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Standard Specification for Metallized Surfaces on Ceramic¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F44; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers requirements for powdered refractory metal coatings produced with or without additives. These coatings are applied to ceramic bodies in order to join ceramic bodies to metals or to other metallized ceramics by means of brazing or soldering. Included in this specification are requirements for a secondary metallic layer which is usually applied over the refractory metal layer.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

[E3 Guide for Preparation of Metallographic Specimens](#)

[F19 Test Method for Tension and Vacuum Testing Metallized Ceramic Seals](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.1.1 *ceramics*—as referred to in this specification are understood to be inorganic, nonmetallic materials, the major phase of which must be crystalline. A glassy intercrystalline matrix may be present as one of the minor phases.

3.1.2 *metallizing— on a ceramic*, is a process whereby a sintered matrix of metal particles firmly adheres to the ceramic.

3.1.3 *refractory metals*—those metals with melting points equal to or higher than that of chromium. Therefore, this group includes chromium, columbium, molybdenum, rhenium, tantalum, and tungsten.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 The manufacturer and purchaser shall agree upon specific quality levels as outlined in the following sections:

4.1.1 Uniformity of metallizing (Section 5),

4.1.2 Thickness of metallizing (Section 6),

4.1.3 Secondary metal layer on the metallizing (Section 9),

4.1.4 Values for bond strength (Section 10), and

4.1.5 Vacuum tightness of brazed metallized ceramic assemblies (dependent on allowable use of manufacturer's product) (Section 11).

5. Uniformity of Metallizing

5.1 Either of the following two levels of quality may be agreed upon between manufacturer and purchaser, depending upon end use, seal area, and geometry.

5.2 *Level A—Less Demanding Application*:

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

5.2.1 Thin areas where the ceramic substrate can usually be seen without magnification through the metallizing will be acceptable only if all of the following conditions are met:

5.2.1.1 There are no more than two such areas on any one coated band, spot, or pattern detail.

5.2.1.2 Their extremities are no closer than 10 % of the total band length to each other.

5.2.1.3 They are no wider than 10 % of the width of the band but not exceeding 1 mm.

5.2.1.4 Their cumulative length does not exceed 25 % of the total band length.

5.2.2 Defects such as brush marks, screen marks, marks in the metallizing left by foreign matter such as lint, dust, etc., and pits or blisters, will be acceptable if they meet the four conditions outlined in 5.2.1.1 through 5.2.1.4. Such defects will also be acceptable if their raised edges do not interfere with proper assembly of the joint.

5.2.3 Projections on metallized surfaces, such as oversized particles or agglomerates will be objectionable if they interfere with assembly.

5.2.4 Continuous coatings over sharp edges or corners with a radius less than $\frac{1}{32}$ in. (0.8 mm) will not be required unless by specific agreement between manufacturer and purchaser.

5.3 *Level B—Demanding Application:*

5.3.1 Thin areas will be unacceptable where the ceramic substrate can be seen through the metallizing when examined at 40× magnification.

5.3.2 Defects through which the underlying ceramic can be observed, such as brush or screen marks, marks left by foreign matter such as lint or dust, and pits or chips, will be acceptable only if all of the following conditions are met:

5.3.2.1 There are no more than two such defects on any coated band, spot, or pattern detail.

5.3.2.2 Their extremities are not closer together than 10 % of the length of the metallized area in which they occur.

5.3.2.3 They are not wider than 5 % of the width of area nor longer than 2 % of the length of area.

5.3.3 Continuous coatings over sharp corners with a radius less than $\frac{1}{32}$ in. (0.8 mm) will not be required so long as subsequent plating covers the radius. The specific gap permissible at such a corner shall be agreed upon by manufacturer and purchaser.

5.3.4 Projections on metallized surfaces, such as oversize particles or agglomerates will be objectionable if they interfere with assembly or alignment.

6. Thickness of Metalizing

6.1 Measure thickness by observation through a calibrated micrometer eyepiece in a metallurgical microscope. Measure a polished cross section that is perpendicular to the metallized surface. The measurement shall consist of the average of at least three representative readings taken where the upper and lower edges of the layer are parallel. Magnification must be at least 400× to obtain satisfactory accuracy. A suggested method for specimen preparation is shown in **Appendix X1**.

6.2 Thickness of the sinter-fired metallize layer shall range from 0.0004 in. (0.01 mm) to 0.002 in. (0.05 mm) unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b87d33f7-dfa2-4284-8021-2db7eccc8301/astm-f44-16>

7. Continuity of Metalizing

7.1 The particles in the metallized layer must be sintered in order to form a dense matrix when viewed in cross section at 400×. This cross section will indicate the extent of three-dimensional sintering.

8. Discoloration of the Ceramic

8.1 Almost invariably some discoloration of the ceramic adjacent to the metallized layer will exist (**Note 1**). The manufacture will not be required to eliminate discoloration completely.

NOTE 1—The actual color and depth of penetration depend on the metallizing formula and processing cycle. Where a given degree of discoloration is objectionable to the user, the manufacturer may be able to substitute a practice which will yield acceptable results. It is recognized that metallized coating properties vary with the formula and processing. If the user requires such a change to reduce coloration compromise may be necessary.

9. Secondary Metallic Layer on Metallizing

9.1 A secondary metallic layer on the metallizing shall be applied by the manufacturer unless otherwise specified.

9.2 All metallized areas must be completely covered unless otherwise specified.

9.3 The purchaser shall specify the metal to be applied.

9.4 Manufacturer and purchaser shall agree upon the layer thickness, including maximum and minimum thickness limits. Measurement shall be by microscopical/microscopic examination as described in 6.1.

9.5 Brightness of clean matte deposits may not be specified.

9.6 Oxide films on the secondary metallic layer will not be cause for rejection.

9.7 Defects such as blisters developed in subsequent heating operations will be acceptable only in 5.2 Level A application and only if all the following conditions are met: