

Applications:

- Used for copper and its alloys.
- This brazing alloy has excellent fluidity within its working temperature and therefore easily penetrates tight-fitting joints (clearance between 0.03 and 0.08mm).
- Self-fluxing on copper but requires the use of flux

when joining brass

- Recommended for copper-to-copper that are not subject to vibration.
- Use for joining and repairing copper pipes, cooling coils, heat exchangers, refrigeration units and electrical contacts.

Characteristics:

Melting Range	Solidus 710°C / Liquidus 793°C
Working Temperature	730 - 840°C
Heating Method	Torch, furnace, induction
Tensile Strength	25 kg/mm² (35,550 psi)
Elongation in 2"	5%
Chemical Composition	Cu 91%, P 7%, Ag 2%

Procedure:

- 1. Clean brazing area removing rust or grease. Use torch with a natural flame.
- 2. 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.
- 4. For joining copper to bronze or brass, cover the area well with flux and heat with the torch until the flux liquefies.
- 5. 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" (1.6mm), 3/32"(2.4mm), 1/8" (3.2mm)
Foil	0.05" x 1/8" (1.3x3.2mm)
Lengths	18" (457mm), 20" (508mm) y 500mm

