

# Solder Paste Storage and Handling Guidelines

## Solder Paste Storage

- Indium Corporation solder paste is refrigerated or frozen after manufacturing and shipped cold, often with a cold pack. This helps keep the solder paste from getting hot during shipping.
- Refrigerated storage prolongs the shelf life of solder paste; -20 to 10 °C is common, although some solder pastes should not be frozen. Consult the product data sheet for specific information.
- Solder paste packaged in syringes and cartridges must be stored with the tip pointed down for best dispensing performance.
- For product-specific storage requirements and shelf life information, please refer to the product data sheet.
- When stored properly in refrigeration, solder pastes are often viable after the “use by” date. It is up to the user to validate use of paste after this recommendation.

## Storage Best Practices

- Solder paste is a shelf-life dependent item and should be stored as such (in a First In-First Out manner).
- Upon delivery, solder paste packages should be directly put into a storage refrigerator (<10 °C).
- Solder paste should be removed from coolers and refrigerated for long term storage.
- The manufacturing date is included on each label along with a “use by” date for best performance
- Solder paste should be stored by lot, ensuring use of the older lots first for optimal material management.

## Process Impacts of Excessive Heat Exposure

- Generally, solder paste is stable at temperatures less than 25 °C.
- Solder paste exposed to temperatures >30 °C for extended periods of time may no longer perform as expected.
- Key reasons for concern:
  - significant flux separation
  - potential for chemical decomposition, reducing the tack and activity of flux
  - elevated viscosity, resulting in poor print transfer

- Working life of solder paste is dependent on:
  - temperature and relative humidity in the manufacturing environment (less than 30 °C)
  - sealed container, closed container, or open container
  - air flow inside the stencil printer
  - time of exposure on the stencil
- Contact Indium Corporation to discuss disposition on heat-damaged solder paste.

## Before Using Solder Paste

- Prior to use, solder paste must equilibrate to the environmental conditions in which it will be used.
- It is important to remove sealed containers from refrigeration and equilibrate to room temperature before opening (typically at least two hours, up to four for large or frozen containers).
- Note: Opening cold solder paste in a warmer environment can result in condensation and potential performance impact.
- Recommendation: Remove a jar or cartridge of solder paste from refrigeration one day before use to allow plenty of time for equilibration in the environment (not recommended for syringes).
- Do not expose solder paste to heat (>25 °C) to bring it up to temperature.
- For quickest equilibration, a temperature-controlled water bath ≤25 °C is recommended.
- Label containers with date of removal from refrigeration to monitor exposure.

## Paste Handling Best Practices During Stencil Printing

- It is not typically necessary to re-homogenize paste prior to use. However, if needed, hand stirring with a plastic spatula is the best method for solder paste in jars.
- Use of mechanical mixing equipment is not recommended for homogenizing solder paste.
- When solder paste is removed from the stencil, always store in a separate jar; re-introduction into fresh paste can result in process inconsistency.
- It is not necessary to return solder paste to the refrigerator after opening. It is possible that refrigeration can cause condensation and compromise performance (unless use environment is uncontrolled or >30 °C).

Contact Indium Corporation’s Technical Support Engineers at [askus@indium.com](mailto:askus@indium.com) to discuss alloy, particle size and metal loading to best suit your application.

This application note is for reference only. Please refer to product data sheets for shelf life requirements.

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## Solder Paste Storage and Handling Guidelines

### Aperture Ratio Chart

Aperture Size (µm)	50	100	150	160	170	180	190	200	250	300	350	400
Aperture Size (mils)	1.97	3.94	5.91	6.30	6.69	7.09	7.48	7.87	9.84	11.81	13.78	15.75
5	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.49	0.59	0.69	0.79
4	0.12	0.25	0.37	0.39	0.42	0.44	0.47	0.49	0.62	0.74	0.86	0.98
3	0.16	0.33	0.49	0.52	0.56	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.82	0.98	1.15	1.31

Not typically within process window

Attainable with newer generation products

Typically within process window

### Stencil Printing Best Practices

- Board support, typically provided by vacuum tooling, is of paramount importance for consistent stencil printing.
- Use enough paste so that a generous bead is able to roll freely when the squeegee moves freely (typically 1/3" to 3/4" in diameter).
- Set squeegee pressure just high enough to ensure a clean swipe of the squeegee with no paste left on the stencil after the pass (for Indium pastes, typically 5 kg is sufficient for a 10" blade).
- Solder paste is a thixotropic material, meaning it thins under pressure, so it only reaches optimal performance after a couple of prints (number varies depending on paste).
- Proper gasketing is very important, meaning alignment of apertures with pads, levelness of board surface, and solder mask definition should not detract from contact between the surface of the board and the stencil.
- To check for proper gasketing, check the alignment of stencil and board. While in contact, tap the stencil to ensure there is no space for deflection.
- Wiping the underside of the stencil intermittently to remove any excess paste is often necessary. Typically, a dry wipe with advancing paper and a vac cycle is sufficient.
- Refer to the product data sheet for specific wipe frequency recommendations. Frequency is also highly dependent on proper gasketing and process optimization.
- Calculating area ratios and staying within typical stencil guidelines will give best first pass yields (refer to the table above for guidelines).
- Powder size choice can also effect stencil printing (refer to Powder Choice application note for more information).
- Typically, higher transfer efficiencies correlate to higher area ratios.

### Best Practices for Syringe Dispensing Solder Paste

- Powder size selection is most important in choosing a solder paste to dispense.
- To determine powder size, use the chart below for guidelines depending on needle size.
- For indium-containing alloys, powder sizes may be limited.
- Viscosity is very important for consistent, smooth dispensing, and is dependent on metal loading (weight percent of solder powder in the paste). Please refer to the data sheet for optimal metal loading for dispense applications.

Dispensing Needle				Largest Powder Size
Gauge	EFD Color Code	ID (inches)	ID (microns)	Type
14	Olive	0.060	1520	2
15	Amber	0.053	1350	2
16	Grey	0.047	1190	2
18	Green	0.033	840	2
20	Pink	0.023	580	3
21	Purple	0.020	510	3
22	Blue	0.016	410	3
23	Orange	0.013	330	3
25	Red	0.010	250	4
27	Clear	0.008	200	5
30	Lavender	0.006	150	6

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