

# AEROSPACE MATERIAL SPECIFICATION

An American National Standard

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Superseding AMS 3414B

## FLUX, ALUMINUM WELDING

### 1. SCOPE:

#### 1.1 Form:

This specification covers an aluminum welding flux in the form of powder.

#### 1.2 Application:

This flux has been used typically for gas welding aluminum and aluminum alloys at 1150 °F (621 °C) and over, but usage is not limited to such applications.

#### 1.3 Safety - Hazardous Materials:

While the materials, methods, applications, and processes described or referenced in this specification may involve the use of hazardous materials, this specification does not address the hazards which may be involved in such use. It is the sole responsibility of the user to ensure familiarity with the safe and proper use of any hazardous materials and to take necessary precautionary measures to ensure the health and safety of all personnel involved.

### 2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS:

The following publications form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. The latest issue of SAE publications shall apply. The applicable issue of other publications shall be the issue in effect on the date of the purchase order.

#### 2.1 SAE Publications:

Available from SAE, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001.

AMS 2825 Material Safety Data Sheets

AMS 4001 Aluminum Sheet and Plate, 0.12Cu (1100-0), Annealed

AMS 4006 Aluminum Alloy Sheet and Plate, 1.25Mn - 0.12Cu (3003-0), Annealed

AMS 4190 Welding Wire, Aluminum Alloy, 5.2Si (4043)

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## 2.2 ASTM Publications:

Available from ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-1187.

ASTM C 371 Wire Cloth Sieve Analysis of Nonplastic Ceramic Powders

## 2.3 U.S. Government Publications:

Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Building 4D, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094.

MIL-STD-2073-1 DOD Materiel, Procedures for Development and Application of Packaging Requirements

## 3. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

### 3.1 Composition:

3.1.1 Solids: Flux shall be a finely ground and uniformly blended mixture  
(R) consisting primarily of chloride and fluoride salts of sodium and potassium, with other metallic salts of alkaline metals such as lithium, barium, strontium, or calcium as required to meet the required properties. Total impurities, including compounds of carbon, oxygen, sulfur, iron, or silicon shall not exceed 0.15 percent.

3.1.2 Water Content: Flux shall not contain more than 5% by weight of water.  
(R)

### 3.2 Form: (R)

The flux shall be supplied in the form of a powder. A slight amount of agglomeration is acceptable provided the lumps can be readily broken into a powder not coarser than the remainder of the flux. The powder shall be finer than 100 mesh, determined in accordance with ASTM C 371 except wet sieving is not applicable.

### 3.3 Properties:

Flux shall conform to the following requirements:

3.3.1 Paste Forming Ability: The product, when mixed with water or commercial  
(R) grade methyl alcohol in the proportions of 3 to 1 by weight, shall form a smooth paste free from coarse particles, which can be applied to metal surfaces.

3.3.2 Fusion Temperature: On heating, the flux shall melt at 1050 °F (566 °C)  
(R) or lower. On cooling from 1100 °F (593 °C) or higher, the flux shall remain in the liquid state until the temperature drops below 1050 °F (566 °C).

3.3.3 Fusion Characteristics: The flux shall not intumesce or bubble excessively  
(R) when heated to the fusion point and shall not produce a flame or smoke of sufficient intensity to obscure the work. The flux shall not produce toxic or suffocating fumes under normal conditions of use.

3.3.4 Flux Removability: Flux should be readily removable by water at 190 °F (88 °C) or hotter after being subjected to welding operations. Scrubbing with a non-metallic brush to aid in flux removal is permitted. However, if the flux is not completely removed by the hot water, it will be acceptable if the remaining flux can be removed by immersion in any of the following solutions:

- a) 10% solution of commercial grade 42 °Be nitric acid to which not more than 0.25% concentrated hydrofluoric acid has been added, for not more than 15 minutes at not higher than 100 °F (38 °C)
- b) 10% solution of concentrated sulfuric acid in water at not higher than 150 °F (66 °C) for not more than 10 minutes
- c) up to a 50% solution of 42 °Be nitric acid in water at room temperature for not more than 20 minutes

3.3.5 Fluxing Ability: Flux shall produce joints equal to or better than the (R) quality of the joints produced with a control flux of the composition shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - Control Flux Composition

Ingredients	Percent by Weight
Potassium Chloride	44 ± 1
Sodium Chloride	30 ± 1
Lithium Chloride	14 ± 1
Sodium Fluoride	12 ± 1

#### 3.4 Quality:

Flux, as received by purchaser, shall be uniformly blended and free from all substances which might affect its usability.

#### 4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS:

##### 4.1 Responsibility for Inspection:

(R)

The vendor of flux shall supply all samples for vendor's tests and shall be responsible for performing all required tests. Purchaser reserves the right to sample and to perform any confirmatory testing deemed necessary to ensure that the flux conforms to the requirements of this specification.

##### 4.2 Classification of Tests:

4.2.1 Acceptance Tests: Tests for solids content (3.1.1), water content (3.1.2),

(R) and form (3.2) are acceptance tests and shall be performed on each lot.

4.2.2 Periodic Tests: Tests for paste forming ability (3.3.1), fusion (R) characteristics (3.3.3), flux removability (3.3.4), and fluxing ability (3.3.5) are periodic tests and shall be performed at a frequency selected by the manufacturer unless frequency of testing is specified by purchaser.

4.3 Sampling and Testing:

(R) Shall be as follows; a lot shall be all flux produced in a single production run from the same batches of raw materials and presented for vendor's inspection at the same time.

4.3.1 Chemical Composition of Solids: Shall be tested for each lot using wet (R) chemical analysis or spectrochemical methods. In case of dispute, chemical analysis by wet chemical methods shall be the basis for acceptance.

4.3.2 Water Content: Shall be based on the difference in weight of a sample (R) before and after heating to any temperature above 600 °F (316 °C) and 100 °F (38 °C) below the measured fusion temperature.

4.3.3 Form: Shall be tested on a sample of not less than 100 grams, taken from a (R) randomly selected container in each lot.

4.3.4 Fusion Temperature:

4.3.4.1 On Heating: A sample of flux, heated in an air oven to 1050 °F (566 °C) (R) in a suitable container, shall completely fuse with no evidence of unmelted flux.

4.3.4.2 On Cooling: A sample of flux, heated in a suitable container to a (R) temperature exceeding 1200 °F (649 °C) and cooled to 1050 °F (566 °C) or lower, shall remain a pourable liquid.

4.3.5 Fluxing Ability:

4.3.5.1 Test Materials: Two sets of test panels, each set consisting of two (R) pieces of aluminum sheet conforming to AMS 4001, AMS 4006, or equivalent, not thicker than 0.150 inch (3.81 mm), shall be used to form two square groove butt joints, each not less than 6 inches (152 mm) long. Surfaces shall be cleaned in preparation for welding by any convenient method. The filler metal used shall conform to AMS 4190.

4.3.5.2 Flux Application: For each test, both sets of test panels shall be (R) welded. One test panel shall use the flux formulation to be tested, and the other shall use the formulation given in Table 1. Flux shall be thoroughly mixed with water or methyl alcohol to form a smooth paste, and shall be applied to both the filler metal and the face and root sides of the panels to be welded, using a swab, brush, or by dipping as applicable.

4.3.5.3 Welding: Each test joint shall be welded using a neutral oxyacetylene (R) flame. The vendor's formulation shall show no more smoke and shall not obscure the work more than the flux formulation of Table 1.

- 4.3.5.4 Flux Removal: Excess welding flux shall be promptly removed after  
(R) welding by scrubbing with a stiff bristle brush in water at 190 °F (88 °C) or warmer and/or by immersion in one of the flux removers shown in 3.3.4.
- 4.3.5.5 Examination: The weld shall be smooth and shall fair smoothly into the  
(R) base metal on both the face and root sides, and shall not show pits or undue roughness on either the base metal or the weld. There shall be no slag, spatter, cracking, or visual porosity. At least three transverse metallographic cross-sections taken from the weld made with the vendor's flux shall be evaluated, and shall not show evidence of incomplete penetration or incomplete fusion. There shall be no slag or gas porosity of a size greater than 20% of the base metal thickness.
- 4.3.6 Completeness of Flux Removal: Prior to metallographic examination, the  
(R) vendor's formulation test weld shall be immersed in a glass container of distilled or deionized water to which a few drops of nitric acid have been added. After soaking for not less than 30 minutes, remove the test weld and add a few drops of 5% silver nitrate to the liquid. If a white precipitate forms or if the solution becomes cloudy, the flux does not meet the flux removal requirements of 3.3.4.
- 4.4 Reports:
- The vendor of flux shall furnish with each shipment a report stating that the flux conforms to the technical requirements. This report shall include the purchase order number, lot number, AMS 3414C, manufacturer's identification, date of manufacture, and quantity.
- 4.4.1 A material safety data sheet conforming to AMS 2825, or equivalent, shall  
(R) be supplied to each purchaser prior to, or concurrent with, the first shipment of flux for production use. Each request for modification of flux formulation shall be accompanied by a revised data sheet for the proposed formulation.
- 4.5 Resampling and Retesting:  
(R) If any sample used in the above tests fails to meet the specified requirements, disposition of the flux may be based on the results of testing three additional samples for each original nonconforming sample. Failure of any retest sample to meet the specified requirements shall be cause for rejection of the flux represented.
5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY:
- 5.1 Flux shall be assigned an identification name or number representing a  
(R) specific composition and manufacturing procedures. Any change to raw materials or manufacturing methods shall require that the name and number be changed.