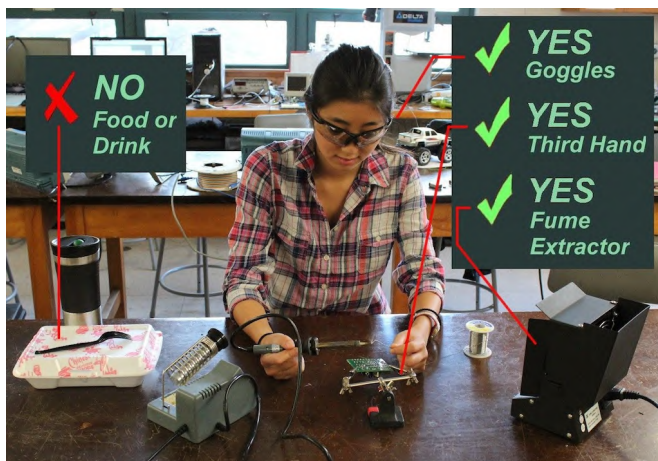


Safety Rules for Soldering

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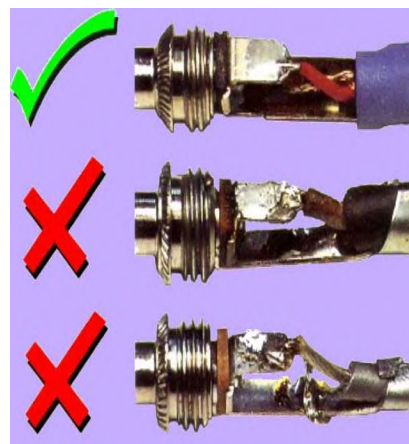
1. Wear goggles for eye protection. When trimming off leads or excess solder dross, be careful of the flyaway that could injure yourself as well as other people nearby.
2. Work in a well-ventilated area and use a fume extractor. Do not inhale fumes from the soldering processes.
3. Always return the soldering iron to its stand when not in use. Never put it down on your workbench. The soldering iron tip is very hot (about 400°C). Avoid touching plastic, wire insulator, or any flammable material in the working area with the soldering iron. Turn the soldering station to standby or off if not used for more than few minutes. Turn unit off or unplug it when done.
4. Use a third hand, a circuit board vice, pliers, tweezers, or clamps for holding components to avoid burns. Legs and arms should be covered to avoid burns from splashed hot solder.
5. Do not have food or drink near the working area. The solder is usually a tin/lead alloy and lead is toxic. The flux is a chemical used to help metal parts soldered together. It is acidic and toxic. Clean up spilled flux immediately. Wash hands after soldering. Flux can cause acid burns to the skin or damage clothing. In case of acid burns, flush immediately with water.
6. Wash hands thoroughly after handling flux and solder containing lead. Use lead-free solder whenever possible.
7. Clean up the area when finished. Discard lead and silver solder and dross in a container with a lid. Label the container: "Lead/Silver Solder Waste for Recycling". Used solder sponges and contaminated rags must be disposed of as hazardous waste.



Soldering Techniques

1. Basic tools include an electric soldering station (a temperature-adjustable type preferred), solder, a pair of needle-nose pliers, a wire stripper, a flush cutter, a desoldering bulb, a utility blade, and a third hand or a vice.
2. Workspace should be as uncluttered as possible. Clear the path between the soldering station stand and the project to be soldered.
3. Prepare the soldering iron tip. Scrape off oxides with a utility blade if necessary. Adjust to an appropriate temperature. It won't work if you can't get the solder melt onto the soldering tip. Tinning the soldering tip by coating it with a thin coat of solder. This helps heat transfer between the tip and the components. The cleaning sponge should be soaking wet. Quickly run the soldering tip over the wet sponge to get rid of excess solder.
4. Clean the contact surfaces of the metal parts if necessary. Scrape off oxides with a utility blade. In some cases, it is easier to tin the individual components first before joining them.
5. Position the components using a third hand or a vice. Avoid holding the metal part of a component with your fingers.
6. Timing is important for soldering the components together. The solder needs to be completely melted at the joint to avoid a "cold solder point." However, too much heat could damage a sensitive electronic component or melt the insulator of a wire. The required time depends on the heat transfer, which is affected by the temperature of the soldering tip, the mass of the components, the presence of flux or rosin, and how clean the contact surfaces are.
7. Start over when an attempt fails. Old solder has impurities. Remove old solder completely with a desoldering bulb or pump. Clean up flux/rosin residuals. Try again.

Examples: www.leadirect.co.uk/technical/perfectsolderjoint.html



Good – clean, shiny, and just the right amount of solder.

Bad – too much solder which is uneven, has sharp points in places, and was probably overheated.

Worse – uneven texture, and the flux remaining on the joint.