

TROUBLE SHOOTING FOR ACID TIN

DEFECT	CAUSE	REMEDY
1. Dull deposits at low current density range	Deficiency of Brightener	Add Brightener
	High Tin metal content (above 20 g/ltr)	Reduce the anode area or dilute the bath
	High Operating temperature (above 35°C)	Cool the bath to operating temperature
	Plating at too low current Density	Increase the current density
2. Streaky deposition in high density current range, highly levelled deposit	Overdosage of Brightener	Dummy plating
	Deficiency of Carrier Additive	Add Carrier Additive
	Temperature too low	Increase the temperature (20 – 35 °C)
	Current Density too high	Reduce current density
3. Dark deposit and in some case even no tin deposition	Insufficient cathode movement	Improve cathode movement
	Strong over-dosage of Brightener	Dummy plating and then add Carrier Additive
4. Overall bath dullness or haze	Low concentration of Brightener	Add Brightener
	Very high bath temperature	Reduce to optimum level

	DEFECT	CAUSE	REMEDY
5.	Pitting	Operating at too high current density	Reduce the current density
		Excess of Brightener	Add Carrier Additive
		Insufficient Agitation	Improve agitation
6.	Poor Solderability	Poor rinsing	Improve rinsing by adopting counter flow rinse or employ special rinse to neutralize the residual acidity.
		Metallic contamination (Nickel, Iron)	Remove source of contamination and dummy or dilute the bath
		Excess Brightener	Add Carrier Additive
7.	Uneven partly matt deposit and the defect is different from the normal imbalance of the Brightener and Carrier Additive	Ripple factor of the rectifiers is too high	Change to new rectifiers.

For getting best results, using Hull-cell tests in all steps of plating is highly recommended
