



Alloys for tubular wire and stick electrodes

Achieve the alloy composition required to meet the mechanical properties and corrosion resistance demands of the application. Both joining and coating for flux cored arc welding (FCW) require precise alloy composition.

Micronised metal particles are the solution when mixed and combined with standard tubular wire or stick electrodes. Precision engineering optimises application demands and cost efficiently.

Choose

Chromium and molybdenum additions to improve corrosion resistance and mechanical properties. PA2 improves wear resistance for hard facing alloys. Suitable for alloying with both iron and stainless steel wire where the stable chemical composition ensures excellent functionality.

Features

- Stable chemical composition
- Low trace element level
- Consistent particle size distribution
- Particles adapted for wire filling
- Capacity to support smooth supply

Typical properties	Base %	C %	Si %	P %	S %	Other %	Fe	Sieve cut*
LC FeCr	70 Cr	0,03	0,5	0,03	0,01	-	balance	63-250 µm
FeMo	70 Mo	0,03	1,0	0,05	0,05	0,5 Cu	balance	45-250 µm
PA2	87 W	5,7	-	-	-	7,5 Co	-	45-106 µm

*Other sieve cuts and specialties available on request.

Packaging, 25 kg drums / 1000 kg flexbag.

Applications

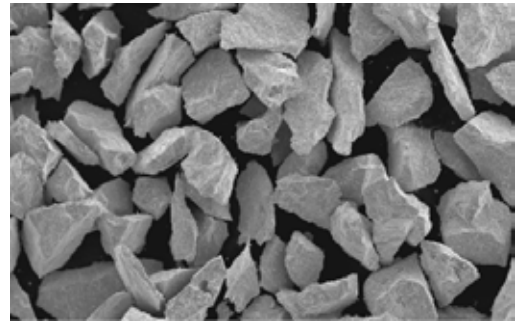
Alloy powders, as an additive for tubular or cored wires and electrode coatings, have several advantages including higher corrosion resistance, wear resistance and mechanical properties.

In low and high alloyed electrodes and flux cored wires, metal and ferroalloy powders are commonly used.

FeCr with low carbon is recommended for alloying of stainless steel tubular wire and electrodes.

FeMo is recommended to improve corrosion resistance of stainless steel. Also used to improve the properties of high strength hard facing materials.

PA2 is recommended for hard facing where good wear resistance is required. Both corrosion and heat resistance are achieved when PA2 is combined with Ni base powders.



Typical morphology of micronised FeCr particles.

