

# NiAg Carbide

SPECIFICATION/CLASSIFICATION: Internal

**Description/Application:**

NiAg Carbide is a composite rod comprised of nickel silver alloy and 60-70% suspended tungsten carbide chips providing excellent wear resistance. This matrix yields ultimate outstanding quality needed in many abrasion/impact wear and cutting/ drilling tools applications. Often used on earth moving, oilfield, mining, drilling/milling/boring/cutting tools and many other applications. Make sure the surface is free of contaminates and clean before applying bronze brazing flux. Concentrating heat on base metal with a neutral flame while until you reached a dull red to about 1650F and deposit a thin layer Ni-Ag alloy with a circular rubbing motion. Follow the tinning application with the same technique while using the end of the NiAg rod to arrange carbides or add flux as required for your application.

**Typical Filler Rod Chemistry in weight percent:**

NiAg Matrix and carbide listed separately

Cu	Ni	Si	Zn	◀ Ni-Silver	Tungsten Carbide ▶	W	Co	C	Fe/Ni
48	10	.2	balance			90.0	10.0	6.0	2.0

**Typical Mechanical Properties of Nickel Silver:**

Tensile Strength (psi)	up to 120,000	Yield Strength (psi)	65-75,000
Ni-Silver hardness	220 BHN	Carbide hardness	RA 89-92

**Physical data: on Ni-Silver**

Solidus	1690°F (921°C)
Liquidus	1715°F (935°C)

**Rod size:** 1/2" x 3/8 x 18" long

**Particle SIZES:** 3/16" x 1/8" or 3/16" x 1/4"

842 Oak Grove Rd.  
Kings Mountain, NC  
28086  
704-739-4115  
Fax 704-739-6116

5994 Griggs Rd.  
Houston, TX  
77023

40 Messina Dr.  
Braintree, MA  
02184  
781-849-1200  
Fax 781-849-1270

258 S. Kitley Ave.  
Indianapolis, IN  
46219

1930 Carlos Ave.  
Ontario, CA  
91761  
909-923-2167  
Fax 909-923-7016

[www.weldcotemetals.com](http://www.weldcotemetals.com)

3/14 DC

Weldcote Metals believes this data to be accurate and to reflect qualified opinion regarding research. However, Weldcote Metals cannot make any expressed or implied warranty as to this information or data. All parameters are suggested as basic guidelines and will vary depending on joint design, number of passes, and other factors.