

### TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 418B

#### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045	Approval
K-Fluo-Borates	500 - 800	FH 10	-

#### Characteristics:

**BORINOX PASTE** is very active in nature and to be used with Silver brazing alloy. Flux active temperature range is 550 - 800°C and best for the alloys whose melting temperature is between 590-730°C. This flux is suitable for all flames, Induction and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume much. **This Product is RoHS Compliance.**

#### Applications:

**BORINOX PASTE** is recommending to be used for brazing Steel, Copper, Copper Alloys as well as Nickel & Nickel alloys. Typical applications are found in electrical Industry, Construction of vehicles and in the copper tube installation. To be used with Brazargent Ternary and Quaternary alloys.

#### Direction of Use:

**BORINOX PASTE** should be stirred well before used to ensure homogenous mixture through out. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

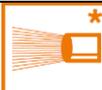
Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and the flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating.

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

#### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad. Additional measures include mechanical cleaning with a wire brush, steam jet or abrasive blasting media such as grit, soda or dry ice. If permit, quench hot brazed joint in water when reached below 300°C (specifically Sn containing alloys). This quenching will make the flux residue more fragile and with mechanical cleaning it will remove.

#### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)				 OXYACÉTYLÈNE	 INDUCTION	 AÉRO-PROPANE	 FOUR/OVEN
150	200	400	1000				
√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 418

### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045	Approval
K-Fluo-Borates	500-800	FH 10	-

### Characteristics:

**BORINOX** is scouring flux to be used for brazing Silver brazing alloy. The flux remain active for wide temperature range and best for the alloys who's melting temperature is between 590-730°C. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume much.

### Applications:

**BORINOX** is recommending to be used for brazing Steel, Copper, Copper Alloys as well as Nickel & Nickel alloys. Typical applications are found in electrical Industry, Construction of vehicles and in the copper tube installation. To be used with Brazargent Ternary and Quaternary alloys.

### Direction of Use:

**BORINOX** flux powder should be mixed with water. Stir the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating.

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad. Additional measures include mechanical cleaning with a wire brush, steam jet or abrasive blasting media such as grit, soda or dry ice. If permit, quench hot brazed joint in water when reached below 300°C (specifically Sn containing alloys). This quenching will make the flux residue more fragile and with mechanical cleaning it will remove.

### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)					
200	1000	✓	✓	✓	✓

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

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## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 518

### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045
Complex Fluoborates	550-880	FH 10

### Characteristics:

**AG ACTIVE PASTE** ready to use. A stream of strong brazing for Copper Stainless Steel and nickel alloys. Paste composed of mixture of Complex Fluoroborates ensuring very good protection of brazing component at high temperature. It comes in the form of a white paste **free of boric acid** and soluble borates. Paste is also available for auto dispensing equipment.

Base Metal, Copper and its alloys, Stainless Steel and Nickel Alloys. Good with Filler Metal CuP/ CuPAg/ Ag alloys

### Applications:

**AG ACTIVE PASTE** is very good for not only for manual torch brazing but also use in the process of induction & Furnace Brazing. Being a homogeneous and stable dough, it can use in automatic dispensable unit. It used in a wide variety of joining applications for many different finished products including applications Switchgears, Farm machinery, Heat Exchanger, Heating equipment, Plumbing Fixtures, Refrigeration and Air conditioning, Ship Repair, Steel Furniture.

### Direction of Use:

**AG ACTIVE PASTE** to be stirred the mixture thoroughly before use. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further Paste should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Cold Rodding where, a cold brazing rod is dipped into Paste and it adhering to the rod. The Paste is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method, but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating. For Flame brazing, the Paste is only conditionally suitable (due to relatively short time until the flux will be saturated with oxides).

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use Flux melting is work as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux.

### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad. Additional measures include mechanical cleaning with a wire brush, steam jet or abrasive blasting media such as grit, soda or dry ice. If permit, quench hot brazed joint in water when reached below 300°C (specifically Sn containing alloys). This quenching will make the flux residue more fragile and with mechanical cleaning it will remove.

### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)					
500	1000				
√	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

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## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 191B

### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	DIN EN 1045	Approval
Fluoro-Boro complex	500-800	FH 10	-

### Characteristics:

**AGFLUX HP PASTE** is to be used for brazing of high Silver containing alloys as well as CuPAg. The flux remain active for wide temperature range and best for the alloys who's melting temperature is between 500-800°C. The aggressive flux formulation gives very good fluidity and capillary action of the alloy. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume much.). **This Product is RoHS Compliance.** This flux can use in conjunction with our range

- Phosbraz AG XXX: To braze brass with Copper
- Brazargent 15XX & 50XX: Silver brazing alloys with melting temperature lower than 800°C

### Applications:

**AGFLUX HP Paste** is recommending to be used for brazing Steel, Copper, Copper Alloys as well as Nickel & Nickel alloys. Typical applications are found in electrical Industry, Construction of vehicles and in the copper tube installation. To be used with Brazargent Ternary and Quaternary alloys.

### Direction of Use:

**AGFLUX HP paste:** It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad. Additional measures include mechanical cleaning with a wire brush, steam jet or abrasive blasting media such as grit, soda or dry ice. If permit, quench hot brazed joint in water when reached below 300°C (specifically Sn containing alloys). This quenching will make the flux residue more fragile and with mechanical cleaning it will remove.

### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)			 OXYACÉTYLÈNE	 INDUCTION	 AÉRO-PROPANE	 FOUR/OVEN
200	500	1000				
√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.  
Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 191

### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	DIN EN 1045	Approval
Fluro-Boro complex	500-800	FH 10	-

### Characteristics:

**AGFLUX HP** is to be used for brazing of high Silver containing alloys as well as CuPAg. The flux remain active for wide temperature range and best for the alloys who's melting temperature is between 500-800°C. The aggressive flux formulation gives very good fluidity and capillary action of the alloy. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume much. It can be used in the paste form, with addition of water (4:1). **This Product is RoHS Compliance.** This flux can use in conjunction with our range

- Phosbraz AG XXX: To braze brass with Copper
- Brazargent 15XX & 50XX: Silver brazing alloys with melting temperature lower than 800°C

### Applications:

**AGFLUX HP** is recommending to be used for brazing Steel, Copper, Copper Alloys as well as Nickel & Nickel alloys. Typical applications are found in electrical Industry, Construction of vehicles and in the copper tube installation. To be used with Brazargent Ternary and Quaternary alloys.

### Direction of Use:

**AGFLUX HP** flux powder should be mixed with water. Stir the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating.

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad. Additional measures include mechanical cleaning with a wire brush, steam jet or abrasive blasting media such as grit, soda or dry ice. If permit, quench hot brazed joint in water when reached below 300°C (specifically Sn containing alloys). This quenching will make the flux residue more fragile and with mechanical cleaning it will remove.

### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)			 OXYACETYLENE	 INDUCTION	 AÉRO-PROPANE	 FOUR/OVEN
200	500	1000				
√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

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## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 17B

### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045	ATG 
KF-Fluo-Borates	500-800	FH 10	N°1530 et N°1614

### Characteristics:

**AGFLUX PASTE** ready to use. Formulated as general purpose silver brazing Paste. Recommended for brazing Copper, Brass, Nickel, Steel, Stainless Steel brazing radiators, heating elements. To be Used in combustible gas installations together with our **PAG 60 (A.T.G. No.1530)** or **BRAZARGENT 34 GAZ (A.T.G. No.1614)**. This flux can be used in conjunction with our range

- Phosbraz: To braze brass with Copper
- Brazargent: Silver brazing alloys with melting temperature lower than 800°C

### Applications:

**AGFLUX PASTE** is used in a wide variety of joining applications for many different finished products including applications Switchgears, Farm machinery, Heat Exchanger, Heating equipment, Plumbing Fixtures, Refrigeration and Air conditioning, Ship Repair, Steel Furniture.

### Direction of Use:

**AGFLUX PASTE** to be stirred the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Cold Rodding where, a cold brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating. For Flame brazing, the flux is only conditionally suitable (due to relatively short time until the flux will be saturated with oxides).

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad. Additional measures include mechanical cleaning with a wire brush, steam jet or abrasive blasting media such as grit, soda or dry ice. If permit, quench hot brazed joint in water when reached below 300°C (specifically Sn containing alloys). This quenching will make the flux residue more fragile and with mechanical cleaning it will remove.

### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)							
60	200	400	1000	OXY/ACÉTYLÈNE	INDUCTION	AÉRO-PROPANE	FOUR/OVEN
√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

### Conformity

Approval concerning **BRAZARGENT 34 GAZ/AGFLUX – PAG60/AGFLUX** following A.T.G. specification B.524 and A1(2011).

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### TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 19

#### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045
KF-Fluo-Borates	450-800	FH 10

#### Characteristics:

**AGFLUX** is to be used for brazing Silver brazing alloy. The flux remain active for wide temperature range and best for the alloys who's melting temperature is between 550-730°C. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume much. **This Product is RoHS Compliance.** This flux can be used in conjunction with our range

- Phosbraz: To braze brass with Copper
- Brazargent: Silver brazing alloys with melting temperature lower than 800°C

#### Applications:

**AGFLUX** is recommending to be used for brazing Steel, Copper, Copper Alloys as well as Nickel & Nickel alloys. Typical applications are found in electrical Industry, Construction of vehicles and in the copper tube installation. To be used with Brazargent Ternary and Quaternary alloys.

#### Direction of Use:

**AGFLUX** flux powder should be mixed with water. Stir the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating.

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

#### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad. Additional measures include mechanical cleaning with a wire brush, steam jet or abrasive blasting media such as grit, soda or dry ice. If permit, quench hot brazed joint in water when reached below 300°C (specifically Sn containing alloys). This quenching will make the flux residue more fragile and with mechanical cleaning it will remove.

#### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)				 OXY/ACÉTYLÈNE	 INDUCTION	 AÉRO-PROPANE	 FOUR/OVEN
60	200	400	1000				
X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.  
Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

### TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 416

#### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045
Potassium Aluminium Florides	560 - 600	FL 20

#### Characteristics:

**ALUNOX NC** is non-corrosive flux to be used for brazing Aluminium and low alloyed Aluminium alloys with solidus and liquidus temperatures of 630°C or higher. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume. **This Product is RoHS Compliance**

#### Applications:

**ALUNOX NC** is recommending to be used for brazing Aluminium Alloys Typical applications are brazing radiators, heating elements, sandwich bottom pots and deep fat fryers.

#### Physical Properties:

Colour	Solidus Temperature (°C)	Bulk Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Corrosive
White Powder	550	2.70	non

#### Direction of Use:

**ALUNOX NC** flux powder should be mixed with water (Recommended ratio of flux to water (distilled/ demineralised) is 1:1 or 1:1.5. Stir the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating. For Flame brazing, the flux is only conditionally suitable (due to relatively short time until the flux will be saturated with oxides).

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

#### Flux Residue Removal:

The Flux being a non-corrosive in nature there is no need to remove the flux residue after brazing from the component.

#### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)				 OXYACÉTYLÈNE	 INDUCTION	 AÉRO-PROPANE	 FOUR/OVEN
60	200	400	1000				
X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

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### TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 414

#### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045
Potassium Aluminium Florides	560 - 600	FL 20

#### Characteristics:

**ALUNOX NC3** is non-corrosive flux to be used for brazing Aluminium and low alloyed Aluminium alloys with solidus and liquidus temperatures of 630°C or higher. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume. **This Product is RoHS Compliance**

#### Applications:

**ALUNOX NC3** is recommending to be used for brazing Aluminium Alloys Typical applications are brazing radiators, heating elements, sandwich bottom pots and deep fat fryers.

#### Physical Properties:

Colour	Solidus Temperature (°C)	Bulk Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Corrosive
White Powder	550	2.70	non

#### Direction of Use:

**ALUNOX NC3** flux powder should be mixed with water (Recommended ratio of flux to water (distilled/ demineralised) is 1:1 or 1:1.5. Stir the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating. For Flame brazing, the flux is only conditionally suitable (due to relatively short time until the flux will be saturated with oxides).

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

#### Flux Residue Removal:

The Flux being a non-corrosive in nature there is no need to remove the flux residue after brazing from the component.

#### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)				 OXYACÉTYLÈNE	 INDUCTION	 AÉRO-PROPANE	 FOUR/OVEN
60	200	400	1000				
X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

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### TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 415

#### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045
Cs-Al-F Complex Mixture	400 - 450	FL 20

#### Characteristics:

**ALUNOX NCs** is non-corrosive flux to be used for soft brazing Aluminium and low alloyed Aluminium alloys (except aluminium with magnesium contents) with Stainless or Copper. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume. **This Product is RoHS Compliance.**

#### Applications:

**ALUNOX NCs** is recommending to be used for brazing Aluminium Alloys Typical applications are brazing radiators, heating elements, sandwich bottom pots and deep fat fryers.

To be use with ours **ZINAL 4** Alloy

#### Physical Properties:

Colour	Solidus Temperature (°C)	Bulk Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Corrosive
White Powder	400	3.80	non

#### Direction of Use:

**ALUNOX NCs** flux powder should be mixed with water (Recommended ratio of flux to water (distilled/ demineralised) is 1:1 or 1:1.5. Stir the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating. For Flame brazing, the flux is only conditionally suitable (due to relatively short time until the flux will be saturated with oxides).

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

#### Flux Residue Removal:

The Flux being a non-corrosive in nature there is no need to remove the flux residue after brazing from the component.

#### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)				 OXYACÉTYLÈNE	 INDUCTION	 AÉRO-PROPANE	 FOUR/OVEN
60	200	500	1000				
X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

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### TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 412

#### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045	Approval
Alkaline Chlorides + Complex Fluorides	>550	FL 10	-

#### Characteristics:

**FLUX ODAL** is corrosive flux to be used for brazing Aluminium and low alloyed Aluminium alloy. The flux is not recommended for brazing Mg-bearing alloys. It gives very good alloy wettability and good deoxidising action. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume. **This Product is RoHS Compliance**

#### Applications:

**FLUX ODAL** is recommending to be used for brazing Aluminium Alloys Typical applications are brazing radiators, heating elements, sandwich bottom pots and deep fat fryers.

#### Physical Properties:

Colour	Solidus Temperature (°C)	Bulk Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Corrosive
White Powder	400	-	Yes

#### Direction of Use:

**FLUX ODAL** flux powder should be mixed with water (Recommended ratio of flux to water (distilled/ demineralised) is 1:1 or 1:1.5. Stir the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating. For Flame brazing, the flux is only conditionally suitable (due to relatively short time until the flux will be saturated with oxides).

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

#### Flux Residue Removal:

The Flux being a corrosive in nature there is needed to remove the flux residue after brazing from the component. Immersion of the part in the boiling water. A chloride flux is highly soluble in water and the boiling water removes most of it.

#### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)							
150	200	400	1000	OXV/ACETYLÈNE	INDUCTION	AÉRO-PROPANE	FOUR/OVEN
X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 519

### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045
Complex borates	580-880	FH 10

### Characteristics:

**PHOS FLUX (L)** ready to use transparent liquid Flux for Copper & Copper Alloys joining. The liquid composed of mixture of Complex borates and fluorine Salts. Give a very good protection of brazing component at high temperature.

Base Metal, Copper and Copper alloys. Good with Filler Metal CuP/ CuPAg/ Ag alloys

### Applications:

**PHOS FLUX (L)** is very good for manual torch brazing. Being a homogeneous and stable dough, it can use in automatic dispensable unit. It used in a wide variety of joining applications for many different shapes of copper and copper alloys using CuP & CuPAg alloys.

Application: Heat Exchanger, Heating equipment, Plumbing Fixtures, Refrigeration and Air conditioning,

### Direction of Use:

**PHOS FLUX (L)** has to be used in original concentration. Apply liquid across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further liquid should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

For Flame brazing, the liquid is only conditionally suitable (due to relatively short time until the flux will be saturated with oxides). It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying liquid. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating.

### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad or by mechanical cleaning.

### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (L)			
0.5 L	1 L	5 L	10 L
√	√	√	√

 OXYACETYLENE	 INDUCTION	 AÉRO-PROPANE	 FOUR/OVEN
√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.

### TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 10

#### Specifications:

Base	Active Temperature Range (°C)	NF EN 1045
Mix of Fluorides and Borates	800-1000	FH 20

#### Characteristics:

**POLYFLUX** is in Powder or Paste form is ready to use for general brazing alloys and autogenous cast brazing. Its aggressive action gives perfect cleaning on uncleaned surface. It improves brazing alloys fluidity. The flux remain active for wide temperature range and best for the alloys who's melting temperature is >700°C. The flux is suitable for all flames used for brazing, Induction brazing and Resistance brazing procedures. It does not fume much. **This Product is RoHS Compliance.** This flux can use in conjunction with our range

- Cuprox, Nicrox, Super Cuprox/Nicrox (1%Ag) and Brazargent 1505, 1512Si, 1520Si.

#### Applications:

**POLYFLUX** is recommending to be used for brazing Steel, Copper, Copper Alloys as well as Nickel & Nickel alloys. Typical applications are found in electrical Industry, Construction of vehicles and in the copper tube installation. To be used with Brazargent Ternary and Quaternary alloys.

#### Direction of Use:

**POLYFLUX** powder should be mixed with water. Stir the mixture thoroughly. Apply the mixture across the joint surface before assembled by brush. Further flux should then be applied externally on the either side of joint.

Hot Rodding is where, a warm brazing rod is dipped into flux powder and flux adhering to the rod is transferred to the joint area. This is an effective fluxing method but difficult to achieve good penetration of capillary joints. It can be used to supplement a pre-fluxed area during heating.

It is good practice to mechanically clean and degrease the joint surface before applying flux. Heat slowly and evenly to the brazing temperature, without local overheating. Use flux as a temperature guide, i.e. it will become clear or opaque as brazing temperature is reached. If blackening of the surface occurs this is often sign of insufficient flux, overheating or flux exhaustion.

#### Flux Residue Removal:

The post braze flux residue should be removed to avoid potential corrosion. Deep the component in hot water (60°C) for 30mins and then brushing with a rag or non-woven abrasive pad. Additional measures include mechanical cleaning with a wire brush, steam jet or abrasive blasting media such as grit, soda or dry ice. If permit, quench hot brazed joint in water when reached below 300°C (specifically Sn containing alloys). This quenching will make the flux residue more fragile and with mechanical cleaning it will remove.

#### Standard Packing and Storage:

Standard Packing (gm)							
60	200	400	1000	OXY/ACÉTYLÈNE	INDUCTION	AÉRO-PROPANE	FOUR/OVEN
X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Customised packing other than above standard dimensions is solicited case to case basis.

Flux to be stored in the temperature range +5 to 30°C. Avoid rapid changes in temperature.