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**Soft soldering fluxes — Classification  
and requirements —**

Part 1:  
**Classification, labelling and packaging**

*Flux de brasage tendre — Classification et exigences —*

*Partie 1: Classification, marquage et emballage*





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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Soldering materials*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9454-1:1990), which has been technically revised.

ISO 9454 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Soft soldering fluxes — Classification and requirements*:

- *Part 1: Classification, labelling and packaging*
- *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 and assist wetting of the base 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.



# Soft soldering fluxes — Classification and requirements —

## Part 1:

### Classification, labelling and packaging

**WARNING** — This part of ISO 9454-1 deals with products which might be hazardous to health, or which might 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.

#### 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.

#### 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 3311, a non-halide activated rosin flux shall be encoded 1131.

#### 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) supplier's name and address;
- b) name of the product;
- c) reference to this part of ISO 9454, i.e. ISO 9454-1, and the flux classification code according to [Table 1](#);
- d) batch number;
- e) date of manufacture;
- f) details of any legal requirements concerning aspects of safety.

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

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.