



Barium/Aluminum alloy 55/45 Grade SA

Article number 451220

CAS-No. 7440-39-3 Barium
7429-90-5 Aluminum

Typical Formula: BaAl₄

Properties Form and Color: lumps, grey

Applications Barium Aluminum alloy is mainly used for the production of evaporation getters (gas absorbers) used in CRT's (cathode ray tubes) for television and other monitors to generate and to maintain high vacuum by reaction with noxious gases. It is also used in emitter tubes and surge arresters.

Characteristics **Highly flammable solid.**

Contact with water liberates highly flammable gases!

A silvery white to light grey alloy, easily storable and easy to handle. It is flammable but reacts with oxygen and nitrogen only at elevated temperatures. In the form of lumps and pieces the alloy reacts slowly with water or alcohols generating hydrogen. Finely ground material reacts violently, and presents a dust explosion hazard.

Barium/Aluminum alloy 55/45

Grade SA

Typical Analysis	Particle Size	lumps approx. 50 mm
	Ba + Al (incl. Sr)	min. 99.0 %
	Ba (incl. Sr)	min. 53.5 %
	Al	min. 43.0 %
	Sr	max. 0.60 %
	Fe	max. 0.75 %
	Ca	max. 0.20 %
	Si	max. 0.10 %
	N	max. 0.05 %
	C	max. 0.04 %
	Mg	max. 0.02 %

Recommended test methods Barium gravimetrically and gas volumetrically; impurities by spectral analysis and special analytical procedures.

Handling Handling in dry air possible without hydrolysis; dry storage required; shelf life unlimited if the package is tightly sealed. Protect very fine powder against atmospheric humidity in order to preserve the getter capacity; in case of fire cover with sand, never use water.
MAK value (1990): 0.5 mg/m³ ref. to Ba.

See our material safety data sheet!

Packaging Tin cans and sealed drums holding up to 100 kg capacity.

Transport classification GGVE, GGVS, RID, ADR: class 4.3, fig. 11 b)
IMDG-Code: class 4.3 UN-No. 1393 PG.II
ICAO: class 4.3 UN-No 1393 PG.II/Drill-Code 4W