



SILVER-FLO^{**}

SILVER BRAZING FILLER METALS

SILVER-FLO[®] SILVER BRAZING FILLER METALS

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PRODUCTS AT A GLANCE

Compositions

Silver-flo [™] products have the following compositions:	Alloy System	Ag <mark>Cu</mark> Zn
	Additional Elements	Sn Si

Standard products are supplied to conform to ISO17672. Special products conform to proprietary Johnson Matthey specifications.

Note: Products of this type are commonly referred to as silver solders

Uses for the Products

Silver-flo[™] products are most commonly used to form joints on a combination of the following materials:

- Copper and copper alloys including brass, bronze, nickel silver and aluminium-bronze
- Steel (mild / tool and stainless) Note: Special considerations apply if stainless steel joints are exposed to water in service
- ▶ Tungsten carbide and poly-crystalline diamond

Conditions for Use

The Silver-flo^{∞} products are primarily intended for use by brazing in air using a hand torch, fixed burner system, high frequency induction or resistance heating.

They should be used with a compatible brazing flux. This can be introduced to the joint by applying a separate flux powder or paste, by using a flux coated brazing rod or as a brazing paste with a built-in flux binder system.



SILVER-FLO[®] PRODUCTS

STANDARD FILLER METALS

These products represent the most widely used silver brazing filler metals.

	Specification	Description	Properties	Product Forms
Silver-flo [™] 55	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 55 21 22 2 - Melting Range °C 630-660 630-660 EN1044: 1999 AG103	Silver-flo [®] 55 is an easy to use, general purpose silver brazing filler metal. It has a low brazing temperature, short melting range and is free flowing when molten, producing neat joints with small fillets. Silver-flo [®] 55 is a cadmium-free replacement for the high	 ● Flow ● 0.05-0.15mm ● -50°C / 200°C △ 390-145 	
	ISO 17672:2010 Ag 155	 silver (38-50%) cadmium containing filler metals. It can be used on most common engineering metals. 	🖄 Yes / 🔥	Cd Free
Silver-flo [™] 56	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 56 22 17 5 - Melting Range °C 618-652 618-652 6102 102 EN1044: 1999 AG102 Ag 156	Silver-flo [®] 56 has very similar properties to Silver-flo [®] 55. It has a low brazing temperature, short melting range and is free flowing when molten, producing neat joints with small fillets. Originally conforming to the US standard AWS A5.8 BAg-7, it can be used as a cadmium-free replacement for the high silver (38-50%) cadmium containing filler metals.	Flow 0.05-0.15mm -50°C / 200°C 410-165 Yes	 Solution Solution<
Silver-flo [™] 452	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 45 27 25.5 2.5 - Melting Range °C 640-680 EN1044: 1999 AG104 ISO 17672:2010 Ag 145	 Silver-flo" 452 is a general purpose filler metal with 45% silver bridging the gap in properties and cost between high silver 55/56% filler metals and the medium silver 38/40% filler metals. It has the lowest silver content to braze PCD segments below 750°C without degrading the diamond layer. It has good flow properties, but a slightly higher brazing temperature than the high silver content filler metals. 	 2 Flow ▲ 0.05-0.15mm ↓ -50°C / 200°C △ 420-185 ※ Yes 	Image: Constraint of the second sec
Silver-flo [™] 40	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 40 30 28 2 - Melting Range °C 650-710 EN1044: 1999 AG105 ISO 17672:2010 Ag 140	Silver-flo [®] 40 offers a good combination of properties. It has a medium brazing temperature, melting range, flow characteristics and silver content. Silver-flo [®] 40 is widely used as a general purpose silver brazing filler metal as well as for joining copper and its alloys to steel in HVAC&R applications.	 2 Flow ■ 0.075-0.2mm ↓ -50°C / 200°C △ 450-155 ※ No 	Image: Constraint of the second sec
Silver-flo [™] 38	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 38 32 28 2 - Melting Range °C 660-720 660-720 EN1044: 1999 - - ISO 17672:2010 Ag 138	Silver-flo [®] 38 has similar properties to Silver-flo [®] 40. It has a medium brazing temperature, melting range, flow characteristics and silver content. Silver-flo [®] 38 is favoured in different global regions to Silver-flo [®] 40 where it is also used in general purpose and HVAC&R applications.	 2 Flow ■ 0.075-0.2mm ↓ -50°C / 200°C △ 430-175 ※ No 	 Image: A state of the state of
Silver-flo [™] 302	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 30 36 32 2 - Melting Range °C 665-755 665-755 EN1044: 1999 AG107 ISO 17672:2010 Ag 130	Silver-flo [™] 302 has a long melting range and poor flow characteristics, which make it an ideal choice for applications where fillet build ups are required or close tolerance joint gaps are not present. It is used for brazing steel, copper and copper alloy tubes and fittings in HVAC&R and automotive applications. It is a popular choice as a flux coated rod for site work.	3 Flow ■ 0.075-0.2mm ↓ -50°C / 200°C △ 460-135 美 No	 Solution Solution<
Silver-flo [™] 252	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 25 40 33 2 - Melting Range °C 680-760 680-760 EN1044: 1999 AG108 ISO 17672:201∪ Ag 125	Silver-flo [®] 252 has a long melting range and poor flow characteristics, which make it an ideal choice for applications where fillet build ups are required or close tolerance joint gaps are not present. Like Silver-flo [®] 302 it may be used for brazing steel, copper and copper alloy tubes and fittings in HVAC&R and automotive applications.	3 Flow ● 0.075-0.2mm ● -50°C / 200°C △ 460-135 ※ No	Image: Constraint of the second sec

SILVER-FLO[®] PRODUCTS

FILLER METALS FOR SPECIAL APPLICATIONS

These cadmium-free filler metals have been designed for use in specialised applications.

	Specification	Description	Properties	Product Forms
Silver-flo [™] 60	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 60 26 14 - - Melting Range °C 695-730 EN1044: 1999 AG202 ISO 17672:2010 - -	Silver-flo" 60 is a filler metal specified for use on cupro-nickel and nickel alloys (in particular 70:30 cupro-nickel). It has a brazing temperature above the stress relieving temperature of many of these types of metals thus preventing liquid metal stress cracking as a result of intergranular penetration. It is resistant to dezincification.	 ● Flow ● 0.05-0.20mm ● -50°C / 200°C △ 420-155 ≈ Yes 	 Image: Constraint of the second second
Silver-flo [™] 56S	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 56 22 16.75 5 0.25 Melting Range *C 618-652 EN1044: 1999 - ISO 17672:2010 - -	Silver-flo [®] 56S is a Johnson Matthey proprietary filler metal which has a small addition of silicon, is very free flowing and produces smooth neat joints with small fillets. It is not recommended on carbon steel components that are subject to high impact or fatigue stress in service.	 ● Flow ● 0.05-0.15mm ● -50°C / 200°C △ 410-165 ≈ Yes 	Image: Constraint of the second sec
Silver-flo [™] 453S	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 45 25 26.8 3 0.2 Melting Range *C 640-680 EN1044: 1999 - ISO 17672:2010 -	Silver-flo [®] 453S has a small addition of silicon and produces smooth neat joints with small fillets making it popular for hand torch brazing of decorative brass components. Like other high silver content silicon containing filler metals it is not recommended for use on carbon steel components that are subject to high impact or fatigue stress in service.	 ● Flow ● 0.05-0.15mm ● -50°C / 200°C △ 420-185 ≈ Yes 	Image: Constraint of the second sec
Silver-flo ™44	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 44 30 26 - - Melting Range °C 675-735 675-735 EN1044: 1999 AG203 ISO 17672:2010 Ag 244	Silver-flo [®] 44 has a medium brazing temperature, melting range, flow and silver content. Although it is not preferred to the more common Silver-flo [®] 40 or 38 it has found use in marine applications because it is resistant to dezincification. It is also used as a medium temperature filler metal for copper alloy tubes where joint gaps are variable and a fillet is desirable.	 2 Flow ▲ 0.075-0.2mm ↓ -50°C / 200°C △ 545-185 ≈ Yes 	
Silver-flo ™43	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 43 37 20 - - Melting Range °C 690-775 690-775 EN1044: 1999 - - ISO 17672:2010 - -	Silver-flo [®] 43 has a medium brazing temperature, long melting range, and poor flow characteristics. It is not commonly used but has found use in the shipbuilding industry and in marine applications because it is the lowest silver content filler metal, which is resistant to dezincification. It is a good fillet forming and gap filling filler metal.	 3 Flow ▲ 0.075-0.2mm ↓ -50°C / 200°C △ 400-165 ≈ Yes 	Image: Constraint of the second sec
Silver-flo "24	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 24 43 33 - - Melting Range °C 740-800 EN1044: 1999 - ISO 17672:2010 -	Silver-flo [®] 24 has been incorporated into aviation / aerospace industry standards and is consequently used in the manufacture of components for applications in this field. It is also used as the first alloy in a two-step silver brazing operation, where the second joint is made with Silver-flo [®] 55.	2 Flow ▲ 0.075-0.2mm ↓ -50°C / 200°C △ 470-155 ◎ No /	Image: Constraint of the second sec
Silver-flo [™] 20	Ag Cu Zn Sn Si 20 44 35.85 - 0.15 Melting Range °C 776-815 AG206 ISO 17672:2010 - -	reasonable flow properties when molton. It can be used when	 3 Flow ▲ 0.075-0.2mm ↓ -50°C / 200°C △ 330-145 ※ No 	Image: Constraint of the second sec

SILVER-FLO

PRODUCTS

LESS COMMON / REFERENCE FILLER METALS

These cadmium-free Silver-flo" filler metals have been included for reference purposes. Their use is limited to niche or specialised applications.

	Specification	Description		Properties			Product Forms
Silver-flo [™] 45	Ag Cu Zn Sn	Melting Range °C EN1044: 1999	ISO 17672: 2010	0		\$\$	8
	45 25 30 -	680-700 -	-	Flow 0.05	0.15 –50 / 200°C	Yes	6 🖉 🗖 🕥
Silver-flo ™34	Ag <mark>Cu</mark> Zn Sn	Melting Range °C EN1044: 1999	ISO 17672: 2010	3		\approx	8 🚯 🔳 🕅
	34 36 27.5 2.5	630-730 AG106	Ag 134	Flow 0.07	5-0.2 –50/200°C	No	6 🖉 🛒 💿
Silver-flo [™] 33	Ag <mark>Cu</mark> Zn Sn	Melting Range °C EN1044: 1999	ISO 17672: 2010	0		\approx	8 🔊 🗉 🗞
	33 33.5 33.5 -	700-740 -	-	Flow 0.07	5-0.2 –50/200°C	No	🗇 📝 戻 🔘
Silver-flo [™] 30	Ag <mark>Cu</mark> Zn Sn	Melting Range °C EN1044: 1999	ISO 17672: 2010	3		\approx	8 🚯 🔳 🕅
	30 38 32 -	695-770 AG204	Ag 230	Flow 0.07	5-0.2 –50/200°C	No	6 🖉 🛒 💿
Silver-flo [™] 25	Ag Cu Zn Sn	Melting Range °C EN1044: 1999	ISO 17672: 2010	2		\approx	8 🚷 🔳 🕅
	25 40 35 -	700-790 AG205	Ag 225	Flow 0.07	5-0.2 –50/200°C	No	6 🖉 🗖 🔕
	` · · · ·						
Silver-flo ™18	Ag Cu Zn Si	Melting Range °C EN1044: 1999	ISO 17672: 2010	2		\approx	8 🚯 🔳 🕅
	18 45.75 36 0.25	784-816 -	-	Flow 0.07	5-0.2 –50/200°C	No	6 🖉 🛒 🔕
					· · · ·		
Silver-flo ™16	Ag <mark>Cu</mark> Zn Sn	Melting Range °C EN1044: 1999	ISO 17672: 2010	2		\approx	8 🚷 🔳 🕅
	16 50 34 -	790-830 -	-	Flow 0.07	5-0.2 -50/200°C	No	6 🖉 🛒 💿

FLUX SELECTION FOR THE SILVER-FLO[®] PRODUCTS



For brazing in air it is necessary to use a silver brazing flux in conjunction with the Silver-flo[®] filler metals. Silver brazing flux can be applied as a powder, paste, a flux-coated rod or via a brazing paste that contains a flux.

When selecting a flux to match the specific requirements of the application the following points need to be considered:

- The working range of the flux should be approximately 50°C higher than the liquidus temperature of the filler metal
- Special Johnson Matthey fluxes have been formulated to improve wetting of the filler metal on certain parent materials (e.g. tungsten carbide, stainless steel)
- Specific heating methods can give better results if the flux is matched with the heating process
- Other factors such as the heating time and mass of the components can influence flux selection

Johnson Matthey offers a wide range of fluxes, which can lead to improved joint quality. For more information on fluxes see our flux brochure.

SILVER-FLO[®] PRODUCTS

RECOMMENDED USES AND TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Steel (including Stainless Steel)

Silver-flo" filler metals are ideal for use on steel including carbon and low alloy grades. They can also be used to braze stainless steel, however, care should be taken over the issue of interfacial corrosion in joints exposed to wet service conditions.

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Specific Issues for Steel and Stainless Steel

Recommendations

silicon should be specified.

High silver silicon containing filler metals are not recommended where steel components are

subject to high impact or fatigue stress in service - a Silver-flo[™] filler metal that does not contain

A lower melting point, free flowing product such as Silver-flo[™] 56 or Silver-flo[™] 55 and a flux such

as Easy-flo[™] Stainless Steel Grade or Tenacity[™] No.5 are recommended.

Interfacial corrosion occurs in silver brazed stainless steel joints exposed to aqueous environments. Special filler metals such as Argo-braze[®] 56 or Argo-braze[®] 632

Silver-flo[™] filler metals containing silicon can be used to braze steel assemblies but can form a brittle intermetallic layer, which might fail under high impact or fatigue stress in service.

might fail under high impact or fatigue stress in service. Stainless steel tends to overheat causing flux exhaustion, heavy oxidation and lack of wetting.

Silver brazed joints made on stainless steel components can be

susceptible to a form of corrosion when the joint is exposed to a wet or aqueous service environment.

Copper and Copper Alloys

Silver brazing is a widely used way of joining a range of copper alloys. Brasses are very successfully brazed with Silver-flo[®] filler metals. Aluminium bronze, aluminium containing brasses and nickel-silver can be brazed with certain precautions.

are recommended.

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	Recommendations
	The problem occurs mostly in brasses with more than 2% lead content. If possible a lower lead content brass should be used. The lower melting filler metals, such as Silver-flo [™] 56 or Silver-flo [™] 55 are recommended. Additional flux should be used and joint gaps should be opened up to allow for reduced filler metal flow. Joints should be tested to prove that they are of a satisfactory quality.
	The use of a filler metal with a liquidus of below 800°C or more than 16% silver content is recommended to avoid damaging the brass during brazing.
	Neater more presentable joints are achieved with Silver-flo ^{∞} 55 or Silver-flo ^{∞} 453S than with lower silver, more brass-coloured products such as Silver-flo ^{∞} 24, 20, 18 and 16.
	Recommendations
	Creating a physical barrier by nickel plating the aluminium containing copper alloy component or b using an Argo-braze [®] tri-foil will prevent the migration of aluminium through the molten brazing filler metal to the steel where it would cause a brittle joint.
	A special flux - Easy-flo [™] Aluminium Bronze Grade Flux is recommended for brazing these materials.
ided p	precautions to avoid stress cracking are taken. Recommendations
	This cracking is due to intergranular penetration of the filler metal in the parent metal grain boundaries. Stress relieving the components can eliminate the problem, however, if this is not possible Silver-flo [®] 60 is recommended to help overcome this issue.
	(PCD) Segments sten carbide or PCD segments to steel.
	Recommendations
►	Lower melting Silver-flo [®] products, such as Silver-flo [®] 56 or Silver-flo [®] 55, are suitable for use on small pieces of tungsten carbide (less than 10mm in any dimension). Less easy-to-wet grades and/ or larger pieces often require a special Argo-braze [®] product.
	For this reason the lower melting, free flowing Silver-flo [™] filler metals are selected. Silver-flo [™] 56, Silver-flo [™] 55 or Silver-flo [™] 452 are recommended.
	Recommendations
•	Recommendations This applies particularly to the low silver, high melting tin containing filler metals. They should not be quenched when brazing components with widely differing coefficients of thermal expansion.
	This applies particularly to the low silver, high melting tin containing filler metals. They should not
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SILVER-FLO"



KEY

Elem	ents	
Ag	Silver	
Cu	Copper	
Si	Silicon	
Sn	Tin	
Zn	Zinc	

Key to Product Availability

Readily available
Made to order

Standard Forms of Supply

6	Foil
Ø	Paste
<u>,</u>	Powder
00	Preform
°°	Ring
\otimes	Rod
	Flux Coated Rod
	Strip
II	Wire
GEree	Cadmium-free

Properties Free flowing filler metal when molten Medium flowing filler metal when molten

3	Sluggish flowing filler metal when molten
	Optimum joint gap
\approx	Suitable/unsuitable for marine applications
	Aerospace approval
Å	Tensile/shear strength Mpa*
	Service temperature
Cd Free	Cadmium-free product contains <0.010% cadmium

* Please note that the tensile/shear strength data provided refers to the alloy strength in the cast condition. It does not directly relate to the strength of a brazed joint. Joint strength is more directly a function of factors such as the joint design and brazing process.



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