

Tools



- Soldering tin (SMD) \varnothing 0.5mm
- Soldering tin \varnothing 1.0mm
- Flux-Paste
- Solder wick
- Solder sucker
- diagonal cutting pliers
- third hand soldering stand holder and magnifier



Long nose pliers



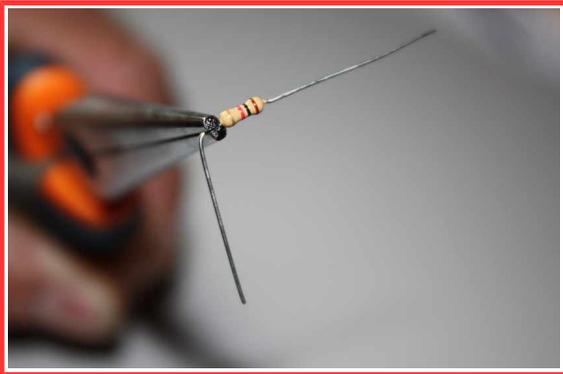
Soldering iron with a sponge to clean up the soldering tip.



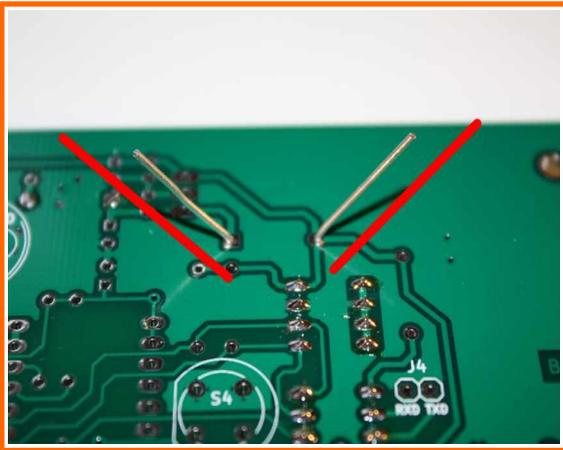
Multimeter

Measurement: Voltage (Volt), current strength (Ampere) and Capacity (Fahrenheit).

Solder Tutorials



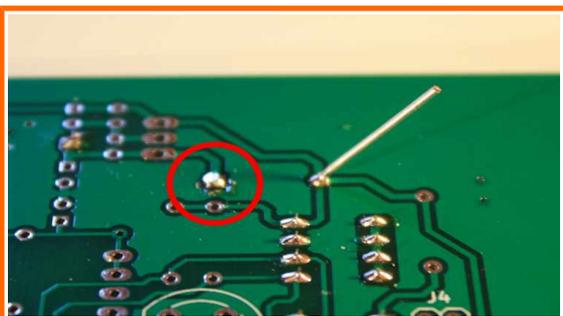
1. You can use the long nose pliers to bend the wire.



2. Place and tack the component onto your board. Push them flush and bend out the leads up to a 45° angle. Heat up your soldering iron up to 280-320° C. Press the soldering tip for 2-3 second at the lead and pad, then apply the soldering tin. The solder melt and joins the lead with the pad.

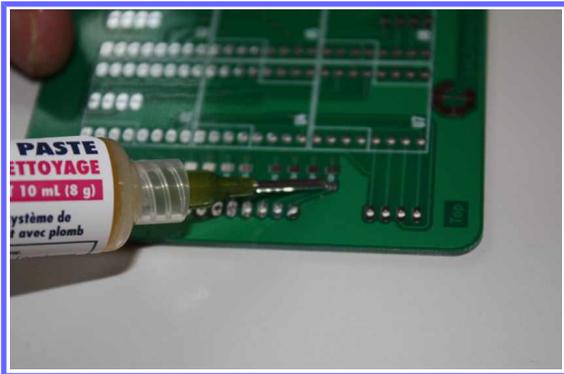


3. Now cut the leads with your diagonal cutting pliers as close as possible.

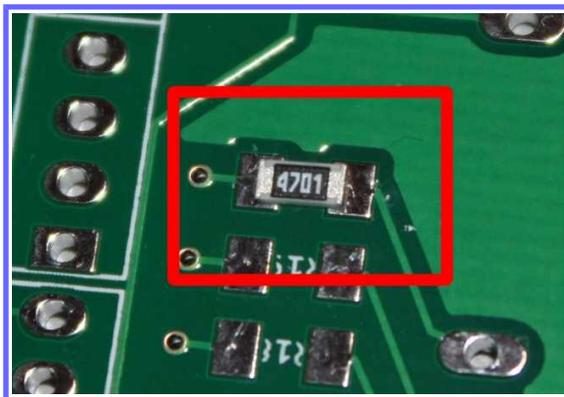


4. In the end a shiny and wet looking solder point remains. If the solder point looks pale or blank then try again and check the heat.

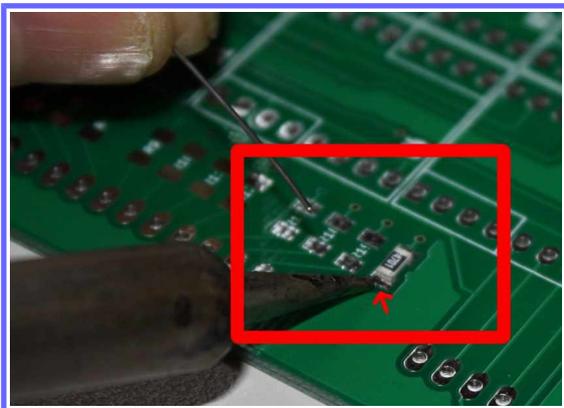
SMD Soldering



1. Apply the Flux-Paste onto the Pad's.

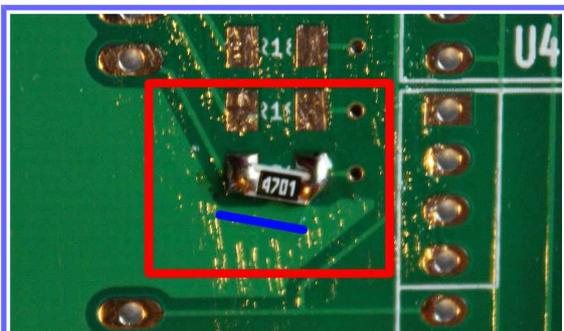


2. Tack the SMD components on the located place.

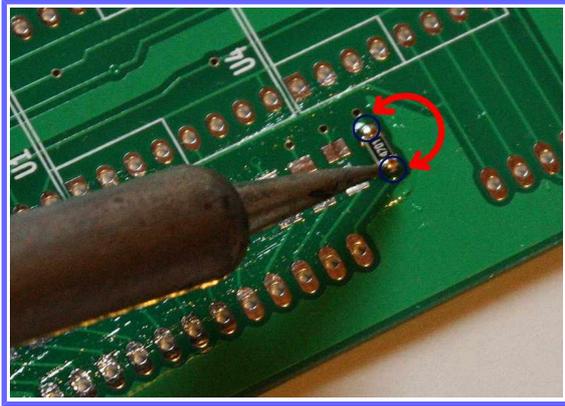


3. Use a fine solder tip (pencil shaped 1.2mm or chisel shaped 1.2mm) and solder tin 0.5 mm \varnothing .

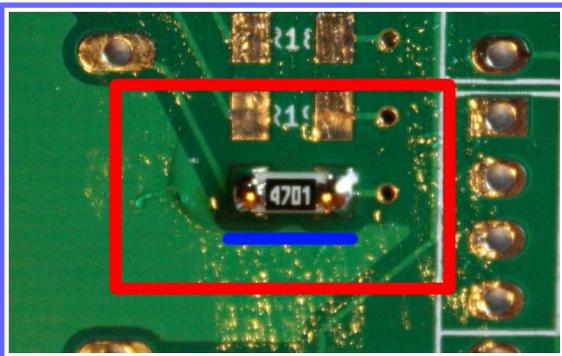
Heat up the free area at the pad and apply the solder.



4. You can adjust a displaced SMD component.



5. You can adjust the component while you switch the soldering tip from the left to the right pad, do it again and again. The solder will melt and the component takes the right place.



6. The component has aligned itself.

Is the work done, you have to clean up the PCB. You can use a mixed solution of spirit and detergent to remove the debris.