

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Indium5.7LT

Solder Paste

Introduction

Indium5.7LT is an air reflow, halogen-free, no-clean solder paste designed for assembly processes using eutectic SnBi and SnBiAg alloys. This paste is a moderate residue product with exceptional wetting capabilities. The low activation temperature of **Indium5.7LT**, in combination with the SnBi alloy, can be especially useful as a low-temperature, Pb-free solution.

Features

- Formulated for use with the eutectic 58Bi/42Sn, 57Bi/42Sn/1Ag, and 57.6Bi/42Sn/0.4Ag alloys
- Low-temperature Pb-free solution
- Clear residue
- Exceptional wetting in air reflow
- Halogen-free

Alloys

Indium Corporation manufactures low-oxide spherical powder in the industry standard Type 3 and Type 4 mesh sizes. Other non-standard mesh sizes are available upon request. The weight ratio of the flux/vehicle to the solder powder is referred to as the metal load and is typically in the range of 83–92% for standard alloy compositions.

Standard Product Specifications

| Alloy | Metal Load | | Mesh Size |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Printing | Dispensing | |
| Indalloy®281 (58Bi/42Sn) | 90% | 84% | Type 3 |
| Indalloy®282 (57Bi/42Sn/1Ag) | | | |
| Indalloy®283 (57.6Bi/42Sn/0.4Ag) | | | |
| Indalloy®281 (58Bi/42Sn) | 89.5% | 84% | Type 4 |
| Indalloy®282 (57Bi/42Sn/1Ag) | | | |
| Indalloy®283 (57.6Bi/42Sn/0.4Ag) | | | |

Bellcore and J-STD Tests and Results

| Industry Standard Test Results and Classification | | | |
|---|---|--|-------|
| Flux Classification | ROLO | Typical Solder Paste Viscosity for SAC305 T4 (Poise) | 2,000 |
| Based on the testing required by IPC J-Standard-004B. | | Conforms with all requirements from IPC J-Standard-005A. | |
| Halogen-free per IEC 61249-2-21, Test Method EN14582 | <900ppm Cl <900ppm Br <1,500ppm Total | | |

All information is for reference only. Not to be used as incoming product specifications.

From One Engineer To Another®

Packaging

Standard packaging for **Indium5.7LT** is 500g jars and 600g cartridges. For dispensing applications, 10cc and 30cc syringes are standard. Other packaging options may be available upon request.

Storage and Handling Procedures

Refrigerated storage will prolong the shelf life of solder paste. Solder paste packaged in syringes and cartridges should be stored tip down.

| Packaging | Storage Conditions (unopened containers) | Shelf Life |
|---------------|--|------------|
| Syringe | <-10°C | 6 months |
| Jar/Cartridge | <10°C | 6 months |

Solder paste should be allowed to reach ambient working temperature prior to use. Generally, paste should be removed from refrigeration at least 2 hours before use. Actual time to reach thermal equilibrium will vary with container size. Paste temperature should be verified before use. Jars and cartridges should be labeled with date and time of opening.

Technical Support

Indium Corporation's internationally experienced engineers provide in-depth technical assistance to our customers. Thoroughly knowledgeable in all facets of Material Science as it applies to the electronics and semiconductor sectors, Technical Support Engineers provide expert advice in solder properties, alloy compatibility and selection of solder preforms, wire, ribbon, and paste. Indium Corporation's Technical Support engineers provide rapid response to all technical inquiries.

Safety Data Sheets

The SDS for this product can be found online at <http://www.indium.com/sds>



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Printing

Stencil Design:

Electroformed and laser cut/electropolished stencils produce the best printing characteristics among stencil types. Stencil aperture design is a crucial step in optimizing the print process. The following are a few general recommendations:

- Discrete components — A 10–20% reduction in stencil aperture area may significantly reduce or eliminate the occurrence of mid-chip solder beads. The “home plate” design is a common method for achieving this reduction.
- Fine-pitch components — A surface area reduction is recommended for apertures of 20mil pitch and finer. This reduction will help minimize solder balling and bridging that can lead to electrical shorts. The amount of reduction necessary is process dependent (5–15% is common).
- A minimum aspect ratio of 1.5 is suggested for adequate release of solder paste from stencil apertures. The aspect ratio is defined as the width of the aperture divided by the thickness of the stencil.

Recommended Printer Operation

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Solder Paste Bead Size | ~20–25mm in diameter |
| Print Speed | 25–150mm/second |
| Squeegee Pressure | 0.018–0.027Kg/mm of blade length |
| Underside Stencil Wipe | Start at once per every 5 prints and decrease frequency until optimum value is reached |
| Squeegee Type/Angle | Metal with appropriate length / ~60°C |
| Separation Speed | 5–20mm/second or per equipment manufacturer's specifications |
| Solder Paste Stencil Life | Up to 60 hours (at 30–60% RH and 22–28°C) |

Cleaning

Indium5.7LT is designed for no-clean applications; however, the flux can be removed if necessary by using a commercially available flux residue remover.

Stencil Cleaning: This is best-performed using an automated stencil cleaning system for both stencil and misprint cleaning to prevent extraneous solder balls. Most commercially available stencil cleaning formulations including isopropyl alcohol (IPA) work well.

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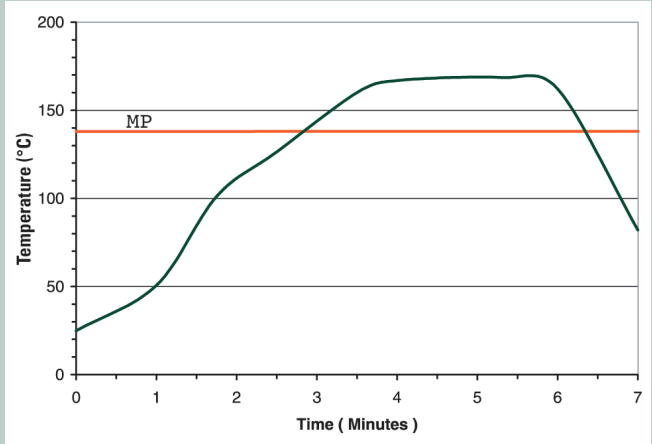
Contact our engineers today: askus@indium.com

Learn more: www.indium.com

ASIA +65 6268 8678 • CHINA +86 (0) 512 628 34900 • EUROPE +44 (0) 1908 580400 • USA +1 315 853 4900

Reflow

Recommended Profile:



This profile is designed for use with Indalloy®281 and can serve as a general guideline in establishing a reflow profile for use with other alloys. Adjustments to this profile may be necessary based on specific process requirements.

Heating Stage:

A linear ramp rate of 0.5–1°C/second allows gradual evaporation of volatile flux constituents and prevents defects such as solder balling/beading and bridging as a result of hot slump. It also prevents unnecessary depletion of fluxing capacity when using higher temperature alloys.

Liquidus Stage:

A peak temperature of 25–45°C (175°C shown) above the melting point of the solder alloy is needed to form a quality solder joint and achieve acceptable wetting due to the formation of an intermetallic layer.

Cooling Stage:

A rapid cool down is desired to form a fine grain structure. Slow cooling will form a large grain structure, which typically exhibits poor fatigue resistance. The acceptable cooling range is 0.5–6.0°C/second (2.0–6.0°C/second is ideal).

Compatible Products

- Rework Flux: TACFlux®057



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