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Australian Standard 167.1—1984

WELDING AND BRAZING— FILLER METALS

Part 1—FILLER METAL FOR BRAZING AND BRAZE WELDING

AS 1167
Welding and brazing—Filler metalsAS 1167.1—1993
Filler metal for brazing and braze
welding
(In Professional Package 36)7pp CC
Specifies the chemical composition and
approximate melting ranges of 29 types
of brazing alloys grouped as silver
brazing, copper-phosphorus brazing,
copper brazing, and aluminium brazing
alloys. A uniform system of colour coding
for the purposes of identification is
included together with a table of the
equivalent British, American, German
and ISO designations.Committee WD/2: Supersedes AS 1167.1—1984;
Draft for Comment DR 92154; Publication date
1993-05-17; ISBN 0 7262 8087 9.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

This Australian standard was prepared by Committee WD/2, Electrodes and Filler Rods. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 17 April 1984 and published on 3 August 1984.

The following interests are represented on Committee WD/2:

Australian Gas Association
Australian Institute of Petroleum Limited
Australian Welding Institute
Australian Welding Research Association
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
Confederation of Australian Industry
Department of Defence
Department of Defence Support
Department of Industrial Relations, N.S.W.
Department of Labour and Industry, Vic.
Lloyd's Register of Shipping
Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, N.S.W.
Railways of Australia Committee

Review of Australian Standards. To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are subject to periodic review and are kept up-to-date by the issue of amendments or new editions as necessary. It is important therefore that standards users ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition, and any amendments thereto.

Full details of all SAA publications will be found in the Catalogue of Australian Standards; this information is supplemented each month by SAA's journal 'The Australian Standard', which subscribing members receive, and which gives details of new publications, new editions and amendments, and of withdrawn standards.

Suggestions for improvements to Australian standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed. Notification of any inaccuracy or ambiguity found in an Australian standard should be made without delay in order that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

This standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 83117.

Melbourne office

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALIA

Date 18 June 1965 File No. WD/2/2

Memo. by N.R. KOLTA To JENNY RITCHIE

Re ^{Idia} Letter AS 1167.1 - 1964 of date 17 June 1965

Dear Jenny

With reference to your above letter concerning column coding to AS 2700, please find enclosed copy of the relevant section of AS 1167.1 showing the equivalent column Nos in BS 381 C - 1960 (or 1964 edition).

Subsequent to the publication of AS 1167.1, some column Nos of AS 2700 have been changed, the new numbers are shown as appropriate.

Kind regards
Nabil Koltā

TABLE 2
COPPER-PHOSPHORUS BRAZING ALLOYS

1	2		3	4		5	6	7	8
Alloy classification	Chemical composition*, percent					Melting range†, °C		Colour identification	
	Silver		Copper	Phosphorus		Solidus	Liquidus	Colour	AS 2700 Colour No
	min.	max.		min.	max.				
B1	—	—	Remainder	7.00	8.25	705	800	Signal Red	R13
B2	1.80	2.20	Remainder	6.00	7.00	645	704	Canary	Y11
B3	4.75	5.25	Remainder	5.75	6.50	646	740	Silver	—
B4	14.50	15.50	Remainder	4.50	5.50	645	700	Tan	X51

*Equivalent No. in
BS 381C-1980*

537

309

410

*Max. impurity levels applicable to all types of alloys are as follows:

Cadmium 0.05 percent
 Zinc 0.05 percent
 Lead 0.02 percent
 Aluminium 0.01 percent
 Tellurium 0.005 percent
 Bismuth 0.001 percent
 Total of all impurities 0.2 percent

†The melting range shown is for general information only and does not constitute a test requirement for the product concerned.

TABLE 1
SILVER BRAZING ALLOYS

Dualy Pink

AS Nos
of AS 2700

AS 11671-1984

Alloy classification	Chemical composition*, percent												Melting range† °C		Colour identification		Equivalent No in BS 281C-1980
	Silver		Copper		Zinc		Cadmium		Tin		Nickel		Solidus	Liquidus	Colour	AS 2700 colour no	
	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.					
A1	71.0	73.0	27.0	29.0	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	780	780	Orange	(X14) X 15	567
A2	55.0	57.0	21.0	23.0	15.0	19.0	—	0.05	4.5	5.5	—	—	618	650	White	—	—
A3	49.0	51.0	33.0	35.0	14.0	18.0	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	688	774	Dark Pink	(P21) P 31	463
A4	49.0	51.0	14.5	16.5	14.5	18.5	17.0	19.0	—	—	—	—	620	640	Palm green	(G34) G 44	216
A5	49.0	51.0	14.5	16.5	13.5	17.5	15.0	17.0	—	—	2.5	3.5	645	685	Light Mid grey	N35	627
A6	44.0	46.0	14.0	16.0	14.0	18.0	23.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	607	620	Oriental blue	(T32) T 22	174 *
A7	41.0	43.0	16.0	18.0	15.0	17.0	24.0	26.0	—	—	—	—	610	620	Black	—	—
A8	39.0	41.0	29.0	31.0	26.0	30.0	—	0.05	—	—	1.5	2.5	660	780	Gold	—	—
A9	37.0	39.0	19.0	21.0	21.0	23.0	19.0	21.0	—	—	—	—	605	650	Pewter	(N51) N 63	632
A10	34.0	36.0	25.0	27.0	19.0	23.0	17.0	19.0	—	—	—	—	607	702	Royal blue	B12	110
A11	34.0	36.0	21.0	23.0	22.0	26.0	18.0	22.0	—	—	—	—	610	670	Shamrock	(Y22) G 23	221
A12	29.0	31.0	27.0	29.0	19.0	23.0	19.0	23.0	—	—	—	—	600	690	Golden yellow	Y14	356
A13	43.0	45.0	29.0	32.0	24.0	28.0	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	675	735	Violet	P13	796
A14	29.0	31.0	37.0	39.0	30.0	34.0	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	680	770	Straw	Y24	352
A15	38.0	40.0	29.5	31.5	26.0	30.0	—	0.05	2.25	2.75	—	—	650	705	Dark brown	X65	412
A16	29.0	31.0	34.5	36.5	30.0	34.0	—	0.05	2.25	2.75	—	—	—	—	Lilac	(P33) P 23	497

*The maximum impurity levels applicable to all types of alloys are as follows:

Aluminium + beryllium	0.0015 percent
Bismuth	0.005 percent
Titanium + zirconium	0.005 percent
Tellurium	0.005 percent
Cadmium	0.05 percent
Phosphorus	0.010 percent
Arsenic + indium + antimony + tin (as an impurity)	0.10 percent
Other elements present as impurities	0.05 percent
Total of all impurities	0.25 percent

†The melting range shown is for general information only and does not constitute a test requirement for the product concerned.

* Equivalent No in BS 381C-1964

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8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16
						Melting range† °C		Colour identification‡	
Tin	Iron	Nickel inc. cobalt		Phosphorus	Zinc	Solidus	Liquidus	Colour	AS 2700 colour no
max.	max.	min.	max.	max.					
1.0	0.25	—	—	—	Rem	870	900	White	—
0.75 to 1.10	0.25 to 1.25	—	—	—	Rem	870	900	Aqua	B25
0.5	0.5	9.0	11.0	0.25	Rem	920	940	Claret	R65 R55
1.5	0.50	—	—	—	1.5 max.	970	1020	Not coloured	—

Equivalent
in BS 3
1988

117

540

* Equivalent N. in BS 381 C.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						Melting range, °C*		Tip colour identification	
Tin	Beryllium	Chromium	Titanium	Other elements		Solidus	Liquidus	Colour	AS 2700 colour no
				Each	Total				
max.	max.	max.	max.	max.	max.				
—	0.0008	—	—	0.05	0.15	565	595	Golden yellow	Y14
—	0.0008	—	0.20	0.05	0.15	565	630	Not coloured†	—
—	0.0008	—	—	0.05	0.15	565	610	Signal red	R13

Equivalent
in BS 3
1988

356

537

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**WELDING AND BRAZING—
FILLER METALS**

Part 1

**FILLER METAL FOR BRAZING
AND BRAZE WELDING**

AS 1167.1—1984

<p>AS 1167 first published1971 Part 1 separately published.....1984</p>

**PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by a subcommittee of the Association's Committee on Electrodes and Filler Rods to supersede AS 1167—1971, Alloy Filler Rods for Brazing.

This standard has as its object the specification of suitable compositions for brazing filler metal to be used under Australian conditions. It includes requirements for chemical composition and analysis, packing and marking. In addition, a standard form of colour coding for identification purposes has been adopted, designed to be mutually acceptable to manufacturers and users. The methods of chemical analysis are in accordance with those in the ASTM Book of Standards.

This standard is limited to the brazing alloys currently in general use in Australia. Some additional alloys have been included in Table 1 of this standard that were not in Table 1 of AS 1167—1971; however, the tables do not include all the brazing alloys specified in BS 1845, Specification for Filler Metals for Brazing, nor in ANSI A5.8, Specification for Brazing Filler Metals, to which reference should be made for alloys that are not covered by the Australian standard. Attention is drawn also to AS 1588, Filler Rods for Welding, which specifies alloys that, although intended for a different purpose, have similar compositions to certain alloys in this standard.

The committee decided that because many filler metals are available in more than one form, the form in which the material is required should be specified by the purchaser.

Mechanical properties of brazed joints are not covered in this standard but will generally be found in relevant application standards such as AS 1200, SAA Boiler Code, or AS 2468, Steel Cylinders for Compressed Gases—Brazed—0.1 kg to 11 kg.

Other Australian standards dealing with consumables are as follows:

AS 1552	Classification of Covered Electrodes
AS 1553	Covered Electrodes for Welding Part 1—Low Carbon Steel Electrodes for Manual Metal-arc Welding of Carbon and Carbon-manganese Steels
AS 1586	Low Alloy Steel Covered Electrodes for Manual Metal-arc Welding
AS 1588	Filler Rods for Welding*
AS 1858	Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged-arc Welding of Carbon and Low Alloy Steels
AS 2203	Carbon Steel Electrodes, Cored (for Arc Welding)
AS 2576	Welding Consumables for Build-up and Wear Resistance—Classification System
AS 2717	Welding—Electrodes—Gas Metal Arc Part 1—Ferritic Steel Electrodes

*In course of revision, to be issued as Part 2 of this standard.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
for

WELDING AND BRAZING—FILLER METALLS

PART 1—FILLER METAL FOR BRAZING AND BRAZE WELDING

1 SCOPE. This standard specifies requirements for filler metals in all forms for brazing and braze welding processes.

NOTE: In this standard the term brazing is used to imply both processes.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS. The following documents are referred to in this standard:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| AS 1674 | Fire Precautions in Cutting, Heating and Welding Operations |
| AS 2700 | Colour Standards for Paints and Related Materials* |
| AS Z5 | Glossary of Metal Welding Terms and Definitions
Part 1—General Terms for Welding, Brazing and Cutting |
| ASTM | Annual ASTM Book of Standards
Part 12—Chemical Analysis of Metals; Sampling and Analysis of Metal Bearing Ores |
| AWRA-AWI | Technical Note 7—Health and Safety in Welding. |

3 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in AS Z5, Part 1, and the following apply:

Filler metal—brazing filler metal in the form of rod,

*In course of preparation.

wire, strip, formed shapes and powder including powder in paste form.

4 CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ANALYSIS. The chemical composition of the brazing alloy, determined in accordance with the relevant methods in the Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 12, or in accordance with other methods not less accurate, shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in Tables 1 to 4.

NOTE: Appendix A gives Australian alloy designations and their British, American, German and ISO equivalents.

5 IDENTIFICATION. Where colour coding is employed to identify the composition of the individual items of filler metal, the colours employed shall comply with the appropriate requirement given in Tables 1 to 4.

6 FORM AND SIZE.

NOTE: Specification of the required form and size is a matter for the purchaser at the time of placing the order. If required, filler rods can be supplied coated with a suitable brazing flux.

7 PACKING. Brazing filler metals shall be packed to guard against damage and deterioration during transportation, handling and storage.

8 WARNINGS.

8.1 General safety warning. A label shall be attached or a statement displayed with at least the following warning:

WARNING: Protect yourself and others. Read and understand this label.

FUMES AND GASES—can be dangerous to your health.

ARC RADIATION—can injure eyes and burn skin.

ELECTRIC SHOCK—can kill.

- * Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and your employer's safety practices.
- * Keep your head out of the fumes.
- * Use enough natural ventilation, exhaust ventilation at the fume source, or both, to keep fumes and gases from the breathing zone and the general area.
- * Wear correct eye, ear and body protection.
- * Do not touch live electrical parts.
- * See AS 1674 and AWRA-AWI Technical Note 7 or your electrode supplier's recommendations for further information.

DO NOT REMOVE OR COVER THIS WARNING