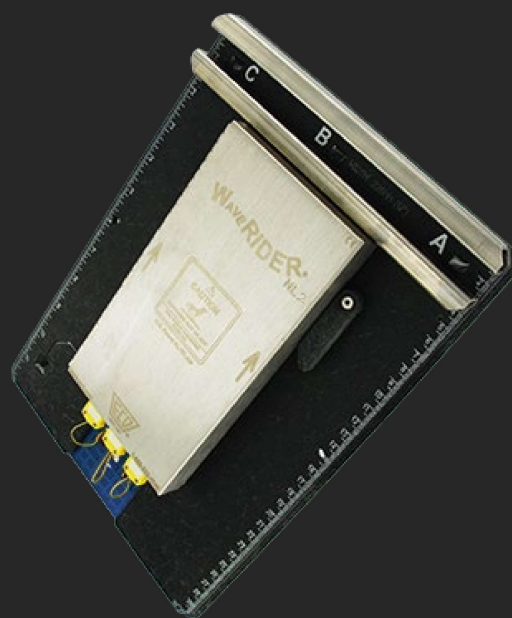


WAVE RIDER[®] NL2



Excellence in Measurement Solutions Worldwide



WAVE RIDER® NL2

The WaveRIDER® NL 2 is a Lead-Free compatible self contained Quality Management Tool for maintaining Wave Solder Machine Repeatability. It is an 'electronic glass plate' that replaces your golden board to profile the machine.

Why do you need a device like the ECD WaveRIDER® NL 2 ?



Wave Soldering

- Wave solder machines are mechanically complicated compared with reflow ovens – many things can go out of adjustment and make process control very difficult.*
- Classic Profiling i.e. temperature measurement is not enough to capture and verify the recipe of a Wave soldering Process and machine condition.*
- To verify Wave solder machine performance additional tools such as ECD Fluxometer and WaveRIDER® NL 2 are needed.*



Wave Soldering Complexity

- *FLUXER* - *Chemistry*
- *PREHEATING* - *Heat Transfer*
- *SOLDERING* - *Metallurgy*
Hydraulics
Fluid Dynamics
- *CONVEYOR* - *Machinery*
- *ENTIRE MACHINE* - *Maintenance & Process Control*



The 3 Major Wave Soldering Subsystems

- *FLUX Station*
 - *Removes light oxides*
 - *Prevents re-oxidation*
 - *Reduces Surface Tension*
 - *Promotes Capillary Action*
- *PREHEATING*
- *Activates the Flux & Evaporates the Carrier*
- *Conditions Assembly to Minimize Warpage*
- *Minimizes Heat Shunting from Solder Pot*
- *Prevents Cracking of Components due to sudden temperature changes*
- *SOLDERING*
 - *Creates solder joints*

Flux is usually applied in form of Spray

- *Flux Penetration through PCB holes and Uniformity spray need to be quantified for adequate and consistent wetting.*
- *This is not easy task without proper tool, like ECD Fluxometer®*

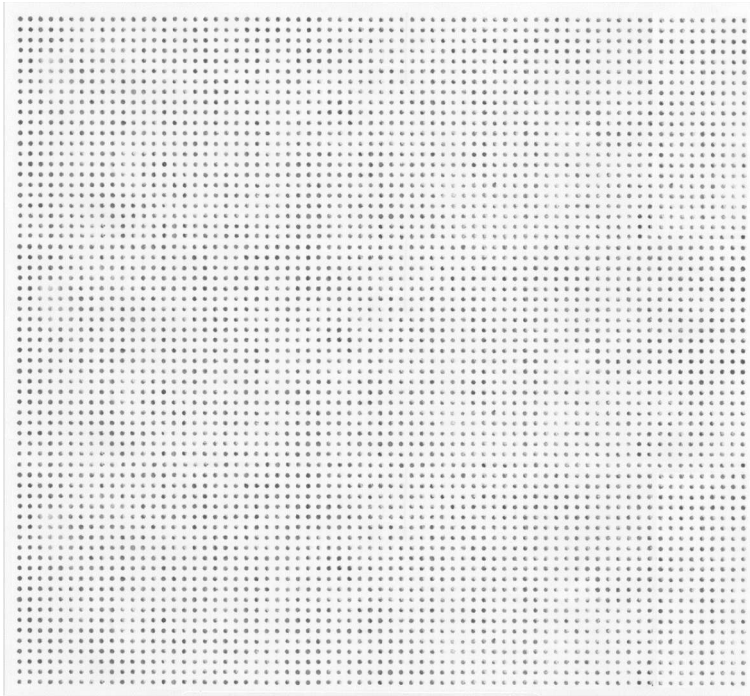


Fluxometer®

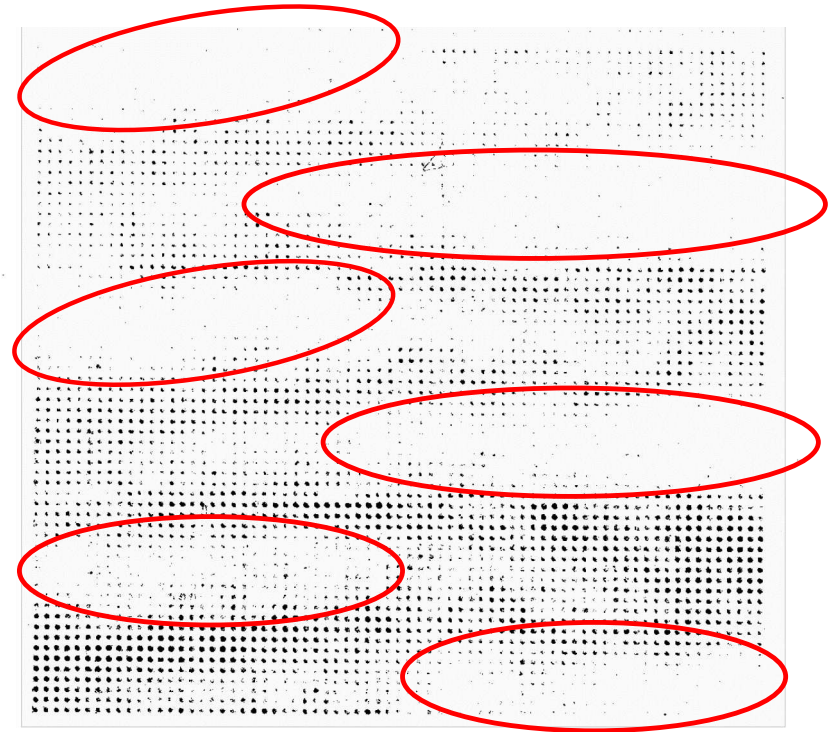
- *Eliminates Spray Fluxer Application Guesswork*
- *Easy and Rapid Quantification of Top Side Board*
 - *Penetration*
 - *Uniformity*
- *Fluxometer® and WaveRIDER® NL 2 – two integral tools for successful Wave Soldering Process*



Fluxometer[®]



Good Uniformity with Adequate Flux Penetration



Voids & Skips indicate need for tuning the spray fluxer



Fluxometer®

Fluxometer™

Pallet

Standard Widths:	9 in. (229 mm)
	12 in. (305 mm)
	15 in. (381 mm)
	18 in. (458 mm)
Custom Widths:	Contact ECD
Height, overall:	1.08 in. (28 mm)
Thickness, Pallet:	0.315" (8mm)
Length:	12.32 in. (313 mm)
Pallet Material:	Electrostatic Dissipative Composite

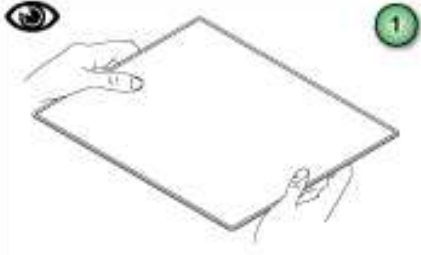
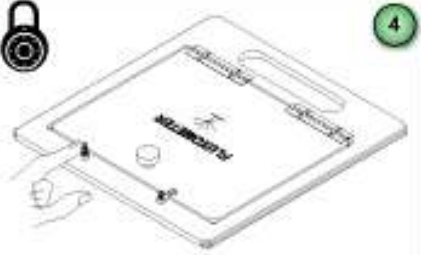
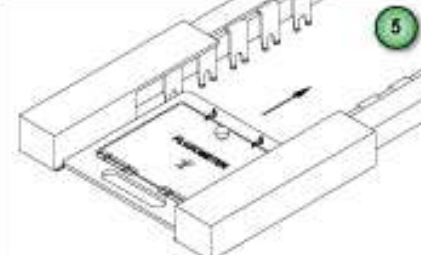
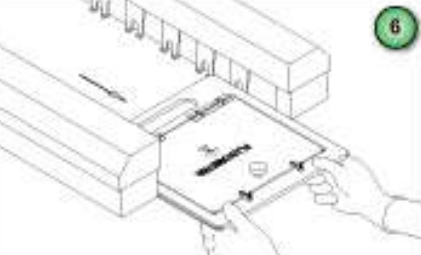
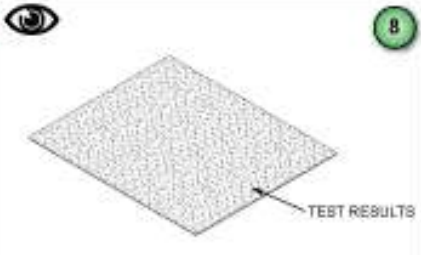
Mesh

Material:	G10 Glass Epoxy
Length:	8.5 in. (216 mm)
Width:	Variable (based on Pallet Width)
	(Approx. 2 in. (51 mm) less than Pallet Width)
Thickness	0.062 in. (1.58 mm)
Pattern:	0.1 in. (2.54 mm) square grid pattern
Hole Diameter:	0.035 in. (0.889 mm) plated through

Spray Flux Uniformity Measurement System



Fluxometer® Quick Reference Guide

			
1. INSPECT THE MESH HOLES TO MAKE SURE THEY ARE FREE FROM DEBRIS.	2. INSERT THE MESH INTO THE PALLET FRAME, MAKING SURE IT IS FULLY SEATED ONTO THE FRAME SUPPORT.	3. LAY THE TEST PAPER ON TOP OF THE MESH. WHEN USING THE IPA TEST PAPER, LAY THE ACTIVE SIDE OF THE PAPER DOWN.	4. SLOWLY CLOSE THE PAPER COVER AND SECURE BY ROTATING BOTH LATCHES. VISUALLY INSPECT THE PAPER TO MAKE SURE ALL EDGES ARE STILL PROPERLY SEATED ON THE MESH.
			
5. FEED THE FLUXOMETER™ INTO THE WAVE SOLDER MACHINE, HOLDING IT UNTIL IT IS FIRMLY GRIPPED BY THE CONVEYOR FINGERS.	6. RETRIEVE THE FLUXOMETER™ FROM THE WAVE SOLDER MACHINE. HOLD IT WITH BOTH HANDS, MAKING SURE IT IS AS FLAT AS POSSIBLE SO THE WET FLUX ON THE TEST PAPER DOES NOT RUN.	7. SET THE FLUXOMETER™ ON A FLAT SURFACE. SLOWLY OPEN THE PAPER COVER AND REMOVE THE TEST PAPER. HOLD IT AS FLAT AS POSSIBLE AND LAY THE DRY SIDE OF THE TEST PAPER ON A FLAT SURFACE AND ALLOW TO DRY.	8. INSPECT TEST RESULTS: (1) TOP SIDE PENETRATION (2) PENETRATION PATTERNS (3) SIDE TO SIDE UNIFORMITY (4) FRONT TO BACK UNIFORMITY. (SEE THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR EXAMPLES).

Fluxometer[®] Test Paper Selection Chart

	----	Test Paper	----
Flux Type	IPA	pH Neutral	pH Low
No Clean	Y	Y	N
NC Voc Free	N	Y	Y
Water Soluble	N	Y	Y
Rosin - Mil	N	Y	N
Contrast	High	Medium	High
Paper Medium	Thermal	Litmus	Brompheonal
Use w/Flux pH	Alcohol	pH 7 or less	pH 4 or less
Start Color	White	Blue	Blue
Changes to	Black	Pink	Yellow



The WaveRIDER® NL 2 Kit

- WaveRIDER® NL 2 Pallet
- Lead-Free Polyimide Test Coupon
- M.O.L.E.® MAP Software
- Quick Reference & Expert Guides
- Carrying Box



What WaveRIDER® NL 2 offers?

Machine

Conveyor speed verification

Preheat Analyzes

Min/Max Temperatures

Preheat Slope Calculation

Chip and Secondary Wave Analyses

Contact/Solder temperatures

Delta T in a Wave

Dwell time across the wave

Contact length across the wave

Immersion Depth and parallelism

Machine Consistency and setup verification

All of above in easy to understand CPK analyses

WaveRIDER® NL 2

Dimensions:

- Standard Widths: 6.6" (167 mm), 12" (305 mm), 18" (458 mm)
- Custom Widths: >6.6" (>167 mm)
- Height: 1 in. (25 mm)
- Length: 17.8 in. (452 mm)

Weight:

- 9": 3.0 lbs (1352 grams)
- 12": 3.8 lbs (1633 grams)
- 15": 4.1 lbs (1787 grams)
- 18": 5.5 lbs (2495 grams)

All Process Sensors are built right into the rugged pallet

External Features

1) Barrier box:

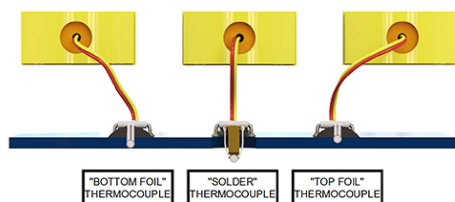
This is the thermal protective barrier for the M.O.L.E.[®]

2) Barrier Locking Latch:

This latch secures the top cover of the barrier to prevent it from opening.

3) Coupon:

Sensors that record temperature data from the solder machine. Newly designed it now includes an anchor which fixes the "Solder" sensor at a 2mm [0.08"] depth. This provides optimum repeatability and a better representation of solder temperatures.



Internal Features

1) Connector Bridge:

This is where the M.O.L.E.[®] plugs into the WaveRider[®] NL2 so it can collect data from the RIDER sensors.

2) Extractor Handle:

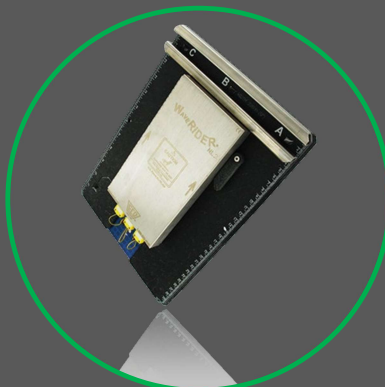
This handle assists in the removal of the M.O.L.E.[®]



The WaveRIDER® NL 2 works with the SuperM.O.L.E.® Gold 2 and Xpert Ready models of SuperM.O.L.E.® Gold.



SuperM.O.L.E.® Gold



WaveRIDER® NL 2

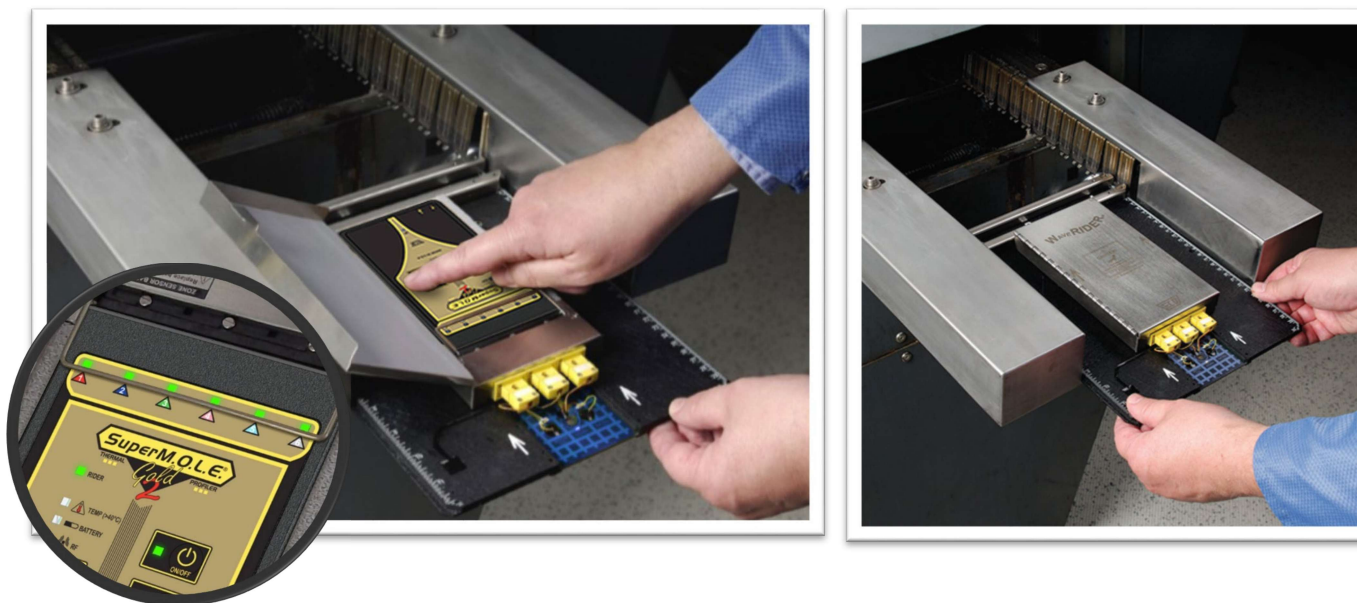


SuperM.O.L.E.® Gold 2



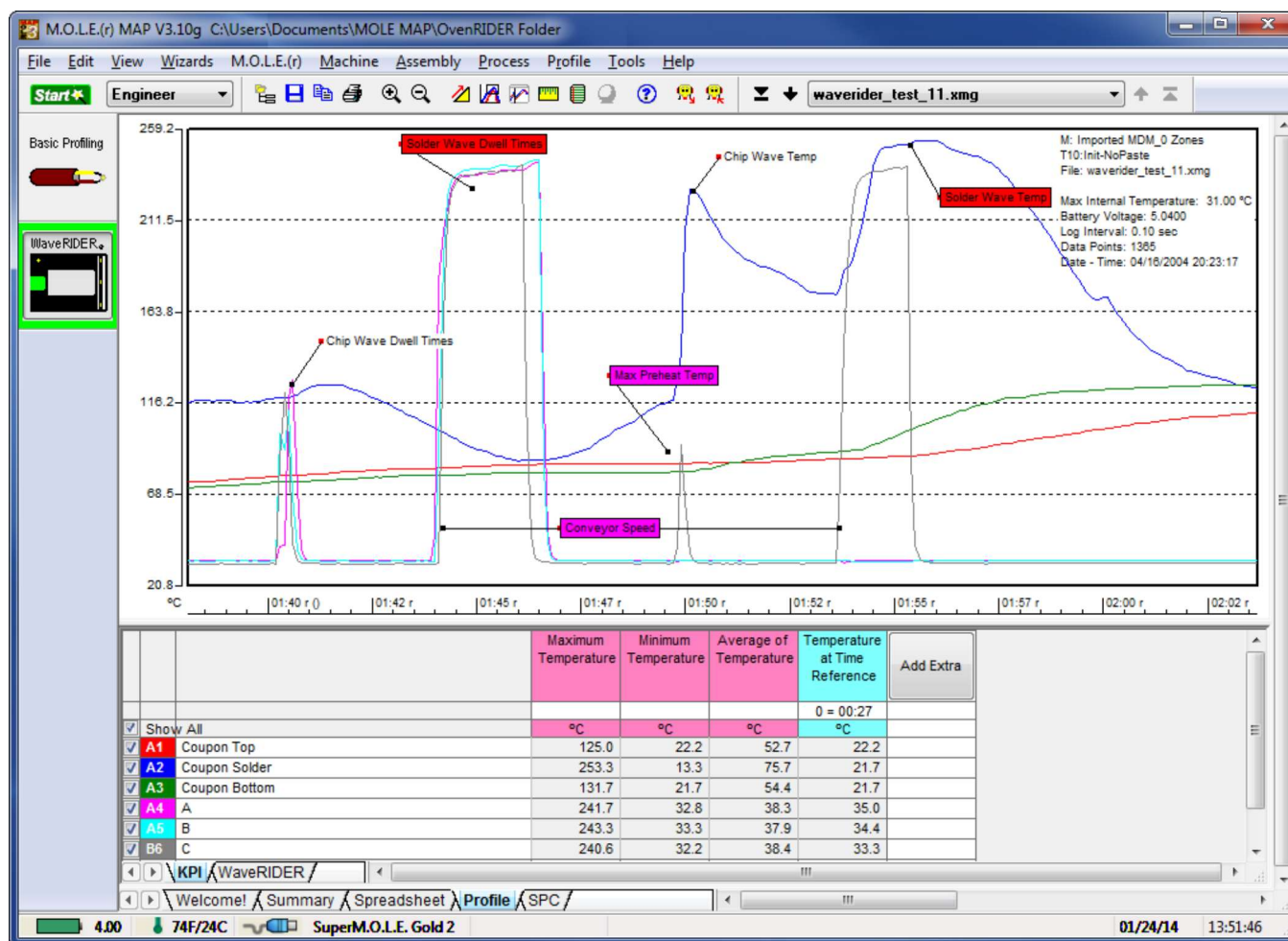
Operation (with SuperM.O.L.E.[®] Gold 2):

- 1) Set the WaveRIDER[®] NL 2 on the conveyor, Press the ON Button then Record.
- 2) Confirm the SuperM.O.L.E.[®] Gold 2 is properly docked indicated by the Channel and Rider Mode LED's.
- 3) Lock the barrier closed and let the conveyor pull it through for a 1st Article pass.

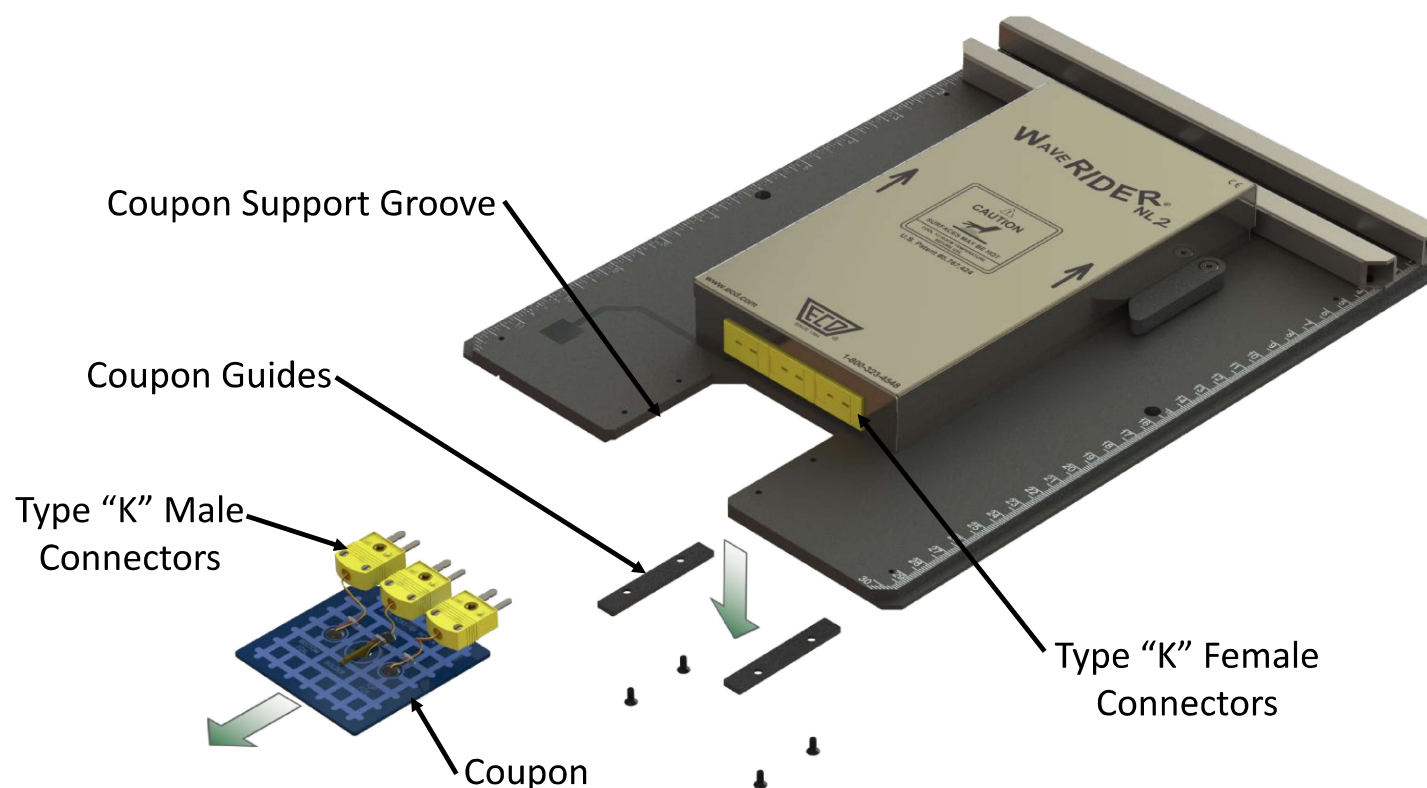


How does WaveRIDER® NL 2 Do All Measurements?

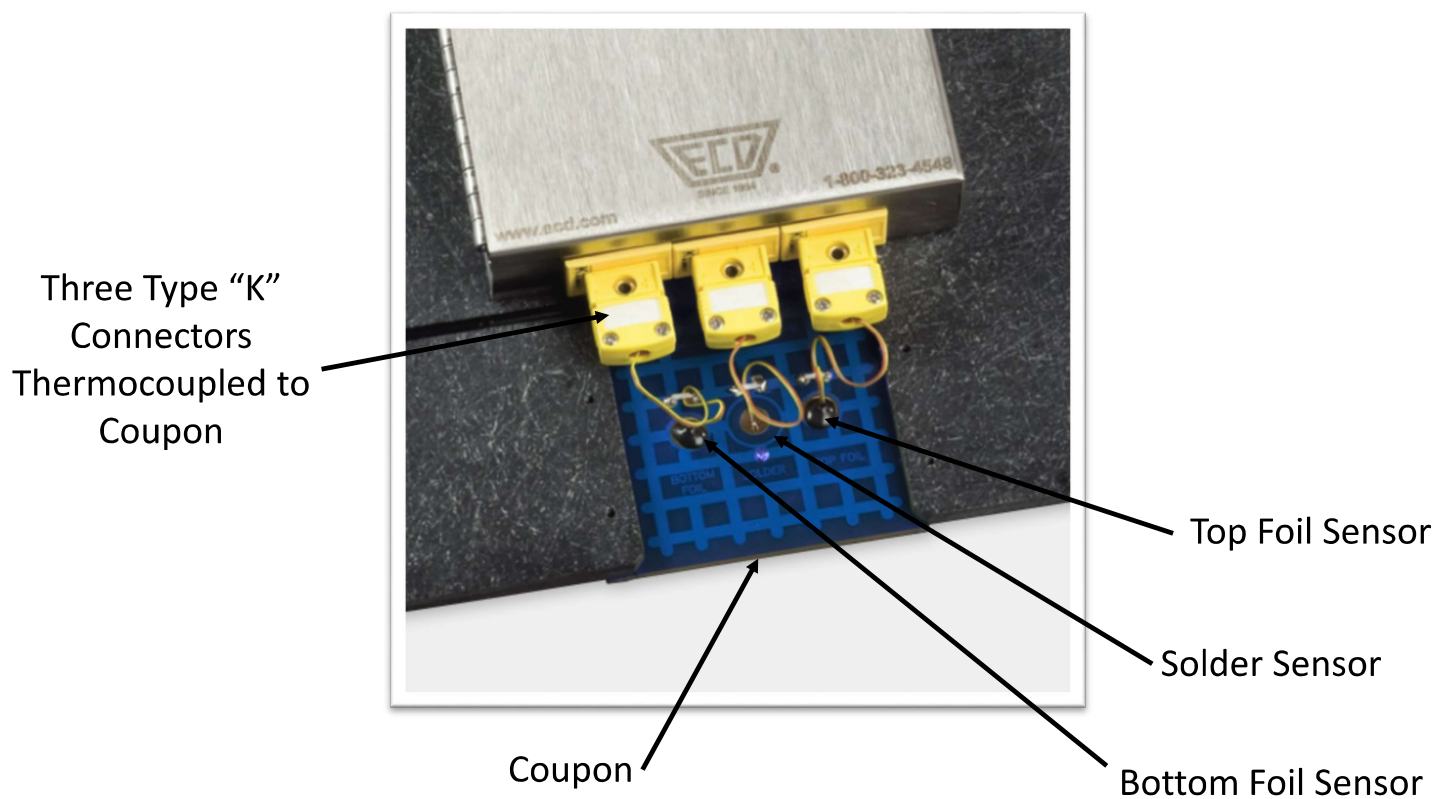




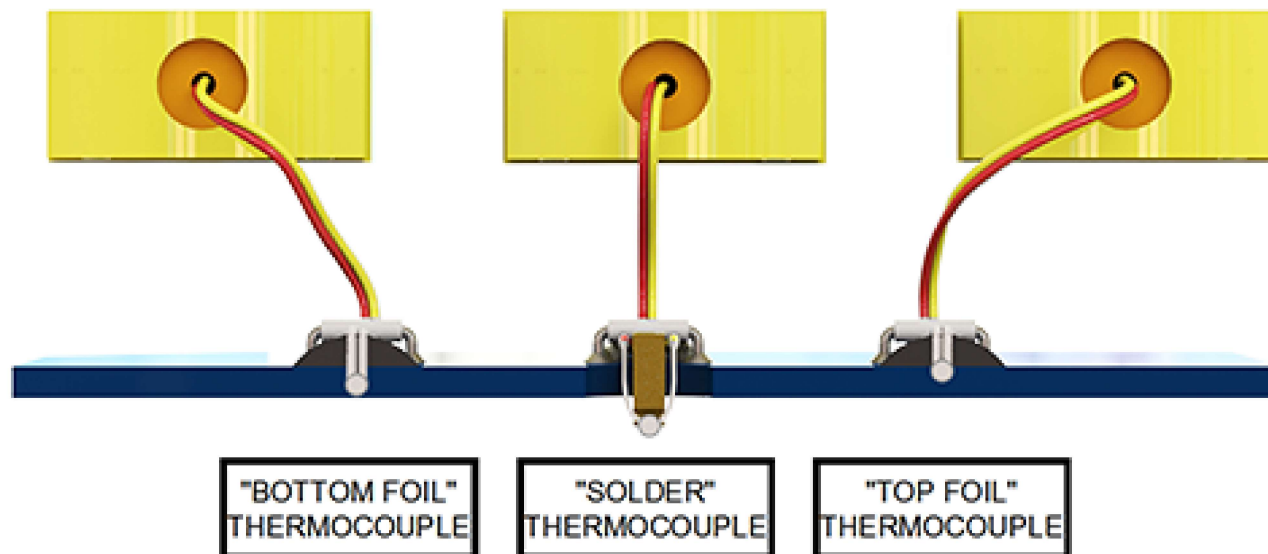
Periodic Test Coupon Replacement



How Does WaveRIDER[®] NL 2 Measure Temperatures?



Coupon Thermocouples



Best Top-Side Board Temperature

- *160-220F/70-105C Mil-Spec*
- *200-220F/95-105C SMD Mixed Tech*
- *230-240F/110-120C Current Trend*
- *Lead-Free*





WaveRIDER® NL 2 Measured Parameters

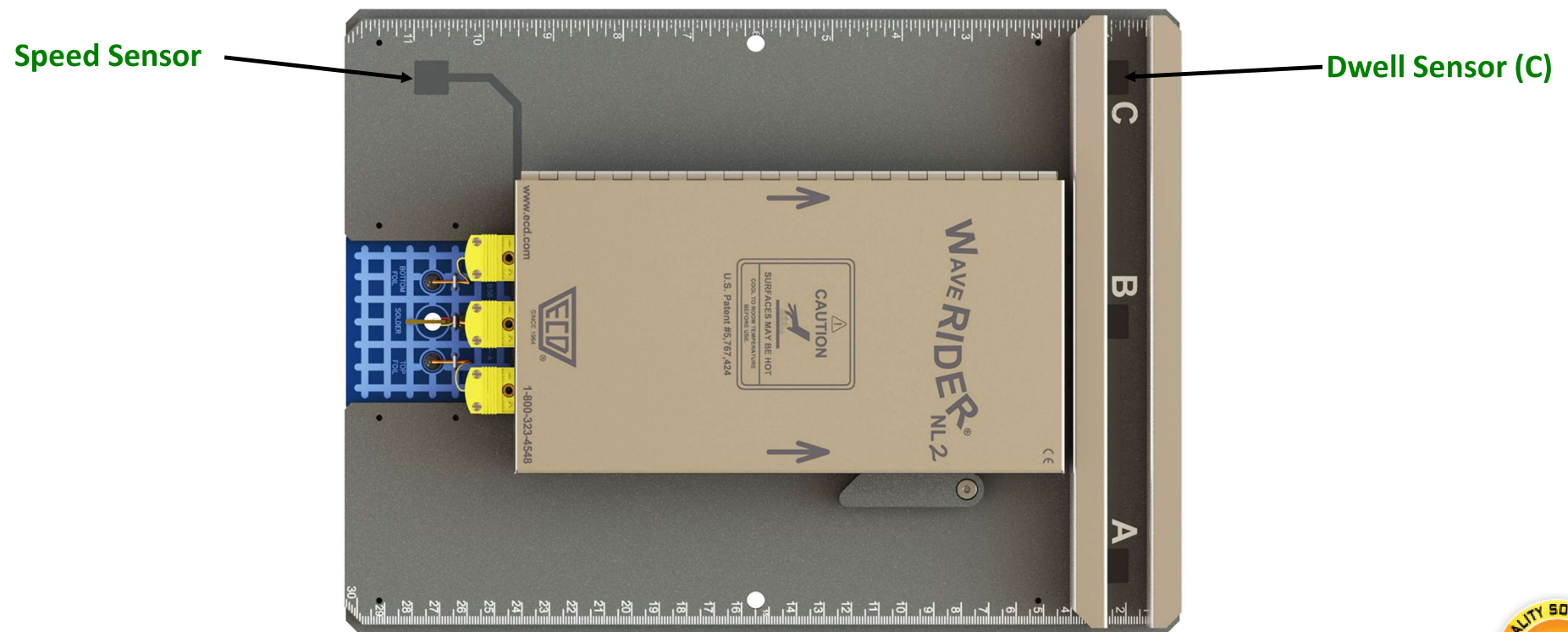
- *Wave Parallelism*
- *Contact Length*
- *Immersion Depth*
- *Conveyor Speed*
- *Preheat Slope*



WaveRIDER® NL 2 Data

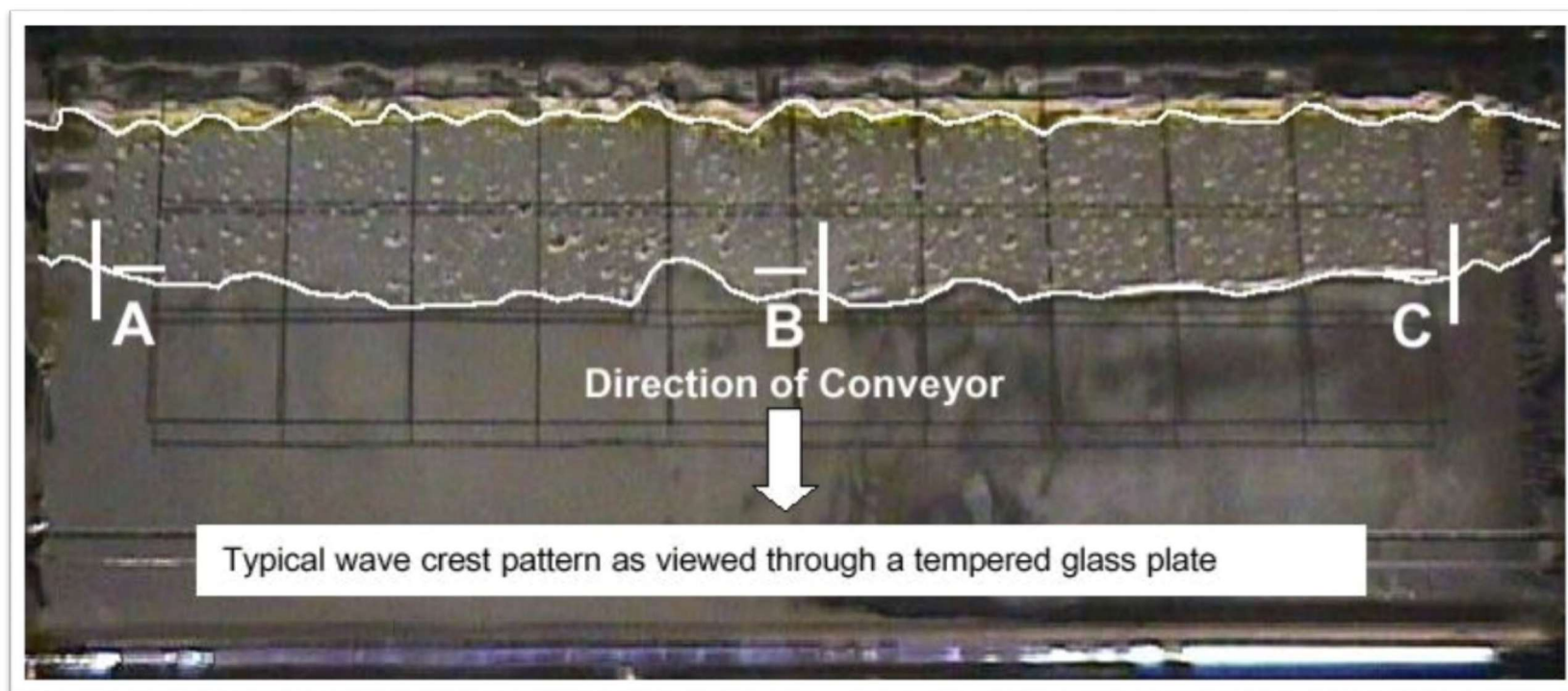
Chip Wave				Solder Wave			
Delta T at Wave:		2	F	Delta T at Wave:		63	F
Contact Temp:		482	F	Contact Temp:		491	F
Dwell Time:				Dwell Time:			
	(A)	0.3	Sec		(A)	2.4	Sec
	(B)	0.4	Sec		(B)	2.5	Sec
	(C)	0.3	Sec		(C)	2.1	Sec
Cont Length:				Cont Length:			
	(A)	0.31	In		(A)	2.46	In
	(B)	0.41	In		(B)	2.56	In
	(C)	0.31	In		(C)	2.15	In
Immersion Depth:				Immersion Depth:			
Parallelism:		0.0	Sec	Parallelism:		-0.3	Sec

How Does WaveRIDER® NL 2 Measure Dwell Time?



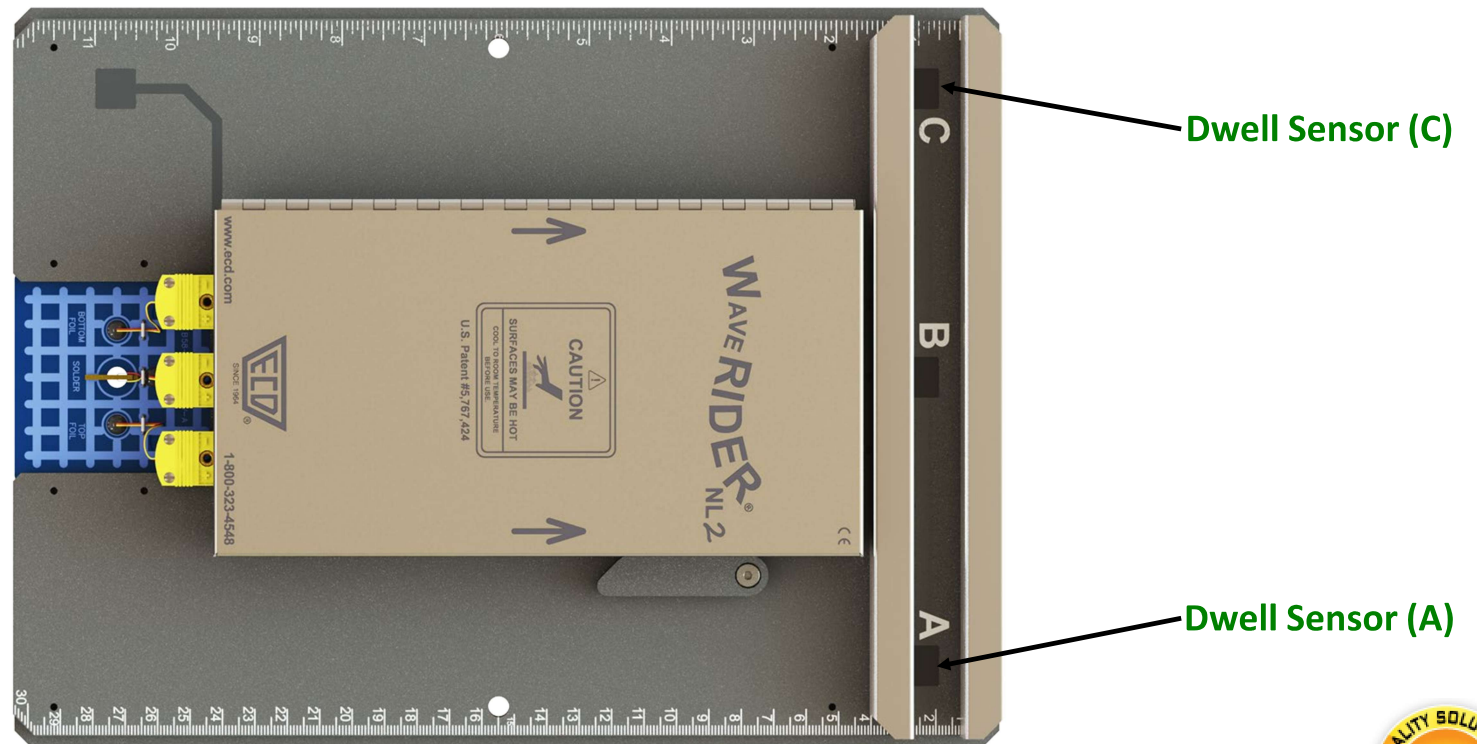
Lag between solder spike at C and Speed Sensor and physical distance between them = Conveyor Speed .

Parallelism



Parallelism

WAVE RIDER[®] NL2



Dwell Time 'C' minus 'A' = Parallelism Value for SPC



Contact Length

- *Contact Length is duration of A,B, & C Dwell Sensors in solder immersion as a function of conveyor speed.*
- *Immersion Depth/Wave Height effects Contact Length*
 - *Solder quantity in pot [replenishment]*
 - *Pump RPM's [proper setpoint]*
 - *Nozzle Adjustments [experienced maintenance technician]*

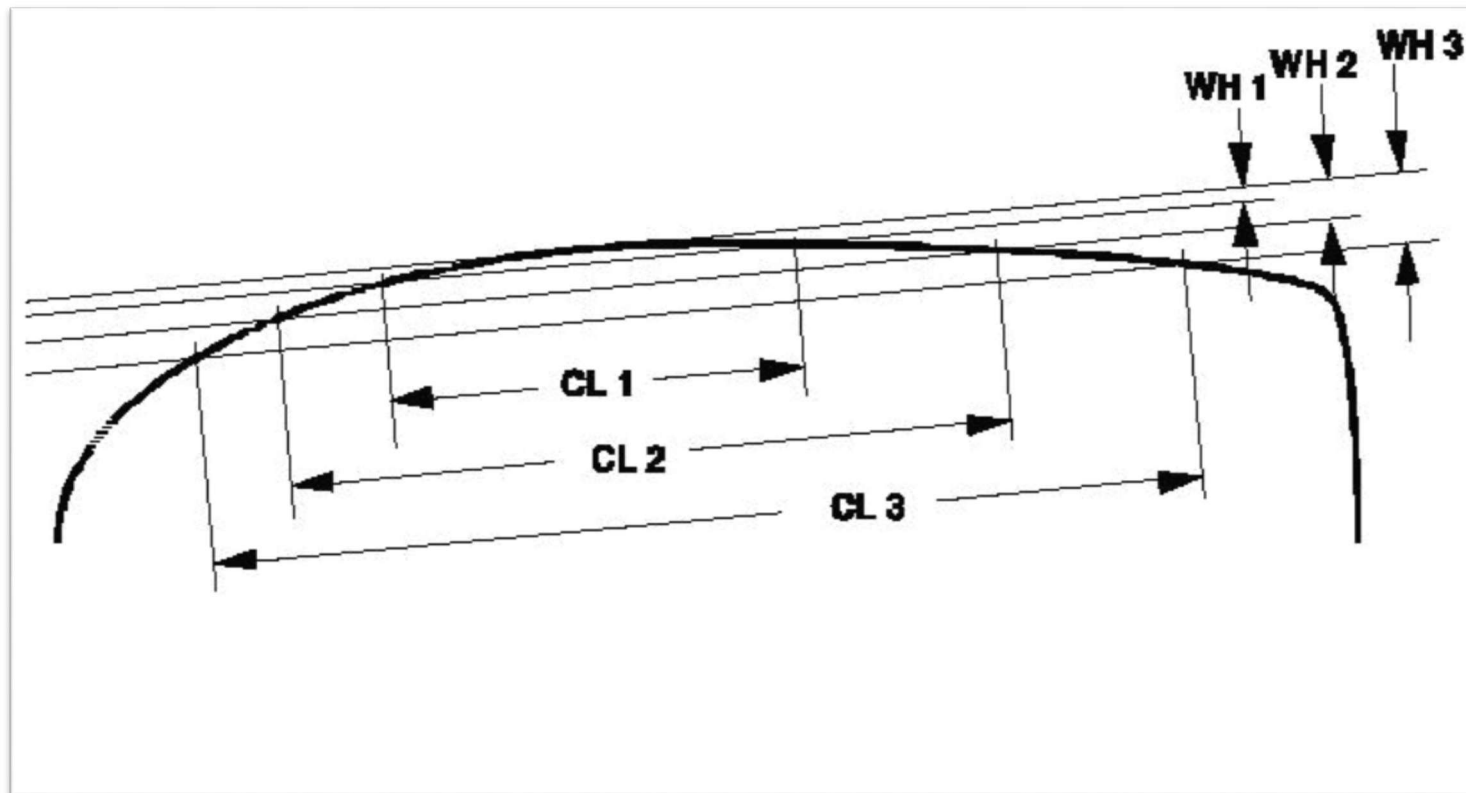
Immersion Depth



Dwell Sensor (B)

The Immersion Depth SPC Value is Calculated from the Contact Length of Sensor 'B'

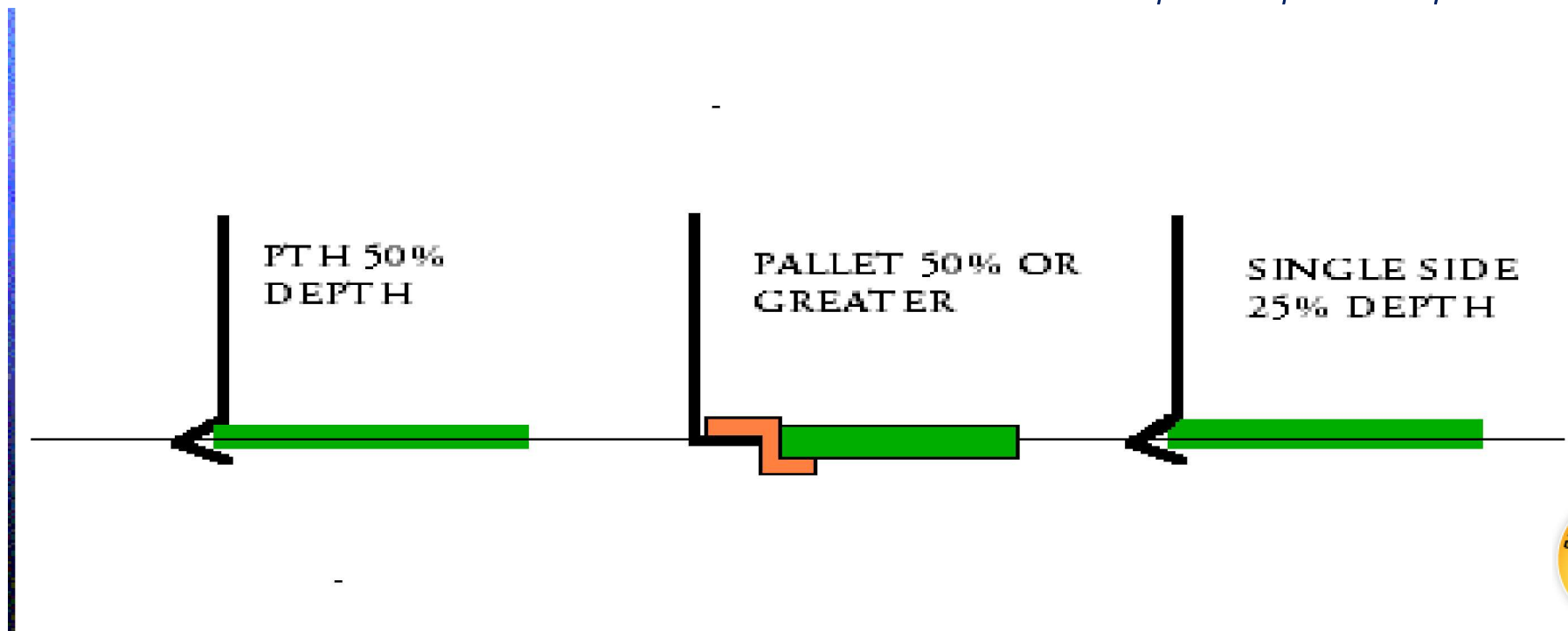
Immersion Depth as a Function of Contact Length

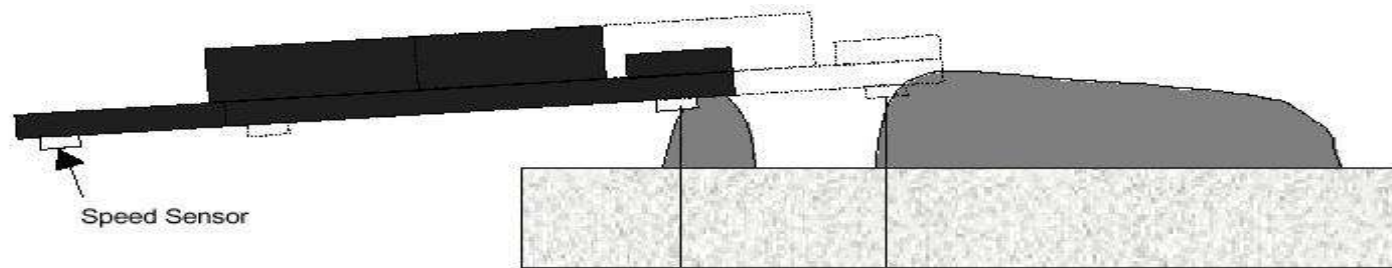


Immersion Depth

WAVE HEIGHT SETTING

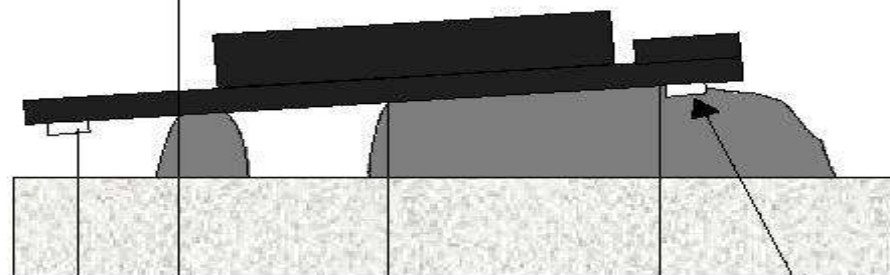
- Typical for PTH = Half Board Thickness
- Setting for Single-Sided Boards is Less
- Pallets Requires a Special Setup





Interval between Chip and Main Waves must be greater than 1.0 Seconds

Chip to Solder Wave Separation
Travel time between waves must be greater than 1.0 seconds.

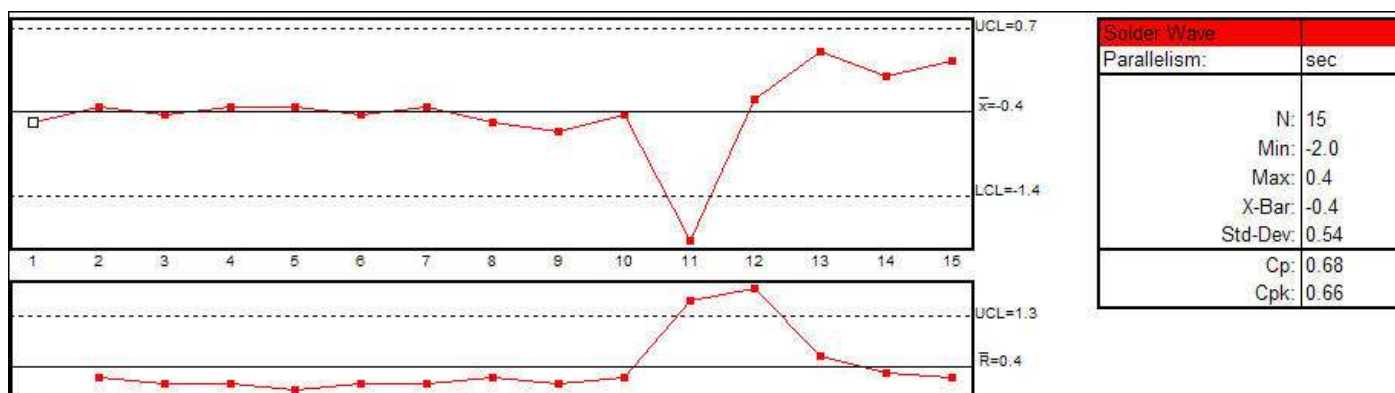


C to Speed Sensor Separation
Travel time between C just exiting the solder wave and Speed sensor entering chip wave must be greater than 1.0 seconds.

Solder Wave
Contact Length

C Sensor just exits the
Solder Wave

Each Data Run is automatically saved to the Spreadsheet and wave solder machine performance is compared by Parameter against Spec Limits built from a set of baseline standard runs.



WAVE RIDER® NL2

Using WaveRIDER® NL 2 on a regular basis collects **Machine** process data.



- By a Consistent Method
 - Built-In Thermocouples
- With a Consistent Vehicle
 - Pallet is rated for lead-free processes
- That is compared statistically over time
 - Built-In Statistical Process Control Features
- To gauge process conditions remain in spec
 - SPC Control Charts & Cp, CpK Process Capability
- Such that product **Quality** is **Managed** proactively
 - Process variance trends are tracked to their assignable cause





Let WaveRIDER® NL 2 help you solve soldering problems and verify production readiness everyday

		1-800-323-4548		Expert's Guide to Wave Solder Operation with ECD's WaveRIDER™	
Problem (1)					
Solder Skips		1	1	1	1
Solder Bridges		1	1	1	1
Unfilled Via Holes		1	1	1	1
Solder Wave Over Flooding Board		1	1	1	1
Grainy or Disturbed Joints		1	1	1	1
Cold Solder Joints		1	1	1	1
Solder Balls on Assembly		1	1	1	1
Cracked Components		1	1	1	1
Potential Cause (2) ⇒					
Conveyor speed too fast... Reduces dwell time in wave and forces preheat to be too high		1	1	1	1
Pre heat temp low... Solder pads not within 100°F of solder wave temp		1	1	1	1
Conveyor speed too slow... Increases dwell time in solder wave		1	1	1	1
Carrier bent or damaged... Board must run parallel (flat) over wave		1	1	1	1
Conveyor fingers bent... Board may not be parallel over solder wave		1	1	1	1
Vibrator, 2nd wave OFF... Solder is not evenly distributed		1	1	1	1
Flux applied is insufficient... Spotty application or weak activity flux		1	1	1	1
Rails not parallel (flat) over nozzles... One side of board deeper in solder wave than the other		1	1	1	1
Wave temperature too high... Solder and components are getting cooked		1	1	1	1
Conveyor width too light... May warp board up or down while in wave		1	1	1	1
Pre heat too high... Heating slope is too steep		1	1	1	1
Assembly too heavy... Weight of components bending board		1	1	1	1
Board too wide... Wide boards lack strength to support their weight		1	1	1	1
Conveyor jerky or vibrating... Disturbs solder joints while cooling		1	1	1	1
Flux not uniform across bottom of board... Spotty application of flux		1	1	1	1
Pre heat slope too steep... Heats components faster than recommended		1	1	1	1
Chip wave OFF... Solder is not evenly distributed		1	1	1	1
Chip wave activity too low... Solder is not evenly distributed		1	1	1	1
Wave height/exit incorrectly set... Exit speed of solder should match conveyor speed		1	1	1	1
Wave solder splash... Too active wave splashes solder on exit		1	1	1	1
Assembly removed too early... Solder not hardened before disturbed		1	1	1	1
Carrier too light... May warp board up or down while in wave		1	1	1	1
Conveyor too low... Boards below wave		1	1	1	1
Chip nozzle clogged... Solder is not evenly distributed		1	1	1	1
Vibrator, 2nd wave too low		1	1	1	1
Wave height too high... Wave height greater than thickness of board		1	1	1	1
Flux air knife too strong... Blows flux off board		1	1	1	1
Board not run in best direction... Component shadowing		1	1	1	1
Flux activator low... Low flux density		1	1	1	1
Flux activity too low... Flux not aggressive enough		1	1	1	1
Cooling rate too slow... Solder not hardened before disturbed		1	1	1	1
Dross recirculating from pot to wave... Excessive dross build up		1	1	1	1
Pallet center support missing or poor		1	1	1	1
Vibrator, 2nd wave too high... Causes splashing of liquid solder		1	1	1	1
Chip wave lower in spots... Solder is not evenly distributed		1	1	1	1
Air knife after wave set incorrectly... Air knife not effectively blowing off excess solder		1	1	1	1
Flux liquid in holes... Flux density too high or too much flux applied to board		1	1	1	1
WaveRIDER™ Parameter (3)				Typical Values	
Maximum Preheat Temp		1	1	1	225 °F
Minimum Preheat Temp		1	1	1	Room Temp
Maximum Preheat Slope		1	1	1	5 °F/Sec
Conveyor Speed		1	1	1	4 in/Min
Delta Temp at Chip Wave		1	1	1	N/A
Chip Wave Temp		1	1	1	495 °F
Chip Wave Dwell Times (A,B,C)		1	1	1	1 sec
Chip Wave Contact Lengths (A,B,C)		1	1	1	0.5 inches
Chip Wave Immersion Depth		1	1	1	0.02 inches
Chip Wave Parallelism		1	1	1	< 0.3 sec
Delta Temp at Solder Wave		1	1	1	100 °F
Solder Wave Temp		1	1	1	495 °F
Solder Wave Dwell Times (A,B,C)		1	1	1	3 sec
Solder Wave Contact Lengths (A,B,C)		1	1	1	2.0 inches
Solder Wave Immersion Depth		1	1	1	0.062
Solder Wave Parallelism		1	1	1	< 0.3 sec

Based on information from IPC-S-816 and Industry expert opinion 8/29/96





The WaveRIDER® NL 2 is Easy to Use

- *Utilizes any SuperM.O.L.E.® Gold/2*
- *No Programming Required*
- *Just DOCK,*
 - *Insert into the barrier bridge*
- *START*
 - *Turn the M.O.L.E. on and press the Start button & lock barrier closed*
- *and RUN*
 - *Place on conveyor to send WaveRIDER® NL 2 through*



Inspect WaveRIDER® NL 2 Data First

WAVE RIDER® NL2

M.O.L.E.(r) MAP V3.10g C:\Users\Documents\MOLE MAP\OvenRIDER Folder

File Edit View Wizards M.O.L.E.(r) Machine Assembly Process Profile Tools Help

Start* Engineer waverider_test_11.xmg

Basic Profiling

WaveRIDER®

Report Date: 04/16/2004 20:23:17
Company Name: Your Company Name here
Machine Name: Imported MDM 0 Zones
Part Number: WaveRIDER
File Name: waverider_test_11.xmg

PASS / FAIL:
Operator: Signature: Date:

Preheat			Chip Wave			Solder Wave		
Max Temp:	84.4	°C	Delta Tat Wave:	3	°C	Delta Tat Wave:	38	°C
Min Temp:	22.2	°C	Contact Temp:	228	°C	Contact Temp:	253	°C
Max Slope:	2.5	°C/sec	Dwell Time:	(A) 0.2 sec		Dwell Time:	(A) 2.6 sec	
Conveyor Speed:	154.77	cm/min		(B) 0.2 sec			(B) 2.4 sec	
				(C) 0.2 sec			(C) 2.1 sec	
			Contact Length:	(A) 0.52 cm		Contact Length:	(A) 6.71 cm	
				(B) 0.77 cm			(B) 6.19 cm	
				(C) 0.52 cm			(C) 5.42 cm	
M.O.L.E.(r)								
Temp:		°C				Immersion Depth:	0.23	cm
Batt:		Volts	Parallelism:	0.0	sec	Parallelism:	-0.5	sec

Coupon Temperature Statistics:

Channel	Min°C	Max°C	Max (-) Slope	Max (+) Slope	Time Above
Top	22	125	-0.6 °C/sec	3.7 °C/sec	0.0 sec
Solder	13	253			8.0 sec
Bottom	22	132	-0.8 °C/sec	8.9 °C/sec	0.0 sec

4.00 74F/24C SuperM.O.L.E. Gold 2 X=00:01:49 r Y= 33.4°C 01/24/14 13:54:28



WaveRIDER® NL 2 Data Checks

- *Does Conveyor Speed Report?*
- *Have you got A,B & C Dwell Times?*
- *Was Chip Wave Detected?*
- *Are Parallelism and Immersion Depth Reporting?*
- *If so, then you've made a good run on a properly setup Wave Solder Machine*

WaveRIDER® NL2

WaveRIDER® NL 2 ensures wave soldering repeatability, reduces rework and time, adding to your profitability. Isn't that what you want?

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Excellence in Measurement Solutions Worldwide

2018/11

