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# GOLD BRAZE 35623 (BAu-3/BVAu-3)

TECHNICAL DATA

	Gold	35.0% ± 1.0
	Nickel	$3.0\% \pm 0.5$
	Copper	Remainder
	Other Elements Total	0.15%
	Vacuum Grade Trace Elements	
	Cadmium	0.001% max.
	Zinc	0.001% max.
	Phosphorus	0.002% max.
NOMINAL	Lead	0.002% max.
COMPOSITION	Carbon	0.005% max.
	Other volatile elements each*	0.002% max.
	Volatile elements total	0.010% max.
	Total non-volatile elements (Grade 1)	0.01% max.
	Total non-volatile elements (Grade 2)	0.05% max.

\*Elements with a vapor pressure higher than 10<sup>-7</sup> torr at 932°F (such as Mg, Sb, K, Li,TI,S,Cs,Rb,Se,Te,Sr, and Ca) are limited to 0.001% each for Grade 1 and 0.002% for Grade 2.

Color	Gold Gray
Solidus	1814 °F (990 °C)
Liquidus	1850 °F (1010 °C)
Density (Troy Oz/in.3)	5.81
Yield Strength (MPa)	185
Tensile Strength (MPa)	427
Thermal Conductivity (W/(m*K))	70
CTE (x10 <sup>-6</sup> /°C)	17.8
Electrical Resistivity (x10 <sup>-9</sup> ohm*m)	110
Electrical Conductivity (x10 <sup>6</sup> / (ohm*m)	9.1
Elongation (%)	27.5
Recommended Brazing Temperature	1900°-1950°F (1038-1066°C)

USES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The most common use of BAu-3 is for step brazing with BAu-1 & BAu-2. BAu-3 has excellent wetting to Ni, Mo, SS, Kovar and Mo-Mn with minimal diffusion. Also used for high-integrity joints in aerospace and automotive applications, vacuum tubes, wave guide and Klystron assemblies and power surge arrestors. BAu-3 is often brazed under partial pressure due to the high vapor pressure of copper.

BRAZING CHARACTERISTICS Wets well to superalloys and provides high ductility due to high levels of copper. BAu-3 exhibits lower corrosion resistance than other Au-Ni alloys.

# PROPERTIES OF BRAZED JOINTS

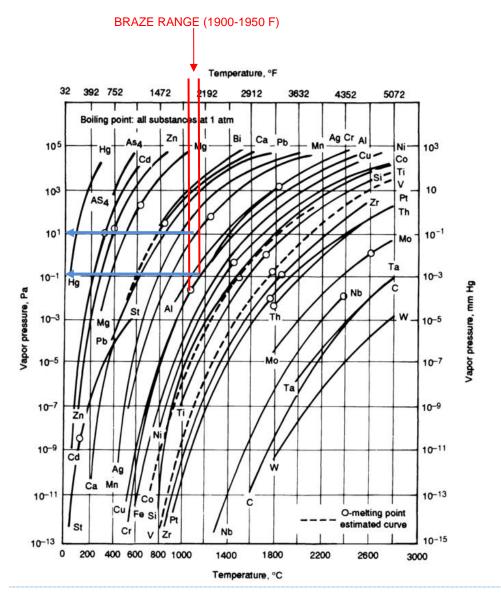
The properties of a brazed joint are dependent upon the base metal, joint design and brazing technique. For atmospheric brazing the recommended radial joint clearance for gold base alloys fall within .0015-.002" range.

This alloy contains high levels of copper compared to other BAu alloys. The brazing temperature of BAu-3 is high enough that the outgassing of Cu must be taken into consideration when establishing a brazing profile for a vacuum furnace.

### **VACUUM BRAZING**

Recommended brazing pressure

Out-gassing pressure for Cu (at braze range)



# **BAu Comparison**

The table below shows some of the physical properties of commonly used BAu alloys.

AMS	AWS	Au	Ni	Cu	Pd	Solidus	Liquidus	Wetting	Corossion Resistance	Density (Toz/in. <sup>3</sup> )	Yield Strength (MPa)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Thermal Conductivity (W/(m*K)	CTE (x10 <sup>-6</sup> /°C)	Electrical Reistivity (x10 <sup>-9</sup> ohm*m)	Electrical Conductivity (x10 <sup>6</sup> /(ohm*m))	Hardness (KHN)	Elongation (%)
AMS 4787	BAu-4	82	18	-		1742	1742	Excellent	Excellent	8.41	686	792	28	17.5	274	3.7	-	14
AMS 4786	BAu-6	70	22	-	8	1841	1899	Excellent	Excellent	7.79	758	847	21	14	369	2.7	327	20
AMS 4784	BAu-7	50	25	-	25	2016	2050	Excellent	Excellent	7.05	655	827	29	17	269	3.7	337	28
-	BAu-3	35	3	62		1832	1886	Excellent	Good	5.81	185	427	70	17.8	110	9.1	-	28

#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

GB356523 alloy conforms to: Unified Numbering System (UNS) P00351 and American Welding Society (AWS) A5.8/A5.8M BVAu-3 Grade 1 and Grade 2.

#### **AVAILABLE FORMS**

Strip, wire, powder, and preforms to specifications.

Individuals requiring further information and Engineering Specification Documents may wish to contact the Engineering Society for Advanced Mobility, Land Sea Air and Space, The Society of Automotive Engineers <a href="http://www.sae.org/">http://www.sae.org/</a> (SAE AMS) or The American Welding Society (AWS) <a href="http://aws.org/">http://aws.org/</a>

## NOTE:

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