
**Brazing — Fluxes for brazing —
Classification and technical delivery
conditions**

*Brasage fort — Flux pour le brasage fort — Classification et
conditions techniques de livraison*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Brazing materials and processes*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Official interpretations of ISO/TC 44 documents, where they exist, are available from this page: <https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc44/home/interpretation.html>.

Brazing — Fluxes for brazing — Classification and technical delivery conditions

1 Scope

This document specifies the classification of fluxes used for brazing metals and characterizes these fluxes on the basis of their properties and use, and gives technical delivery conditions and health and safety precautions.

This document covers two classes of flux, FH and FL. Class FH is used for the brazing of heavy metals (steels, stainless steels, copper and its alloys, nickel and its alloys, precious metals, molybdenum and tungsten). Class FL is used for the brazing of aluminium and its alloys.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Classification

4.1 General

The form of the fluxes shall be classified according to [Table 1](#) A, B or C. The effective temperature range can be determined according to [Annex A](#).

4.2 Fluxes for brazing heavy metals (Class FH)

4.2.1 General

Class FH covers nine types of flux. The code for each type consists of the class letters FH followed by two digits.

4.2.2 Type FH10

Fluxes with an effective temperature range from about 550 °C up to about 800 °C. They contain boron compounds, simple and complex fluorides and are used at brazing temperatures above 600 °C. These are general purpose fluxes. The residues are usually corrosive and have to be removed by washing or pickling.

4.2.3 Type FH11

Fluxes with an effective temperature range from about 550 °C up to about 800 °C. They contain boron compounds, simple and complex fluorides and chlorides and are used at brazing temperatures above