

Standard Soldering And Cleaning Processes - Trimming Potentiometers

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This application note is designed to provide step-by-step processing recommendations. It covers the popular SMC soldering processes currently in use and provides recommendations and cautions for each step. Since many variations of temperature, time, processes, cleaning agents and board types are found in the electronics industry, you'll want to test and verify your own system.

The process steps, recommendations and cautions are based on Bourns® Trimpot® surveys of SMC users, equipment manufacturers and materials suppliers. Also, comments reflect results of Bourns' testing. Our findings suggest the following soldering and cleaning processes:

1. SOLDERING - Forced Hot Air, Convection, IR, Wave (Single and Dual)
2. CLEANING - Solvent, Aqueous, Semi-Aqueous, No-Clean



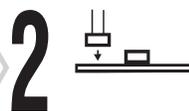
1 Solder Paste Printing

Reflow

GENERAL
Use the optimum solder paste for the pattern, printing process, solder paste density and solder joint quality.

RECOMMENDED
Use Sn 63 % Pb 37 % solder paste. Use 8 to 10 mil thickness for solder paste print.

CAUTION
Since solder paste usually contains a high percentage of activators, you must ensure adequate cleaning to remove all residues, unless no-clean (low solids) paste is used.



2 SMC Placement

GENERAL
Use pick-and-place equipment with vacuum nozzle ID size that allows adequate suction to pick the SMC out of the embossed cavity.

RECOMMENDED
The nozzle inside diameter (ID) should not exceed .100 in. (2.54mm) to ensure adequate suction and part alignment.

CAUTION
Assure parts are placed so that all terminals are equidistant (<4 mils) from the solder pads.

Align terminals with solder belt direction of travel to avoid body shadowing effects during flow soldering.



3 Flux Application

Flow (Wave)

GENERAL
Use the correct flux to remove surface oxides, prevent reoxidation and promote wetting.

RECOMMENDED
• RMA
• No-clean SRB (Synthetic resin based)
• OA (Organic Acid) (See caution)

CAUTION
Avoid highly activated fluxes. Consult factory before using OA.



SMD Trimmers

Solder Reflow; Hot Air, and IR

GENERAL
Preheat sufficiently using both time and temperature to vaporize all solder paste solvents and moisture, leaving only solder and flux as component enters solder reflow phase.

RECOMMENDED
Solder zone profile of 230 °C for 20 seconds.

CAUTION
Do not exceed time and temperature reflow profile of 235 °C for 45 ±5 seconds for hot air/IR reflow. Use 215 °C as minimum reflow temperature.

Minimize thermal shock by limiting temperature rise rate to 3 °C/sec and by stabilizing board and components temperature during preheating.



Through-hole Trimmers

Solder Flow (Wave)

GENERAL
For maximum component reliability and performance, minimize the time of temperature exposure above 200 °C.

RECOMMENDED
Use Sn 63 % Pb 37 % solder or lead free solder paste, depending upon application. Solder zone profile of 245 °C for 5 seconds max.

CAUTION
Do not exceed 260 °C peak temperature for dual wave solder process with a flow zone totaling 5 seconds.

Minimize thermal shock by limiting temperature rise rate to 3 °C/sec and by stabilizing board and components temperature during preheating.



5 Wash* Solvent

GENERAL
Use solvent cleaning primarily for nonpolar contaminants such as rosin based flux residues.

RECOMMENDED
Use any suitable washing solvents that meet ODC requirements.

CAUTION
Limit excessive direct spray pressure to 60 psi or below for optimum reliability.

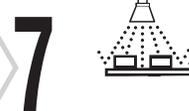


6 Wash* Semi-Aqueous

GENERAL
Use semi-aqueous for nonpolar contaminants such as rosin based flux residues.

RECOMMENDED
Use terpene or hydrocarbon based for pre-wash. Use water for final wash.

CAUTION
Limit excessive direct spray pressure to 60 psi or below for optimum reliability.



7 Wash* Aqueous

GENERAL
Use aqueous cleaning primarily for polar contaminants such as organic flux residues.

RECOMMENDED
Use any of these aqueous wash materials:
• Deionized water

CAUTION
Limit excessive direct spray pressure to 60 psi or below for optimum reliability. Ultrasonics may cause component damage or failure.



8 No-Wash

GENERAL
No-wash is an option when no-clean (low solids) flux is used for solder operations.

*Process descriptions 5 through 7 do not apply to open frame trimmers.

Board Rework Technique



GENERAL
Limit solder iron temperature to 350 °C for 3 seconds.

Following are the common methods, materials and maximum temperature/time parameters for soldering and cleaning processes.

SOLDERING/CLEANING METHODS

Process Step	REFLOW				FLOW				Material
	Hot Air; Infrared (Solvent)	Hot Air; Infrared (Semi-Aq)	Hot Air; Infrared (Aqueous)	Hot Air; Infrared (No-Clean)	Wave (Solvent)	Wave (Semi-Aq)	Wave (Aqueous)	Wave (No-Clean)	
1. Solder Paste Printing	X	X	X	X					
2. Component Placement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3. Flux Application					X				Rosin
3. Flux Application						X			Rosin
3. Flux Application							X		Organic Acid
3. Flux Application								X	Synthetic Resin Based
4. Solder (Reflow)	X	X		X					63/37 Sn/Pb
4. Solder (Flow)					X	X	X	X	63/37 Sn/Pb
5. Wash (Solvent)	X				X				ODS Free
6. Wash (Semi-Aqueous)		X				X			Terpene, Hydrocarbon Based
7. Wash (Aqueous)			X				X		DI H2O; Surfactant; Saponifier
High Pressure Fluids			X				X		(See Caution)
Max. Temp. (°C)/Time (Secs)	235/40	235/40	235/40	235/40	260/5	260/5	260/5		
Min. Temp. (°C)	215	215	215	215	215	215	215		