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24 February 2024

Literary Study on a Metal/Metal alloy

ALUMINUM 6061

A Brief Introduction:

From Camaros to Coke cans, Aluminum 6061 is one of the most widely used metals in consumer products. It is heralded for its affordability, machinability, strength to weight ratio, corrosion resistance, and versatility. It is used in car parts, soda cans, fishing reels, radios, guns, ladders, cameras, pipes, airplanes, and more! According to Howard Precision Metals Inc., aluminum alloys will make up approximately 16% of a vehicle's weight by 2028¹, with 6061 being primarily in parts subjected to water and weather conditions.

After reading about how cool aluminum 6061 is, my first question was: Would I trust my life to it? Well, it depends on the situation. For me, that situation is falling 30 feet with nothing but .5 cubic inches of aluminum 6061 to catch me! This paper will discuss the material structure, properties, manufacture, durability, and sustainability of Aluminum 6061 with a focus on the mathematically brilliant logarithmic spiral found in climbing cams and the hunk of metal that is the climbing nut.

A Brief History on Cams and Nuts:

As mountaineering progressed in the 19th and 20th century and ethics became more “ethical”, and a new type of protection device was needed that could replace the old hammer and piton. Pitons (essentially metal sticks) were hammered into cracks in a rock, to which a rope was

1

<https://www.howardprecision.com/why-are-aluminum-alloys-used-in-the-auto-industry/#:~:text=Furthermore%2C%20this%20metal%20is%20versatile.safe%2C%20recyclable%2C%20and%20abundant.>

connected. In the case of a fall, the piton would hold the rope and the mountaineer would be caught during the fall by this safety system. However, pitons damaged the rock and left unnatural scars when removed or ‘bolted ladders’ when left in place. Both scenarios were seen as unethical in American mountaineering: the former was seen as destructive while the latter was seen as outside the adventurous spirit of the sport. So, a new method was needed to protect a route ‘cleanly’, or with the ability to be removed after an ascent without damaging the rock. The first solution was the humble nut.

Nuts are themselves simple; they are wedges or chocks that fit into a crack in a rock (Image 1). When a climber falls, the force from the fall is put onto the nut, which, when placed correctly, wedges itself tightly in the rock and holds the climber. The original nuts were fastening nuts, found on railways, with cords tied around them. Later, machined models were developed with aluminum and brass alloys.²

Years later, the first spring-loaded camming devices (SLCD) were developed. These use a logarithmic spiral allowing for a range of crack sizes while keeping the angle constant between the rock and the point of contact all within a single device (Image 2). When the friction between the rock and the lobe in contact with the rock is sufficient, the lobe rolls up and cams itself into place.

² <https://www.climbing.com/gear/the-nut-chronicles/>

Image 1: properly placed nut³

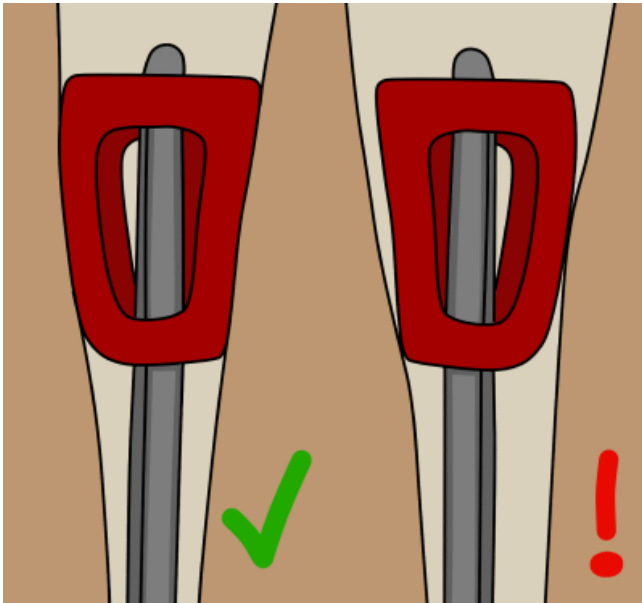


Image 2: geometry of cam lobe⁴

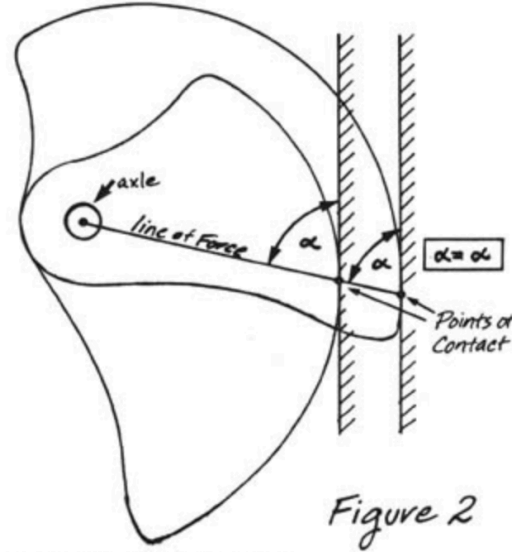


Figure 2

A Cam at two different orientations. (Orientation of line of force is constant).

Image 3: example of a piton⁵



Image 4: display of early cams⁶



³<https://www.vdiffclimbing.com/nuts/>

⁴ <https://www.bigwalls.net/climb/camf/>

⁵ <https://www.karabinclimbingmuseum.com/faders-pitons.html>

⁶ <https://www.karabinclimbingmuseum.com/cam-devices-display.html>

Aluminum 6061 and Climbing protection:

To the designers and manufacturers of these safety pieces, the first question is strength. Simply put, metal is strong. The questions that follow are numerous: How strong do pieces need to be? How many large loadings can they support? How can they break? If they are too soft, could they get stuck? If they are too hard, could they not wedge correctly? How hard are these pieces to produce? Are they light enough? Are they affordable? Can I trust them with my life? And should others trust them too?

Aluminum 7075 is the standard for climbing protection in the 21st century, but since the invention of nuts and cams both 6061 and 7075 have been used. This paper is based on the not so uncommon climber/engineering student that has looked at climbing gear and said, "I could make that myself." With the affordability, accessibility, and machinability of aluminum 6061, I hope to come to the conclusion on if 6061 is good enough for cams and nuts.

Material Structure:

Aluminum 6061 is composed of Aluminum, Magnesium, Silicon, Copper, and Chromium, but can also contain Iron, Zinc, Titanium, and Manganese. The specified quantities for 6061 are listed below in image 5. The reported density of Aluminum 6061 is 2.7 g/cm^3 , which is close to that of pure aluminum⁷. Aluminum has a face-centered cubic structure with unit cell length of .404nm, and does not have a ductile to brittle transition⁸. The atomic composition of the elements in Aluminum 6061 are listed below.

⁷ <https://asm.matweb.com/search/SpecificMaterial.asp?bassnum=ma6061t6>

⁸

<https://industrialmetalservice.com/resources/what-is-the-ductile-to-brittle-transition-temperature-of-6061-aluminum/#:~:text=have%20a%20DBTT,-.Ductile%2Dto%2DBrittle%20Transition%20Temperature%20of%206061%20Aluminum.remain%20in%20brittle%20material%20condition.>

Aluminum:

electron configuration- [Ne] 3s² 3p¹

Protons- 13, Neutrons- 14, Electrons- 13 atomic radius- .143nm

Only Al-26 (radioactive) and Al-27 (stable) occur naturally⁹

Magnesium:

Electron configuration- [Ne] 3s²

Protons- 12, Neutrons- 12, Electrons- 12 atomic radius- .16nm

Only Mg-24, Mg-25, and Mg-26 occur naturally¹⁰

Silicon:

Electron configuration- [Ne] 3s² 3p²

Protons- 14, Neutrons- 14, Electrons- 14 atomic radius- .132nm

Only Si-28, Si-29, and Si-30 are stable and naturally occurring¹¹

Copper:

Electron configuration- [Ar] 3d¹⁰ 4s¹

Protons- 29, Neutrons- 35, Electrons- 29 atomic radius- .128nm

Only Cu-63 and Cu-65 are stable isotopes¹²

⁹

[https://www.camnl.wr.usgs.gov/isoig/period/al_jig.html#:~:text=Periodic%20Table%2D%2DAluminum.x106%20yr\)%20occur%20naturally.&text=Al%20is%20produced%20from%20argon,caused%20by%20cosmic%20ray%20protons.](https://www.camnl.wr.usgs.gov/isoig/period/al_jig.html#:~:text=Periodic%20Table%2D%2DAluminum.x106%20yr)%20occur%20naturally.&text=Al%20is%20produced%20from%20argon,caused%20by%20cosmic%20ray%20protons.)

¹⁰

<https://www.pearson.com/channels/general-chemistry/asset/6062eccc/magnesium-has-three-naturally-occurring-isotopes-24-mg-23-985-with-78-99-abundant>

¹¹ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/silicon-isotopes>

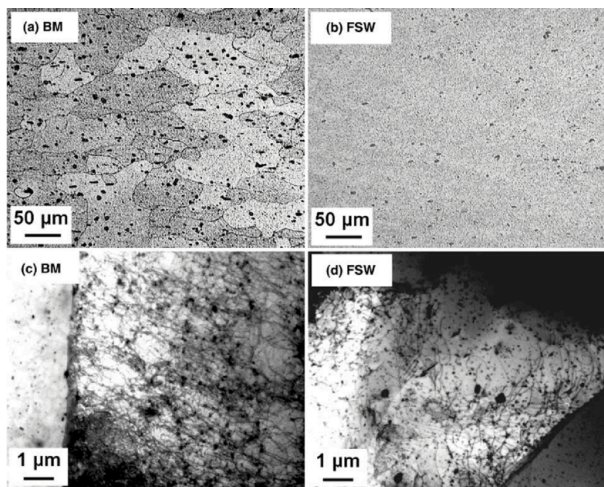
¹² <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4033511/>

Table 5¹³

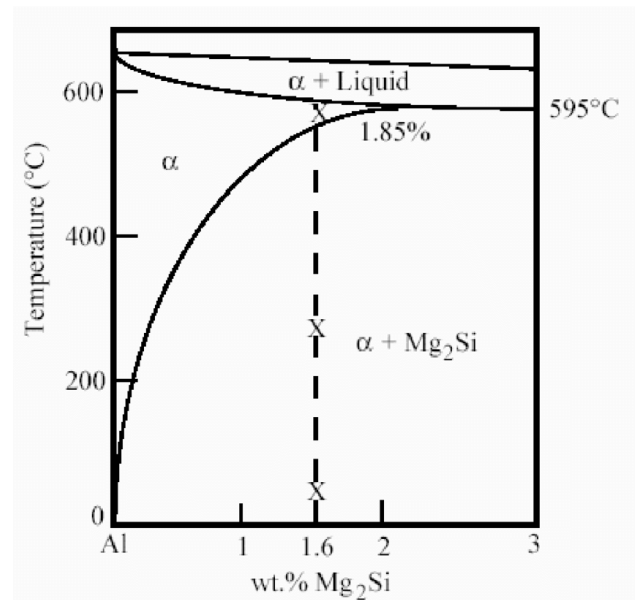
6061 Alloy Chemical Composition

| Element | Composition(Mass Percentage) |
|---------|------------------------------|
| Al | 95.85-98.56 |
| Mg | 0.8-1.2 |
| Si | 0.4-0.8 |
| Fe | 0.0-0.7 |
| Cu | 0.15-0.40 |
| Cr | 0.04-0.35 |
| Zn | 0.0-0.25 |
| Ti | 0.0-0.25 |
| Mn | 0.0-0.15 |

Aluminum 6061 under Microscope¹⁴



Phase diagram¹⁵



¹³ <https://at-machining.com/6061-aluminium-alloy/>

¹⁴

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Microscopy-of-the-6061-T6-Al-alloy-a-base-material-and-b-FSW-stir-zone-The-TEM_fig4_226759261

¹⁵

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Pseudo-binary-phase-diagram-for-the-6061-Al-system-23-Heat-Treatment-of-Aluminium_fig1_323393738

Material Properties:

Table 6¹⁶

| Mechanical Properties | Metric | English |
|---|---|---|
| Hardness, Brinell | 95 | 95 |
| Hardness, Knoop | 120 | 120 |
| Hardness, Rockwell A | 40 | 40 |
| Hardness, Rockwell B | 60 | 60 |
| Hardness, Vickers | 107 | 107 |
| Tensile Strength, Ultimate | 310 MPa | 45000 psi |
|  | 24.0 MPa @Temperature 371 °C | 3480 psi @Temperature 700 °F |
| | 32.0 MPa @Temperature 316 °C | 4640 psi @Temperature 601 °F |
| | 51.0 MPa @Temperature 260 °C | 7400 psi @Temperature 500 °F |
| | 131 MPa @Temperature 204 °C | 19000 psi @Temperature 399 °F |
| | 234 MPa @Temperature 149 °C | 33900 psi @Temperature 300 °F |
| | 290 MPa @Temperature 100 °C | 42100 psi @Temperature 212 °F |
| | 310 MPa @Temperature 24.0 °C | 45000 psi @Temperature 75.2 °F |
| | 324 MPa @Temperature -28.0 °C | 47000 psi @Temperature -18.4 °F |
| | 338 MPa @Temperature -80.0 °C | 49000 psi @Temperature -112 °F |
| | 414 MPa @Temperature -196 °C | 60000 psi @Temperature -321 °F |
| Tensile Strength, Yield | 276 MPa | 40000 psi |
|  | 12.0 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 371 °C | 1740 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 700 °F |
| | 19.0 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 316 °C | 2760 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 601 °F |
| | 34.0 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 260 °C | 4930 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 500 °F |
| | 103 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 204 °C | 14900 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 399 °F |
| | 214 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 149 °C | 31000 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 300 °F |
| | 262 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 100 °C | 38000 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 212 °F |
| | 276 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 24.0 °C | 40000 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature 75.2 °F |
| | 283 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature -28.0 °C | 41000 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature -18.4 °F |
| | 290 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature -80.0 °C | 42100 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature -112 °F |
| | 324 MPa @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature -196 °C | 47000 psi @Strain 0.200 %, Temperature -321 °F |

¹⁶ <https://www.matweb.com/search/DataSheet.aspx?MatGUID=b8d536e0b9b54bd7b69e4124d8f1d20a>



| | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Elongation at Break  | 17 % | 17 % |
| | @Temperature -28.0 °C | @Temperature -18.4 °F |
| | 17 % | 17 % |
| | @Temperature 24.0 °C | @Temperature 75.2 °F |
| | 18 % | 18 % |
| | @Temperature -80.0 °C | @Temperature -112 °F |
| | 18 % | 18 % |
| | @Temperature 100 °C | @Temperature 212 °F |
| | 20 % | 20 % |
| | @Temperature 149 °C | @Temperature 300 °F |
| | 22 % | 22 % |
| | @Temperature -196 °C | @Temperature -321 °F |
| | 28 % | 28 % |
| | @Temperature 204 °C | @Temperature 399 °F |
| 60 % | 60 % | |
| @Temperature 260 °C | @Temperature 500 °F | |
| 85 % | 85 % | |
| @Temperature 316 °C | @Temperature 601 °F | |
| 95 % | 95 % | |
| @Temperature 371 °C | @Temperature 700 °F | |
| 12 % | 12 % | |
| @Thickness 1.59 mm | @Thickness 0.0625 in | |
| 17 % | 17 % | |
| @Diameter 12.7 mm | @Diameter 0.500 in | |
| Modulus of Elasticity | 68.9 GPa | 10000 ksi |
| Notched Tensile Strength | 324 MPa | 47000 psi |
| Ultimate Bearing Strength | 607 MPa | 88000 psi |
| Bearing Yield Strength | 386 MPa | 56000 psi |
| Poissons Ratio | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| Fatigue Strength | 96.5 MPa | 14000 psi |
| | @# of Cycles 5.00e+8 | @# of Cycles 5.00e+8 |
| Fracture Toughness | 29.0 MPa-m ^{1/2} | 26.4 ksi-in ^{1/2} |
| Machinability | 50 % | 50 % |
| Shear Modulus | 26.0 GPa | 3770 ksi |
| Shear Strength | 207 MPa | 30000 psi |
| Thermal Properties | | |
| | Metric | English |
| CTE, linear  | 23.6 µm/m-°C | 13.1 µin/in-°F |
| | @Temperature 20.0 - 100 °C | @Temperature 68.0 - 212 °F |
| | 25.2 µm/m-°C | 14.0 µin/in-°F |
| | @Temperature 20.0 - 300 °C | @Temperature 68.0 - 572 °F |
| Specific Heat Capacity | 0.896 J/g-°C | 0.214 BTU/lb-°F |
| Thermal Conductivity | 167 W/m-K | 1160 BTU-in/hr-ft ² -°F |
| Melting Point | 582 - 651.7 °C | 1080 - 1205 °F |
| Solidus | 582 °C | 1080 °F |
| Liquidus | 651.7 °C | 1205 °F |

Table 7: Comparative Stress-Strain curve of common Aluminum alloys¹⁷

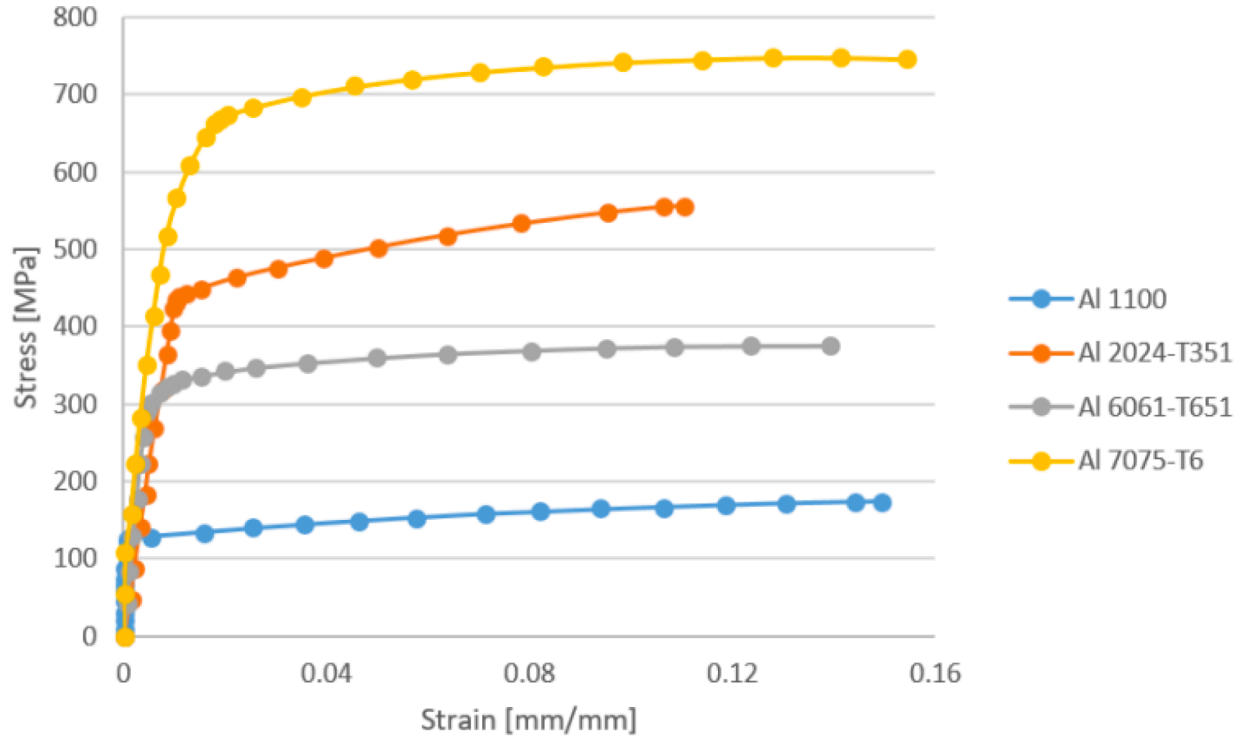
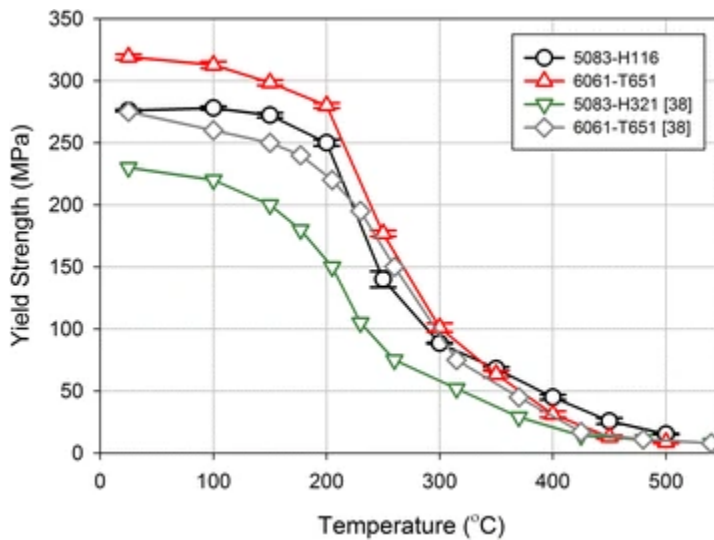


Table 8: Yield Strength vs temperature for Aluminum alloys¹⁸



¹⁷ <https://www.mdpi.com/2075-4701/10/7/904>

¹⁸ <https://firesciencereviews.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40038-015-0007-5>

For the case of climbing cams, the lobes will primarily experience bearing stress within the axle hole, which is a likely point of failure. Temperature and fatigue are also important factors to consider for climbing gear. A reasonable range of forces and temperature in most climbing conditions is between 0 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum of 12kN of force applied downward. Later, I will approximate stresses a cam will experience and compare them to the material property results above to determine if Aluminum 6061 is an appropriate material for cam lobes.

Processing and Production

Bauxite is a relatively common sedimentary rock with high aluminum content and is the world's primary source of aluminum and gallium. According to The Aluminum Association, "Bauxite ore is the world's primary source of aluminum. The ore must first be chemically processed to produce alumina (aluminum oxide)."¹⁹ Australia, Guinea, and China are the highest producers of bauxite, accounting for more than half of the world's production of the mineral. It is usually strip mined because it is found near the surface of the mining areas. Bauxite is refined through the Bayer process to produce aluminum oxide, which then is separated into aluminum through electrolysis²⁰. For aluminum 6061, Magnesium, Silicon, and Copper are the most abundant elements besides aluminum. Magnesium is typically derived from magnesite or dolomite for production purposes. Then it will undergo the Pidgeon process (used in China) or the Dow process (United States) to produce magnesium²¹. Quartzite is often mined to produce

¹⁹

<https://www.aluminum.org/bauxite-101#:~:text=Production%20and%20reserves.in%20Arkansas%2C%20Alabama%20and%20Georgia.>

²⁰

https://web.archive.org/web/20180225224144/http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/add_gat_eway_pre_2011/periodictable/electrolysisrev3.shtml

²¹

<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/magnesium-statistics-and-information>

silicon. “Silicon of 96–99% purity is made by carbothermally reducing quartzite or sand with highly pure coke. The reduction is carried out in an electric arc furnace, with an excess of SiO₂ used to stop silicon carbide (SiC) from accumulating²²”. Copper is found in a range of mined materials and is one of the oldest mined materials in the world. Often, it is smelted and then refined through electrolysis or fire refining.

Aluminum 6061 is produced through mixing each element within its acceptable ratios before being formed into a product through casting, rolling, extruding, or forging. For our purposes, we will look at aluminum sheets that are rolled²³. Below is an image that illustrates the rolling process.

Image 9: Bauxite mine in Australia²⁴

²² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silicon#CITEREFGreenwoodEarnshaw1997>

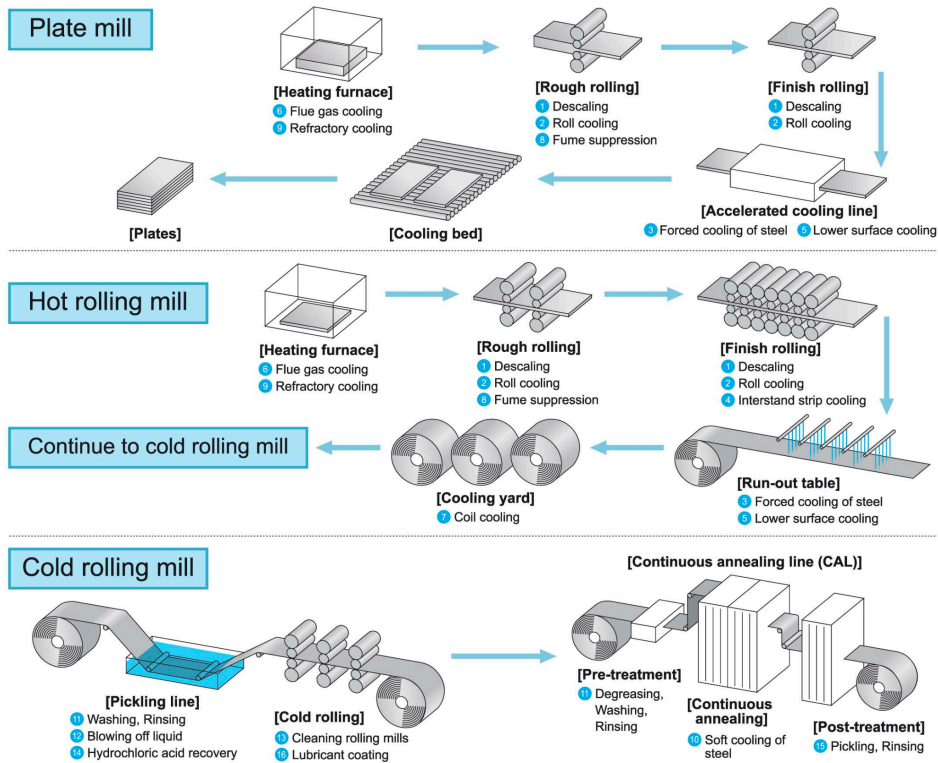
²³

<https://www.mcmaster.com/products/bars/material~6061-aluminum/oversized-multipurpose-6061-aluminum-sheets/>

²⁴ <https://kids.britannica.com/students/assembly/view/227635>



Image 10: Rolling process²⁵



²⁵ <https://www.ikeuchi.eu/solutions/industries/steel-making-industry/plate-mill-rolling-mill-production/>

Defects and Durability:

Defects in Aluminum 6061 can significantly affect its material properties, and thus defects must be taken into consideration when analyzing Aluminum for commercial use. Common defects include porosity, inclusions, and cracking. Porosity (similar to pores) is the existence of small bubbles or voids within the materials and can develop from casting and welding. This weakens the strength of the material and is best to be avoided for high-load bearing structures. Inclusions are impurities or particles trapped in the aluminum matrix during manufacturing processes. They act as concentration points for stress and can lead to premature failure from high loads. Cracking can form from improper heat treatment of aluminum and propagation will lead to significant reductions in durability and strength.

Image 11: Example of cracks in Aluminum 6061²⁶

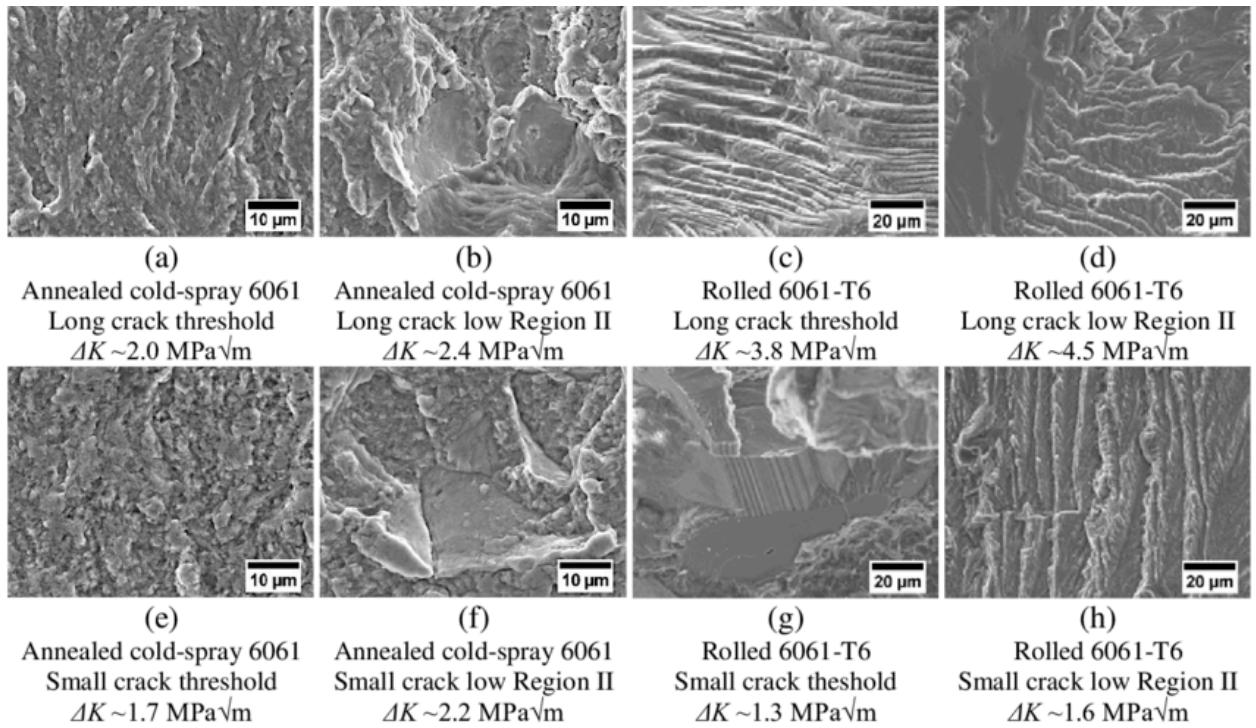
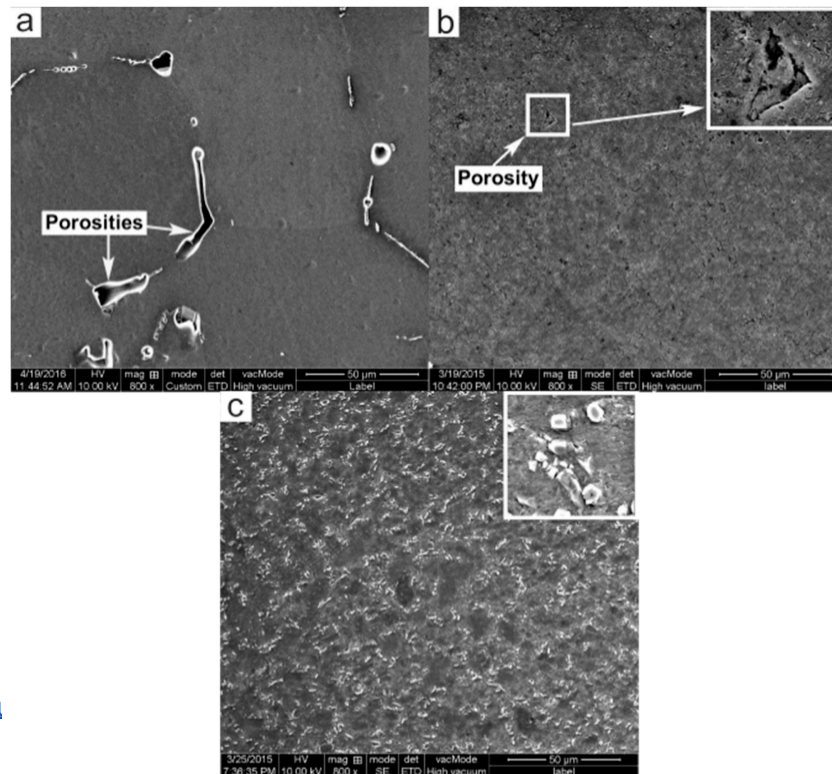


Image 12: Porosity in Aluminum 6061²⁷



²⁶

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/SEM-fracture-say-6061-and-7-c-d_fig1_267901718

²⁷ <https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1944/9/6/407>

Measurements and Analysis:

Several techniques are used to measure and analyze the material properties of Aluminum 6061. The techniques include tensile and compressive tests, shear and torsion tests, hardness tests, fatigue testing, and fracture toughness.

Tensile and compression tests involve using a testing machine to enact a tensile or compressive force on a specimen. During the test, data of the forces applied over time and the change in length of the material are collected, which can be used to produce a stress-strain curve and calculate yield and ultimate stress.

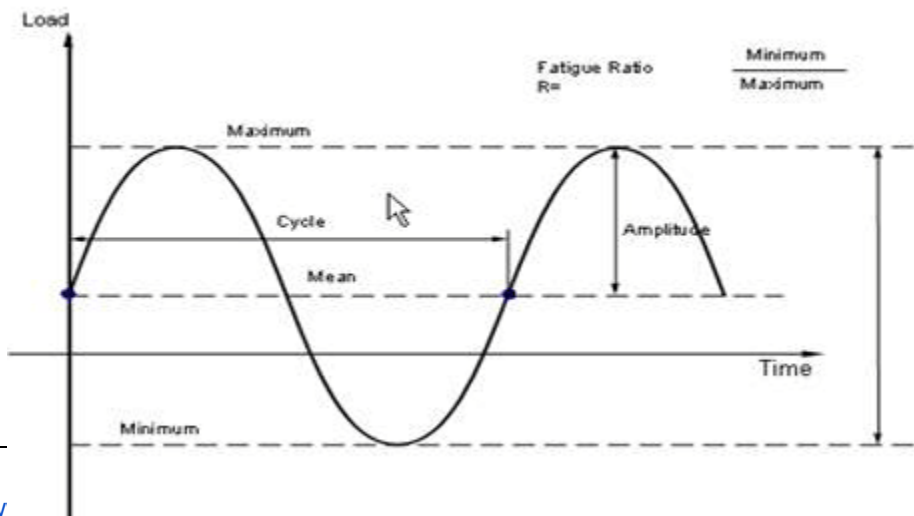
Shear and torsion tests apply a torque on a specimen and will measure the torque applied and the change in angle of the specimen at the point of contact with the machine.

Fatigue tests will have a periodic force applied over a large number of repetitions to determine how many loadings a specimen can undergo before failure.

Image 13: Universal testing machine²⁸



Image 14: Load vs time curve for fatigue testing²⁹



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https://www.wmtr.com/What_Is_Fatigue_Testing.html

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https://www.wmtr.com/What_Is_Fatigue_Testing.html

qm-10020030050

Health and Safety:

Despite its widespread use for industrial and consumer products, excessive exposure can lead to adverse side effects. Aluminum poison testing can be accessed through hair, nails, sweat, blood, and urine samples. For urine sample tests, The National Center for Biotechnology Information reports the threshold for neurological effects occurs at 60 micrograms per liter and the critical concentration of toxicity in humans that will cause neurological complications occurs at 100 micrograms per liter. The effects they report are: “Aluminum toxicity affects different body organs, including brain, parathyroid gland, kidney, lungs, liver, bones, and bone marrow, leading to various clinical manifestations. Aluminum effect on bone marrow leads to the formation of abnormal red blood cells besides its effect parathyroid gland and on musculoskeletal system is represented by abnormalities like osteoporosis and osteomalacia. Liver stenosis and nephrotic syndrome are other important manifestations of aluminum toxicity. Brain and respiratory system can also be severely damaged, followed by aluminum poisoning. Memory loss, tremor, jerk, and death are important manifestations of brain injury.”³⁰ Below is a chart from Sierra Aluminum that lists the exposure limits of compounds in Aluminum 6061. It is important to note that Copper and Manganese have the lowest exposure limits (50 times lower than Aluminum), however because they are in much lower quantities Aluminum 6061 than Aluminum, overexposure to Aluminum will occur well before overexposure to the other compounds, and thus the effects of aluminum exposure are more significant in regards to Aluminum 6061.

The CDC reports that aluminum can enter and leave the body through inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact. Most aluminum ingested will leave through fecal matter while aluminum in the bloodstream leaves through urine. They report that oral exposure to aluminum is not typically harmful, and it is debated whether oral consumption can lead to Alzheimer's. In regards to inhalation of aluminum by workers, the CDC says, "Workers who breathe large amounts of aluminum dusts can have lung problems, such as coughing or changes that show up in chest X-rays. The use of breathing masks and controls on the levels of dust in factories have largely eliminated this problem."³¹

Image 14: Exposure limits of compounds in Aluminum 6061

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| Exposure Limits | ACGIH (TLV) | | OSHA (PEL) | |
|--|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|
| | TWA | STEL | TWA | CEILING |
| Aluminum (total dust) (fume, powder, respirable dust) | 10 mg/m ³ | None | 15 mg/m ³ | None |
| Silicon (total dust) (Respirable dust) | 5 mg/m ³ | None | 5 mg/m ³ | None |
| Iron Oxide (fume, dust) | 10 mg/m ³ | None | 15 mg/m ³ | None |
| Copper (fume) (dust) | None | None | 5 mg/m ³ | None |
| Magnesium, Oxide (fumes) | 5 mg/m ³ | None | 10 mg/m ³ | None |
| Manganese (as Mn and compounds) | 0.2 mg/m ³ | None | .10 mg/m ³ | None |
| Zinc (oxide fume) (total dust) | 1.0 mg/m ³ | None | 1.0 mg/m ³ | None |
| Zinc (oxide fume) (respirable dust) | 10 mg/m ³ | None | 15 mg/m ³ | None |
| Chromium (metal) | None | None | 5 mg/m ³ | None |
| | 0.5 mg/m ³ | None | 1.0 mg/m ³ | None |

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<https://wwwn.cdc.gov/tsp/phs/phs.aspx?phsid=1076&toxid=34#:~:text=You%20cannot%20avoid%20exposure%20to.not%20considered%20to%20be%20harmful.>

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<https://www.kloecknermetals.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Novelis-Uncoated-Aluminum-Metal-5XXX-Type-Alloys.pdf>

Human labor safety conditions are also an important factor to consider. Reuters reports that China has some of the worst coal mine conditions in the world³³, and these conditions are not much improved in metal mines. AP News reports that Uyghur forced labor is used in metal mines³⁴ and the Washington Post reports that mining in impoverished areas with neglected safety factors contaminating the local population³⁵. They report that, “Researchers... sampled dust on road surfaces around Dachang. A study published in June said they found heavy-metal concentrations far above national safety limits: arsenic at 111 times, cadmium at 55 times and lead at 2.45 times. Heavy-metal levels inside homes were only slightly lower, according to the researchers.”

Environmental Sustainability

Greenhouse gas produced by the Aluminum sector is an important factor to consider when using aluminum products. Below is a chart that lists the CO2 emissions in the aluminum sector. High carbon emissions increase the rate of climate change by increasing the greenhouse effect in the earth’s atmosphere, which traps more heat and increases global temperatures. China is a larger emitter of greenhouse gasses in the aluminum industry. They are responsible for producing more than half of the world’s aluminum, but are responsible for 81% of the

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<https://www.reuters.com/world/china/china-revise-mine-safety-law-after-fatal-accidents-2023-09-18/#:~:text=China's%20coal%20mines%20are%20among,February%20resulted%20in%2053%20fatalities.>

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<https://apnews.com/article/china-auto-xinjiang-uyghur-forced-labor-9661907b7580afa6d5c62c7c8dfcb232>

35

https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/chinese-metal-mines-feed-the-global-demand-for-gadgets-theyre-also-poisoning-chinas-poorest-regions/2019/12/29/c90eac2c-0bcb-11ea-8054-289aef6e38a3_story.html

greenhouse gas emissions in the industry³⁶. Responsible sourcing of Aluminum, reuse, and recyclability are important factors to consider when purchasing Aluminum for consumer and industrial purposes

Image 15: CO2 Emissions by aluminum industry³⁷

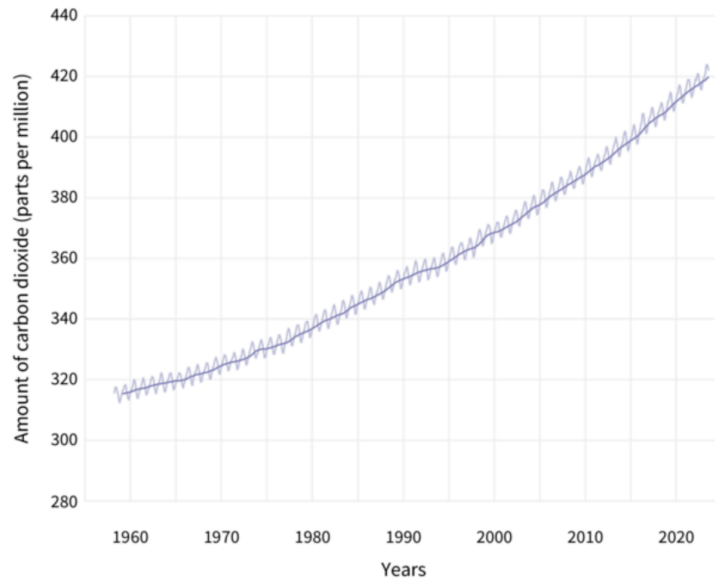
| Period | | Mining | Refining | Anode Production | Electrolysis | Casting | Recycling | Semis Production | Internal Scrap Remelting | All |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Million tonnes of CO2e | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | Electricity- Indirect | 0.3 | 22 | 2 | 616 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 663 |
| | Perfluorocarbon (PFC) - Direct | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| | Process (CO2)- Direct | 0.0 | 0 | 8 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111 |
| | Ancillary Materials- Indirect | 0.0 | 30 | 45 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| | Thermal Energy- Direct/Indirect | 2.6 | 114 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 22 | 9 | 177 |
| | Transport- Indirect | 0.0 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| | Total-Cradle to Gate | 2.9 | 183 | 60 | 789 | 7 | 23 | 36 | 11 | 1,112 |

³⁶ <https://insideclimatenews.org/news/23122022/china-aluminum-immortals/>

³⁷ <https://international-aluminium.org/statistics/greenhouse-gas-emissions-aluminium-sector/>

Image 16: CO₂ content in the Atmosphere since 1960³⁸

ATMOSPHERIC CARBON DIOXIDE



Is Aluminum 6061 sufficient for a Spring Loaded Camming Device?

In this section, we will consider the forces applied to a cam, the maximum bearing force in the axle hole of the lobes, the maximum downward force on a cam, the bearing strength of Aluminum 6061, and the price of stock 6061 vs 7075.

One important factor that we will not discuss is hardness and coefficient of friction between the lobes and different rock types. A softer metal will deform slightly and lodge better into non-uniform cracks, however it is more susceptible to permanent deformation at the point of contact with the rock. The coefficient of friction between the metal and the rock is also important, and if the coefficient is too low the cam will slip out of the crack. We will not discuss these factors, however the coefficient of friction of Aluminum 6061 is generally accepted to be sufficient in most rock types. We will make the assumptions that the lobe will not have any deformation and will only break brittley at the axle hole.

Using the formula for bearing stress $\sigma = F/A$, and rearranging we get $F = \sigma A$. Because a cam has 4 lobes, each lobe will experience $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total force applied on the cam axle. Using a derivation for force on each lobe provide by Vaino Kodas³⁹, we get that the force on each lobe is at the axle is $F = (T/4)*\text{SQRT}(1+1/\mu^2)$, where μ is the spiral coefficient (approximately .25 in most cams) and T is the downward force applied on the cam. More information about the derivation of forces on a single axle cam is provided on Vaino's website as well as John Middendorf's website⁴⁰. Using a diameter of .25in for the lobe hole, .5in for the thickness of the lobe, and a maximum bearing stress σ of 607MPa (see table 6), and area $A = \text{diameter}*\text{thickness}$,

³⁹ <https://www.vainokodas.com/climbing/cams.html>

⁴⁰ <https://www.bigwalls.net/climb/camf/>

we can then solve for T, the maximum force applied on the cam before the lobes fail at the axle whole. Our final equation is then: $T = (\sigma A) / \sqrt{1 + 1/\mu^2}$. Plugging in and converting units, we find that the maximum load the cam can support before breaking at the axle is 47.5 Kn. This is well above the reported strength of cams, which is generally between 6 and 13 Kn, depending on the model and size of the cam. Typically a cam will break in its shaft at the reported maximum loads, thus we can conclude that Aluminum 6061 is sufficiently strong for use as a cam lobe!

We will next use McMaster-Carr to compare the pricing of Aluminum 6061 vs 7075. Using the same dimensions for each alloy, we can compare 8" by 8" by 1" thick sheets of each. Aluminum 6061 (part number 9246K61⁴¹) in these dimensions costs \$78.14, which Aluminum 7075 (part number 9037K28⁴²) costs \$142.05.

In this section, we determined that Aluminum 6061 is sufficiently strong when used as a cam lobe and it is notably cheaper (almost half the price!) than Aluminum 7075. We can finally conclude that Aluminum 6061 is a strong and affordable option to be used in a climbing cam!

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<https://www.mcmaster.com/products/aluminum/aluminum~/multipurpose-6061-aluminum-sheets-and-bars>

-7/

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<https://www.mcmaster.com/products/aluminum/aluminum~/high-strength-7075-aluminum-sheets-and-bars>

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