



WS53001E-4 Prepared on Jan.6.2015 Revised on Feb. 5, 2021

CHALLENGING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

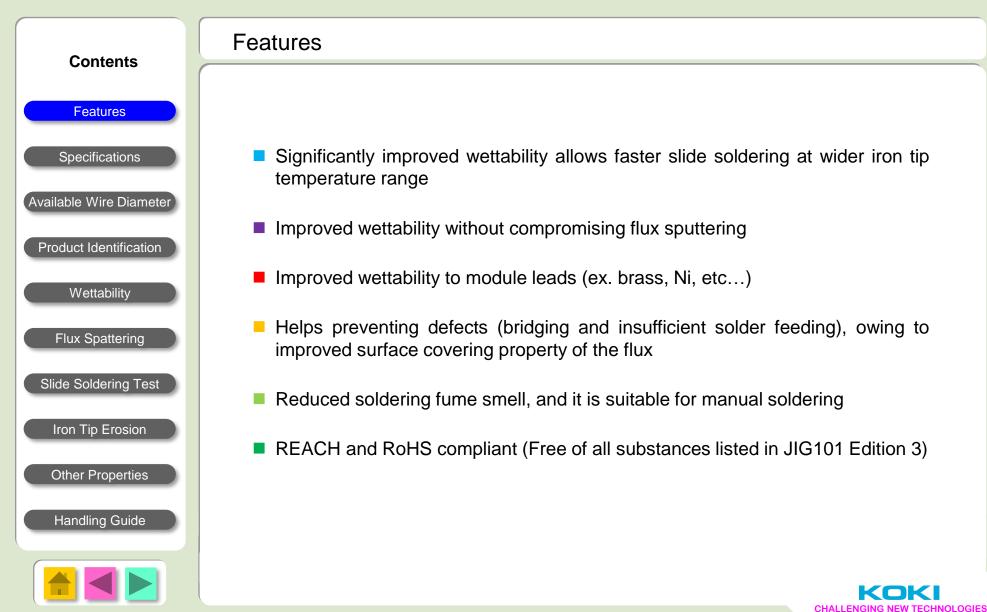


different according to the handling at the end-users. Please conduct through investigation to determine optimal process condition

before mass production application.











Contents

Features

Specifications

Available Wire Diameter

Product Identification

Wettability

Flux Spattering

Slide Soldering Test

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Item		S3X	S03X7Ca S01X7Ca		
Alloy Property	Alloy Composition	Bal. Sn 3.0Ag 0.5Cu	Bal. Sn 0.3Ag 0.7Cu 0.04Co +α	Bal. Sn 0.1Ag 0.7Cu 0.04Co +α	
	Melting Point (°C)	217 -219	217 - 227	217 - 227	
Flux Content (%)		3.2 ± 0.3			
Dryness *1		Pass			
Halide Content (%) *1		Less than 0.01			
Copper Plate Corrosion *1,2		Pass			
Copper Mirror Corrosion *1,2		Pass			
Aqueous Solution Conductivity Test $(\Omega m)^{*1}$		Over 750			
SIR (Ω) [85ºC,85% RH,168 Hrs] *1		Over 1x10 ⁹			
Migration (Visual) [85ºC,85% RH,DC 50V,1000 Hrs] *1		No evidence of migration (Insulation resistance: 1x10°)			
Flux Classification *2		ROL0			
Shelf Life		3 years			

*1 Per JIS Z 3197 *2 Per IPC J-STD-004

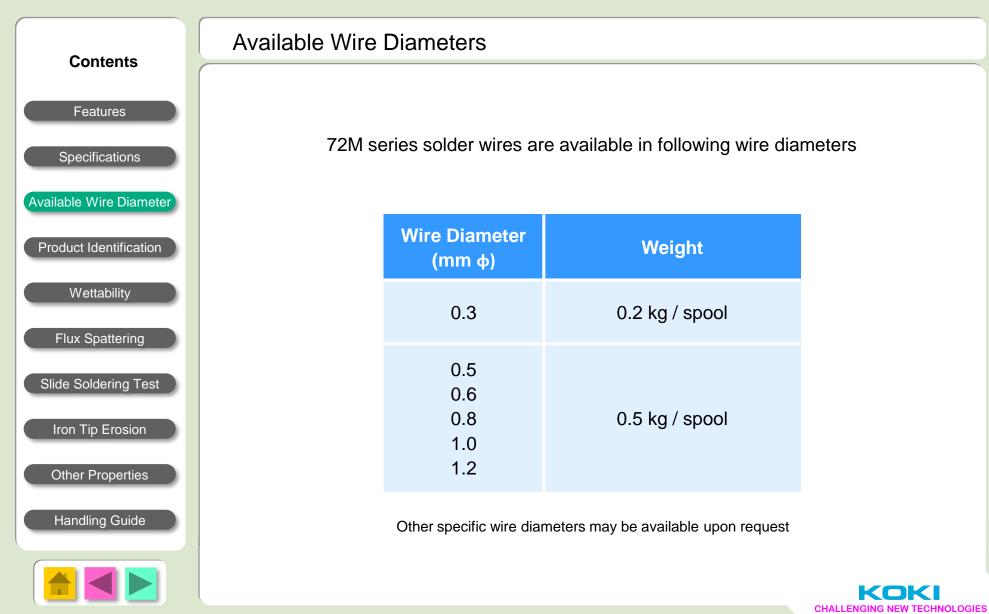
Specifications

* Data shown here is on S3X-72M

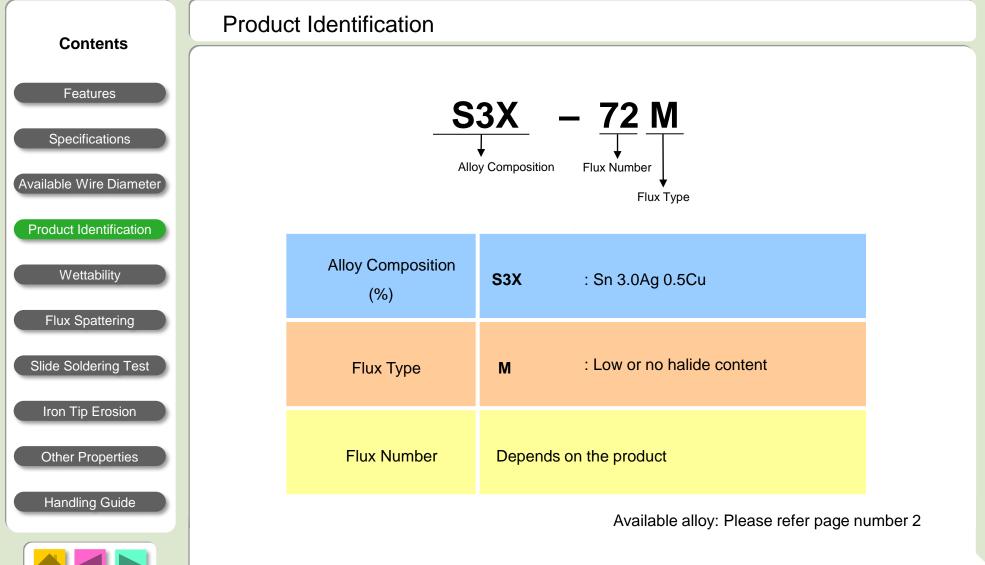




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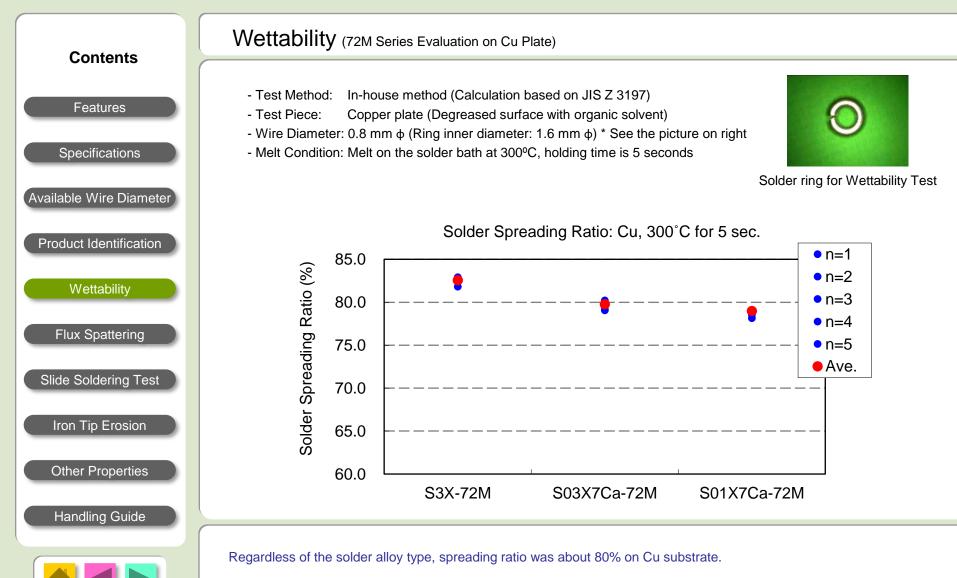


Wettability Contents In-house method (Calculation based on JIS Z 3197) - Test Method: **Features** - Test Piece: Cu, Ni and Brass plate (degreased surface with organic solvent) - Wire Diameter: 0.8 mm ϕ (Ring inner diameter: 1.6 mm ϕ) * See the picture on right **Specifications** - Melt Condition: Melt on the solder bath at 300°C, holding time is 5 seconds Solder ring for wettability test Available Wire Diameter Substrate S3X-72M Conventional Solder Spreading Ratio • n=1 85.0 **Product Identification** Solder Spreading Ratio (%) •n=2 Cu n=3 80.0 Wettability • n=4 • n=5 75.0 Ave. Flux Spattering Ni 70.0 Slide Soldering Test 65.0 Iron Tip Erosion 60.0 72M Conventional 72M Conventional 72M Conventional **Brass** Other Properties Cu plate Ni plate Brass plate Handling Guide

> By changing the activator, 72M series can remove oxidized layer better than conventional product. 72M shows faster wetting even on difficult to wet substrate, such as Ni.



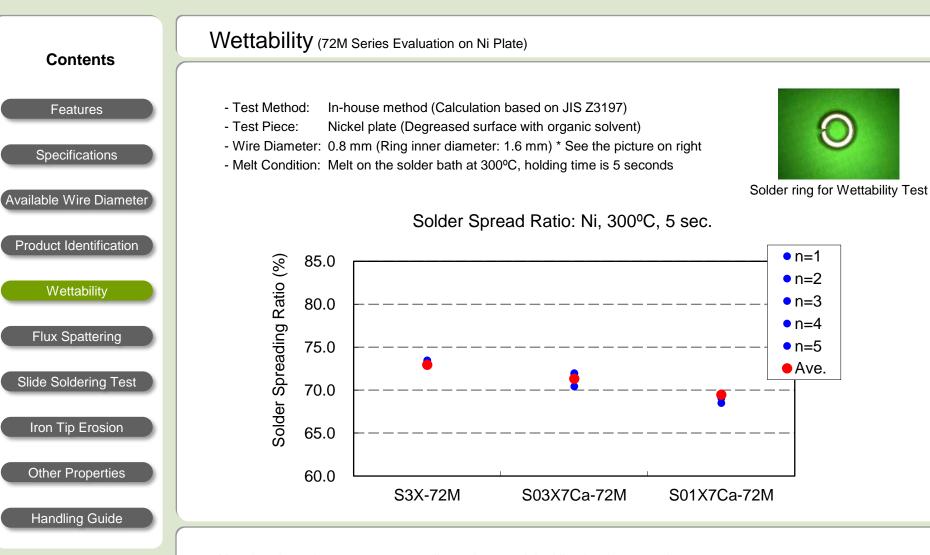






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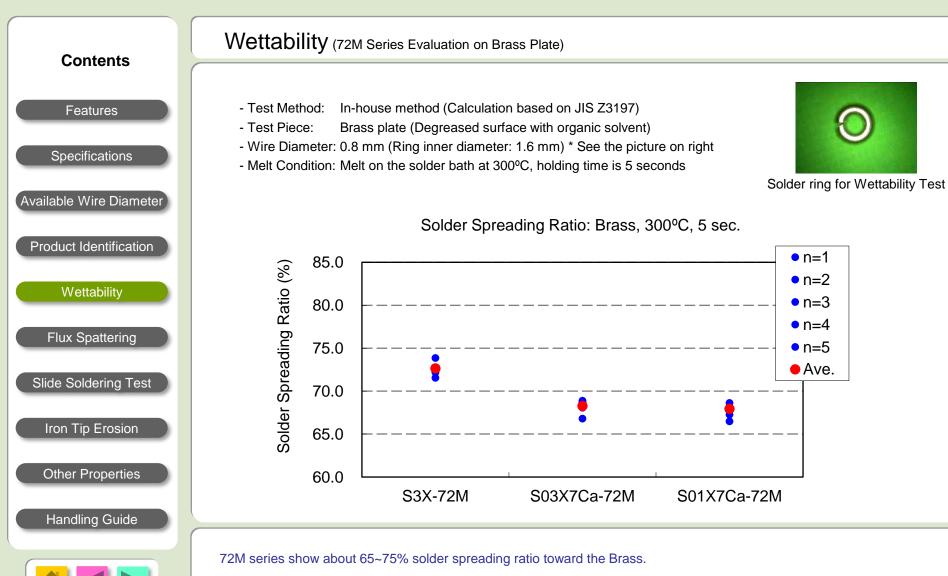




72M series show about 70~75% spreading ratio toward the Ni, a hard to wet substrate.

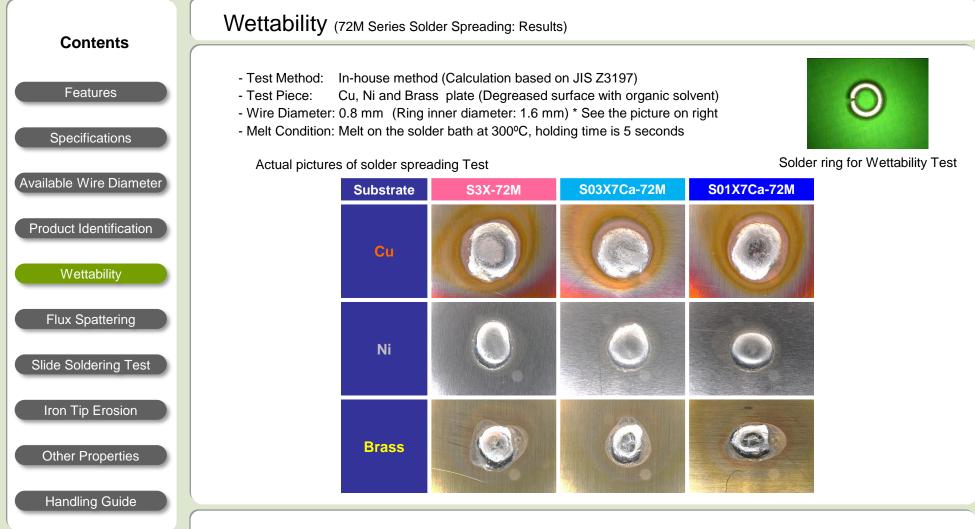














By changing the activator, 72M series can remove oxidized layer better than conventional products and achieved better wettability.







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Flux Spattering

- Test Method : In-house method*
- Iron Tip Temp.: 330, 350 and 380°C

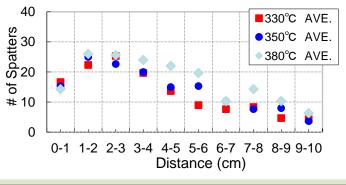
- Test Wire Diameter: 0.8 mm φ

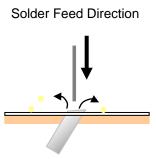
- Wire Feeding Speed: 1cm / 2 Sec. (8 Sec. interval)
- Wire Feed Amount: 30 shots
- Sample Size: n=3 (Ave. of n=3 shown in graph below)
- *About in-house Flux Spattering Test:

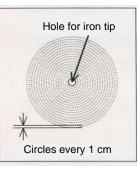
KOKI's in-house Flux Spattering Test is performed as following:

- 1. Place the test paper level to the iron tip
- 2. Feed flux-cored wire solder at right angled to the iron tip at the feeding speed as described above.
- 3. After feeding 30 shots, remove test paper and count spattered flux

S3X-72M Flux Spattering Test Result





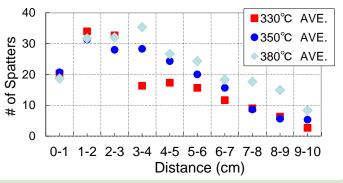


Test Parameter Image



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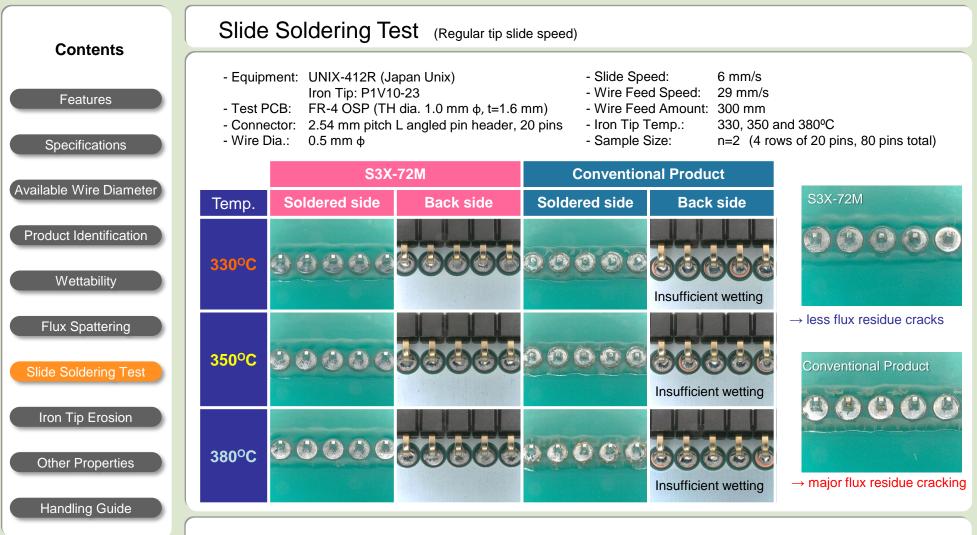




Even though S3X-72M achieved superior wettability than conventional product, flux spattering is successfully reduced. In addition, 72M results are more reproducible irrespective of the temperature at which it is tested.





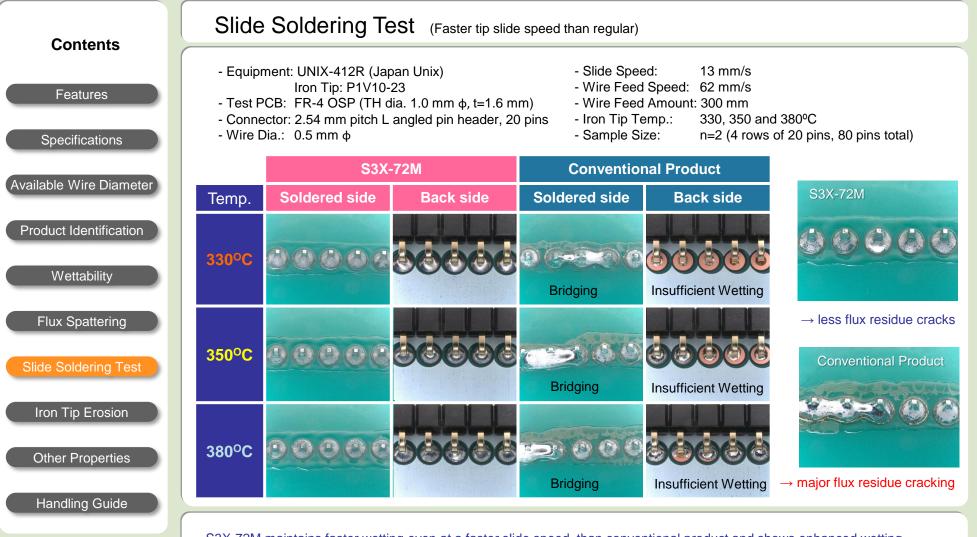


Faster wetting than conventional product prevents insufficient wetting as well. 72M series also inhibits flux residue cracking.







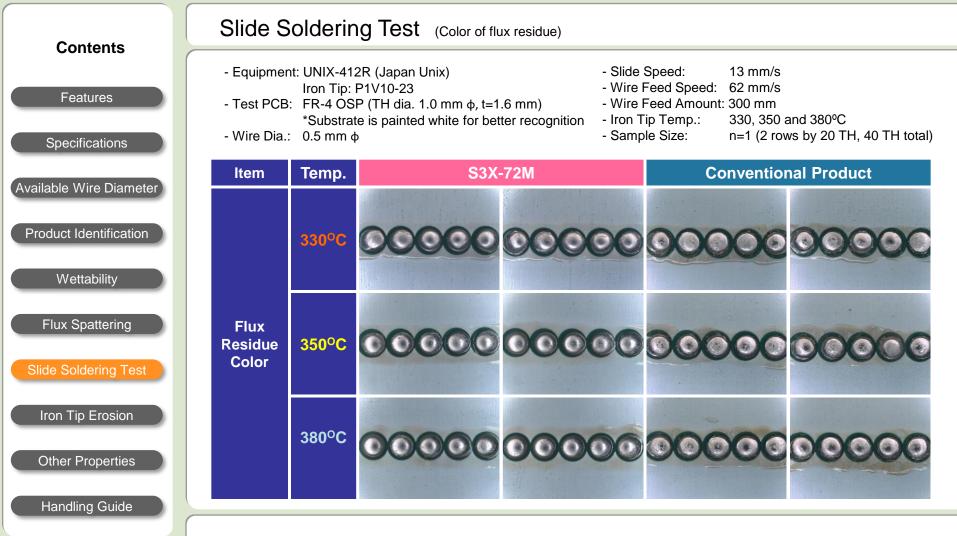


S3X-72M maintains faster wetting even at a faster slide speed, than conventional product and shows enhanced wetting. 72M series flux residue also inhibits flux residue cracking.





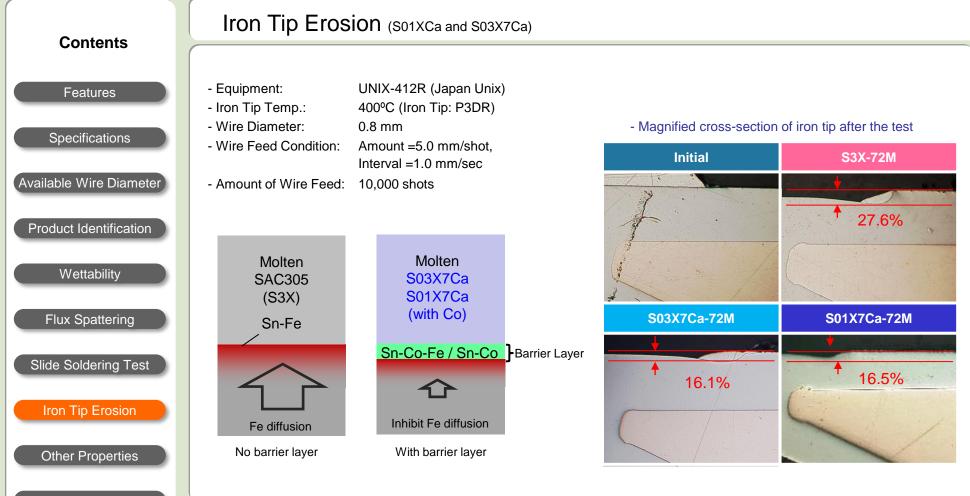




The color of flux residue of 72M series are much lighter than that of conventional product at various temperature ranges tested.







Handling Guide



By adding Co, S01X7Ca/ S03X7Ca, iron tip erosion is significantly reduced as compared to S3X, one of the typical lead-free solder alloy. Typical lead-free solder wire erodes iron tips quicker, due to the diffusion of Fe from the tip to the solder. Co additive in S01X7Ca/ S03X7Ca, covers iron tip with 3 barrier layers (from Fe plating on iron tip, Sn-Fe>Sn-Co-Fe-Sn-Co) as the Co replaces Fe in Sn-Fe compound. Barrier layers can prevent iron tip erosion just as lead in leaded solder does, by inhibiting Fe diffusion.

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Other Properties

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Features	Test Item	Test Result	Test Standard
Specifications	Dryness of the Flux Residue	Pass	JIS Z 3197
Available Wire Diameter Product Identification	Solution Resistivity $(\Omega \cdot m)$	805	JIS Z 3197
Wettability	Halide Content (%)	Less than 0.01	JIS Z 3197
Flux Spattering	Copper Mirror Corrosion	Pass	JIS Z 3197 IPC J-STD-004
Slide Soldering Test Iron Tip Erosion	Copper Plate Corrosion	Pass	JIS Z 3197 IPC J-STD-004
Other Properties	SIR (Ω)	1.2x10 ¹⁰ Ω	(85º,85 % RH,168 Hrs in chamber)
Handling Guide	Migration	No evidence of migration	(85ºC,85% RH,1000 Hrs, DC 50 V in chamber)
	* Data based on test with COX 70M	NO EVIDENCE OF MIGRATION	

* Data based on test with S3X-72M





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1. Recommended Iron Tip Temperature: 330~380°C

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Adjust the tip temperature according to the wire diameter, specific heat of the component and feeding speed. Extremely high iron tip temperature causes flux to carbonize which inhibits heat conductance of the iron tip.

2. Process Environment: Designed for both manual and automated soldering by robot.

It is compatible to rework by manual soldering and automated soldering by automation. Use of spot ventilation system is recommended to vent out the fumes from the process.

3. Product Life: Product life is 3 years from the date of production.

Flux and the activator in the flux will not significantly degrade during the product warranty period. However oxidation on the product surface may build up and may cause dross in the flux residue. Please store this product in a storage where temperature will be consistent throughout the year and please avoid high temperature/ high humidity condition.

