



Av. Guillermo Dansey 2050, Lima 01, Perú.

T: (51-1) 336-8601 / (51-1) 336-8602. F: (51-1) 336-7141.

[ventas@tecnoweld.com.pe](mailto:ventas@tecnoweld.com.pe) [www.tecnoweld.com.pe](http://www.tecnoweld.com.pe)

# TW-15P (AWS BCuP-5)

**Copper-phosphorous (15% silver) brazing alloy  
for brazing copper and alloys.**



## APPLICATIONS:

Intermediate temperature brazing alloy suitable for copper, bronze and brass joints. The high silver content in the alloy allows the brazed joint to withstand high pressures, vibrations and thermal fatigue. Its wide melting range makes it suitable for loose-fitting copper pipes, and it is recommended for copper gas pipe fittings, instrumentation controls, cooling systems, and repairing contactors, electric starters and induction coils. This alloy should not be used on steel and nickel alloys as it can produce brittle joints.

## CHARACTERISTICS:

Melting Range	: Solidus 643°C / Liquidus 813°C
Working Temperature	: 718 - 816°C
Heating Method	: Torch, Furnace, Induction
Tensile Strength	: 26 kg/mm <sup>2</sup> (37,000 psi)
Elongation in 2"	: 8 - 10%
Chemical Composition	: Cu 85%, P 5%, Ag 15%

## PROCEDURE:

Clean brazing area removing rust or grease. Use torch with a natural flame. Flux is not needed to join copper to copper. Heat the copper properly until it is a dark red, then add a drop of alloy making it flow. Continue applying the alloy by heating the joint area until it flows completely throughout the joint by capillary action. For joining copper to bronze or brass, cover the area well with flux and heat with the torch until the flux liquefies. Apply the alloy. It is very important that the joint is properly closed to ensure leak-free joints, particularly in overlapping joints of copper pipes. Remove flux residue once the brazed joint or part has cooled.

## AVAILABLE FORMS:

Round rods (Ø)	: 1/16" (1.6 mm), 3/32" (2.4 mm), 1/8" (3.2 mm)
Flat rods	: 0.05" x 1/8" (1.3 x 3.2 mm)
Lengths	: 18" (457 mm), 20" (508 mm) and 500 mm