## Technical Data Sheet 667 Electrode Copper Electrode





	<b>Overview</b> Pure copper electrode for joining and buildup of electrolytic, tough-pitch and deoxidized copper, and copper cladding of steel and cast iron.	
American Welding Society Welding Distributor Member		
Features/Benefits	<ul> <li>Highest electrical conductivity and corrosion resistance</li> <li>Excellent ductility</li> <li>High strength</li> <li>Perfect color match to copper</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Excellent for joining or buildup</li> <li>No preheat required on thin components</li> <li>The deposit of 667 Electrode has in excess of 99% copper</li> <li>Weld deposit is non-porous</li> </ul>
Applications	<ul> <li>Blast furnace blow molds</li> <li>Sealing rings</li> <li>Cooling boxes</li> <li>Oxygen lance headers</li> <li>Busbars</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Contact jaws</li> <li>Electrical components</li> <li>Rebuilding pitted electrode holder</li> <li>Joining copper to steel</li> </ul>
Method of Application	DC reverse polarity	
Identification	Printed gray electrode	
Directions for Use	Use DC reverse polarity. A close arc should be maintained using a weave or stringer bead technique. Hold electrode perpendicular to workpiece. Preheating unnecessary on thin gauge material. Heavy sections should be preheated to 850°F to 1,000°F (450°C to 540°C). Slag can be removed easily with light chipping or brushing after cooling. When welding copper or copper alloys, always use an electrode one size larger than normal for steel.	
Directions for Use	Tensile Strength: 35,000 PSI (241 MPa) Hardness: Rb 50 to Rb 70 Elongation: 50%	
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