Material	Melting point or range [° C]	Material properties	Possible applications
Pt	1769	High thermal and chemical stability. Platinum in various purities.	Laboratory apparatus such as crucibles and dishes which are only exposed to low mechanical stresses.
Pt-DPH **PtAu 95/5-DPH** **PtRh 90/10-DPH**	1769 1675 - 1745 1840 - 1870	The finely dispersed oxide particles in platinum and platinum alloys significantly increase the mechanical strength and corrosion resistance.	Laboratory equipment and structural components which are subject to high mechanical stresses at high temperatures.
PtIr 97/3 **PtIr 90/10** **PtIr 80/20**	1772 - 1773 1780 - 1800 1830 - 1855	The mechanical strength, thermal and corrosion resistance become greater with increasing iridium content. Platinum Iridium alloys suffer from increased weight loss in oxidizing atmosphere.	Laboratory apparatus or structural components which are exposed to severe mechanical, thermal and corrosive effects.
PtRh 90/10 **PtRh 80/20**	1840 - 1870 1870 - 1910	The mechanical strength, thermal and corrosion resistance become greater with increasing rhodium content. An advantage of the platinum-rhodium alloys is that only a minimal weight loss occurs even in oxidizing atmosphere.	Heavy duty laboratory equipment, electrodes, glass fibre bushings and lining materials for components to contain molten glass.
Platilab 11		Small quantities of platinum group metals have been added to high purity platinum, in order to obtain a finer crystal structure for better chemical and mechanical characteristics.	Laboratory apparatures or structural components which are exposed to severe mechanical, thermal and corrosive effects.
PtAu 95/5	1675 - 1745	The gold content reduces the wetting by glass melts so that the glass can be easily removed after solidification without leaving any residues. The mechanical strength is also increased and the tendency to recrystallization reduced.	These properties predestine PtAu 95/5 as the material for apparatus for the preparation of samples for X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF).

AuPt 90/10	1120 - 1180	This gold alloy shows increased mechanical strength compared with pure gold and good resistance to phosphorus. Platinum based alloys are more susceptible to corrosion by phosphorus.	Dishes, e.g. for flour ignition, sugar ignition, etc.
Ag **Au**	961 1063	Good conductivity, chemical stability (in particular, resistant to phosphorus).	Crucibles for reagents which corrode platinum alloys; contact materials.
Ir	2447	Iridium is the preferred material for oxide melts because of its good corrosion resistance and high temperature stability in inert atmospheres.	Crucibles for crystal growing. Components which are subject to severe thermal conditions.

The alloys listed in the table above represent only a small selection of the alloys produced by Heraeus.
We are pleased to help you with your inquiries or special requirements.