

BRAZING REFRIGERATOR CIRCUITS

CONVENTIONAL

DESCRIPTION

Primary use is for dissimilar metals i.e. copper-steel or all steel joints. Involves wiping the joint, pre-heat, with the flux paste (FH12 EN1044) and then brazing joint using a high silver content filler rod (AG106 & AG306 EN1044).

CONSIDERATION

Expensive filler rod material, flux paste is highly <u>CORROSIVE</u> if not washed off in addition to being <u>HARMFUL</u> and <u>IRRITANT</u>. Danger of melting components with naked flame. Evidence proves it gives off <u>10x the amount of fumes</u> as other brazing method.

DISADVANTAGES

All joints should be washed down with sponge/brush and water within 2 minutes of brazing, in order to avoid rusting of the parent material. It is also recommended that the joints be painted post leak testing.



Ecoflux[®] self fluxing

DESCRIPTION

Using <u>Ecoflux</u>[®] <u>liquid</u> and <u>SM23 alloy brazing rods</u>, brass rod 2,0 mm diameter and <u>shade 5 glasses</u>. Suitable for brazing all the joints.

CONSIDERATION

It differs from other systems of brazing in that the flux, that cleans the joint and allows the filler material to flow, is contained in the fuel gas and is not contained within the brazing rod or applied in a paste form. It gives a very clean joint that will not corrode in the customer's facility and allows for very good leak detection. As it employs no paste flux, there is no residue that leaves unsightly remains upon the track and the pallets.

ADVANTAGES

Due to reduction in emissions of 90% compared to flux paste-using methods, the use of **Ecoflux**[®] is considerably more environmentally friendly. The costs for brazing have been also reduced of 10 times.



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY ON BRAZING: A COMPARATIVE

COSHH (the control of substances hazardous to health regulations)

COMPLIANCE MONITORING ASSESSMENT OF 2 DIFFERENT BRAZING PROCESSES

Conventional & Ecoflux[®] self fluxing

PROCEDURES

Sampling was undertaken in accordance with current HSE Approved Codes of practice using calibrated instrumentation and using the current HSE approved MDHS methodologies.

RESULTS

CoSHH and Occupational Exposure Standards (EH 40)

The exposure of employees to substances considered to be hazardous to health, is controlled in the UK by the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (the so called CoSHH) Regulations 2003.

Exposure to chemical compounds, including brazing fumes may occur via inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption or other means, all of these routes are considered by these regulations.

Inhalation is normally the most common and direct route with regard to process-sourced fumes.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has provided a comprehensive list of occupational exposure limits for such chemicals, known as document EH 40. The CoSHH regulations require employers to control their employees' exposures to those compounds contained within EH 40 with the limits detailed therein. Once monitoring has been completed, it is the assessment of the results against the limits defined in document EH 40 that establishes the compliance status of the operators' exposure.

Current operator workplace exposure limits are defined under the CoSHH Regulations and detailed in Document EH 40 "Occupational Exposure Limits 2005". This HSE document details maximum occupational exposure limits (WEL).



RESULTS

The following comparative results were determined.

PARAMETER	UNITS	Conventional Brazing Station	Self Fluxing Brazing Station	Current EH 40 - 2005 Workplace Exposure Limit - LTEL
Operator	_	XXX	XXX	
Total Inhalable Dust TID	mg/m ³	1.87	1.21	10
Respirable Fraction RF	mg/m ³	0.54	0.32	4
Oxygen O ₂	%	20.79	20.78	%
Carbon Monoxide CO	mg/m ³	12.2	1.2	_
Oxides of Nitrogen NOx	mg/m ³	1.34	0.31	35
Oxides of Sulphur SOx	mg/m ³	0.97	0.12	_
Copper Cu	mg/m ³	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.2
Zinc Zn	mg/m ³	< 0.001	< 0.001	10
Volatile Organic Compounds	mg/m ³	< 0.1	< 0.1	_

No personal exposure measured in this study exceeded the limits detailed in HSE document EH 40

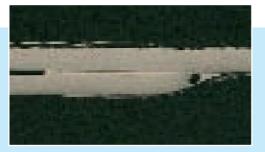
however in all cases the exposure was less with the use of the self-fluxing process.

As such this operation reduced the operator impact in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulation provisions.



BRAZING JOINTS' PICTURES TAKEN WITH AN ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPE

USING THE NORMAL SYSTEM Ag & Cu P ALLOY PLUS POWDER FLUX









BRAZING JOINTS' PICTURES TAKEN WITH AN ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPE

USING THE AV SALDATURE SELF FLUXING ECOFLUX[®] SYSTEM









MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVOLVED GOODS IN THE

ECOFLUX[®] SELF FLUXING PROCESS

SM23MR200

Brazing alloy used together with the flux distributed from the vaporizer system through the flame, acquire more fluidity and penetration in the joint, leaving no residues after the brazing.

Ecoflux[®]

Brazing liquid flux for vaporizer systems at high grade of purity, high grade of concentration.

Do not contain methyl-alcohol.





PRODUCTS FOR BRAZE WELDING: ALLOYS - DEOXIDANTS -NORMAL AND SPECIAL BRASS. MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES FOR BRAZE WELDING.

BRAZING ALLOY	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION %			MELTING RANGE SOLIDUS-LIQUIDUS	FEATURES		RECOMMENDED DEOXIDANTS	APPLICATIONS		
	Cu	Zn	Ni	Si	Altri		R <u>daN</u> mm²	A %		
SM23 MR	59	39,25	-	0,15	Mn 0,8 Sn 0,8	880 - 900	38	25		MR brazing alloys used
ST22 MR	59	39,75	-	0,25	Sn 1	800 - 840	40	25	L87N	together with the flux distributed
SN32 MR	57	37,85	5	0,15	_	860 - 910	45	28	L87 Special	from the vaporizer
SN34 MR	51	38,8	10	0,20	_	900 - 930	70	25	L88N	system through the flame, acquire more
SN37A MR	49	40,65	9	0,2	Ag 1 Mn 0,15	870 - 900	75	25	L90N	fluidity and penetration in the joint,
T28 MR	55	39,8	-	0,2	Ag 5	830 - 870	41	25	L89N	leaving slight residues of flux
T68 MR	45	34,8	-	0,2	Ag 20	690 - 795	45	15		after the brazing.



	weight, able to leave slight residues of flux after the brazing.					
FORMS:		RODS: $\emptyset = 2-3-500-1000$ mm. for manual use; WIRES on coils or on spools: $\emptyset = 2-3$ mm. for automatic feed; preformed.				
JOINTS:	COPPER-IRON: IRON-IRON: COPPER-COPPER:	pipe-pipe; pipe-fitting. pipe-pipe; pipe-fitting. pipe-pipe; pipe-fitting.				
USERS:	REFRIGERATION INDUSTRIES: complete circuit connections, compressor, capillary, filter, delivery tube, evaporator, with only one alloy type MR.					
	CONDITIONING INDUSTRIES: Complete circuit brazing with only one alloy type MR.					
	STEEL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES:					

DESCRIPTION: Brazing alloys in rods, wires or preformed superficially

Various connections brazing with only one alloy type MR.

impregnated of flux in extremely reduced quantities, ~0,5% in



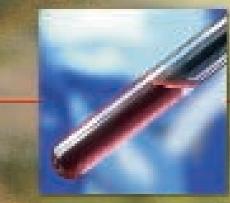


APPARECCHI VAPORIZZATORI PER ECOFLUX[®]

VAPORIZER SYSTEMS FOR ECOFLUX®









VAPORIZER SYSTEMS FOR ECOFLUX[®]

PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	EN1045	CHARACTERISTICS
ECOFLUX®	LIQUID FLUX ECOFLUX	FLUX EN 1045 FH 20	Liquid flux for vaporizer systems at high grade of purity, high grade of concentration. It does not contain methyl- alcohol.
ECOFLUX® MEDIUM	MEDIUM LIQUID FLUX ECOFLUX	FLUX EN 1045 FH 20	Liquid flux for vaporizer systems at high grade of purity, medium grade of concentration. Do not contain methyl-alcohol.
ECOFLUX®89	LIQUID FLUX ECOFLUX89	FLUX EN 1045 FH 20	Liquid flux for vaporizer systems at high grade of purity as well as concentration, low content of methyl-alcohol.
ECOFLUX®88	LIQUID FLUX ECOFLUX88	FLUX EN 1045 FH 20	Liquid flux for vaporizer systems at high grade of purity, medium grade of concentration, low content of methyl-alcohol.
ECOFLUX®87	LIQUID FLUX ECOFLUX87	FLUX EN 1045 FH 20	Liquid flux for vaporizer systems at high grade of purity, low grade of concentration, low content of methyl-alcohol.



ECOFLUX is a registered trade mark of A.V. Saldature S.r.I. owned. Every abuse will be persecuted at rule of law.

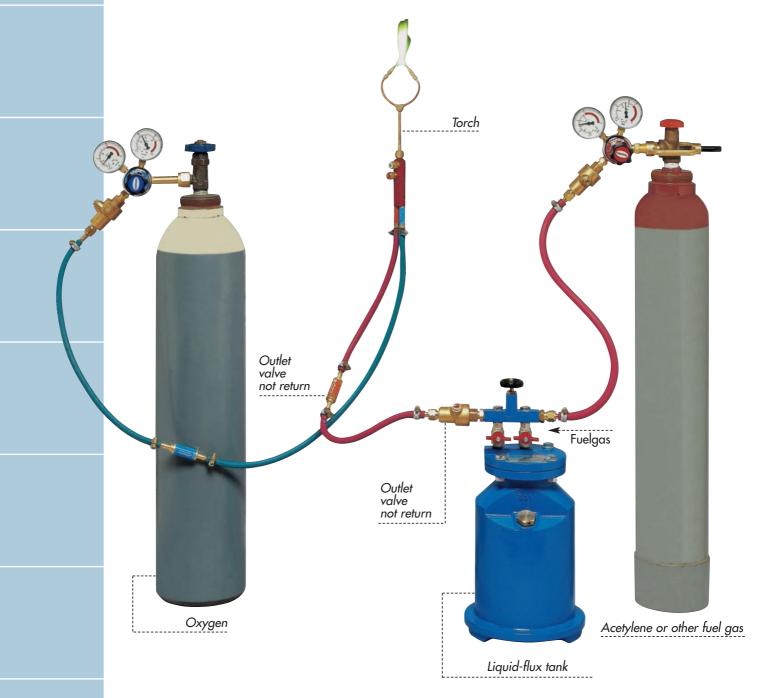
ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE LINE "ECOFLUX" ARE NOT TOXIC.

ECOLOGICAL LIQUID FLUX FOR THE BRAZING WITH THE FLAME. USEFUL WITH ALL THE GAS TYPES. A.V. SALDATURE S.R.L. SUGGESTS THE USE OF ITS OWN VAPORIZER SYSTEMS, THE ONLY THAT ARE TESTED FOR THE CORRECT FUNCTIONING OF THE LIQUID ECOFLUX[®].



HOW TO INSTALL THE ECOFLUX[®] SELF FLUXING ONTO THE LINE

VAPORIZER SYSTEM INSTALLATION PLAN





MIXTURE OF GAS-OXYGEN and GAS-AIR

COMBUSTIBLE GASES	OXYGEN OR AIR NECESSARY FOR BURNING 1 M ³ OF GAS IN M ³		Maximum obtainable temperature °C	Net Heat Value K Cal		Specific Power Kw/cm² of surface	Density in reference to air =1
	O min	AIR min		Per 1 Kg	at O °C at 1 atm per 1 m ³		
Hydrogen H2	0,5	2,39	2830	28700	2570	8,5	0,07
Acetylene C2 H2	2,5	11,95	3170	11600	13600	18	0,899
Propane additives (LPG)	5,5	26	2940	11000	21700	5,5	1,56
Mehtane CH4	2	9,56	2790	11900	8550	5,5	0,554
Propane C3 H8	5	23,9	2850	11050	22350	4,5	1,52

Source: A.V. Saldature QS Dept.



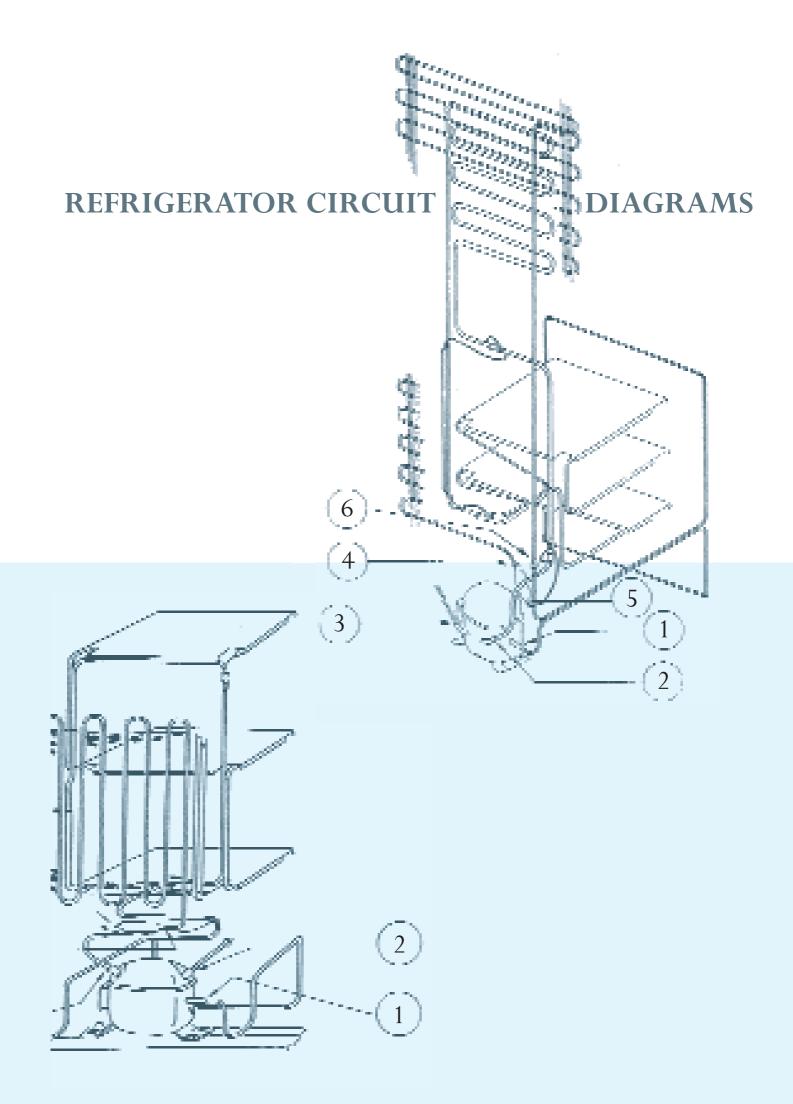
REFRIGERATOR CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

BRAZING REFRIGERATOR CIRCUITS

- 1) Compressor (delivery) connection
- 2) Compressor suction (intake) connection
- **3)** Compressor load intake connection
- 4) Filter-condenser connection
- 5) Capillary-filter connection
- 6) Condenser with anticondensation connection









oto e grafica: Studio Giudicianni - Mezzago

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