 | 5357 5457 5557 5657 Al-Mg alloy in sheet form | Reflectivity is below that of high-purity Al-Mg alloys, but they respond well to anodizing, have good mechanical properties, and are priced for commercial applications like automotive, appliance, and architectural trim. Alloying constituents do not tint coatings. |
| 6063 | Extrusion Alloys | These heat-treatable alloys combine high strength and good response to anodizing. Contain Mg and Si as MgSi. Heat treatment dissolves silicide, improving strength and luster after anodizing. Presence of Si can give coating a gray or brown tint. Alloy 5005 has some Mg for moderate strengthening. |
| 1100 | Sheet and plate | Alloy 1100 is commercially pure Al, but has some Si and Fe which diminish reflectivity under anodized coating. Presence of Si can give coating a gray or brown tint. Alloy 5005 has some for moderate strengthening. |
| 3003 | Al-Mn alloy in sheet or plate | This commercial alloy has excellent formability and, though widely used for anodic finishing, has less reflectivity than 1100 or 5005 after anodizing because of Mn and lower Al purity. Since MnO is brown, thick anodized films on this alloy have a brownish tint. |
| 5052 | Al-Mg alloy in sheet or plate | Structural alloy containing Cr as well as Mg, widely used for welded parts. Presence of Cr gives thicker anodic coatings a yellowish tint. |
| 6061 2014 | 2024 7075 Extrusion, sheet and plate | Heat-treatable, these alloys rank after 5052 in reflectivity because Al purity is lower. Cr in 6061 and 7075 gives thicker anodic coatings a yellowish tint. |

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