TSR
THE METAL COMPANY

Our list of scrap metals for smelters

Aluminium

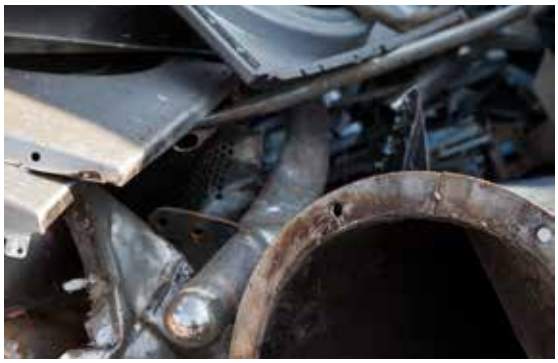
Aluminium belongs to the group of light metals and is the most commonly found metal in the Earth's crust. Pure aluminium is a light silvery metal. It melts at 660°C, boils at 2,467°C and has a relative density of 2.7. Products made of aluminium are corrosion resistant.

Lead

A bluish grey metallic element. Metallic lead is soft, very ductile and is a poor electrical conductor. A newly cut lead surface has a light, silvery shine, which quickly changes into the characteristic bluish grey colour. This heavy metal melts at 328°C and boils at 1,740°C.

Chromium

Chromium is primarily used for refining steel. It is a silvery white, brightly shining metal that is tough, ductile and malleable. It has a melting point of 1,857°C. Chromium is resistant to corrosion.



Cr-Ni scrap

V2A, Cr-Ni scrap steel (grade: 18Cr/8Ni) is resistant to heat and rust. It is mainly generated by the cutlery, food and household appliances industries.

Cr-Ni-Mo scrap

V4A, Cr-Ni-Mo scrap steel (grade: 18Cr/10Ni/2Mo) is resistant to rust and acid. It is generated by the chemicals industry.

Electric motors

All kinds of old motors which no longer work. They generally consist of copper coils and have a ferrous core.

Cables

Copper and aluminium cables from demolition sites, manufacturing processes and recycling e-waste.

Copper

Copper belongs to the group of non-ferrous metals. In nature, it is not only found as a compound (e.g. in sulphide ores) but also in its pure form (native). The pure metal melts at approx. 1,083°C and boils at approx. 2,567°C. The relative density of copper is around 8.9. Copper is a good electrical conductor and is suitable as a heat exchanger.

Brass

An alloy of copper (Cu) and zinc (Zn); a metal that is both hard and ductile.

Red brass

An alloy of copper (Cu), tin (Sn), zinc (Zn) and lead (Pb). It is mainly used in mechanical engineering and the plumbing sector.

Zinc

An extremely shiny metallic element with a bluish white lustre. Zinc plays an important role in many areas of technology. Brass, a zinc-copper alloy, and various zinc pigments, used to prevent corrosion, are just a few examples. Pure zinc melts at approx. 420°C and boils at approx. 907°C.