

Ag

FINE SILVER AND SILVER ALLOYS



/ FINE SILVER AND SILVER ALLOYS (Ag)

Scope: Silver, fine-grained silver and silver-copper which has been produced by melting metallurgical methods. Profiles and tips are available with a backing layer of brazing alloy.

- Ag (fine silver, silver content > 99.9%)
- AgNi0.15 (fine-grained silver, Fg-Ag)
- AgCu3 ...10 (hard silver)
- AgCuNi (ARGODUR 27)
- AgMgNi (ARGODUR 32)

Key Features

Ag

- Highest electrical and thermal conductivity
- Oxidation-resistant, lower contact resistance
- Low weld-on-make resistance
- Tendency for material migration in direct current applications

AgNi0.15 (fine-grained silver) and AgCu (hard silver, similar to Ag)

- Higher wear resistance than Ag
- resistance to welding higher than Ag but lower than AgNi
- AgCu has a higher contact resistance than AgNi0.15, (increases with Cu content)
- Very good ductility and brazing/welding properties

AgMgNi (ARGODUR 32)

- internally oxidized

Applications

Switching currents up to 10 A

- Relays
- Switches for household appliances
- Light and main switches
- Auxiliary power switches

Delivery form

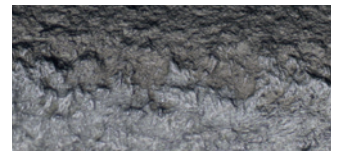
- Wire
- Profile
- Contact tip

Microstructure



AgCu3

Cross Section, etched



AgNi0.15

Cross Section, etched

Physical Properties

Material	Density	Electrical Conductivity	Hardness (Vickers)		Melting Temperature
	[g/cm ³]	[m/(Ω·mm ²)]	soft	hard	[°C]
AgCu3	10.4	52	65	120	920–940
AgCu5	10.4	51	70	125	865–915
AgCu10	10.3	50	75	130	780–870
AgCu20	10.2	49	85	150	780–810
Ag	10.5	60	40	90	961
AgNi0.15	10.5	58	55	100	960
Ag98CuNi (ARGODUR 27)	10.4	52	50	120	940
AgCu24,5Ni0,5	10.0	45	–	180	805
AgMgNi (ARGODUR 32)	10.5	43	45	100	960