Copper is the metal of civilization

Copper is essential for modern living. It delivers electricity and clean water into our homes and cities and makes an important contribution to sustainable development. More than that, it is essential for life itself.

Copper is interwoven with the story of humanity's progress. Its crucial role in our homes, in transportation, as well as in infrastructure and in our industries is omnipresent. So, what are the special features of this metal that make it indispensible in the modern world?

This publication from the Copper Development Association Inc. looks at the properties and applications of one of our planet's most versatile resources: copper, along with its value to our society, today and tomorrow.





A Family of Alloys

For many applications, properties of copper can be readily customized. This is achieved by alloying: making a new metal out of two or more different metals. The most wellknown copper alloy families are brass (copper-zinc), bronze (copper-tin) and copper-nickel. These actually represent families of alloys, all made by varying the amount of specific alloying elements. Alloys can be made to achieve certain colors, improve strength or corrosion resistance, improve forming or joining properties, or achieve any number of specific demands that the individual elements can't achieve on their own. By combining copper with other metals and adjusting the percentages, alloys are made to fit almost any application.

Essential



Copper is an essential trace element vital to the health of all living organisms.

Copper nutrition is important for pregnant women, the developing fetus and newborn babies. In our bodies, copper enhances bone strength, red and white blood cell maturation, iron transport, cholesterol and glucose metabolism, heart muscle contraction and brain development.

Avoiding copper deficiency requires a recommended daily intake of about I mg. Good dietary sources of copper include dark chocolate, nuts, seafood, legumes, liver and green leafy vegetables.

A Natural Element



We're in no danger of running out of copper. Worldwide resources of this important and valuable metal are estimated at more than 8.1 trillion pounds of which only about 1.1 trillion (~13.6%) have been mined throughout history. Copper's ability to be recycled, again and again, without any loss in performance, is an important sustainable benefit. Copper's technical and social values, combined with its infinite recyclability, make it one of the important materials for building a sustainable world.



Sustainable

Among the hundreds of wonderful things copper is used for in and around our homes, it is probably recognized first as a plumbing material. Copper plumbing requires no maintenance, meets or exceeds building codes in all 50 states, won't burn or break down, and can last for the life of your building.

Additionally, the spires and roofs from the celebrated castles and cathedrals of Europe to the solid copper "Golden Temple" in Kunming, China, or the famous baptistery doors of Italy's Florence Cathedral, copper and its alloys, bronze and brass, continue to serve as decorative and functional elements on some of the world's oldest and most famous architecture.

Conductive



Conductive of heat:

Copper has the highest thermal conductivity of any engineering metal. When good heat transfer is essential, as in heat sinks and refrigeration units, copper and brass are excellent choices. Topquality saucepans are copper-bottomed to provide uniform heating and are, still today, the choice of professional chefs.

Conductive of electricity:

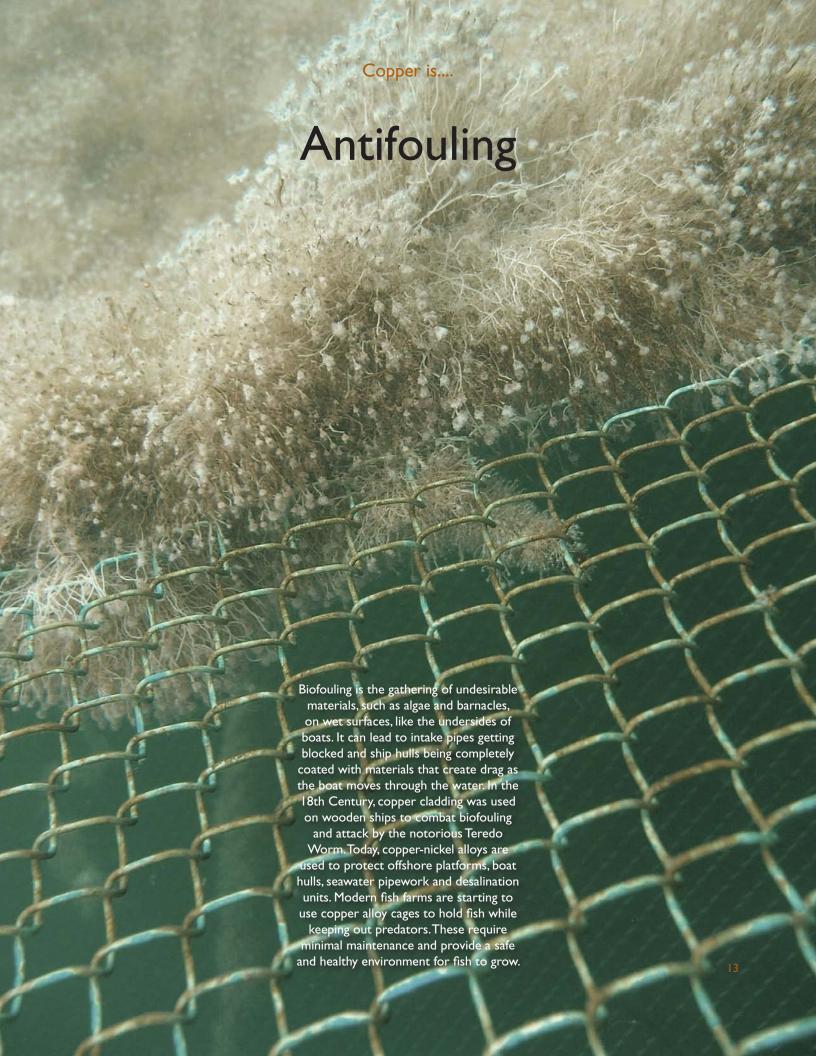
Copper has the highest electrical conductivity of any engineering metal, with this property accounting for nearly 65% of its use. It reduces electrical energy losses, improves energy efficiency, and optimum use can reduce the lifetime operating cost. From high voltage transmission to micro-electronics, and from gigawatt generators to personal computers, in every aspect of electricity generation, transmission and use, copper is the vital, energy-efficient, reliable metal.



Colorful



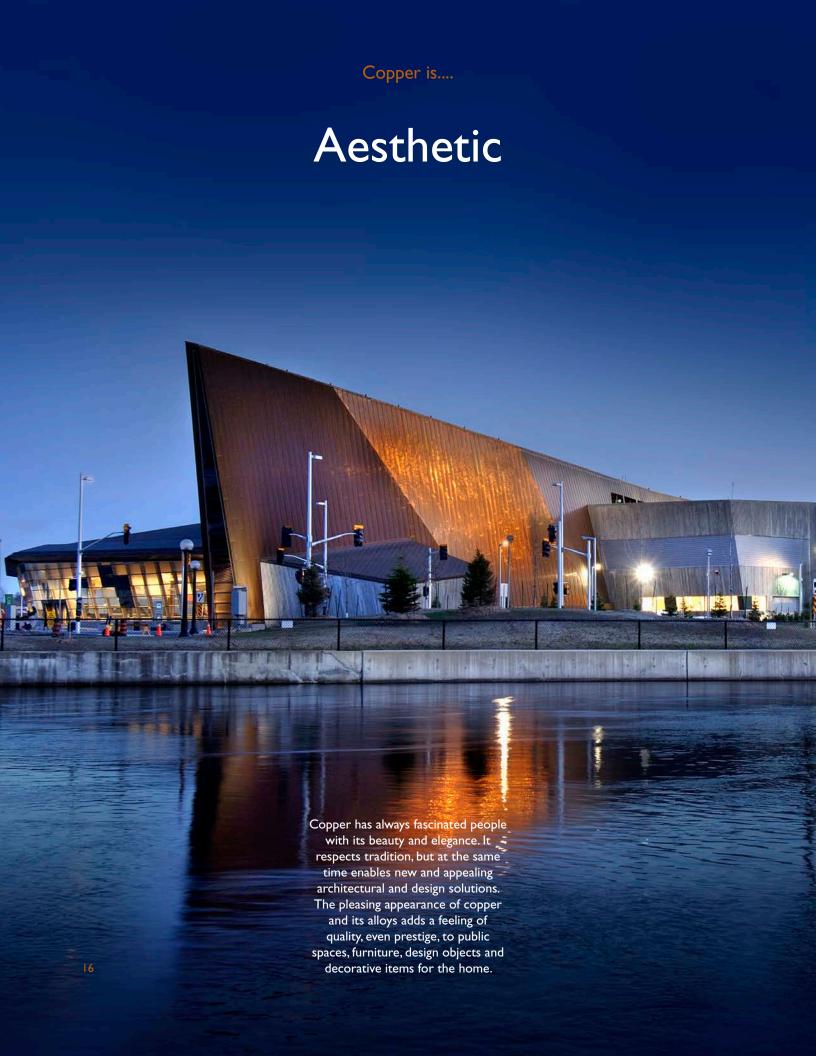
No other metal has a range of attractive colors comparable to copper and its alloys. The red of copper and its green patina, the gold of the brasses and aluminum bronzes, the chocolate-brown of manganese bronzes and the shiny white nickel-silvers enable designers to exploit their artistic talents. Surface treatments can provide even more colors if desired.



Durable

Indoors, copper and its alloys will very slowly darken in color, but they will not rust. This darkening does not damage their function, which is very important for items such as water and gas pipes, taps and electrical wires. If desired, decorative items such as jewelry, light fixtures and door hardware are easily polished to restore a bright surface. Outdoors, copper and its alloys will gradually attain an attractive, stable patina that enhances the appearance of statues, roofs and other decorative and architectural items. It is no wonder that architects and designers choose copper time and again.

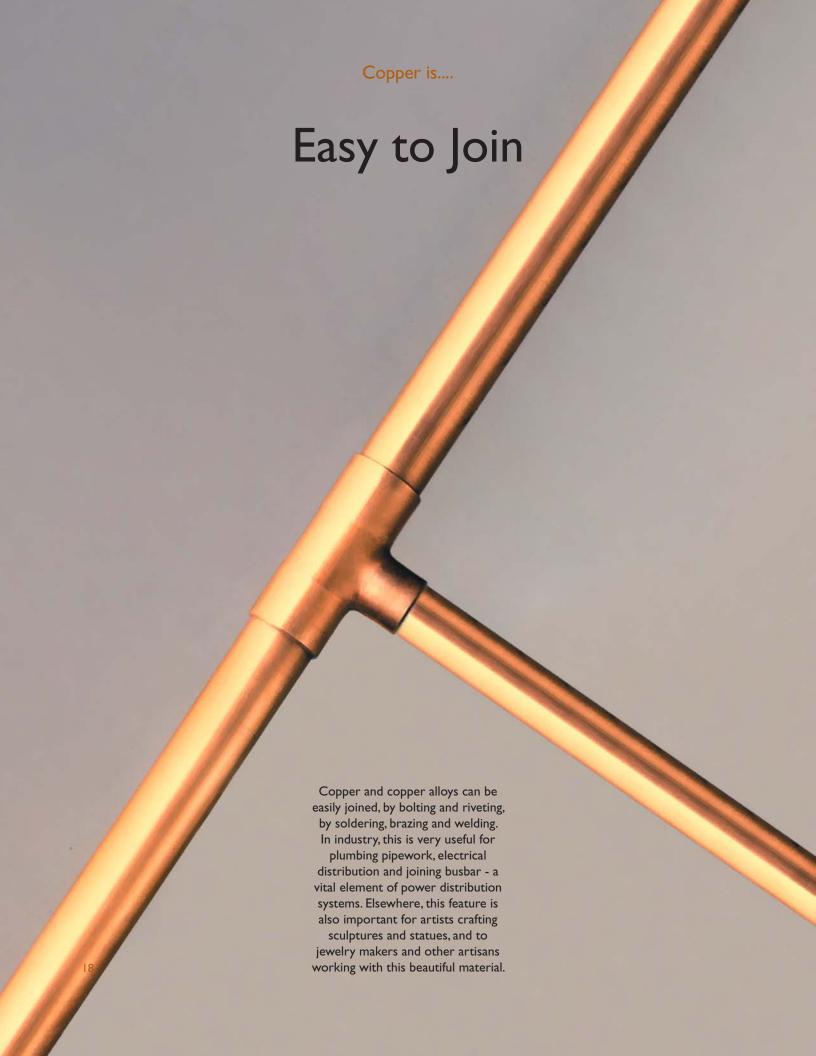




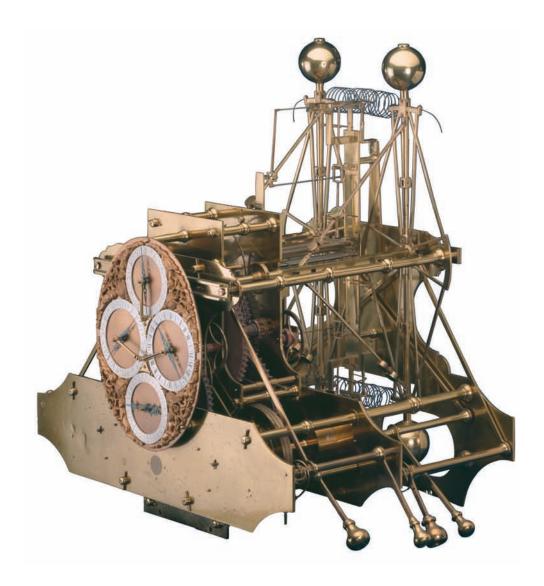
Antimicrobial



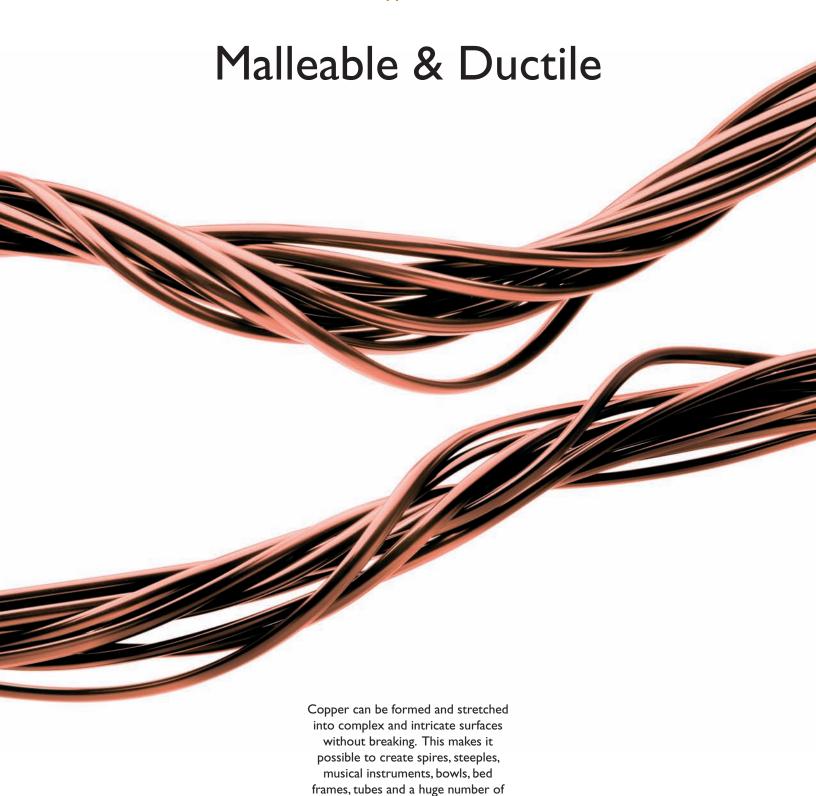
Humans have exploited the inherent antimicrobial properties of copper since the dawn of civilization. Scientific research demonstrates copper's antimicrobial effect and supports its use in applications where control of contamination benefits society, such as healthcare, heating & air-conditioning and public transport. Copper alloys are the only solid surfaces registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as antimicrobial public health products.



Versatile



In hazardous environments, copper is non-magnetic and non-sparking. Because of this, alloys such as beryllium copper are used for special tools where a spark would be dangerous, such as around flammable liquids or explosive gases. They are also important in military applications, such as minesweepers, which must have a low magnetic permeability. The famous sea clocks and watches made by John Harrison in the 18th Century, which helped solve the problem of longitude, could not have been made without extensive use of brass and tin bronze.



other useful and beautiful products. The very small diameter wires, which transmit power in cars, computers, televisions, lighting and mobile phones only exist because of the high ductility and malleability of copper.

Recyclable



Copper exists in naturally-occurring ores and, in the US, is mined primarily in the southwest. As copper is recycled, again and again, without any loss of performance, it is rarely lost from the world's resources. Today, around half of North America's demand for copper is met with recycled material.

Easily Shaped



Copper is very easy to work with, and can be shaped into nearly any form, offering cost-effective products for industrial and consumer applications alike. Along with its alloys, such as brass and bronze, it has been used for many centuries to produce tube, sheets for roofing and cladding of buildings, and wire for electrical applications and jewelry. It can be made into complex shapes, as demonstrated by the intricate curves of brass instruments. It is also cast to make faucets and valves, bells and statues that last for hundreds, or even thousands of years.



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