ALLOY 4043 WELD DATA SHEET

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Welding Filler Wire
- Spray and Flame Metallizing Wire

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Trade Designation: Almigweld and Altigweld
- Non-Heat treatable
- Similar to AlSi5 (Germany), BS N21 (United Kingdom)
- EN ISO 18273 designation AlSi5
- Principle alloying element: Silicon
- Applicable specifications: ANSI/AWS A5.10 (ER & R), AMS 4190

WELDING APPROVALS

Canadian Welding Bureau Lloyds Register

• CE DE

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Melting range: 1065 - 1170°F Resistance to corrosion: B (Gen) A (SCC)

Conductivity: 42 % IACS (-O) Anodize Color: Gray

Density: .097 lbs./cu. in.

CHEMISTRY

OTHERS

<u>SILICON</u> <u>IRON</u> <u>COPPER MANGANESE MAGNESIUM CHROMIUM</u> <u>ZINC</u> <u>TITANIUM BERYLLIUM EACH TOTAL ALUM</u> 4.5-6.0 0.8 0.30 0.05 0.05 ---- 0.10 0.20 0.0003 0.05 0.15 REM

NOTE: SINGLE VALUES ARE MAXIMUM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

TYPICAL MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GTAW GROOVE JOINT WELDS

BASE ALLOY	BASE ALLOY PROPERTIES UTS (KSI) UYS (KSI) ELONG (%)			AS WELDED UTS (KSI) UYS (KSI) ELONG (%)			POSTWELD HEAT-TREATED AND AGED ¹ UTS (KSI) UYS (KSI) ELONG (%)		
2014-T6	70	60	13	34	28	4	50		2
6061-T4	35	21	22	27	18	8	35 ²		8 ²
6061-T6	45	40	12	27	18	8	44	40	5
6063-T4	25	22	22	20	10	12	30		13

⁽¹⁾ REQUIRES SUFFICIENT DILUTION OF BASE METAL INTO WELD POOL FOR HEAT TREAT AND/OR AGE RESPONSE. REFER TO ALCOTECHNIC CONCERNING ALLOY 4643 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

⁽²⁾ POSTWELD AGED ONLY.

ALLOY CHARACTERISTICS

ALLOY 4043 IS ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST WIDELY USED WELDING AND BRAZING ALLOYS.
4043 CAN BE CLASSED AS A GENERAL PURPOSE TYPE FILLER ALLOY. THE SILICON
ADDITIONS RESULT IN IMPROVED FLUIDITY (WETTING ACTION) TO MAKE THE ALLOY A PREFERRED CHOICE
BY WELDERS. THE ALLOY IS LESS SENSITIVE TO WELD CRACKING AND PRODUCES BRIGHTER, ALMOST
SMUT FREE WELDS.

Typical Semiautomatic GMA Procedures for Fillet and Lap Welding Aluminum

Wire Dia	DC(EP) ³ Range				EP)	Wire Feed	Argon Gas Flow	Approximate Consumption ²
				Suggested				
<u>Inches</u>	Amps	Volts	<u>Inches</u>	Amps 400	<u>Volts</u>	<u>IPM</u>	<u>CFH</u>	Lbs/100Ft
.030	100-130	18-22	.094	100	22	500	30	0.75
	125-150	20-24	.125	120	22	600	30	1
.035	85-120	20-23	.094	110	22	480	30	0.75
.033								
	125-150	20-24	.125	130	22	566	30	1
	170-190	21-26	.250	170	23	740	35	4
.047	125-150	20-24	.125	150	23	360	30	1
.0 17	180-210	22026	.187	180	23	410	30	2.3
	170-240	24-28	.250	190	24	470	40	4
			00			•		•
.062	190-260	21-26	.250	200	23	265	50	4
	240-300	22-27	.375	230	24	300	50	9
	260-310	22-27	.500	260	26	340	60	16
	280-320	24-28	.750	280	27	385	65	36
	290-340	26-30	1.000	300	28	420	70	64
004	200 260	26.20	750	220	20	170	60	26
.094	280-360	26-30	.750	320	29	170	60	36
	300-400	26-32	1.000	330	30	180	80	64

- 1. Metal thickness of 3/4" or greater for fillet welds sometimes employs a double vee bevel of 50 deg or greater included vee with 3/32 to 1/8 inch land thickness on the abutting member.
- 2. Electrode consumption given for weld on one side only and based on leg length equal to plate thickness.
- 3. For 5XXX series electrodes use a welding current in the high side of the range given and an arc voltage in the lower portion of the range. 1XXX, 2XXX, and 4XXX series electrodes would use the lower currents and higher arc voltages.

THIS INFORMATION IS BASED ON DATA DEVELOPED UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS AND IS DESIGNED AS A GUIDELINE ONLY. INDIVIDUAL CONDITIONS, WELDING EQUIPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT CAN AFFECT SUGGESTED SETTINGS.