

DURATECH

Cat:
TS-1465

HIGH POWER SOLDERING IRON

25W SOLDERING IRON

•Cool Grip Handle

•Stainless Steel Barrel

•Flexible Power Cord

•240VAC Operated

•Spare Tip Available

**Fully
Electricity
Authority
Approved**

DURATECH

Cat:
TS-1465

HIGH POWER SOLDERING IRON



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• Electricity Authority Approved: N14756

HANDY HINTS ON SOLDERING

The main causes of poor or defective soldering joints is incorrect techniques or trying to solder dirty components. Follow the hints below and you'll be soldering like a professional in no time.

•**The components you are soldering must be clean.**

If necessary, clean the items to be soldered with fine sandpaper or steel wool to expose a shiny surface.

•**Keep the tip of your iron clean at all times.**

Note, your iron is supplied with a long life, pre-tinned tip. Consequently, you should never file the tip to expose a clean surface. To clean the tip, preheat the iron for a few minutes, then wipe it clean on a damp sponge or cloth, which should expose a clean shiny tip. Then apply a small amount of solder to re-tin the tip. You'll make better soldered connections by occasionally re-tinning the tip of your iron.

•**Use the right kind of solder.**

For electrical work, use 60/40 electricians resin solder. Do not use acid cored or bar solder for electrical or electronic soldering work.

•**To solder.**

Place the tip of your iron on the joint for a few seconds to preheat it, then apply the solder. If the solder does not run onto the joint, then the joint is not hot enough. When just enough solder is applied to cover the joint, withdraw the iron and solder smoothly and allow the joint to cool. It is vital the joint is not allowed to move whilst cooling. When cooled the soldered joint should have a clean, shiny appearance.

•**Use only enough solder to make a good connection.**

No soldered joint was ever improved by adding more solder than was necessary

•**Your iron.**

Is ideal for hobby work, however special care should be exercised when soldering any electronic components as these may be prone to damage if too much heat is applied.

•**If you have never made a soldered joint before.**

It is a good idea to practice beforehand using some old pieces of wire or other material.

FAULT FINDING

•If the solder forms a ball, then either the components are dirty or not enough heat has been applied to the joint. Clean off the ball of solder and the components and re-solder the joint.

•If the joint has cracked, frosty or crystalline appearance, then you most likely have a "dry joint".

This will occur if the joint has moved whilst cooling or if not enough heat was applied. To correct this, re-heat the joint and add a touch more solder.

• If the solder won't "take" to the joint, you have either not applied enough heat or the components are dirty. Allow the joint to cool, clean the component you are soldering and re-solder the joint.