

## **Tin-Lead Soft Soldering Alloys**

### Alloy Selector Chart

7 and y denotion offait						
Alloy	Sn	Pb	Other	Melting Range °C	BS.EN 29453 Reference	EN ISO 9453:2006
JM595™	5	95	-	300-315	-	Alloy No. 123
JM1090™	10	90	-	268-299	Alloy No. 8	Alloy No. 122
JM1585™	15	85	-	225-290	-	Alloy No. 121
JM2080™	20	80	-	183-275	-	Alloy No. 117
JM3070™	30	70	-	185-250	Alloy No. 7	Alloy No. 116
JM3565™	35	65		183-245	-	Alloy No. 115
JM4060™	40	60	-	183-238	Alloy No. 5	Alloy No. 114
JM4552™	45	52.5	2.5Sb	185-215	-	
JM4555™	45	55	-	183-224	Alloy No. 4	Alloy No. 113
JM5050™	50	50	-	183-216	Alloy No. 3	Alloy No. 112
JM5840™	40	58	2Sb	183-231	Alloy No. 14	Alloy No. 134
JM6040™	60	40	-	183-190	Alloy No. 2	Alloy No. 103
JM6236™	62	36	2 Ag	178-190	Alloy No. 30	Alloy No. 171
JM6337™	63	37	-	183-183	Alloy No. 1	Alloy No. 102

The range of alloys includes 60% tin - 40% lead that has a short melting range from 183 - 190°C, is relatively free flowing and is widely used in soldering copper and copper based alloys.

Tin-lead alloys with 30 - 40% tin are an economic alternative to the higher tin alloys but have much wider melting ranges, and are less free flowing. Their wide melting range makes them useful where controlled joint gaps cannot always be maintained.

All these alloys are available in flux cored versions containing either rosin based or inorganic acid fluxes depending on the application.

Other tin - lead and tin based alloys quoted in BS.EN 29453: 1994 and other national standards can be supplied and their availability should be discussed with a Johnson Matthey Sales Representative.

### **Uses for These Products**

The use of lead in products is increasingly recognised as being undesirable both in terms of the long-term environmental impact and recyclability of products. Consequently the use of lead containing solders will continue to decline.

Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of-life vehicles (ELV), directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) and directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) prevent the use of certain hazardous substances including lead containing materials.

The use of lead in potable water systems has also been prohibited in Europe and in many countries worldwide. Despite these considerations many companies continue to use lead containing solders.



# **Tin-Lead Soft Soldering Alloys**

### **Conditions for Use**

With the correct choice of flux these alloys will join copper and copper alloys, carbon steels and stainless steels. These solders can be supplied in a solid form and in this case a suitable flux should be selected from the list below.

Flux	Recommended for use on	Corrosive/ Non-corrosive	Working Range ⁰C	Product Availability
Soft Solder Flux No. 2S	<ul> <li>™ Carbon steel / stainless steel</li> <li>™ Copper / brass</li> <li>™ Copper / brass / carbon steel Stainless steel</li> </ul>	Corrosive Non Corrosive	350°C 350°C 350°C	1 litre container 0.5 litre container 1kg container

### Rosin based or inorganic acid fluxes

Flux cored wire or soldering paste systems for use with tin-lead and containing rosin-based fluxes are available as 'RMA' systems without 'activation' and only trace halide content or with various levels of 'activation' from 'RA' (0-0.5% halide content) to 'HA' (typically 1% halide content).

Fluxed binder systems in this group are only suitable for soldering copper and brasses. The ability of these binder systems to solder a brass will depend upon the level of activation used within the flux.

Fumes from rosin containing fluxes present a risk to health and safety and in particular can cause asthma. Fumes should be controlled to prevent exposure to operators.

For more information consult the HSE publications: <u>COSHH WL17 - Soldering: Hand-held with lead-base, rosin-cored solders</u> Controlling health risks from rosin (colophony) based solder

#### **Product Availability**

Products can be supplied in a variety of forms. Wires, sticks, bars, pellets, flux cored wires powders and pastes. All forms – special order only.

Johnson Matthey Plc cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and our products or the products of other manufacturers in combination with our products will be used. This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is given in good faith, being based on the latest information available to Johnson Matthey Plc and is, to the best of Johnson Matthey Plc's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable at the time of preparation. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the information and Johnson Matthey Plc assumes no responsibility therefore and disclaims any liability for any loss, damage or injury howsoever arising (including in respect of any claim brought by any third party) incurred using this information. The product is supplied on the condition that the user accepts responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use. Freedom from patent or any other proprietary rights of any third party must not be assumed. The text and images on this document are Copyright and property of Johnson Matthey.

This datasheet may only be reproduced as information, for use with or for resale of Johnson Matthey products. The JM logo©, Johnson Matthey name© and product names referred to in this document are trademarks of Johnson Matthey. Easy-flo® and Silver-flo® are registered to JM in the EU. Sil-fos™ is registered to JM in the UK and certain other countries but is marketed as Mattiphos™ in Germany and the USA.

JM					
Johnson Matthey					