

## Description

The MG 4860P No Clean Solder Paste is a no clean solder paste designed for surface mount applications using a syringe dispensing method. The post soldering residues of 4860P are non-conductive, non-corrosive and highly insulated.

## Benefits

- Low residues
- Easily dispensed
- Excellent wettability
- Hard non-conductive residues

## Solder Composition of MG 4860P Solder Paste

Sn63 alloy is the conventional eutectic solder used in most electronic assemblies. The Sn63 alloy conforms and exceeds the impurity requirements of J-STD-006 and all other relevant international standards.

| Typical Analysis |      |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|------------------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sn               | Pb   | Cu           | Ag           | Sb           | Bi           | In           | As           | Fe           | Ni           | Cd           | Al           | Zn           | Au           |
| 62.5-63.5        | Bal. | 0.030<br>Max | 0.020<br>Max | 0.050<br>Max | 0.050<br>Max | 0.050<br>Max | 0.010<br>Max | 0.010<br>Max | 0.005<br>Max | 0.001<br>Max | 0.001<br>Max | 0.001<br>Max | 0.002<br>Max |

## Particle Size

Sn63 alloy is 3(45-25µm and J-STD-005 powder distribution. Solder powder distribution is measured utilizing laser diffraction, optical analysis and sieve analysis. Careful control of solder powder manufacturing processes ensures the particles' shape are 95% spherical minimum (aspect ratio < 1.5) and that the alloy contains a typical maximum oxide level of 80 ppm.

Classification of Solder Powder by Particle Size

| Powder Type | Fines      | Majority      | Coarse     | Typical Mesh |
|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 3           | <10%<br>20 | >80%<br>25-45 | >90%<br>45 | 0%<br>50     |
|             |            |               |            | 325/500      |

## Metal Loading

Typical metal loading for dispensing application is 87.0-88.0 %.



ISO 9001 Registered Quality System,  
Burlington, Ontario, Canada QMI File # 004908

# Sn63/Pb37 No Clean Solder Paste 4860P Technical Data Sheet

4860P

## Properties

| MG 4860P Sn63/Pb37                                   |       |
|--|-------|
| Melting Point, °C                                    | 183 E |
| Hardness, Brinell                                    | 14HB  |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion                     | 24.7  |
| Tensile Strength, psi                                | 4442  |
| Density, g/cc  | 8.42  |
| Electrical Resistivity, (μohm-cm)                    | 14.5  |
| Electrical Conductivity, 104/ohm-cm                  | 6.9   |
| Yield Strength, psi                                  | 3950  |
| Total Elongation, %                                  | 48    |
| Joint Shear Strength, at 0.1mm/min 20 °C             | 23    |
| Joint Shear Strength, at 0.1mm/min 100 °C            | 14    |
| Creep Strength, N/mm <sup>2</sup> at 0.1mm/min 20 °C | 3.3   |

| Property                         | Specification                | Test Method                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Flux Classification              | REL0                         | JSTD-004                     |
| Copper Mirror                    | No removal of copper film    | IPC-TM-650 2.3.32            |
| Corrosion                        | Pass                         | IPC-TM-650 2.6.15            |
| <b>SIR</b>                       |                              |                              |
| JSTD-004                         | 2.44 x 10 <sup>10</sup> ohms | IPC-TM-650 2.6.3.3           |
| Bellcore (Telecordia)            | 4.10 x 10 <sup>10</sup> ohms | Bellcore GR-78-CORE 13.1.3   |
| Electromigration                 | Pass                         | Bellcore GR-78-CORE 13.1.4   |
| Post Reflow Flux Residue         | 45%                          | TGA Analysis                 |
| Acid Value                       | 110                          | IPC-TM-650 2.3.13            |
| Metal Loading                    | 88%                          | IPC-TM-650 2.2.20            |
| <b>Viscosity</b>                 |                              |                              |
| Brookfield <sup>(1)</sup> , kcps | 400+/-10% kcps               | IPC-TM-650 2.4.34 modified   |
| Malcom <sup>(2)</sup> , poise    | 850-1100                     | IPC-TM-650 2.4.34.3 modified |
| <b>Slump Test</b>                |                              |                              |
| 25 °C, 0.63 vertical/horizontal  | No bridges all spacings      | IPC-TM-650 2.4.35            |
| 150 °C, 0.63 vertical/horizontal | No bridges all spacings      | IPC-TM-650 2.4.35            |
| 25 °C, 0.33 vertical/horizontal  | 0.20 /0.20                   | IPC-TM-650 2.4.35            |
| 150 °C, 0.33 vertical/horizontal | 0.20/0.20                    | IPC-TM-650 2.4.35            |
| Solder Ball Test                 | Pass                         | IPC-TM-650 2.4.43            |
| <b>Tack</b>                      |                              |                              |
| Initial                          | 85 gm                        | JIS Z 3284                   |
| Tack retention @ 24 hr           | 90 gm                        | JIS Z 3284                   |
| Tack retention @ 24 hr           | 82 gm                        | JIS Z 3284                   |

## Dispensing

|              | Needle inner | Diameter | Applicable powder |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| Needle Gauge | in.          | µm       | (mesh cut)        |
| 18           | 0.033        | 838      | -200+325          |
| 20           | 0.023        | 584      | -325+500          |
| 21           | 0.02         | 508      | -325+500          |
| 22           | 0.016        | 406      | -325+500          |
| 23           | 0.013        | 330      | -325+500          |
| 25           | 0.01         | 254      | -400+635          |

The clearance gap between the needle and the substrate affects the shape and quality of the dot dispensed. If the clearance is too little, the dot tends to be flattened out, and if too large, the dot tends to have long tailing.

## Pressure

The pressure applied in the syringe should be kept at a minimum, and the proper head pressure kept in the range of 15-25 lb/in<sup>2</sup> (1.05-1.76 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>). In cases where a paste requires much higher pressure (more than 40 lb/in<sup>2</sup> or 2.82 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) to dispense, the paste will become inconsistent and clogging may be expected. The external air pressure supply should be maintained constant.

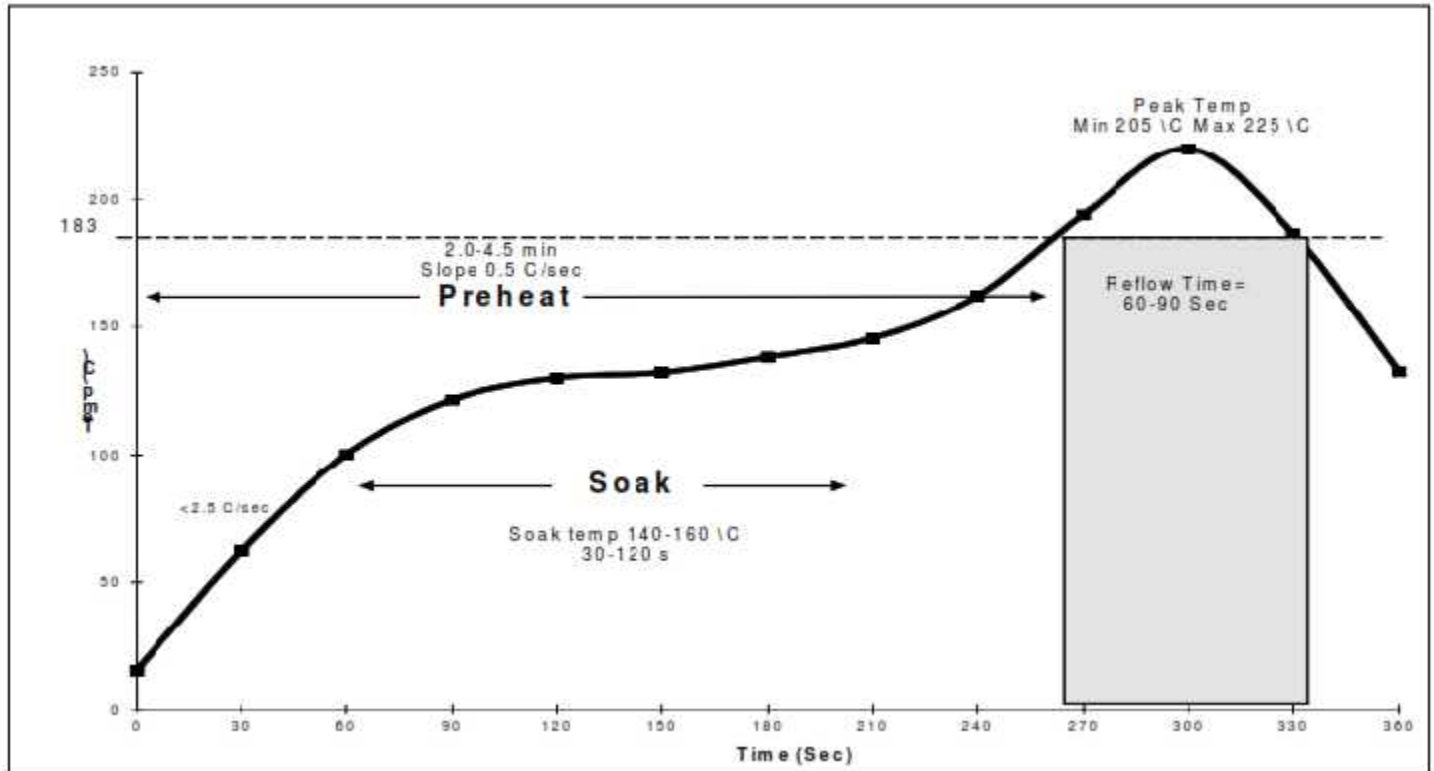
## Paste Application

Solder paste should be taken out of the refrigerator at least 3 to 6 hours prior to use. This will give the paste enough time to come to thermal equilibrium with the environment. The flow rate of paste in a dispensing application depends on viscosity, which can be altered by temperature change. If solder paste is purchased in syringes pre-mixing is not necessary due to the shear action produced from the dispensing.

## Reflow

Best results have been achieved when MG 4860P is reflowed in a forced air convection oven with a minimum of 8 zones (top & bottom), however reflow is possible with a 4 zone oven (top & bottom).

The following is a recommended profile for a forced air convection reflow process. The melting temperature of the solder, the heat resistance of the components, and the characteristics of the PCB (i.e. density, thickness, etc.) determine the actual reflow profile.



**Preheat Zone** - The preheat zone, is also referred to as the ramp zone, and is used to elevate the temperature of the PCB to the desired soak temperature. In the preheat zone the temperature of the PCB is constantly rising, at a rate that should not exceed 2.5 C/sec. The oven's preheat zone should normally occupy 25-33% of the total heated tunnel length.

**The Soak Zone** - normally occupies 33-50% of the total heated tunnel length exposes the PCB to a relatively steady temperature that will allow the components of different mass to be uniform in temperature. The soak zone also allows the flux to concentrate and the volatiles to escape from the paste.

**The Reflow Zone** - or spike zone is to elevate the temperature of the PCB assembly from the activation temperature to the recommended peak temperature. The activation temperature is always somewhat below the melting point of the alloy, while the peak temperature is always above the melting point.

## Cleaning

MG 4860P is a no clean formulation therefore the residues do not need to be removed for typical applications. If residue removal is desired, use MG 8241-T or 8241-W Isopropyl Alcohol Wipes.

## Storage and Handling

Store refrigerated between 2-10°C [35-50°F] to minimize solvent evaporation, flux separation, and chemical activity. Storage of syringes is preferred in an upright position with tip down to prevent flux separation and air entrapment. Use at room temperature, warm up can be achieved by removing from refrigerator 3 hours before use, faster warm up can also be achieved by placing in a sealed container in a water bath at near ambient temperature for 30 minutes.

## Directions

Unscrew cap from dispensing end and screw on dispensing needle. Remove end cap from plunger and insert plunger or attach to an automatic dispenser. The supplied plunger will be slightly loose to prevent draw back when removing.

## Shelf Life

6 Months - (30-50°F/2-10°C)

## Reusing Solder Paste

This is not normally recommended, because it typically generates more problems than it is worth. If you do decide to reuse solder paste, these pointers may be helpful. This paste should be tightly sealed and refrigerated. Then, the paste may be reused at a later date, provided that the paste has not separated or thickened significantly compared to its original properties. Storage of syringes is preferred in an upright position with tip down to prevent flux separation and air entrapment.

## Working Environment

Solder paste performs best when used in a controlled environment. Maintaining ambient temperature of between 68-77°F (20-25 °C) at a relative humidity of 40-65% will ensure consistent performance and maximum life of paste.

## Cleaning Misprint Boards

If you should have a misprinted board, the paste may be cleaned off manually with MG 8241 Alcohol Wipes.

## Stencil Cleaning

Periodic cleaning of the stencil during production is recommended to prevent any paste from being deposited in unwanted areas of the board. Without stencil cleaning, solder balling will increase. We recommend a periodic dry wipe (every 5 to 10 boards) with an occasional MG 8241-T or 8241-W Alcohol Wipe (every 15 to 25 boards). When running fine pitch boards, the cleaning may need to become more frequent.



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## Disposal

MG 4860P should be stored in a sealed container and disposed of in accordance with state & local authority requirements.

## Technical Support

Contact us regarding any questions, improvement suggestions, or problems with this product. Application notes, instructions, and FAQs are located at [www.mgchemicals.com](http://www.mgchemicals.com).

Email: [support@mgchemicals.com](mailto:support@mgchemicals.com)

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## Warranty

M.G. Chemicals Ltd. warrants this product for 12 months from the date of purchase by the end user. M.G. Chemicals Ltd. makes no claims as to shelf life of this product for the warranty. The liability of M.G. Chemicals Ltd. whether based on its warranty, contracts, or otherwise shall in no case include incidental or consequential damage.

## Disclaimer

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