

Application Memo

Lead in Plating Liquid for Soldering

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Industry | Nonferrous metal |
| Instrument | Automatic potentiometric titrator |
| Measurement method | Chelatometric titration |
| Standards | |

1. Overview

Lead in plating liquid for soldering is measured as follows: Add 10% sulfuric acid to the sample and filter to separate contained tin. Add 10% Rochelle salt solution and pH10 buffer to dissolve. Add water up to 100.0mL in total. Aliquot 10.0mL and add pH10 buffer and 0.01mol/L EDTA. Titrate with 0.01mol/L magnesium chloride.

The endpoint is the inflexion on the titration curve where color of the indicator changes. The concentration of lead is calculated from the titration volume of magnesium chloride.

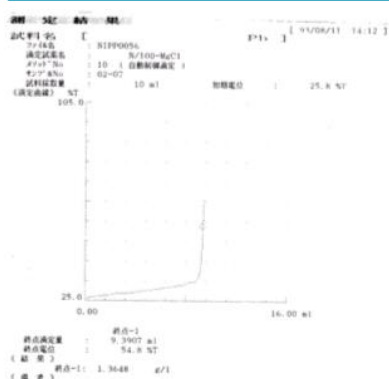
2. Apparatus

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Main unit | Automatic potentiometric titrator (preamplifier PTA) |
| Electrode | Photometric sensor Interference filter (630nm) |

3. Reagents

| | |
|---------|--|
| Titrant | 0.01mol/L magnesium chloride (f = 0.999) |
| Solvent | Pure water 10% sulfuric acid, 10% Rochelle salt solution, 0.01mol/L EDTA Ammonium chloride ammonia water (pH10 buffer) Eriochrome black T (EBT) |

4. Example



—Titration curve—

—Measurement results—

| | Sample (mL) | Titer (mL) | Lead (g/L) |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 10.0 | 9.3907 | 1.3648 |

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