SAE Aerospace
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AEROSPACE MATERIAL SPECIFICATION

AMS4953	REV. F

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Superseding AMS4953E

Titanium Alloy Welding Wire
5Al - 2.5Sn

(Composition similar to UNS R54520)

RATIONALE

AMS4953F results from a Five Year Review and update of this specification.

1. SCOPE

1.1 Form

This specification covers a titanium alloy in the form of welding wire.

1.2 Application

This wire has been used typically for gas-metal-arc and gas-tungsten-arc welding, but usage is not limited to such applications.

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The issue of the following documents in effect on the date of the purchase order forms a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. The supplier may work to a subsequent revision of a document unless a specific document issue is specified. When the referenced document has been cancelled and no superseding document has been specified, the last published issue of that document shall apply.

2.1 SAE Publications

Available from SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or 724-776-4970 (outside USA), www.sae.org.

AMS2249 Chemical Check Analysis Limits, Titanium and Titanium Alloys

AMS2813 Packaging and Marking of Packages of Welding Wire, Standard Method

AMS2814 Packaging and Marking of Packages of Welding Wire, Premium Quality

AMS2816 Identification, Welding Wire, Tab Marking Method

AMS2819 Identification, Welding Wire, Direct Color Code System

ARP1876 Weldability Test for Weld Filler Metal Wire

ARP4926 Alloy Verification and Chemical Composition Inspection of Welding Wire

2.2 ASTM Publications

Available from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Tel: 610-832-9585, www.astm.org.

ASTM E 1409 Determination of Oxygen and Nitrogen in Titanium and Titanium Alloys by the Inert Gas Fusion Technique

ASTM E 1447 Determination of Hydrogen in Titanium and Titanium Alloys by the Inert Gas Fusion Thermal Conductivity/Infrared Detection Method

ASTM E 1941 Determination of Carbon in Refractory and Reactive Metals and Their Alloys by Combustion Analysis

ASTM E 2371 Analysis of Titanium and Titanium Alloys by Atomic Emission Plasma Spectrometry

3. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Composition

Shall conform to the percentages by weight shown in Table 1; carbon shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E 1941, hydrogen in accordance with ASTM E 1447, oxygen and nitrogen in accordance with ASTM E 1409, and other elements in accordance with ASTM E 2371. Other analytical methods may be used if acceptable to the purchaser.

TABLE 1 - COMPOSITION

Element	min	max
Aluminum	4.50	5.75
Tin	2.00	3.00
Iron	--	0.50
Oxygen (3.1.1.1)	--	0.175
Carbon (3.1.1.1)	--	0.08
Nitrogen (3.1.1.1)	--	0.05
Hydrogen (3.1.1.1)	--	0.015 (150 ppm)
Yttrium (3.1.1.2)	--	0.005 (50 ppm)
Other Elements, each (3.1.1.2)	--	0.10
Other Elements, total (3.1.1.2)	--	0.40
Titanium	remainder	

3.1.1 Except for carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, chemical analysis of initial ingot, bar, or rod stock before drawing is acceptable provided the processes used for drawing or rolling, annealing, and cleaning are controlled to ensure continued conformance to composition requirements.

3.1.1.1 Carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen shall also be determined on each lot of finished wire.

3.1.1.2 Determination not required for routine acceptance.

3.1.2 Check Analysis

Composition variations shall meet the applicable requirements of AMS2249.

3.1.3 Sample size when using ASTM E 1447 for hydrogen may be as large as 0.35 gram.

3.2 Melting Practice

Alloy shall be multiple melted. The first melt shall be made by consumable electrode, nonconsumable electrode, electron beam cold hearth, or plasma arc cold hearth melting practice. The subsequent melt or melts shall be made under vacuum using vacuum arc remelting (VAR) practice. Alloy additions are not permitted in the final melt cycle.

3.2.1 The atmosphere for nonconsumable electrode melting shall be vacuum or shall be inert gas at a pressure not higher than 1000 mm of mercury.

3.2.2 The electrode tip for nonconsumable electrode melting shall be water-cooled copper.

3.3 Condition

Cold drawn, bright finish, in a temper and with a surface finish that will provide proper feeding of the wire in machine welding equipment.

3.4 Fabrication

3.4.1 Wire shall be formed from rod or bar descaled by a process that does not affect the composition of the wire. Surface irregularities inherent with a forming process that does not tear the wire surface are acceptable provided the wire conforms to the tolerances of 3.7.

3.4.2 In-process annealing, if required between rolling or drawing operations, shall be performed in a vacuum or in a protective atmosphere to avoid surface oxidation and adsorption of other extraneous elements. Material shall have been chemically or mechanically cleaned prior to annealing.

3.4.3 Butt welding is permissible provided both ends to be joined are either alloy verified using a method or methods capable of distinguishing the alloy from all other alloys processed within the facility, or the repair is made at the wire processing station. The butt weld shall not interfere with the uniform, uninterrupted feeding of the wire in machine welding equipment.

3.4.4 Drawing compounds, oxides, dirt, oil, and other foreign materials shall be removed by cleaning processes which will neither result in pitting, nor cause gas absorption by the wire or deposition of substances harmful to welding operations.

3.4.5 Surface contaminants or dissolved gasses picked up during wire processing that can adversely affect the welding characteristics, the operation of the equipment, or the properties of the weld metal, shall be removed.

3.5 Properties

Wire shall conform to the following requirements:

3.5.1 Weldability

Melted wire shall flow smoothly and evenly during welding and shall produce acceptable welds. ARP1876 may be used to resolve disputes.

3.5.2 Spooled Wire

Shall conform to 3.5.2.1 and 3.5.2.2 and 3.5.2.3

3.5.2.1 Winding

Filler metal in coils and on spools shall be wound so that kinks, waves, sharp bends, overlapping, or wedging are not encountered, leaving the filler metal free to unwind without restriction. The outside end of the electrode (the end where welding is to begin) shall be identified so it can be located readily and shall be fastened to avoid unwinding. The winding shall be level winding.

3.5.2.2 Cast

Wire, wound on standard diameter spools as shown in Table 2 shall have imparted to it a curvature such that a specimen sufficient in length to form one loop with a 1-inch (25-mm) overlap, when cut from the spool and laid on a flat surface, shall form a circle (cast) within the limits shown in Table 2.

3.5.2.3 Helix

The specimen on which cast was determined, when laid on a flat surface and measured between adjacent turns, shall show a vertical separation not greater than shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2A - CAST AND HELIX REQUIREMENTS – INCH/POUND UNITS

Spool Diameter Inches	Cast Inches min	Cast Inches max	Helix Inches max
4	2.5	9	0.50
8	10	20	0.75
12	15	30	1.00

. TABLE 2B - CAST AND HELIX REQUIREMENTS – SI UNITS

Spool Diameter Millimeters	Cast Millimeters min	Cast Millimeters max	Helix Millimeters max
102	64	229	13
203	254	508	19
305	381	782	25

3.6 Quality

Wire, as received by purchaser, shall be uniform in quality and condition, sound, and free from foreign materials and from imperfections detrimental to welding operations, operation of welding equipment, or properties of the deposited weld metal.

3.7 Sizes and Tolerances

Wire shall be supplied in the sizes and to the tolerances shown in 3.7.1 and 3.7.2.

3.7.1 Diameter

Shall be as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3A - SIZES AND DIAMETER TOLERANCES, INCH/POUND UNITS

Form	Nominal Diameter, Inch	Tolerance Inch Plus	Tolerance Inch Minus
Cut Lengths	0.030, 0.045, 0.062, 0.078	0.002	0.002
Cut Lengths	0.094, 0.125, 0.156, 0.188	0.002	0.002
Spools	0.007, 0.010, 0.015	0.0005	0.0005
Spools	0.020, 0.030, 0.035, 0.045	0.001	0.002
Spools	0.062, 0.078, 0.094	0.002	0.002