

Australian Standard™

Environmental testing

**Part 2.54: Tests—Test Ta: Soldering—
Solderability testing by the wetting
balance method**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electrical/Electronic Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 3 May 2004 and published on 3 June 2004.

The following are represented on Committee EL-026:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturer's Association
Electrical Compliance Testing Association
Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Testing Interests (Australia)

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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 04142.

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Part 2.54: Tests—Test 1a: Soldering— Solderability testing by the wetting balance method

First published as AS 60068.2.54—2004.

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Published by Standards Australia International Ltd
GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 0 7337 6013 9

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electrical/Electronic Equipment.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the electrotechnology industry with a complete set of environmental test procedures published as a series under AS 60068 *Environmental testing*. This Standard is Part 2.54 of that series.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60068-2-54:1985, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-54: Tests—Test Ta: Soldering—Solderability testing by the wetting balance method*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.
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In this Standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements proper: in arial type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- explanatory matter: in smaller arial type.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard**Environmental testing****Part 2.54: Tests—Test Ta: Soldering—Solderability testing by the wetting balance method**

1 Object

This test is to determine the solderability of component terminations of any shape. It is specially suitable for reference testing and for components that cannot be quantitatively tested by other methods.

2 General description of the test

The specimen is suspended from a sensitive balance (typically a scanning system) and immersed edgewise to a set depth in a bath of molten solder at a controlled temperature. The resultant of the vertical forces of buoyancy and surface tension acting upon the immersed specimen is detected by a transducer and converted into a signal which is continuously recorded as a function of time on a high-speed chart recorder. The trace may be compared with that derived from a perfectly wetted specimen of the same nature and dimensions.

Two modes of testing exist.

- The stationary mode, intended to study the solderability of a particular place on the specimen. It is this mode which is standardized in this standard.
- The scanning mode, intended to study the homogeneity of the solderability of an extended region of the surface of the specimen. The standardization of this mode is still under consideration.

3 Description of the test apparatus

A diagram of an arrangement suitable for the test is shown in figure 1.