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Soft soldering fluxes — Classification and requirements —Part 1:

Classification, labelling and packaging

Flux de brasage tendre — Classification et caractéristiques —

Partie 1: Classification, marquage et emballage

[Revision of first edition (ISO 9454-1:1990)]

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ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

To expedite distribution, this document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat. ISO Central Secretariat work of editing and text composition will be undertaken at publication stage.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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ISO 9454-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, Welding and allied processes, Subcommittee SC 12, Soldering materials.

ISO 9454 consists of the following parts, under the general title Soft soldering fluxes — Classification and Part 1: Classification, labelling and packaging I requirements:

- Part 2: Performance requirements

Introduction

Fluxes assist molten solder to wet metal surfaces to be joined by removing oxides and related contaminations from the solder and surfaces of the parts during soldering. Fluxes also protect surfaces from oxidation an assist wetting of the basis metals by molten solder.

Care is necessary when selecting a flux for a particular application, in order to ensure an adequate service life of the assembly Factors such as the ease of residue removal, corrosiveness, possible health and safety hazards and the efficacy of the flux should all be considered.

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Soft soldering fluxes — Classification and requirements — Part 1: Classification, labelling and packaging

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9454-1 specifies a coding system for the classification of fluxes intended for use with soft solders, according to their active fluxing ingredients, together with requirements for labelling and packaging.

WARNING — This part of ISO 9454-1 deals with products which may be hazardous to health, or which may cause other hazards such as corrosion, fire, etc., if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to the technical suitability of substances and in no way absolves the testing laboratory, the supplier or the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage of flux manufacture or use.

2 Classification of fluxes

Fluxes specified in this part ISO 9454-1 have been classified in terms of their main ingredients and shall be encoded in accordance with table 1.

For example, a phosphoric acid activated inorganic, flux with a halide content < 0,01 % by mass, shall be encoded 3.3.1.1, a non-halide activated rosin flux shall be encoded 1.1.3.1.

3 Labelling and packaging

Fluxes supplied according to this part of ISO 9454-1 shall be packed in suitable containers, resistant to the flux they contain, and shall carry a label bearing the following information:

- a) the supplier's name and address;
- b) the name of the product;
- c) the number of this part of ISO 9454-1 and the flux classification code;
- d) the batch number;
- e) the date of manufacture;
- details of any legal requirements concerning aspects of safety.

Labels shall be made of material resistant to the flux in the container.

NOTE Additional labelling requirements may be agreed upon between the supplier and the purchaser in accordance with the rules and regulations of the country or countries in question.

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Table 1 — Classification of soft soldering fluxes according to their main ingredients

Flux type	Flux basis	Flux activation	Halide content % (by mass)
1	1 rosin		
resin	2 resin (modified or synthetic)	1 no activator added	
		2 halide activated	
2	1 water-soluble	3 non-halide activated	1 < 0,01
organic (low or non-resin flux)	2 slightly-water-soluble		0 .045
3	1 salts		2 < 0,15
inorganic	in aqueous solution	1 with ammonium chloride	3 0,15 - 2,0
morganic	2 salts in organic formulation	2 without ammonium chloride	, ,
	3 acids	with phosphoric acid without phosphoric acid	4 > 2,0
	4 alkalis	amines and/or ammonium carbonates	

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Annex A (informative)

Grades of fluxes

Table A.1 indicates, for guidance, the various grades of fluxes and only refers to halide content. Flux selection can also be done from different points of view.

Table A.1 — Guidance for the uses of the various grades of fluxes

ISO-Code	Type description	Halides in % (by mass)	Guidance for use
1.1.1.1	on basis of rosin (colophony) without	0,01	electronics
	additives		electrotechnology
1.1.2.2	on basis of rosin (colophony) with	< 0,15	electronics
	additives of organic activators containing halides (e.g. glutamic acid hydrochloride)	3000	electrotechnology
		a theolo	electronic device construction
	all kell.	ids sist 1. he	metal goods
1.1.2.3	on basis of rosin (colophony) with	1. 15 - 2,0	electronics
	additives of organic activators containing halides (e.g. glutamic acid hydrochloride)	alstantisu	electrotechnology
	S Stall dill stale	887	electronic device construction
	Tell Challenge	9	metal goods
1.1.2.4	on basis of rosin (colophony) with	> 2,0	electronics
	additives of organic activators containing halides (e.g. glutamic acid hydrochloride)		electrotechnology
	cill state of the		electronic device construction
	Hittps: Sec.		metal goods
1.1.3.1	on basis of rosin (colophony) with	< 0,01	electronics
	additives of organic activators containing no halides (e.g. adipic, stearic, salicylic		electrotechnology
	acid), but without amines, diamines or		precision soldering
	carbamide		metal goods
1.2.1.1	on basis of modified resinwithout additives	< 0,01	electronics
			electrotechnology
1.2.2.2	on basis of modified resin with additives	< 0,15	electronics
	of organic activators containing halides (e.g. glutamic acid hydrochloride)		electrotechnology
	(0.3. 3.0		electronic device construction
			metal goods
1.2.2.3	on basis of modified resin with additives of	0,15 - 2,0	electronics
	organic activators containing halides (e.g. glutamic acid hydrochloride)		electrotechnology
	3.2.2		electronic device construction
			metal goods