# IPC J-STD-004C WAM1

September 2022 Supersedes J-STD-004C January 2022

# JOINT INDUSTRY STANDARD

Requirements for Soldering Fluxes







#### **IPC Mission**

IPC is a global trade association dedicated to furthering the competitive excellence and financial success of its members, who are participants in the electronics industry.

In pursuit of these objectives, IPC will devote resources to management improvement and technology enhancement programs, the creation of relevant standards, protection of the environment, and pertinent government relations.

IPC encourages the active participation of all its members in these activities and commits to full cooperation with all related organizations.

# About IPC Standards

IPC standards and publications are designed to serve the public interest through eliminating misunderstandings between manufacturers and purchasers, facilitating interchangeability and improvement of products, and assisting the purchaser in selecting and obtaining with minimum delay the proper product for their particular need. Existence of such IPC standards and publications shall not in any respect preclude any entity from manufacturing or selling products not conforming to such IPC standards and publication, nor shall the existence of such IPC standards and publications preclude their voluntary use.

IPC standards and publications are approved by IPC committees without regard to whether the IPC standards or publications may involve patents on articles, materials or processes. By such action, IPC does not assume any liability to any patent owner, nor does IPC assume any obligation whatsoever to parties adopting an IPC standard or publication. Users are wholly responsible for protecting themselves against all claims of liabilities for patent infringement.

### IPC Position Statement on Specification Revision Change

The use and implementation of IPC standards and publications are voluntary and part of a relationship entered into by customer and supplier. When an IPC standard or publication is revised or amended, the use of the latest revision or amendment as part of an existing relationship is not automatic unless required by the contract. IPC recommends the use of the latest revision or amendment

#### Standards Improvement Recommendations

IPC welcomes comments for improvements to any standard in its library. All comments will be provided to the appropriate committee.

If a change to technical content is requested, data to support the request is recommended. Technical comments to include new technologies or make changes to published requirements should be accompanied by technical data to support the request. This information will be used by the committee to resolve the comment.

To submit your comments, visit the IPC Status of Standardization page at www.ipc.org/status.



## IPC-J-STD-004C-WAM1

# Requirements for Soldering Fluxes

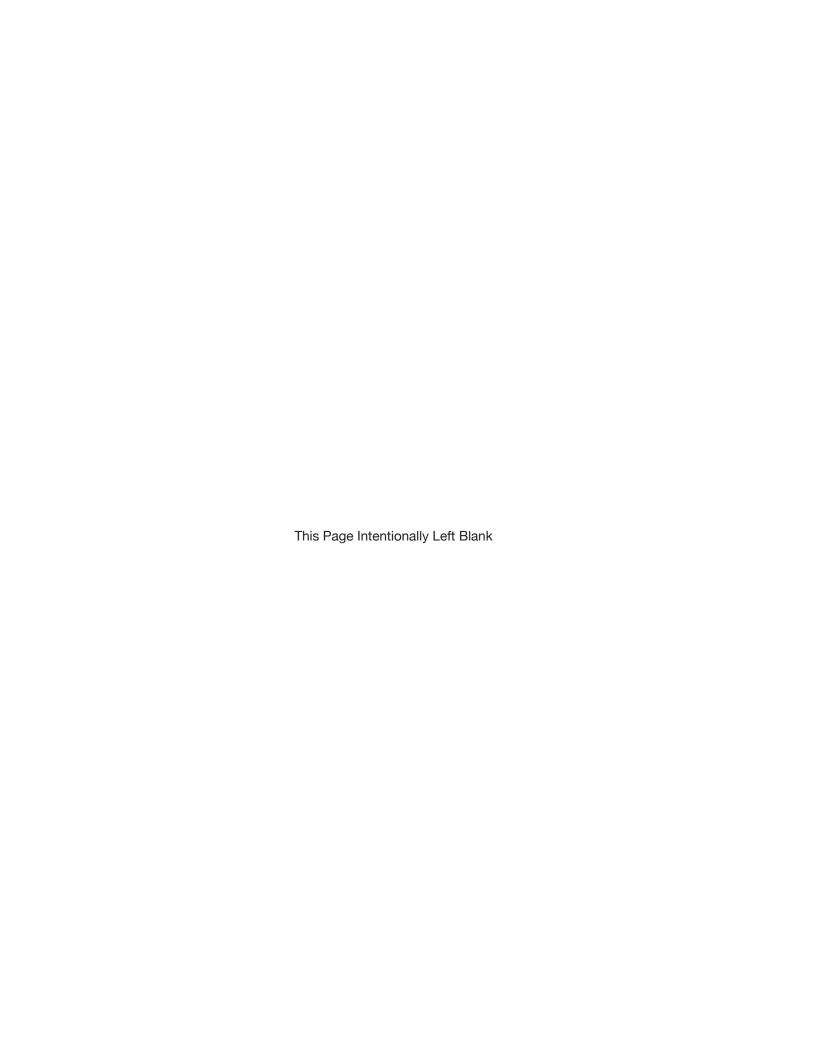
A standard developed by the Flux Specifications Task Group (5-24a) of the Assembly and Joining Processes Committee (5-20) of IPC

#### Supersedes:

J-STD-004C - January 2022 J-STD-004B - November 2011 J-STD-004A - January 2004 J-STD-004 - January 1995 Amendment 1 - April 1996 Users of this publication are encouraged to participate in the development of future revisions.

Contact:

IPC 3000 Lakeside Drive, Suite 105 N Bannockburn, Illinois 60015-1249 Tel 847 615.7100 Fax 847 615.7105



September 2022 IPC J-STD-004C-WAM1

# Acknowledgment

Any document involving a complex technology draws material from a vast number of sources. While the principal members of the Flux Specifications Task Group (5-24a) of the Assembly and Joining Processes Committee (5-20) are shown below, it is not possible to include all of those who assisted in the evolution of this standard. To each of them, the members of the IPC extend their gratitude.

Assembly and Joining Processes Committee

Chair

Daniel L. Foster

Missile Defense Agency (MDA)

Vice Chair Udo Wetzel

Robert Bosch GmbH

Flux Specifications Task Group

Chair

Anthony W. Lentz FCT Assembly, Inc

Vice Chair Keith Sellers NTS Baltimore Technical Liaisons of the IPC Board of Directors

**Bob Neves** 

Microtek (Changzhou) Laboratories

Flux Specifications Task Group

Jasbir Bath

Koki Solder America

Gerald Leslie Boggert

Bechtel Plant Machinery, Inc.

Lance Brack

Raytheon Missile Systems

Eric Camden

Foresite, Inc.

Eric Campbell

IBM Corp.

William P. Cardinal

Collins Aerospace

Zhiman Chen

Zhuzhou CRRC Times

Electric Co., Ltd.

Beverly Christian

HDP User Group

Miguel Dominguez

Continental Temic SA de CV

Aurelie Ducoulombier

**Inventec Performance Chemicals** 

Tony Feldmeier

Honeywell Aerospace Minneapolis

Daniel L. Foster

Missile Defense Agency (MDA)

Jason Fullerton

Cobham Defense Electronics

Systems

Mahendra S. Gandhi

Northrop Grumman Space

Systemselle

Ryder Gao CVTE Emmanuelle Guene

**Inventec Performance Chemicals** 

Alafio Hewitt

Lockheed Martine Missile &

Fire Control

Gaston Hildago

Toyota Motor North America

Emma Hudson

Emma Hudson Technical

Consultancy

Christopher Hunt

Gen3 Systems Limited

Jennie S. Hwang

H-Technologies Group

Henrik Blegvad Jensen

Gaasdal Bygningsindustri A/S

Russell Kido

Practical Components Inc.

Vijay Kumar

Lockheed Martin Missile &

Fire Control

Andy C. Mackie

**Indium Corporation** 

Chris Mahanna

Robisan Laboratory Inc.

Yuri Misumo

Koki Company Limited

Graham Naisbitt

Gen3 Systems Limited

**Bob Neves** 

Microtek (Changzhou) Laboratories

Timothy O'Neil AIM Solder

Douglas O. Pauls Collins Aerospace

Catalina Pamatmat

Continental Temic Electronics

Jagadeesh Radhakrishnan Intel

Corporation

Stanton Rak

Rak Company

Brian Rundell

Indium

David W. Sbiroli

**Indium Corporation** 

Jose Servin Olivares

Vitesco Technologies

Russell S. Shepherd NTS Anaheim

Eric Straw

Collins Aerospace

Kirk Van Dreel

Plexus Corp.

Bill R. Vuono

Qorvo US, Inc.

Debbie Wade

Advanced Rework Technology

Dan White

Collins Aerospace

Xu Chen

Nokia Bell Labs

Arbi Zaied

Team Panther

Paul Zutter

Army Aviation & Missile Command

IPC J-STD-004C-WAM1 September 2022

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

September 2022 IPC J-STD-004C-WAM1

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1	<b>SCOPE</b>	3.3.1.2	Corrosion Test	
1.1	Purpose	3.3.1.3	Quantitative Halide Content Tests	
1.2	Classification	3.3.1.4	SIR Test	
1.3	Measurement Units		Reporting SIR Test Results	
1.4	Definition of Requirements	3.3.1.4.2	SIR Test Criteria	7
	•	3.3.1.5	Resistance to ECM Testing	7
1.5	Process Control Requirements	3.3.1.5.1	Reporting ECM Test Results	7
1.6	Order of Precedence	3.3.2	Characterization Testing	8
1.6.1	Conflict	3.3.2.1	Flux Solids (Nonvolatile) Determination	
1.6.2	Clause References	3.3.2.2	Acid Value Determination	
1.6.3	Appendices	3.3.2.3	Specific Gravity Determination	
1.7	Use of "Lead"	3.3.2.4	Viscosity of Paste (Tacky) Flux	
1.8	Abbreviations and Acronyms 2	3.3.2.5	Visual	
1.8.1	ECM	3.4.1	Optional Qualitative Halide Tests	
1.8.2	SIR	3.4.1.1	Optional Chlorides and Bromides by Silver	
1.9	Terms and Definitions	5.1.1.1	Chromate Method	8
1.9.1	Halide	3.4.1.2	Optional Fluorides By Spot Test	
1.9.2	Halogen	3.4.2	Optional SIR Tests	
1.9.3	Low Halogen Flux (Cl and Br)	3.4.2.1	Reporting Values for Optional	C
1.9.4	Resin Flux	3.4.2.1	SIR Test Methods.	c
1.9.5	Rosin Flux	3.4.3		
1.9.6	Supplier		Optional Hologon Content Test	
		3.4.4	Optional Halogen Content Test	
2	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS	3.5	Quality Conformance Testing	
2.1	IPC	3.5.1	Acid Value Determination	
2.2	Joint Industry Standards	3.5.2	Specific Gravity Determination	
2.2.1	J-STD-001	3.5.3	Viscosity of Paste (Tacky) Flux	
2.2.2	J-STD-003 Solderability Tests for	3.5.4	Visual	
2.2.2	Printed Boards	3.6	Performance Testing	
2.2.3	J-STD-005 Requirements for Soldering Pastes 3	3.6.1	Wetting Balance Test	
2.3	American Society for Testing	3.6.2	Spread Test - Liquid Flux	8
2.3	and Materials (ASTM)	4 QU	ALIFICATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	
2.3.1	ASTM D-465-15		OVISIONS	Ç
2.4	British Standards			
2.4.1	EN 14582	4.1	Responsibility for Inspection	
2.5	International Organization for Standards 3	4.1.1	Responsibility for Compliance	
2.5.1	ISO 9001-2000	4.1.1.1	Quality Assurance Program	
2.6	National Conference of Standards Laboratories	4.1.2	Test Equipment and Inspection Facilities	
2.0	(NCSL)	4.1.3	Inspection Conditions	
2.6.1	ANSI-NCSL-Z540-1 3	4.2	Types of Inspections	
2.0.1	ANSI-NCSL-2340-1	4.3	Qualification Inspection.	
3	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS4	4.3.1	Sample Size	
		4.3.2	Inspection Routine	10
3.1	Designation	4.3.3	Requalification	10
3.2	Flux Qualification 4	4.3.3.1	Formula Variations Constituting	
3.2.1	Classification 4		Material Change	10
3.2.1.	1	4.3.3.2	Manufacturing Site Change	
3.2.1.		4.4	Quality Conformance Inspection	
3.2.1.	•	4.4.1	Sampling Plan	
	2.2 Halide Content	4.4.2	Rejected Lots	
3.2.2	Characterization	4.5	Performance Inspection	
3.3	Qualification Testing	4.6	Statistical Process Control (SPC)	
3.3.1	Classification Testing		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
3.3.1.	1 Copper Mirror			

IPC J-STD-004C-WAM1 September 2022

Appendix A Example Qua	lification Test Report11		Tables
Appendix B Notes		Table 3-1	Flux Identification System 4
Appendix C Abbreviations	C Abbreviations and Acronyms 17		Preparation of Flux Forms for Testing 5
		Table 3-3 Test Requirements for Flux Classification	
Figures		Table 3-4	Halogen Content in Low Halogen Materials 8
Figure 3-1 Flux Corrosivity by Copper Mirror Test 6 Figure 3-2 Example of No Corrosion 6		Table 4-1 Qualification, Quality Conformance and	
			Performance Testing for Flux
Figure 3-3 Example of Mino	r Corrosion	Table B-1	Spread Area Requirements
Figure 3-4 Example of Major	r Corrosion		
Figure B-1 Typical Wetting	Balance Curve		

September 2022 IPC J-STD-004C-WAM1

# **Requirements for Soldering Fluxes**

#### 1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes general requirements for the classification and characterization of fluxes for high quality solder interconnections. This standard may be used for quality control and procurement purposes.

**1.1 Purpose** The purpose of this standard is to classify and characterize Sn-Pb and Pb-free soldering flux materials for use in electronic metallurgical interconnections for printed circuit board assembly. Soldering flux materials include the following: liquid flux, paste flux, solder paste, solder cream as well as flux-coated and flux-cored solder wires and preforms. It is not the intent of this standard to exclude any acceptable flux or soldering material; however, these materials must produce the desired electrical and metallurgical interconnection.

#### 1.2 Classification

#### **CLASS 1 General Electronic Products**

Includes products suitable for applications where the major requirement is function of the completed assembly.

#### **CLASS 2 Dedicated Service Electronic Products**

Includes products where continued performance and extended life is required, and for which uninterrupted service is desired but not critical. Typically, the end-use environment would not cause failures.

# CLASS 3 High Performance/Harsh Environment Electronic Products

Includes products where continued high performance or performance-on-demand is critical, equipment downtime cannot be tolerated, end-use environment may be uncommonly harsh, and the equipment must function when required, such as life support or other critical systems.

**1.3 Measurement Units** All dimensions and tolerances in this specification are expressed in hard SI (metric) units and bracketed soft imperial [inch] units. Users of this specification are expected to use metric dimensions. All dimensions  $\geq 1$  mm [0.0394 in] will be expressed in millimeters and inches. All dimensions < 1 mm [0.0394 in] will be expressed in micrometers and microinches.

**1.4 Definition of Requirements** The words **shall** or **shall not** are used in the text of this document wherever there is a requirement for materials, preparation, process control or acceptance.

The word "should" reflects recommendations and is used to reflect general industry practices and procedures for guidance only.

Line drawings and illustrations are depicted herein to assist in the interpretation of the written requirements of this Standard. The text takes precedence over the figures.

**1.5 Process Control Requirements** The primary goal of process control is to continually reduce variation in the processes, products, or services to provide products or processes meeting or exceeding User requirements. Process control tools such as IPC-9191, JESD557 or other User-approved system may be used as guidelines for implementing process control.

Manufacturers of Class 3 products **shall** develop and implement a documented process control system.

A documented process control system, if established, **shall** define process control and corrective action limits.

This may or may not be a statistical process control system. The use of "statistical process control" (SPC) is optional and should be based on factors such as design stability, lot size, production quantities, and the needs of the Manufacturer, see 4.6

Process control methodologies **shall** be used in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the manufacturing processes used to produce soldered electrical and electronic assemblies. The philosophy, implementation strategies, tools and techniques may be applied in different sequences depending on the specific company, operation, or variable under consideration to relate process control and capability to end product requirements.

When a decision or requirement is to use a documented process control system, failure to implement process corrective action and/or the use of continually ineffective corrective actions would be grounds for disapproval of the process and associated documentation.