



維修系統

Instruction Manual 使用説明書

日本白光牌

Thank you for purchasing the HAKKO 701 Repair System.

Please read the manual before using the HAKKO 701.

Store the manual in a safe, easily accessible place for future reference.

A CAUTION

Remove the pump securing screw (M4×25 marked red) from the bottom of the station. Failure to do so may result in serious problems.

感謝您購置 HAKKO 701 維修系統。 使用 HAKKO 701 前,請詳閱本使用説明書。 閱後請妥存,以備日後參考。

企注意

使用之前必須除去機身底下的泵拴緊螺絲 (M4×25紅色記號),否則可能導致嚴重後果。

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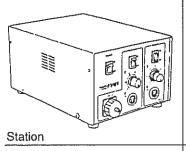
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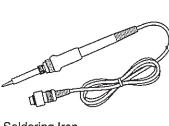
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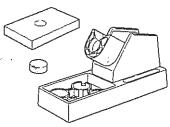
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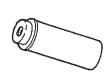
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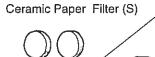


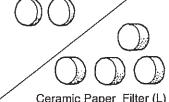


Soldering Iron

Iron Holder for Soldering Iron

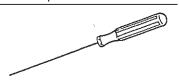
Filter Pipe









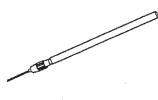


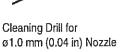
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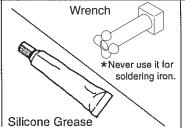
Spring Filter

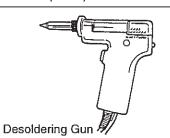
Cleaning Pin for ø1.0 mm (0.04 in) Nozzle

Cleaning Pin for Heating Element











Specifications

Name	HAKKO 701	
Power Consumption	150W	
Station		
	Station	
Output Voltage	24V~	
Vacuum Generator	Vacuum pump, double cylinder type	
Vacuum Pressure (May)	POkPa (600mmHa)(24in Ha)	

vacuum Generator	double cylinder type
Vacuum Pressure (Max)	80kPa (600mmHg)(24in. Hg)
Suction Flow	15 ℓ /min.
Outer Dimensions (W x D x H)	190 x 250 x 130 mm (7.48 x 9.84 x 5.12 in)
Weight	Approx. 5.0 kg (11.02 lbs.)

[•] Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Soldering Iron	
Part Name	HAKKO 907ESD
Part No.	C1144
Power Consumption	24V~ 50W
Temperature Range	200°C~480°C/392°F~896°F
Tip to Ground Resistance	Under 2 Ω
Tip to Ground Potential	Under 2mV (TYP. 0.6mV)
Cord Assembly	1.2m (4 ft.)
Total Length (w/o cord)	190mm (7,5 in.)

44g (0.09 lbs.)

Desoldering Gun

Weight (w/o cord)

Part Name	HAKKO 809
Part No.	C1183
Power Consumption	24V~ 50W
Temperature	380°C ~ 480°C (716°F ~ 896°F)
Nozzle to Ground Resistance	Under 2 Ω
Nozzie to Ground Potential	Under 2mV (TYP. 1.2mV)
Cord/Hose	1.2m (4 ft.)
Outer Dimensions(WXH)	135×174 mm (5.31×6.85 in)
Weight(w/o cord, hose)	Approx, 200g (0.44 lbs.)

Precautions

In this instruction manual, "WARNING" and "CAUTION" are defined as follows.

AWARNING

MARNING: Misuse may potentially cause death of, or serious injury to the user.

CAUTION: Misuse may potentially cause injury to the user or physical damage to the objects involved.

For your own safety, be sure to comply with these precautions.



Remove the pump securing screw $(M4\times25 \text{ marked red})$ from the bottom of the station. Failure to do so may result in serious problems.

When the power is on, the tip and the nozzle temperature is between 200°C/392°F and 480°C/896°F.

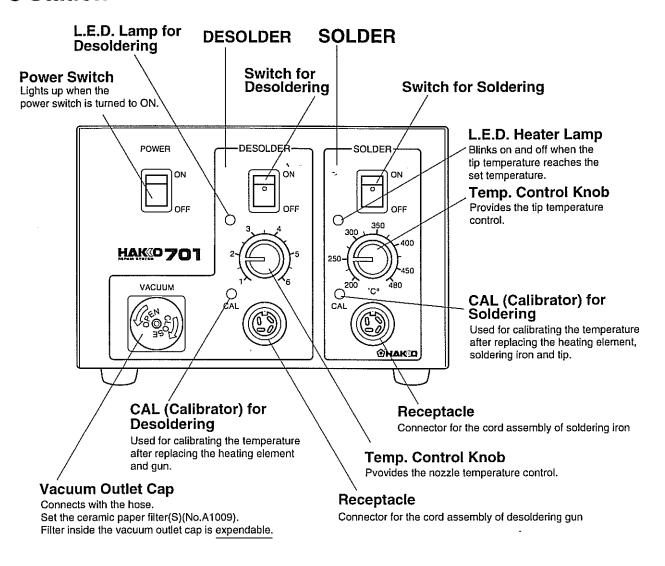
Since mishandling may lead to <u>burns or fire</u>, be sure to comply with the following precautions.

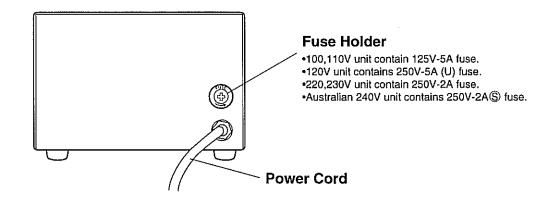
- •Do not touch the metallic parts near the tip and the nozzle, nearby plastic parts and the spring iron holder.
- •Do not use the product near flammable items.
- •Advise other people in the work area that the unit can reach a very high temperature and should be considered potentially dangerous.
- •Turn the power off while taking breaks and when finished using the unit.
- •Before replacing parts or storing the unit, turn the power off and allow the unit to cool to room temperature.

To prevent damage to the unit and ensure a safe working environment, be sure to comply with the following precautions.

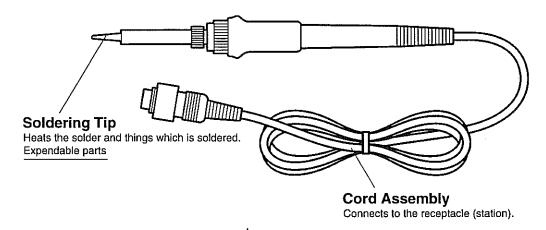
- •Do not use the unit for applications other than soldering or desoldering.
- •Do not rap the desoldering gun against the work bench to shake off residual solder, or otherwise subject the iron or the gun to severe shocks.
- •Do not modify the unit.
- •Use only genuine HAKKO replacement parts.
- •Do not wet the unit or use the unit when your hands are wet.
- •Set the ceramic paper filter (S) for the filter retainer (station), and the ceramic paper filter (L) for the filter pipe (gun).
- •Maintain the soldering iron or the desoldering gun and the station.
- •While using the unit, don't do anything which may cause bodily harm or physical damage.

Station



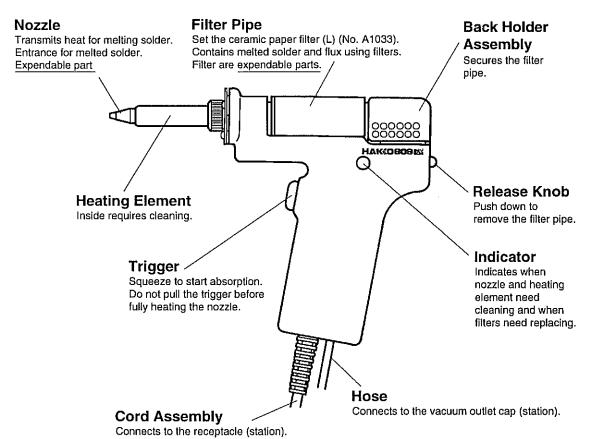


Soldering Iron (HAKKO 907 ESD)



"

Desoldering Gun (HAKKO 809)



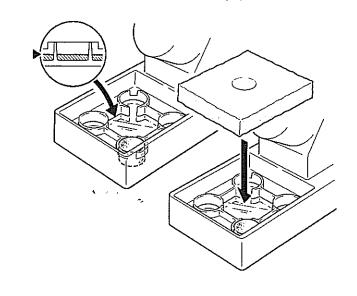
CAUTION: The sponge is compressed. It will swell when moistened with water.

Before using the unit, dampen the sponge with the water and squeeze it dry.

Failure to do so may result in damage to the soldering tip.

1) Assemble the iron holder for soldering iron.

- Small Cleaning Sponge
 Dampen the small cleaning
 sponge with water and then
 squeeze it dry. Place it in one
 of the 4 openings of the iron
 holder base.
- Add water to approximately the level as shown.
 The small sponge will absorb water to keep the larger sponge above it wet at all times.
- Dampen the large cleaning sponge and place it on the iron holder base.
 - * The large sponge may be used alone (w/o small sponge & water).



CAUTION: Be sure to turn off the switch before connecting or disconnecting the soldering iron. Failure to do so may damage the P.W.B.

(2) Connections

- 1. Place the soldering iron in the iron holder.
- Connect the cord assembly of soldering iron (HAKKO 907-ESD) to the receptacle of soldering iron (marked "solder").
- 3. Plug the power cord into the power supply.

ACAUTION:

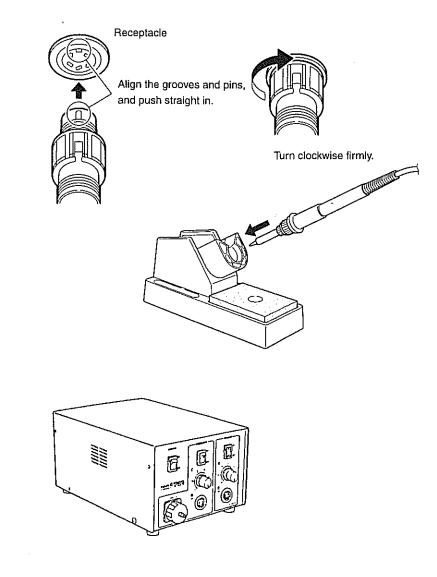
- •Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting the plug.
- •The entire unit is constructed of conductive materials. Always ground the unit..

(3) Set the temperature.

Set the temperature control knob to the desired temperature.

4 Turn on the power switch.

- 1. Turn the power switch to ON. The switch should light up.
- 2. Turn the switch for soldering iron to ON. The L.E.D. heater lamp should light up.
- The L.E.D. heater lamp blinks on and off when the tip temperature reaches the set temperature. The unit is now ready to perform soldering work.



Preparation-Assembly and Connection

Assemble the iron holder on a flat surface.

1) Remove the pump securing screw (M 4×25 marked red) from the bottom of the station.

(2) Assemble the iron holder.

- 1. Set the spring iron holder and cleaning pin holder in the iron holder base.
- 2. Dampen the cleaning sponge with water and then squeeze it dry.

ACAUTION

- The sponge is compressed. It will swell when moistened with water.
 Be sure to dampen the sponge with water before use.
- Be sure to remove the round portion of the sponge.

(3) Insert the desoldering gun and cleaning pins.

Fully insert the desoldering gun into the spring iron holder.

ACAUTION

The spring iron holder becomes extremely hot during operation of the desoldering gun. Do not touch the spring iron holder during and immediately after using the gun.

(4) Connections

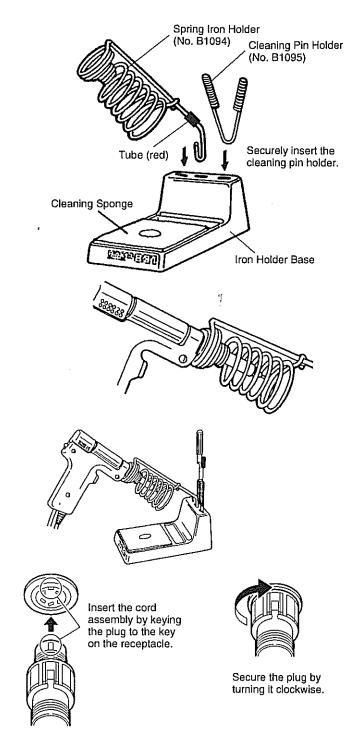
ACAUTION

Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting the cord assembly and the power plug. Failure to do so may damage the P.W.B.

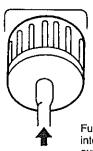
- Connect the cord assembly of the desoldering gun (HAKKO 809) to the receptacle of the desolder (marked "DESOLDER").
- 2. Connect the hose to the vacuum outlet cap (marked "VACUUM").
- 3. Plug the power cord into the power supply.

ACAUTION

- •Confirm that the power switch is set in the OFF position, then connect the power plug to the power source.
- •The entire unit is constructed of conductive materials. Always ground the unit.



VACUUM



Fully insert the hose into the vacuum outlet cap.

(5) Power switch

- 1. Turn the power switch to ON. The power lamp should light
- 2. Turn the switch for desolder to ON. The nozzle begins to heat up as soon as the switch is turned to ON.
- (6) After turning the switch to ON, wait 3 minutes before beginning desoldering operations.

Desoldering

After turning the switch to ON, wait 3 minutes before beginning desoldering operations.

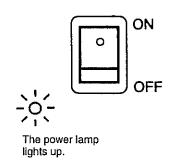
(1) Set the temperature.

⚠CAUTION

Always set the temperature to as low as possible for the work being done.

To more precisely set the temperature, measure the temperature at the nozzle using a soldering iron thermometer and adjust the temperature control knob accordingly.

We recommend the HAKKO 191 thermometer or HAKKO 192 soldering tester for measuring the nozzle temperature.





The nozzle heats up.

CAUTION The desoldering gun must be placed in the iron holder when not in use.

The temperature can be adjusted between 380°C (716°F) and 480°C (896°F) with temperature control knob.

Please refer to the chart below, and adjust the temperature control knob.

knob	P.W.B.	
1 ~ 2	Single-sided P.W.B.	
3 ~ 4	Through-hole P.W.B.	
5~6	Multilayer P.W.B.	

(2) Clean the tip of the nozzle.

Keep the solder-plated section of the nozzle a shiny white by coating it with a small amount of solder.

If the tip of the nozzle is coated with oxide, the nozzle's heat conductivity will be lowered.
Coating the tip with a small amount of fresh solder ensures maximum heat conductivity.

(3) Melt the solder.

1. Apply the nozzle to the soldered part and melt the solder.

ACAUTION

Never allow the nozzle to touch the board itself.

2. Confirm that the solder is melted.

ACAUTION

To confirm that all the solder is melted, observe the inside of the hole and the backside of the P.W.B. If this is difficult to do, try slowly moving the lead with the nozzle—if the lead moves, the solder is melted.

ACAUTION

Never move the lead by force. If it doesn't move easily, the solder isn't yet fully melted.

(4) Absorb the solder.

 After confirming that the solder is completely melted, absorb the solder by squeezing the trigger on the gun.

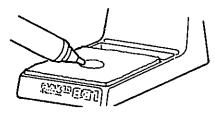
ACAUTION

Never leave any solder remaining inside the hole in the P.W.B.

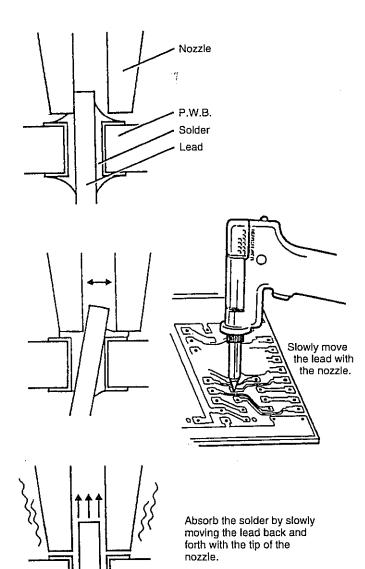
After fully absorbing all the solder, cool the soldering junction in order to prevent it from becoming resoldered.

5 Problems during desoldering

If solder remains, resolder the component and repeat the desoldering process.



Wipe away any oxide or old solder from the nozzle using the hole in the center of the sponge.



Heated solder and flux can cause oxides to form and adhere to the nozzle and the inside of the heating element. These oxides not only lower the heat conductivity, but can also clog the nozzle and heating element, resulting in a drop in suction efficiency. Should there be a noticeable drop in suction efficiency during operation, replace the filter and clean the nozzle and heating element with the provided cleaning pin.

Cleaning during Operation

(1) Observing the indicator

While looking at the indicator and with the hole of the nozzle open, pull the trigger and look at the indicator. If it is red, clean the nozzle and heating element, empty the filter pipe, and replace the filters. If the indicator is blue, cleaning is not necessary and operations can be resumed.

⚠CAUTION

The indicator will not operate accurately if the hole of the nozzle is closed or if the solder in the hole of the P.W.B. is not melted.

2 Replacing the filter

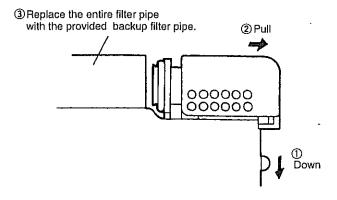
Replace the filter as shown 1~3. During operation, the filter pipe is very hot.
Wait until the filter pipe is cool before replacing the filter.
We recommend keeping a second filter pipe containing new filters handy, and replacing the installed filter pipe with this backup filter pipe.

Problems during Desoldering

- A. The solder in the junction is not sufficiently melted.
- B. Suction power is dropping.

Normal	Abnormal	Solution
		If the indicator is more than half red, replace the filter and clean the nozzle and the inside
Blue or slight amount of red can be seen.	More than half of the indicator is red.	of the heating element. (refer to p.13 Maintenance of the Desoldering Gun)

CAUTION: If there is a noticeable drop in suction efficiency, clean the nozzle and heating element with the cleaning pin.



A. The solder in the junction is not sufficiently melted.

Temperature is not high enough.

The following parts require a greater heat capacity to desolder.

 Multilayer P.W.B.s, power supplies, ground planes in through-hole P.W.B.s, high-capacity transistors, triacs with heat radiation fins, tuner P.W.B. ground wires, and large-scale transformer terminals.

Use a preheating oven or heating gun to heat the P.W.B. to a temperature that won't damage the board or its components [between 70°C (160°F) and 80°C (180°F)], then desolder. Do not increase the temperature of the gun by recalibration as this may damage the P.W.B. and its components.

Nozzle is worn out.

 When the nozzle begins to wear out, the heating efficiency begins to decline. Check the nozzle. If the solder plating is damaged, or the nozzle is eroded, replace the nozzle. (refer to p.13)

B. Suction power is dropping.

 Replace the filters, and clean the nozzle and the inside of the heating element. (refer to p.13~16, Maintenance of the Desoldering Gun and Station)

Air is leaking from the vacuum system.

Air leakage cannot be determined from the indicator. Check the air-tightness of the following parts and replace any that are worn.

- Contact point of the nozzle and heating element
- c. O-ring in the back holder
- d. Hose
- b. Front holder and nearby parts
- e. Vacuum outlet cap f. Packing and nearby parts
- No.

Post-operation Maintenance

To ensure a long service life, always perform the following maintenance procedures immediately after using the HAKKO 701 unit.

• Remove all solder from the inside of the nozzle and heating element.

 Clean the tip of the nozzle with the cleaning sponge, then coat the tip with a fresh layer of solder to protect the solder plating.

4

Tip Care and Use

Finelish

Tip Temperature

High soldering temperatures can degrade the tip.

Use the lowest possible soldering temperature.

The excellent thermal recovery characteristics ensure efficient and effective soldering even at low temperatures.

This also protects the soldered items from thermal damage.

•Cleaning

Clean the tip regularly with a cleaning sponge, as oxides and carbides from the solder and flux can form impurities on the tip. These impurities can result in defective joints or reduce the tip's heat conductivity. When using the soldering iron continuously, be sure to loosen the tip and remove all oxides at least once a week.

This helps prevent seizure and reduction of the tip temperature.

•When not in use

Never leave the soldering iron sitting at high temperature for long periods of time, as the tip's solder plating will become covered with oxide, which can greatly reduce the tip's heat conductivity.

After use

Wipe the tip clean and coat the tip with fresh solder. This helps prevent tip oxidation.

Maintenance (Soldering Iron)

Inspect and Clean the Tip

CAUTION: Never file the tip to remove oxide.

1. Set the temperature to 250°C (482°F).

2. When the temperature stabilizes, clean the tip with the cleaning sponge and check the condition of the tip.

3. If there is black oxide on the solder-plated portion of the tip, apply new solder (containing flux) and wipe the tip on the cleaning sponge. Repeat until the oxide is completely removed. Coat with new solder.

4. If the tip is deformed or heavily eroded, replace it with a new one.

Calibrating the Iron Temperature

The soldering iron should be recalibrated after changing the iron, or replacing the heating element or tip.

- 1. Connect the cord assembly plug to the receptacle on the station.
- 2. Set the temperature control knob to 400°C (750°F).
- 3. Turn the power switch to 'ON' and wait until the temperature stabilizes.
- 4. When the temperature stabilizes, use a regular or small cross point screwdriver to adjust the screw (marked CAL at the station) until the tip thermometer indicates a temperature of 400°C (750°F). Turn the screw clockwise to increase the temperature and counterclockwise to reduce the temperature.
 - * We recommend the HAKKO191/192 thermometer for measuring the tip temperature.

Tips

The tip temperature will vary according to the shape of the tip. The preferred method of adjustment uses a tip thermometer.

A less accurate method involves adjusting the temperature control knob according to the adjustment value for each tip.

Example: When using a 900M-T-H tip at 400°C (750°F),

the difference between this tip and a 900M-T-B is -20° C (-36° F).

Set the temperature control knob to 420°C (786°F).

Refer to the chart for the correct adjustment values.

CAUTION: Use only genuine HAKKO 907 replacement parts. Never use tips for HAKKO DASH.

Checking for Breakage of the Heating Element, Cord Assembly and Tip to Ground Resistance

С

Disconnect the plug and measure the resistance value between the connecting plug pins as follows.

If the values of 'a' and 'b' are outside the above value, replace the heating element (sensor) and/or cord assembly. Refer to procedures 1 and 2.

Broken Heating Element

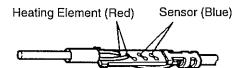
Disassembling the 907

eating	4(((0 0 0)))2	
;	5 1	77
	3	
2	7 8 9	
	(6)	

Between pins 4&5 (Heating Element)

Between pins 1&2 (Sensor)

Between pin 3&Tip



1. Turn the nut (1) counterclockwise and remove the tip enclosure (2), the tip (3).

2.5 - 3.5 Ω (Normal)

43 - 58 Ω (Normal)

Under 2Ω

- 2. Turn the nipple (4) counterclockwise and remove it from the iron.
- 3. Pull both the heating element (6) and the cord assembly (11) out of the handle (12). (Toward the tip of the iron.)
- 4. Pull the grounding spring (5) out of the D-sleeve.

Measure when the heating element is at room temperature.

- 1. Resistance value of heating element (RED) 2.5 3.5Ω
- 2. Resistance value of sensor (BLUE) $43 58\Omega$

If the resistance value is not normal, replace the heating element. (Refer to the instructions included with the replacement part.)

After replacing the heating element,

the cord needs to be replaced.

- 1. Measure the resistance value between 1) pins 4 & 1 or 2 2) pins 5 & 1 or 2. If it is not ∞, the heating element and sensor are touching. This will damage the P.W.B.
- 2. Measure the resistance value 'a', 'b', and 'c' to confirm that the leads are not twisted and that the grounding spring is properly connected.

Broken Soldering Iron Cord

There are two methods of testing the soldering iron cord.

ACAUTION

The LED heater lamp will flicker even with a normal iron cord if the temperature reaches 480°C (896°F).

Checking the Tip to Ground Resistance

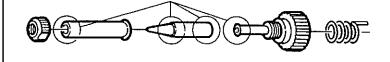
If the value of 'c' is over the above value, remove the oxidization film by lightly rubbing with sand-paper or steel wool the points shown below.

1. Turn the unit ON and set the temperature control knob to 480°C (896°F). Then wiggle and kink the iron cord at various locations along its length, including in the strain relief area.

If the LED heater lamp flickers, then

2. Check the resistance between the pin of the plug and the wire on the terminal.

Pin 1: Red pin 2: Blue pin 3: Green pin 4: White pin 5: Black The value should be 0Ω . If it is greater than 0Ω or is ∞ , the cord should be replaced.



Properly maintained, the HAKKO 809 desoldering gun should provide years of good service. Efficient desoldering depends upon the temperature, and the quality and quantity of the solder and flux. Perform the following service procedures as dictated by the conditions of the gun's usage.

WARNING: Since the desoldering gun can reach a very high temperature, please work carefully. Except when cleaning the nozzle and heating element, always turn the power switch off and disconnect the power plug before performing any maintenance procedure.

Servicing the Desoldering Gun

ACAUTION

The desoldering gun will be extremely hot. During maintenance, please wear gloves and work carefully.

1 Inspect and clean the nozzle.

- 1. Plug in the power cord, turn the power switch On and let the nozzle heat up.
- Clean out the hole of the nozzle with the nozzle cleaning pin.

ACAUTION

The cleaning pin will not pass through the nozzle until the solder inside the nozzle is completely melted.

If the cleaning pin does not pass through the hole in the nozzle, clean with the cleaning drill.

 Check the condition of the solder plating on the tip of the nozzle.

If it is slightly worn, recoat the tip with fresh solder to prevent oxidation.

 Check the condition of the surface and inside hole of the nozzle.

If either is worn or eroded, or the inside diameter seems unusually wide, replace the nozzle.

ACAUTION

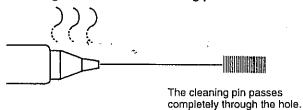
The inside hole and the surface of the nozzle is plated with a special alloy. Should this alloy become eroded by high-temperature solder, the nozzle will not be able to maintain the proper temperature.

2 Disassemble the heating element.

ACAUTION

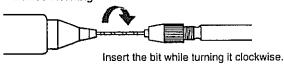
The heating element is very hot during operation.

Cleaning with the nozzle cleaning pin



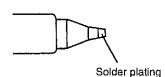
Cleaning with the cleaning drill

· Before cleaning



After cleaning



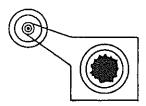


ACAUTION

If the cleaning drill is forced into the nozzle, the drill bit could break or be damaged.

ACAUTION

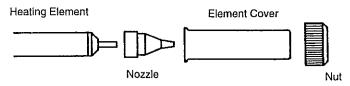
Please use the proper sized cleaning pin or cleaning drill for the nozzle diameter.



Diameter of hole is widened through erosion.

△CAUTION

Unfortunately, it is often difficult to observe this condition. Therefore, if desoldering efficiency goes down and all other parts appear to be OK, the nozzle is probably eroded and should be replaced.



Remove the nut with the attached spanner.

3 Clean out the hole in the heating element with the provided cleaning pin.

ACAUTION

Be sure the solder in the hole in the heating element is completely heated, before cleaning the hole.

- If the cleaning pin cannot pass through the hole, replace the heating element.
- 2. Turn the power off after cleaning.

(4) Replace the filters.

1. When the filter pipe is cool to the touch, push down the release knob at the back of the gun and remove the filter pipe.

∆CAUTION

The filter pipe is very hot.

- 2. Examine the front holder.
- 3. Examine the spring filter.
- Examine the ceramic paper filter (L). (No.A1033)

5 Secure the filters.

- 1. Attach the spring filter to the front holder.
- 2. Attach the front holder to the filter pipe.

ACAUTION

Be sure the front holder is correctly aligned.

ACAUTION

Use the ceramic paper filter (L) for the filter pipe (gun). Using of the ceramic paper filter (S) in the filter pipe may cause to break or the power to drop.

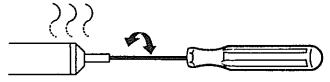
6 Assemble the heating element.

Attach the nozzle and securely tighten the nut with the attached spanner.

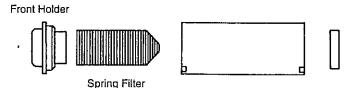
ACAUTION

If the nut is loose, air will leak and the temperature will drop.

Scrape away all oxidation from the hole in the heating element until the cleaning pin passes cleanly through the hole.



The cleaning pin passes cleanly and completely through the hole.



Replace Stiff and cra

Stiff and cracked.

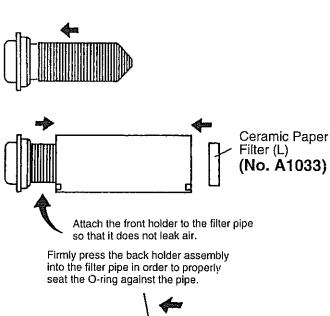
Ceramic Paper Filter (L) (No. A1033)

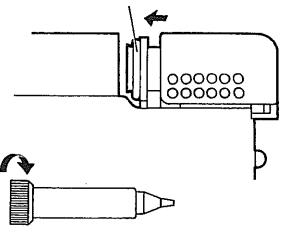
Replace

Solder is collected in two-thirds of the spring filter.

Replace

Ceramic paper filter is stiff with flux and solder.





Replacing the Heating Element

MARNING

Unplug the power cord before starting this procedure.

The resistance value of a working heating element is $2-4\Omega$ at 23° C (73°F). If the value you get is outside this range, replace the heating element.

- 1) Disassemble the heating parts.
- (2) Separate the housing.
- 3 Detach the terminal and remove the heating element.
- (4) Insert a new heating element and reassemble. (Heating element 24V-50W)

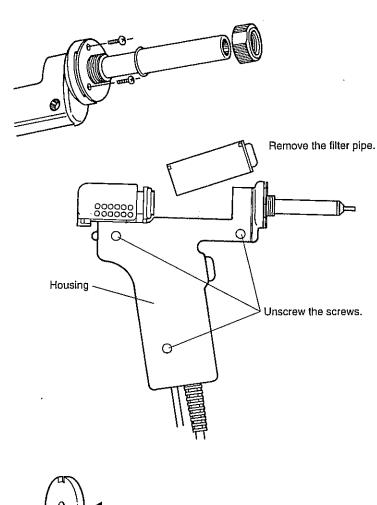
ACAUTION

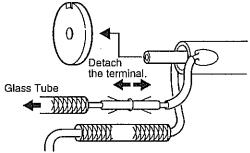
Before reassembling enclosure, make sure connectors are completely covered by the glass tube.

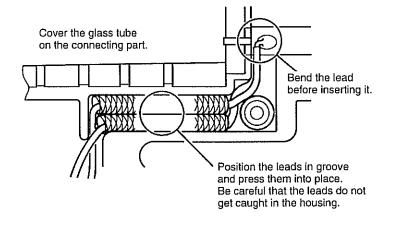
(5) Recalibrate the temperature.

The resistance of new heating element varies, resulting in variations in operating temperatures. It is necessary to recalibrate the temperature every time the heating element is replaced.

- Set the temperature control knob to 1 and allow the gun to warm up for 3 minutes.
- Measure the tip with a tip thermometer. Using a straightedge (—) or small cross point screwdriver, adjust the temperature calibrator (marked "CAL") until the nozzle temperature reads 380°C(716°F). Turn the temperature calibrator clockwise to increase the temperature and counterclockwise to reduce the temperature.







Cleaning the inside of the Filter Case

1 Replace the ceramic paper filter (No.A1009).

Remove the ceramic paper filter and inspect it. If it is stiff with flux, replace it.

Reassemble the filter case.

∆CAUTION

Set the ceramic paper filter (S) for the filter retainer (station). Using the ceramic paper filter (L) in the filter retainer may cause to break or the power to drop.

Cleaning the Pump

MWARNING

Unplug the power cord before starting this procedure.

1 Disassemble the pump heads.

- 1. Remove the rear panel.
- Remove the cover. Remove the pump head from each side of the pump.

2 Clean the pump head.

- 1. Remove the valve plate and fixing plate.
- 2. Remove any flux adhering to the plates.

ACAUTION

If the fixing plate is difficult to remove, apply hot air to it to warm it up. Never use excessive force to remove the plate as it is easy to bend, and a bent plate will allow air to leak out and reduce solder vacuuming efficiency.

∆CAUTION

Clean the plates only with alcohol or thinner.

Replace

If the valve plate is bent or stiff, replace it.

3. If the exhaust filter is dirty, replace it.

3 Assemble the pump heads.

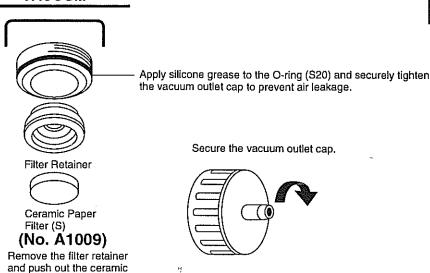
Reassemble the valve plate and fixing plate.

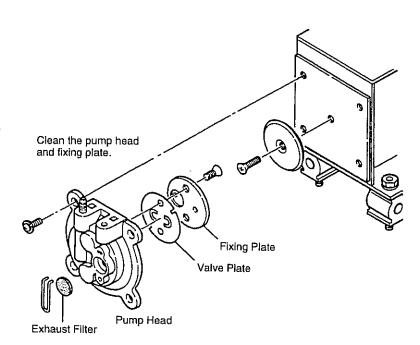
ACAUTION

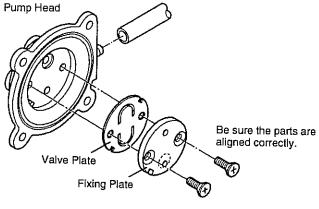
When assembling the pump, be sure to check for air leaks.

VACUUM

paper filter.







Troubleshooting Guide

Soldering and Desoldering

Soldering

- Power lamp does not light up.
- Is the power cord plugged in correctly?

 Securely insert the power cord into the power supply.
- Is the fuse blown?

Determine why the fuse blew and eliminate the cause, then replace the fuse.

- a. Is the inside of the soldering iron or desoldering gun short-circuited?
- b. Is the grounding spring touching the heating element?
- c. Is the heating element lead twisted and short-circuited?
- The heater lamp lights up but the tip does not heat up.
- Is the soldering iron cord broken?
 Refer to 'Checking for breakage of the cord assembly.'(P.12)
- Is the heating element broken?

 Refer to 'Checking for breakage in the heating element.'(P.12)
- The tip heats up intermittently.
- Is the soldering iron cord broken?
 Refer to 'Checking for breakage of the cord assembly.'(P.12)
- The tip is not wet.
- Is the tip temperature too high? Set an appropriate temperature.
- Is the tip clean?
 Refer to 'Tip Care and Use' (P.11)
- The tip temperature is too low.
- Is the tip coated with oxide?
 Refer to 'Inspect and clean the tip' (P.11)
- Is the iron calibrated correctly? Recalibrate.
- The tip can not be pulled off.
- Is the tip seized?
 Is the tip swollen because of deterioration?
 Replace the heating element and the tip.
- The tip doesn't hold the desired temperature.
- Is the iron calibrated correctly? Recalibrate.

Desoldering

- Pump does not operate.
- Is the cord assembly properly connected?
 Reconnect the cord assembly.(refer to p.6)
- Is the nozzle or hole in the heating element clogged?
 Clean it.(refer to p.13)
- Solder is not being absorbed.
- Is the spring filter full of solder?
 Replace it with a new one.(refer to p.14)
- Is the ceramic filter hardened? Replace it with a new one.
- Is there a vacuum leak?

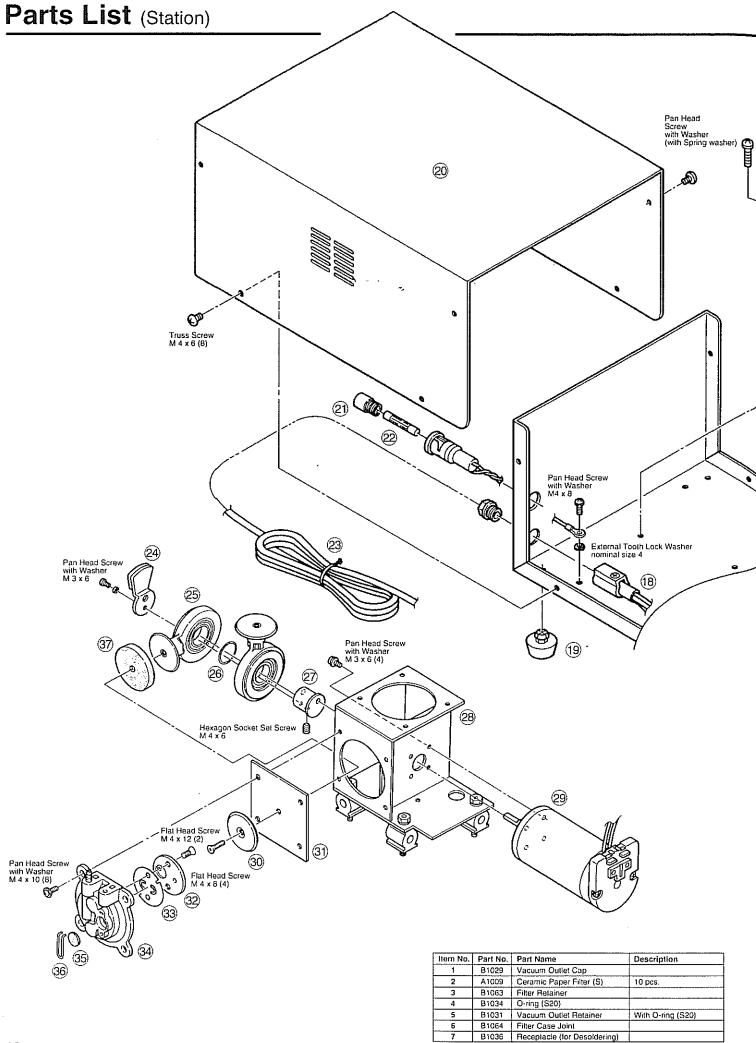
 Check the connections and replace any worn parts.(refer to p.9~10)
- The nozzle does not heat up.
- Is the desoldering gun cord assembly properly connected?

Reconnect it.(refer to p.6)

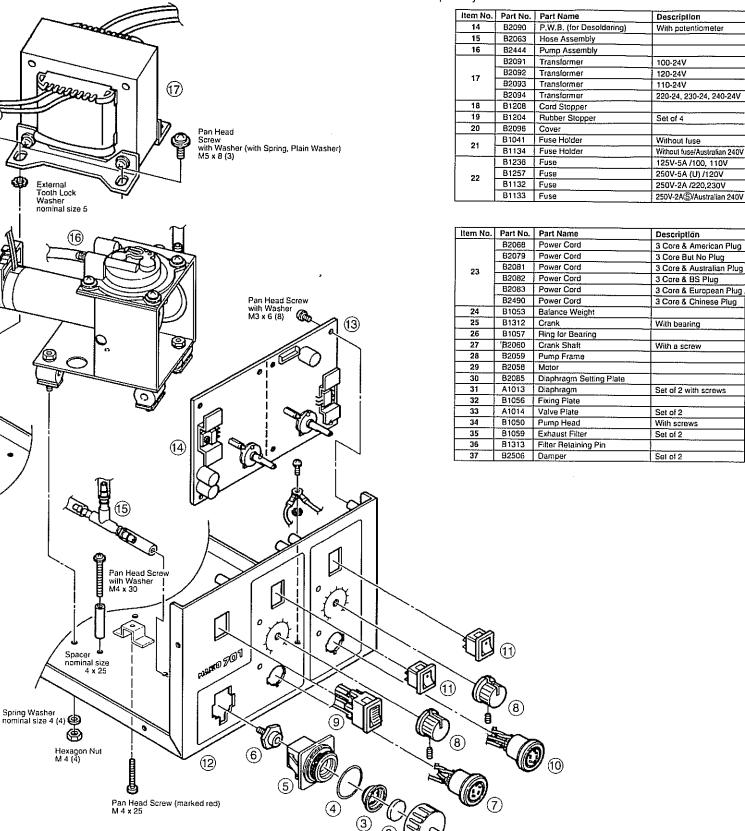
• Is the heating element damaged? Replace it.(refer to p.6)

Note: When repairs are needed please send both the desoldering gun and the station to your sales agent.

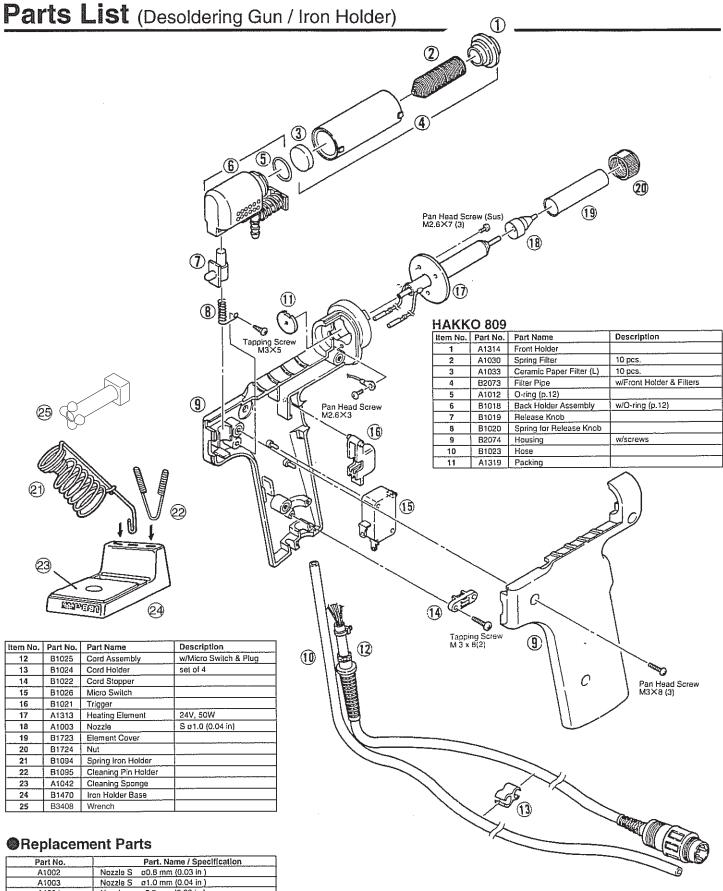
WARNING: If the power cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarity qualified person in order to avoid personal injury or damage to the unit.



Note: Spare or repair parts do not include mounting screws, if they are not listed on the description. Screws must be ordered separately.



Item No.	Part No.	Part Name	Description
8	B1486	Knob	
9	B1487	Power Switch	100-120V
	B2604	Power Switch	220-240V
10	B2101	Receptacle (for Soldering)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
11	B1084	Switch	-
12	B2095	Chassis	
13	B2089	P.W.B. (for Soldering)	w/polentiometer



Part No.	Part. Name / Specification		
A1002	Nozzle S o0.8 mm (0.03 in)		
A1003	Nozzle S ø1.0 mm (0.04 in)		
A1004	Nozzle		
A1005	Nozzle		
A1006	Nozzle a1.3 mm (0.05 in)		
A1007	Nozzie o 1.6 mm (0.06 in)		



Part No.	φA	ø B
A 1002	(ni £0.0) 8.0	1.8 (0.07 in)
A 1003	1.0 (0.04 in)	2.0 (0.08 in)



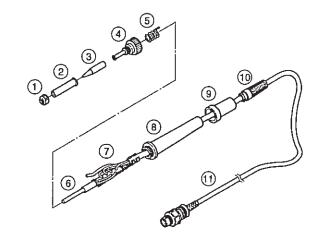
Γ	Part No.	φA	φB
Γ	A 1004	0.B (0.03 in)	2.3 (0.09 in)
	A 1005	1.0 (0.04 ln)	2.5 (0.1 in)
	A 1006	1.3 (0.05 in)	3.0 (0.12 in)
	A 1007	1.6 (0.06in)	3.0 (0.12 ln)

Part No.	Part	Part. Name / Specification	
B1215	Cleaning Pin	for Heating Element	
B1086	Cleaning Pin	for 60.8 mm (0.03 in) Nozzle	
B1087	Cleaning Pin	for ø1.0 mm (0.04 in) Nozzle	
B1088	Cleaning Pin	for a 1.3 mm (0.05 in) Nazzle	
B1089	Cleaning Pin	for a 1,6 mm (0,06 in) Nozzle	
B1302	Cleaning Drill	for a0.8 mm (0.03 in) Nozzle	
B1303	Cleaning Drill	for a 1.0 mm (0.04 in) Nozzle	
B1304	Cleaning Drill	for a 1.3 mm (0.05 in) Nozzle	
B1305	Cleaning Drill	for a 1.6 mm (0.06 in) Nozzle	
A1028	Silicone Grease		

Parts List (Iron/Iron Holder)

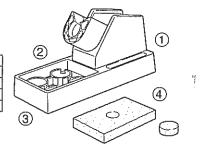
HAKKO 907ESD

Item No.	Part No.	Part Name	Description
1	B1784	Nut	
2	B1786	Tip Enclosure	
3		Soldering Tip	Sec. P. 46
4	B2022	Nipple	
5	B2032	Grounding Spring	
6	A1321	Heating Element	Old part No.900M-H,9001,-H
7	B202B	Terminal Board	
В	B2024	Handle	w/Handle Cover, E.S.D.
9	B2027	Handle Cover	
10	B2031	Cord Bushing	
11	82030	Cord Asse'y	E.S.D.

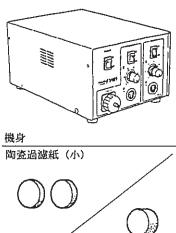


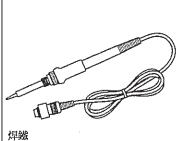
Iron Holder

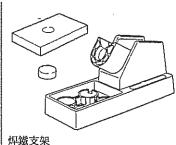
Item No.	Part No.	Part Name
1	C1142	Iron Holder
2	B2021	Iron Receptacle
3	B2019	Iron Holder Base
. 4	A1042	Cleaning Sponge

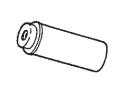


機身1	陶瓷過濾紙 (小)	2
焊鐵1	陶瓷過濾紙 (大)	4
吸錫槍1	彈簧過濾器	3
焊鐵支架1	清潔針 (供 φ 1.0毫米[0.04英寸]吸嘴使用)	1
吸錫槍支架1	清潔針 (供發熱元件使用)	1
過濾管1	清潔鑽 (供 φ 1.0毫米[0.04英寸]吸嘴使用)	1
	硅脂潤滑劑	1
	扳手 (吸錫槍用)	1
	使用説明書	



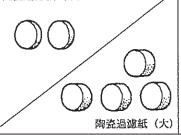






焊鐵支架

過減管

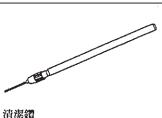




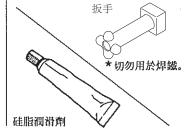


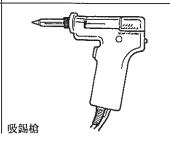


清潔針 (供φ1.0毫米[0.04英寸]吸嘴使用)











Est and	
名稱	HAKKO 701
耗電	150瓦特
• 機身	
部件名稱	機身
輸出電壓	交流電24伏特
真空砂屯機	真空泵,雙汽缸型
真空壓力 (最高)	80kPa(600 毫米/水銀柱)(24英寸/水銀柱)
吸入氣流	15公升/分翰
外形體積	190×250×130毫米
(寛×深×高)	(7.48×9.84×5.12英寸)
重財	約5.0公斤(11.02磅)

上述規格和設計可能變更, 怒不另行奉告。

■ 焊鐵		
部件名稱	907-ESD	
部件編號	C1144	
耗和	交流電24伏特-50瓦特	
温度範囲	攝氏200-480度 (華氏392-896度)	
焊鐵頭至接地電阻	低於2歐姆	
焊鐵頭至接地電勢	低於2毫伏(標準為0,6毫伏)	
電綫裝置	1.2米(4英尺)	
長度 (無電線)	190毫米(7.5英寸)	
重量 (無電綫)	無電綫) 44克 (0.09磅)	

• 吸錫槍	
部件名稱	HAKKO 809
部件編號	C1183
耗電	交流電24伏特-50瓦特
温度	攝氏380度-480度(華氏716-896度)
吸嘴至接地電阻	低於2歐姆
吸嘴至接地電勢	低於2毫伏(標準為1.2毫伏)
毛綫、軟管	1.2米(4英尺)
外形體積	135×174毫米
(寛×高)	(5.31×6.85英寸)
重量 (不包括電线、軟管)	約200克 (0.44磅)

注意事項

本使用説明書之"警告"和"注意"的定義如下:

▲ 警告

⚠ 警 告:濫用可能導致使用者死亡或重傷。

⚠ 注 意:濫用可能導致使用者受傷或對涉及物體造成實質破壞。爲您本人安全着想, 請嚴格遵守"注意事項"。

▲ 注 意

使用之前必須除去機身底下的泵拴緊螺絲 (M4×25紅色記號), 否則可能導致嚴重後果。

當電源接通時,焊鐵頭和噴嘴温度介於攝氏200度/華氏392度和攝氏480度/華氏896度之間。

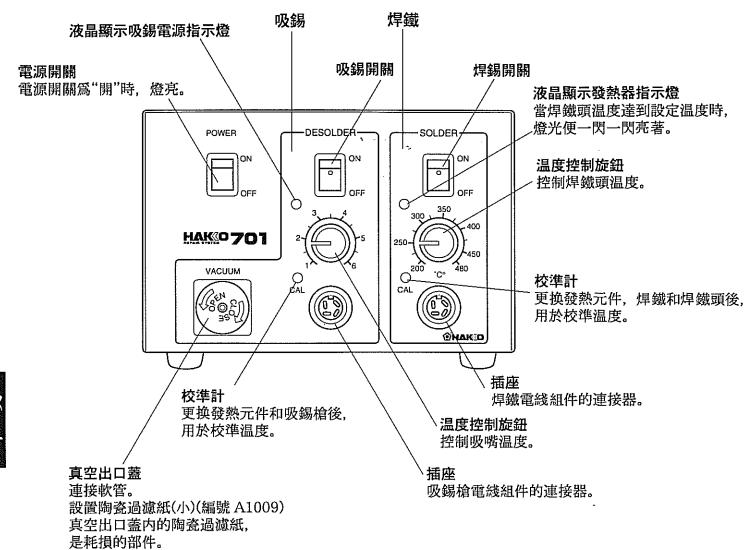
鑒於濫用可能導致灼傷或火患, 請嚴格遵守以下事項。

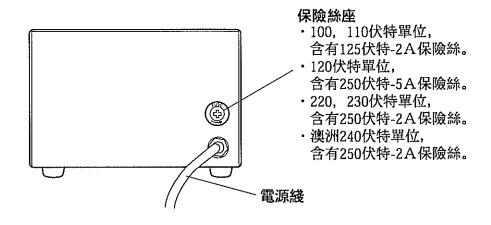
- · 切勿觸及焊鐵和噴嘴周圍的金屬部件, 塑料部件和彈簧式焊鐵吸錫槍支架。
- 切勿在易燃物體附近使用吸錫槍。
- 通知工場其他人士, 吸錫槍極爲炙熱, 可能引發危險事故。
- ·休息時或完工後應關掉電源。
- 更换部件或裝配吸錫槍時,應關掉電源,並待吸錫槍冷却至室温。

爲避免損壞吸錫槍及保持作業環境之安全, 應遵守下列事項:

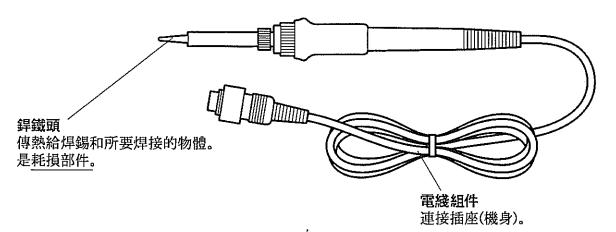
- 切勿使用吸錫槍進行焊錫或吸錫以外的工作。
- 切勿以吸錫槍敲擊工作臺以清除焊錫殘餘,此舉可能嚴重震損焊鐵或吸錫槍。
- · 切勿擅自改動吸錫槍。
- · 更换部件時, 應採用HAKKO原件。
- · 切勿弄濕吸錫槍, 手濕時也不可使用吸錫槍。
- ·陶瓷過濾紙(小)祇可裝在(機身)過濾器内,而陶瓷過濾紙(大)祇可裝在 (吸錫槍)濾管内。
- ・應定期保養焊鐵或吸錫槍和機身。
- · 使用吸錫槍時,不可做出任何可能傷害身體或損壞物件的妄動。

●機身

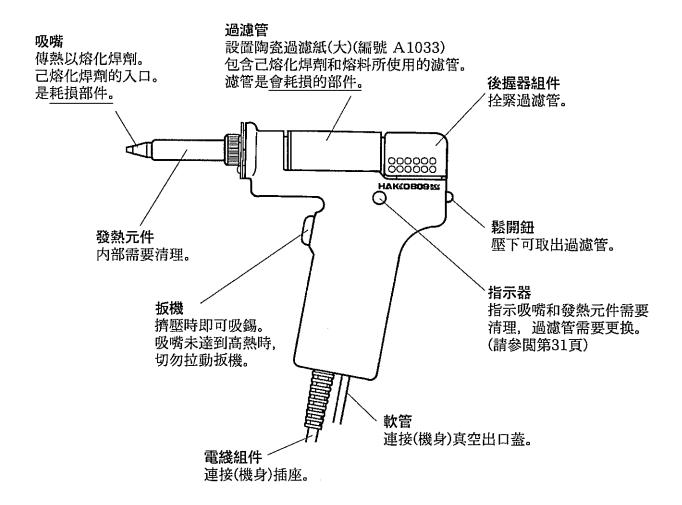




●焊鐵(HAKKO 907 ESD)



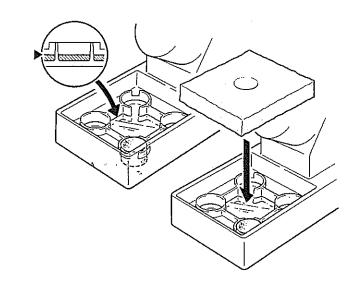
●吸錫槍(HAKKO 809)



⚠ 注意: 海綿是可擠壓物體,水濕則漲大。使用海綿時,先濕水再擠乾。 否則會損壞焊鐵頭。

①組装烙焊鐵支架

- 1. 小塊清潔海綿 將小塊清潔海綿先濕水再擠乾, 置入焊鐵架底座四個凹洞之一。
- 2. 添水至圖1所示水平面。小塊海 綿吸收水份後,可使置於其上 的大塊海綿一直保持潮濕状態。
- 3. 然後霑濕大塊清潔海綿,置於 焊鐵架底座。
- *也可以單用大塊海綿(省去小塊海綿和添水)。



⚠ 注意:進行連接和解開焊鐵時,切記要關掉電源, 以免損壞印刷電路板。

②連接

- 1. 將焊鐵置放在焊鐵支架内。
- 將焊鐵(HAKKO907-ESD)的 電綫組件連接焊鐵插座 ("SOLDER"記號)。
- 3. 將插頭插入電源插座。

⚠ 注意

進行連接電綫組件和電插座之前, 切記 要關掉電源。整臺焊鐵都是選用導電材 料製成, 因此焊鐵應接地。

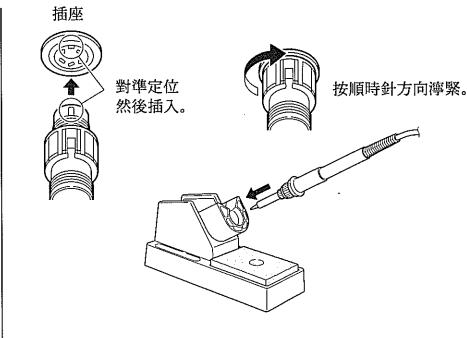
③設定温度

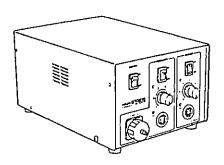
- 1. 將控温旋鈕設定在所需温度點。
- 2. 鎖定控温旋鈕。

HAKKO 936 配有温度調節鈕鎖(圖2)。當設定所需温度後,以所供應的六角頭板手栓緊鈕座旁邊的六角螺帽。依順時針方向栓緊鈕鎖。

④按開開關掣

- 1. 電源開關按"開"時, 電源指示 燈會亮起。
- 2. 焊鐵開關按"開"時,液晶顯示 發熱器指示燈會亮起。
- 3. 當焊鐵頭温度達到設定温度時, 液晶顯示發熱器指示燈便一閃 一閃亮著,焊鐵己準備就緒,可 進行焊鐵錫工作。





▲ 注意:當不使用時,應將焊鐵放置在焊鐵架上。

rii 💢

準備----裝配和連接

在平面臺上裝配吸錫槍支架。

①請鬆開機身底下的泵拴緊 螺絲(M4×25紅色記號)。

②裝配吸錫槍支架

- 1. 裝彈簧式支架和清潔針插架插入基座。
- 2. 裝清潔海綿浸在水中,取出擠乾。

⚠ 注意

海綿是壓縮體, 濕水後會膨脹。應移去 海綿的圓環部份。

③插入吸錫槍和清潔針

將吸錫槍完全插入彈簧式支架 内。

⚠ 注意

使用吸錫槍時,彈簧式支架變得非常炙 熱。使用吸錫槍時及使用後不久,切勿 觸摸彈簧式支架。

④連接

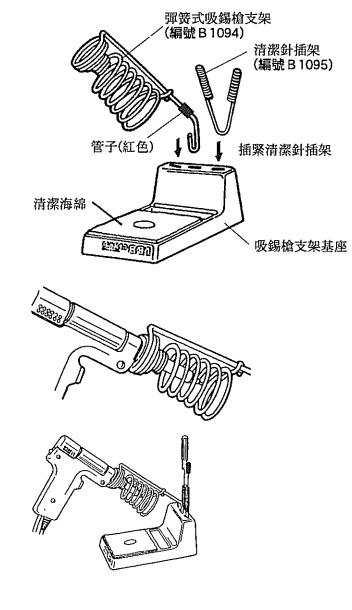
⚠ 注意

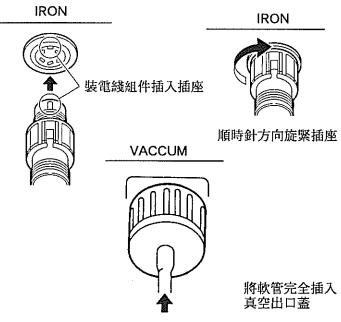
進行連接或裝電緩組件拔出插座之前, 切記要關掉電源,否則可能損壞印刷電 路板。

- 1.裝吸錫槍(HAKKO809)的電 綫組件連接吸錫槍插座 ("DESOLDER"記號)。
- 2.裝軟管連接真空出口蓋 ("VACUUM"記號)。
- 3.將電綫插入電源插座。

⚠ 注意

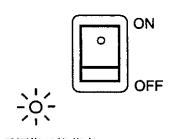
電源開關按"關"時,才可將插座接通電源。整臺吸錫槍都選用導電材料製成,因此各部件都應接地。





⑤電源開關

- 1. 電源開關按"開"時,電源指示 燈會著亮。
- 2. 吸錫槍開關按"開"。電源開關 按"開"時, 吸嘴開始發熱。
- ⑥電源開關按"開"後3分鐘, 才可進行吸錫工作。





吸嘴發熱

電源指示燈著亮

⚠ 注意

不使用吸錫槍時, 應插入吸錫槍支架内。

吸錫

電源開關按"開"後3分鐘, 才可位開始吸錫工作。

①設定温度

⚠ 注意

工作時, 應盡量調底温度。

爲了更精確調節温度, 先用焊 鐵温度計測量吸嘴温度, 然後 依此調節温控鈕的温度。

我們建議使用 HAKKO 191 温度計,或 HAKKO 192焊 鐵測試器,以測量吸嘴温度。 温控鈕的温度,可調節在攝氏380度(華氏716度)與480度(華氏896度)之間。 請參照下表,調節温控鈕:

温控鈕	印刷電路板	
1-2	單面印刷電路板	
3-4	穿孔印刷電路板	
5-6	多層印刷電路板	

②清理吸嘴

以少量焊料在吸嘴的焊鍍層部 份, 塗上保持吸嘴有光澤。

如果吸嘴覆蓋有氧化劑, 導 電能力便减弱。在吸嘴頭鍍 上少量新焊料, 可發揮最大 導電功能。

③熔化焊料

1. 將吸嘴觸及所要熔化的焊錫部 位。

⚠ 注意

切勿讓吸嘴觸及印刷電路板。

2.確定焊錫已被熔化。

⚠ 注意

要確定焊錫是否已全然被熔化,可觀察 孔徑内和印刷電路板的背面。如果有困 難, 則可用吸焊稍摇動引綫脚, 如果可 以移動, 則表示焊錫已被熔化。

⚠ 注意

切勿使勁用力移動引綫。如果引綫不易 移動,表示焊錫尚未全然被熔化。

4吸除焊錫

確定焊錫已全然被熔化後, 擠 壓吸錫槍焊機,即可吸入扳錫。

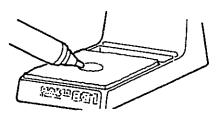
⚠ 注意

切勿遺留任何焊錫殘餘在印刷電路板孔 徑内。

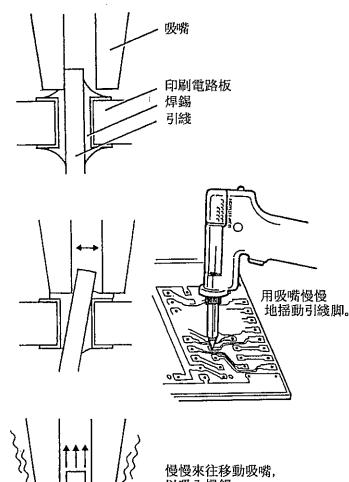
吸净後, 可以冷却焊接點, 以 防止焊錫再度被熔化。

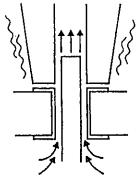
⑤吸錫時發生故障

如果遺留下銲錫殘餘, 電路塊須 重新焊接,再重復上述吸錫過程。



利用海綿中央位置的孔徑, 以清除吸嘴上的氧化劑或舊焊料。





以吸入焊錫。

發熱的焊錫和熔料會產生氧化物,附着在吸嘴上和發熱元件內部。這些氧化物不但降低熱傳導, 也會阻塞吸嘴和發熱元件,以致吸力减弱。如果工作進行時,發現吸力顯著减弱,即需更換過 濾管,並以所供應的清潔針,清理吸嘴和發熱元件。

使用時,進行清理工作

①觀察指示燈

觀察指示燈,吸嘴孔必須張開。 拉動扳機,再觀察指示燈。如果 是紅光,表示要清理吸嘴和發熱 元件。倒空過濾管,然後再更換 過濾管。如果是藍光,則不須清 理,可繼續使用。

▲ 注意

如果吸嘴孔堵塞,或者印刷電路板孔徑 内的焊錫未被熔化,指示燈操作便不準確。

②更换過濾管

更换過濾管過程請參照①~③。 工作進行時,過濾管非常炙熱, 須等待過濾管冷却時,才可更换 過濾管。我們建議,先準備好第 二個內置有新過濾器的過濾管, 以備不時之需。

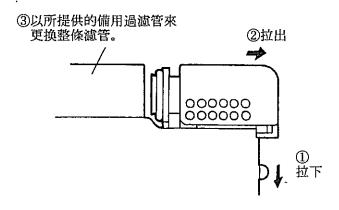
除錫時發生故障

- A. 焊接點上的焊錫未全然溶化。
- B. 吸力減弱。

正常	不正常	解決方法
		如果指示燈一半以上是 紅光,需更換過濾管, 並清理吸嘴和發熱元件
可看見藍光或些微紅光	指示燈一半以 上是紅光	的内部。(請參閱第35頁 吸錫槍的保養)

▲ 注意

如果吸錫力顯著減弱, 應以清潔針清理吸嘴和發熱元件。



A. 焊接點上的焊锡未全然被溶化。

●温度不够高

下列部件需有高温才能吸錫。

·多層印刷電路板,電供,穿洞電路板高能半導體的平面板, 具有熱輻射傳熱片的三端雙向開關部件,印刷電路板接地電 綫調頻器,以及大型半導體終端等。

利用預熱爐或發熱槍, 先將印刷電路板升温到不至于損壞板面或其元件的熱度, 即攝氏70度(華氏160度)到80度(華氏180度)之間, 然後吸錫。切勿重新校準, 以提升發熱槍温度, 如此會損壞印刷電路板及其元件。

●吸嘴耗損

· 當吸嘴開始耗損時,發熱効能减弱。請檢查吸嘴。如果是焊 鍍層摩損,或吸嘴受腐蝕,應更换吸嘴。(參照第35頁)

B. 吸力减弱

• 更换過濾器,清理吸嘴及發熱元件內部。(參照從第35頁至第38 36頁, 吸錫槍和機身維修)

●真空系統漏氣

指示器不能表示漏氣情况。

檢查下列部件的密封空氣, 如有損壞便應更換:

- a. 吸嘴接觸點和發熱元件 d. 軟管
- b. 過濾管前端蓋及其周圍部件 e. 真空出口蓋
- c. 後握器的圓環
- f. 連接電綫裝配及其周圍部件

使用後的保養

使用 HAKKO 701 吸錫槍後, 應依照右列程序進行保養,以確 保經久耐用。

- 清除吸嘴内和發熱元件的焊錫。
- 用清潔海綿清理吸嘴後, 在吸嘴頭鍍上一層新焊料, 以保護焊 鍍層。

焊鐵頭的維護和使用

•焊鐵頭温度

•清理

●當不使用時

•使用後

温度過高會减弱焊鐵頭功能,因此應選擇盡可能低之温度。此焊 鐵頭的温度回複力優良,較低的温度也可充分的焊接,可保護對 於温度敏感之元件。

應定期使用清潔海綿清理焊鐵頭。焊接後,焊鐵頭的殘餘焊鐵所衍生的街氧化物和碳化物會損害焊鐵頭,造成焊接差誤,或者使焊鐵頭導熱功能减退。

長時間連續使用焊鐵時,應毎周一次拆開焊鐵頭清除氧化物,防止焊鐵頭受損而減低温度。

不使用時焊鐵時,不可讓焊鐵長時間處在高温状態,會使焊鐵頭上的焊鐵劑轉化為氧化物,致使焊鐵頭導熱功能大為减退。

使用後,應抹净焊鐵頭,鍍上新錫層,以防止焊鐵頭引起氧化物作用。

保養(焊鐵)

檢查和清理焊鐵頭

⚠ 注意

切勿用銼刀剔除焊鐵頭上的氧化物。

- 1. 設定温度為攝氏250度(華氏482度)。
- 2. 温度穩低後,以清潔海綿清理焊鐵頭,並檢查焊鐵頭状況。
- 3. 如果焊鐵頭的鍍錫部份含有黑色氧化物時,可鍍上新錫層,再 用清潔海綿抹凈焊鐵頭。如比重復清理,直到徹底除去氧化物 為止,然後再鍍上新錫層。
- 4. 如果焊鐵頭變形或衍生重秀銹,必須替换新的。

校準焊鐵温度

毎當更換焊鐵,或替換發熱器, 焊鐵頭後,應重新校準焊鐵温度。

- 1. 將電綫裝置的插頭插入電焊臺插座。
- 2. 控温度旋鈕設定為攝氏400度(華氏750度)。
- 3. 按開電源,等待温度穩定後,移去校準計筒状插頭。
- 4. 温度穩定後,以"一"字或小"+"字螺絲起子旋轉螺絲(電焊臺誌有CAL字樣的螺絲),直到温度計顯示攝氏400度(華氏750度)為止。順時針方向旋轉是昇温,反時針方向是降温。接上校準計CAL筒状插頭。
 - *我廠建議您採用HAKKO191/192温度計測試焊鐵頭温度。

焊鐵頭

不同款型焊鐵頭的温度可能有所不同。調節的最理想方法是使用測量焊鐵頭温度計。

除了以上的調節方法以外,也可以採用下述方法調節。

利用控温旋鈕按照各款型焊鐵頭温度調節。

例如:當使用900M-T-H型温度在於攝氏400度(華氏750度)時,與900M-T-B型焊鐵頭相差20度。

因此必須調節控温旋鈕為摂氏420度(華氏786度)。

請參閱(第46頁正確)温度調節表:

X X

檢查發熱元件,電綫組件,焊鐵頭和接地之間的電阻是否有破損

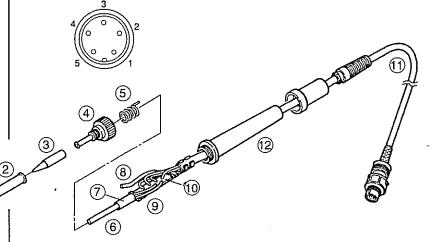
拔出插頭, 測試連接插頭的脚與脚 之間的電阻值如下:

如果"a"與"b"之間的電阻值有異 於上表阻, 需更換發熱元件(傅感 器)和/或電綫。請按照程序1和2 進行。

發熱元件破損

如何拆開907型焊鐵

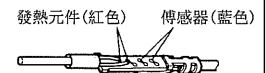
_ (a	第4脚與第5腳之間(發熱元件)	2.5-3.5歐姆(正常)
_1	b	第1脚與第2腳之間(傅感器)	43-58歐姆(正常)
	С	第3脚與焊鐵頭之間	2歐姆以下



- 1. 向反時針方向扭開螺帽1, 取出焊鐵頭護套2和焊鐵頭3。
- 2. 向反時針方向扭開套頭4, 從焊鐵中拉出套頭。
- 3. 從手柄12中取出發熱元件6和電綫11(向著焊鐵頭方向拉出)。
- 4. 從D形套中拉出接地彈簧5。

當發熱元件回復到室温時測量:

- 1. 發熱元件電阻值(紅色)2.5-3.5歐姆
- 2. 傅感器電阻值(藍色)43-58歐姆 如果電阻值反常,更换發熱元件。(關於更換程序,請參閱更 换部件內的説明書。) 更換發熱元件後,請進行以下事項。
- 1. 測量第4脚和第1或第2脚之間, 第5脚和第1或第2脚之間電阻值。 如果不是∞, 則是發熱元件和傳感器受觸及, 這將會損壞印刷電 略板
- 2. 測量"a""b""c"電阻值以確定引綫未被扭曲, 而接地彈簧也連接妥當。
- 1. 按開焊鐵電源, 温度設定為攝氏480度(華氏896度)。在焊鐵電綫的各個不同部位(包括鬆緊部位)搖動或纏結, 如果發熱器的液晶指示燈閃亮, 則應更換電綫。
- 2. 測試焊鐵插頭脚和終端扳電綫之間的電阻值。 脚1-紅色 脚2-藍色 脚3-青色 脚4-白色 脚5-黑色 電阻值應爲0歐姆,若大過0歐姆或∞, 應更換電綫。



焊鐵電綫破損

測試焊鐵電綫有以下兩個方法

⚠ 注意

雖然焊鐵電綫正常,當温度達到攝氏480度(華氏896度)時,發熱器的液晶指示燈 將會閃亮。

應定期檢查焊鐵頭和接 地之間的電阻

如果"c"電阻值大於上表電阻值,則 要用砂紙或鋼絨輕輕擦除下圖所 示部位的氧化層。



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妥善保養 HAKKO 809 吸錫槍,保持高性能,可使用多年。 吸錫效率視温度,焊料和助焊劑的質量和數量而定。請根據吸錫槍的使用條件,依照 下列維修程序進行保養。

於警告 吸錫槍可達到極高温度,應小心使用。除了清潔吸嘴及發熱元件以外,必須維持電源綫是關的。 當進行任何保養之前電源插頭必須是未連接的。

吸錫槍維修

⚠ 注意

吸錫槍十分炙熱,維修時,應戴上手套, 小心工作。

①檢查和清理吸嘴

- 1. 將插頭插入電源插座,電源開 關按"開",使吸嘴發熱。
- 2. 以吸嘴清潔針清理吸嘴孔徑。

⚠ 注意

吸嘴内的焊料若未完全被熔化, 清潔針不 能貫通吸嘴。

如果清潔針不能貫通吸嘴孔, 可用清潔鑚清理之。

- 檢查吸嘴頭的焊鍍層。
 如略有耗損,請用新焊料重新 焊鍍吸嘴頭,避免引起氧化作用。
- 4. 檢查吸嘴孔徑內外。 如果吸嘴孔徑內外都已耗損或 受腐蝕,或者孔徑似乎反常擴 大,應更换吸嘴。

⚠ 注意

吸嘴孔徑内外均鍍有一層特殊合金層。 如果合金層因高温焊料而受到腐蝕, 吸 嘴便不能保持適當温度。

②拆開發熱元件

⚠ 注意

使用時, 發熱元件非常炙熱。

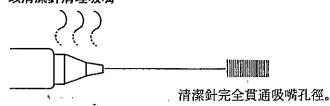
③以所提供的清潔針來清理 發熱元件孔徑

▲ 注意

發熱元件孔徑內的焊錫必須完全被熔化, 才可以清理孔徑。

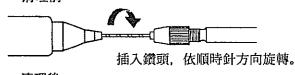
- 1. 如果清潔針不能貫通孔徑,要 更換發熱元件。
- 2. 清理後必須關掉電源。

以清潔針清理吸嘴



以清潔鑚清理吸嘴

清理前





焊錫鍍層

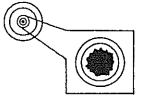
拉出鑽頭,切勿旋轉。

⚠ 注意

如果使勁强力插入清潔鑽, 鑽頭可 能斷裂或損壞。

▲ 注意

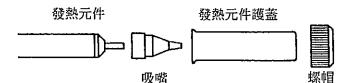
請依照吸嘴直徑,選用尺寸相配的 清潔針或清理鑽。



受腐蝕後, 吸嘴孔徑會擴大。

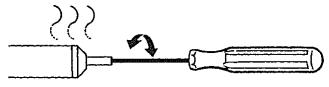
⚠ 注意

因肉眼難於觀察到吸嘴的腐蝕情況, 如果吸錫效率减底,而所有其他部 件性能都環完好,那可能是吸嘴受 腐蝕,應更換新的吸嘴。



以所提供的扳手來鬆開螺帽。

清除發熱元件孔徑内的氧化物,直到清潔針可完全貫通爲止。



清潔針可完全貫通。

④更换過濾管

1. 當過濾管冷却而可用手觸摸時, 按下吸錫槍背面的鬆開鈕,取 出過濾管。

▲ 注意

過濾管非常炙熱。

- 2. 檢視前端蓋。
- 3. 檢視彈簧過濾管。
- 4. 檢視陶瓷過濾紙(大) (編號A1033)

⑤旋緊過濾管

- 1. 將彈簧過濾管安裝在前端蓋。
- 2. 將前端蓋安裝在過濾管上。

⚠ 注意

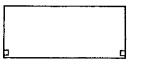
前端蓋的安裝位置必須準確。

⚠ 注意

將陶瓷過濾紙(大)裝進(吸錫槍)過濾管。 如用陶瓷過濾紙(小)裝進過濾管,可能 損壞吸錫槍,或降低吸錫效率。

前端蓋





彈簽過濾管

陶瓷過濾紙(大) (編號 A1033)

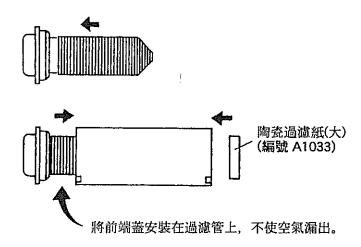
更换 僵硬且裂開。

更换

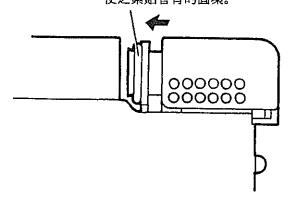
彈簧過滤管集儲三分二焊錫時。

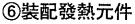
更拍

陶瓷過濾紙因淤積焊料和助焊劑而僵硬。



將後握器組件壓入過濾管中, 使之緊貼管背的圓環。

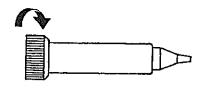




裝上吸嘴,以所提供的扳手來 拴緊螺帽。

⚠ 注意

如果螺帽未拴緊,空氣漏出,則温度降低。



更换發熱元件

⚠ 警告

先拔下電源插頭, 才開始更換程序。

正常發熱元件於攝氏23度(華氏73度)時,其電阻值是2-4歐姆。如果超出這個範圍,應更換發熱元件。

①拆開発熱部件

②打開護艙

③拔開終端,取出發熱元件

④置入新的發熱元件, 重新回裝

(發熱元件 24伏特-50瓦特)

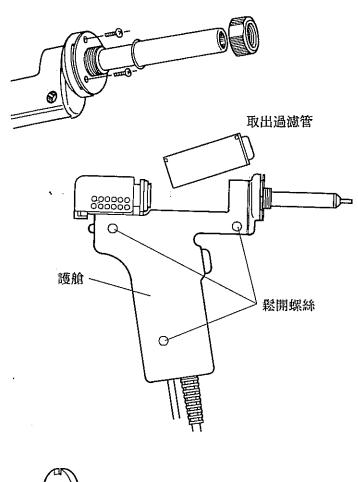
⚠ 注意

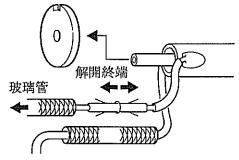
在重新封合前,應確定接頭部份必須完 全置入玻璃管内。

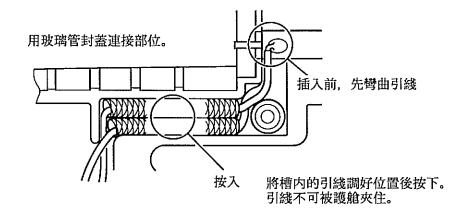
⑤重新校準温度

新的發熱元件的電阻值各不相同, 致使操作温度也各不相同。因此, 每次更換發熱元件時,都要重新 校準温度。

- 1. 設定温控鈕為1, 讓吸錫槍加熱 3分鐘。
- 2. 使用焊鐵頭温度計來測量焊鐵 頭温度。使用"一"字或"+"螺絲 起子來調節温度校準計("CAL"), 直到吸嘴温度達到攝氏380度(華氏716度)。順時針方向族轉温 度校準計爲升温,反時針方向為 减温。







清理過濾管内部

①更换陶瓷過濾紙(編號A1009) 取出陶瓷過濾紙險視,如果塞滿

取出陶瓷過濾紙險視,如果塞羅 助焊劑而僵硬,應更換之。

②重裝過濾管内部

⚠ 注意

以陶瓷過濾紙(小)裝入(機身)濾槽護圈。 若錯以陶瓷過濾紙(大)裝入,可能損壞 吸錫槍,降低效率。

清理泵

⚠ 警告

將電源綫拔出電插座後, 才可以按以下 程序進行保養。

①拆開泵頭

- 1. 拆開後蓋。
- 2. 移去護罩。 從泵兩邊取出泵頭。

②清理泵頭

- 1. 移開片閥和固定片。
- 2. 除去黏在片上的助焊劑。

⚠ 注意

如果固定片難於拆下,可噴以熱氣使之 鬆脱。固定片易彎曲,切勿使勁强力拆 下。彎曲的固定片會漏氣,减低吸錫真 空效率。

⚠ 注意

如果片閱彎曲或硬化, 應更换之。

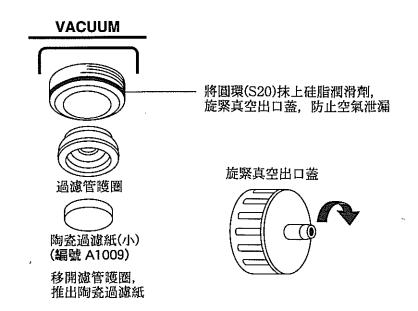
3. 如果排氣過濾管骯髒, 應更換之。

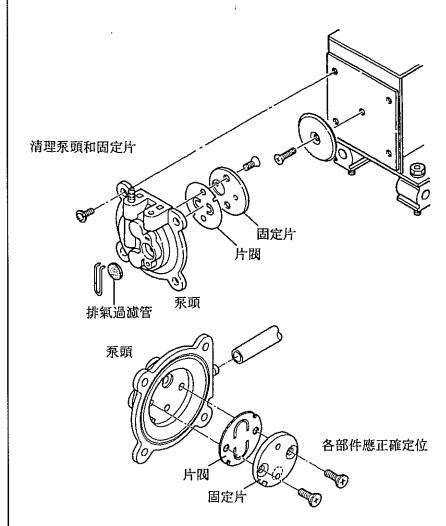
③裝置泵頭

按照拆開步驟,回裝片閥和固定片。

⚠ 注意

裝置泵時, 應檢查是否漏氣。





焊接和吸錫

●電源指示燈不亮

- ·電源綫是否插妥? 將插座插緊電源。
- ·保險絲是否熔斷? 檢查出保險絲熔斷的原因, 排除故障,並更換新保險絲。
- a.焊鐵及吸錫槍部份的内部是否短絡?
- b.接地彈簧是否觸及發熱元件?
- c. 發熱元件引綫是否扭曲和短絡?

焊接

●發熱器指示燈雖亮, 但焊鐵頭不昇温。

- · 焊鐵電綫是否破損? 請參閱"組裝電綫破損檢查法"。(P.34)
- · 發熱元件是否破損? 請參閱"發熱元件破損檢查法"。(P.34)
- ●焊鐵頭斷斷續續地昇温時元件。
- ·焊鐵電綫是否破損? 請參閱"組裝電綫破損檢查法"。(P.34)
- ●焊鐵頭霑不上焊錫。
- · 焊鐵頭温度是否過高? 重新設定適當温度。
- · 焊鐵頭是否己清理乾淨? 請參閱"焊鐵頭維護和使用"。(P.33)
- ●焊鐵頭温度太低。
- · 焊鐵頭是否衍生氧化物? 請參閱"檢查和清理焊鐵頭"。(P.33)
- · 焊鐵頭是否正確校準? 重新校順。
- ●焊鐵頭拆不開。
- · 焊鐵頭是否被緊夾? 焊鐵頭是否因銹汚而膨張? 更換發熱元件和吸嘴。
- ●焊鐵頭未昇達所需温度。
- · 焊鐵頭是否正確校準? 重新校順。

吸錫

●泵不能操作

- 電綫組件是否妥當接通?重新接通電綫組件。(參閱第28頁)
- · 吸嘴或發熱元件內部的孔徑是否阻塞? 必須清理。(參閱第35頁)

●不能吸錫。

- ·彈簧過濾管是否充塞焊料? 更換新彈簧過濾管。(參閱第36頁)
- · 陶瓷過濾紙是否硬化? 更换新陶瓷過濾紙。
- · 真空艙是否裂漏? 檢查連接部份,更換任何損壞部件。(參閱從第31頁至第32頁)

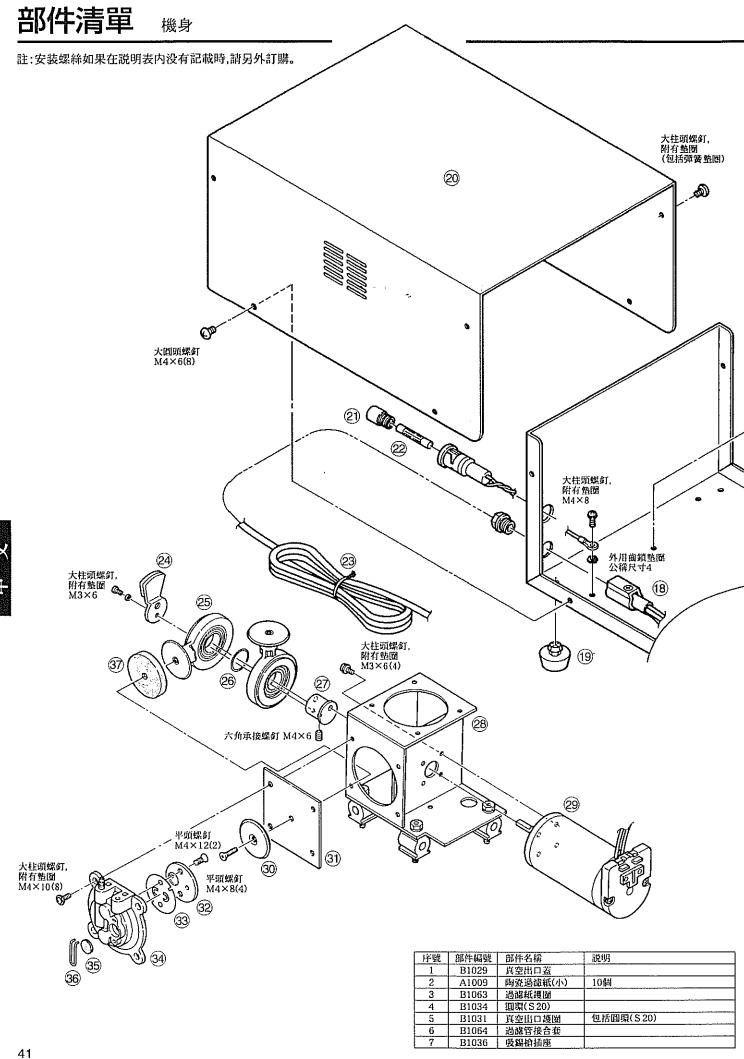
●吸嘴不熱。

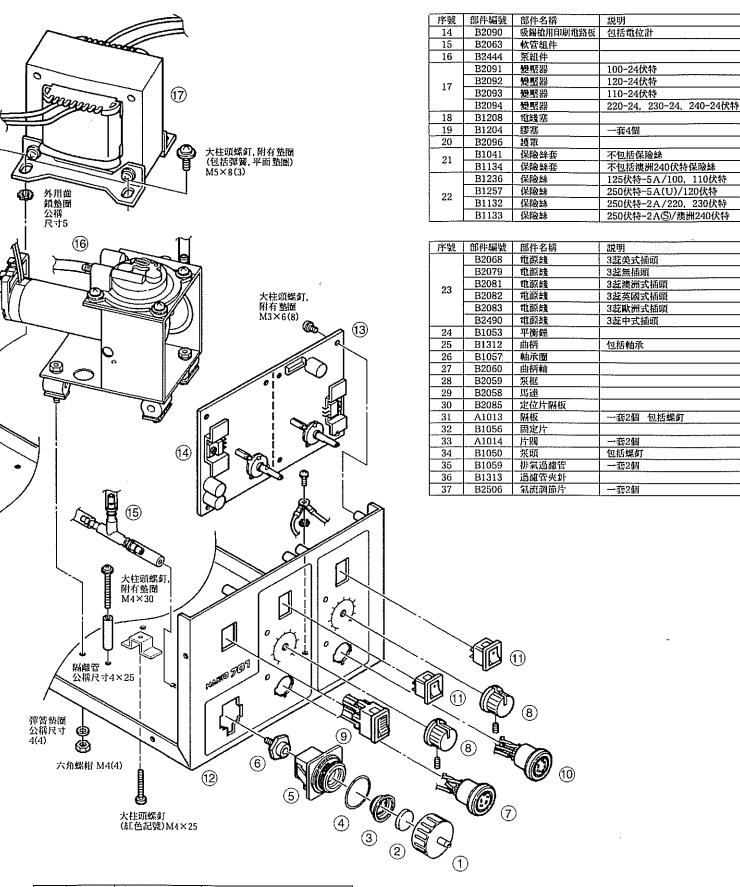
- · 吸錫槍的電綫組件是否連接妥當? 重新連接。(參閱第28頁)
- ·発熱元件是否損壞? 更換新發熱元件。(參閱第28頁)

註 交付修理時,請將吸錫槍和機身一齊交給銷售商檢修。

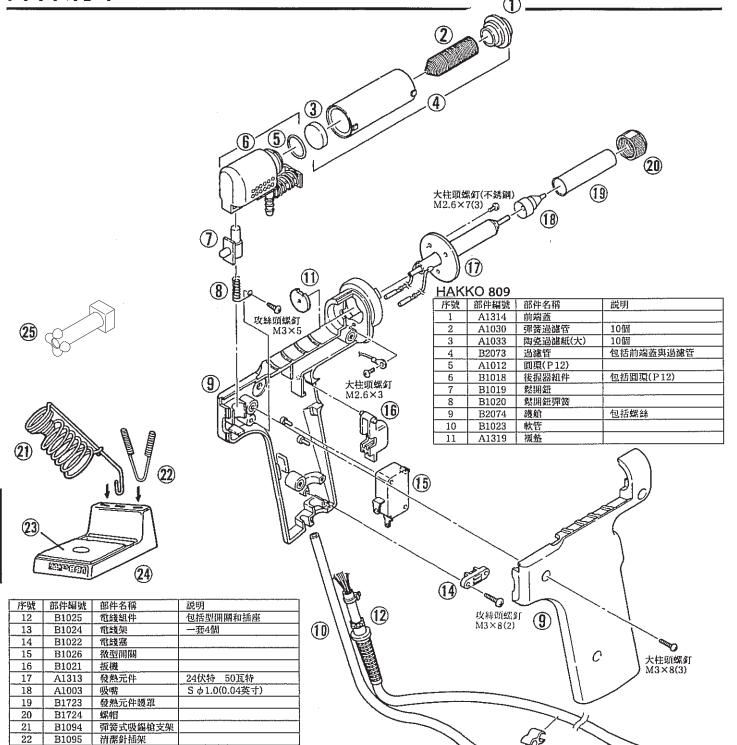
▲ 警告

——如果電源綫損壞,應請制造商,或其代理商, 或合格人士更換,以免發生傷人或損壞機身事故。





序號	部件編號	部件名稱	説明
8	B1486	旋鈕	
9	B1487	電源開開	100-120伏特
١	B2604	電源開闢	220-240伏特
10	B2101	焊鐵插座	
11	B1084	更換開關	焊鐵及吸錫槍共用
12	B2095	盤迎	
13	B2089	焊鐵用印刷電路板	包括電位計



●更换部件

23

24

A1042

B1470

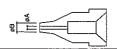
B3408

清潔海綿

扳手

吸錫槍支架基座

部件編號	部件名稱/規格
A1002	吸啸S φ0.8毫米 (0.03类寸)
A1003	吸嘴S φ1.0毫米 (0.04英寸)
A1004	吸啸
A1005	吸嘴 φ1.0毫米 (0.04英寸)
A1006	吸嘴 φ1.3毫米 (0.05英寸)
A1007	吸嘴 ø1.6毫米 (0.06英寸)



部件編號	φΑ	φВ
A1002	0.8(0.03英寸)	1.8(0.07英寸)
A1003	1.0(0.04英寸)	2.0(0.08英寸)



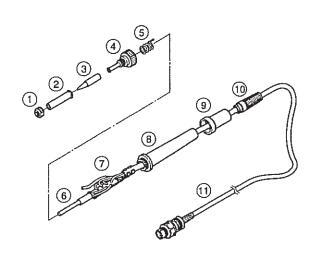
部件編號	φΑ	φВ
A1004	0.8(0.03英寸)	2.3(0.09英寸)
A1005	1.0(0.04英寸)	2,5(0.09英寸)
A1006	1.3(0.05英寸)	3.0(0.12英寸)
A1007	1.6(0.06英寸)	3.0(0.12英寸)

部件編號	部件名稱/規格
B1215	清潔針 供發熱元件用
B1086	清潔針 供 φ 0.8毫米(0.03英寸)吸嘴用
B1087	清潔針 供φ1.0毫米(0.04英寸)吸嘴用
B1088	清潔針 供 φ 1.3毫米(0.05英寸)吸嘴用
B1089	清潔針 供φ1.6毫米(0.06英寸)吸嘴用
B1302	治潔鑽 供φ0.8毫米(0.03英寸)吸嘴用
B1303	清潔鑽 供φ1.0毫米(0.04英寸)吸嘴用
B1304	消潔鑽 供φ1.3毫米(0.05英寸)吸嘴用
B1305	清潔鑽 供φ1.6毫米(0.06英寸)吸嘴用
A1028	硅脂潤滑劑

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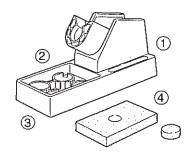
HAKKO 907 ESD型

TANKO 901 LODE						
序號	部件編號	部件名稱	説明			
1	B1784	螺帽				
2	B1786	焊鐵頭護套				
3		焊鐵頭	参関第46頁			
4	B2022	套頭				
5	B2032	接地彈簧				
6	A1321	發熱元件	舊編號 900M-H、900L-H			
7	B2028	終端板				
8	B2024	手柄	有手柄護套			
9	B2027	手柄護套				
10	B2031	電线束				
11	B2030	組裝電錢	ESD			

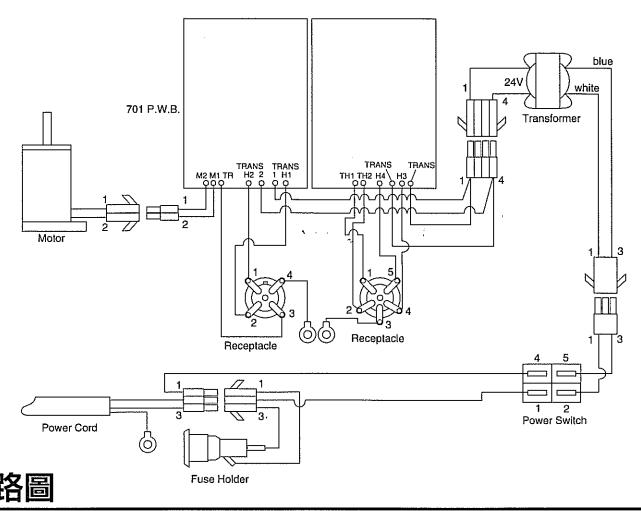


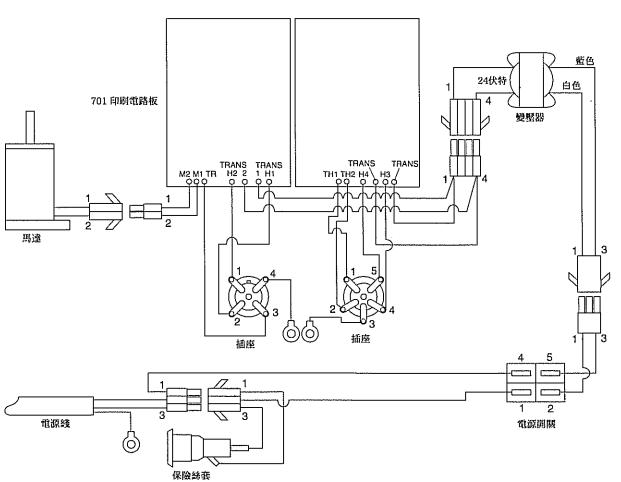
焊鐵支架

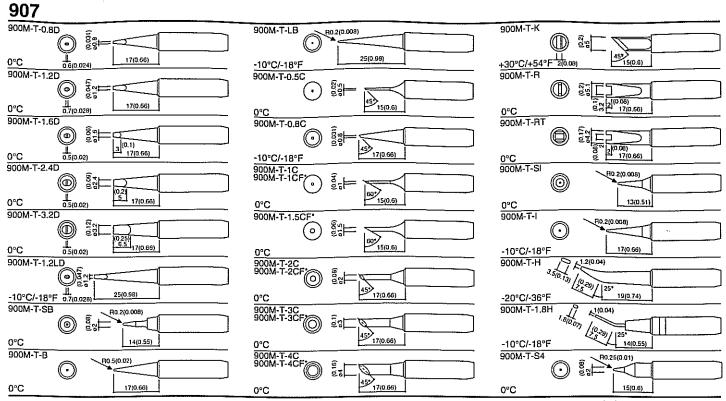
序號	部件編號	部件名稱
1	C1142	焊鐵架
2	B2021	焊鐵插座
3	B2019	焊鐵架基座
4	A1042	清潔海綿











中國RoHS: 產品中有毒有害物質或元素的名稱及含量

	有毒有害物質或元素					
部件名稱	鉛(Pb)	汞(Hg)	鎘(Cd)	六價鉻 (Cr(VI))	多溴聯苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
泵組件	×	0	0	0	0	0
過濾管接合套	×	0	0	0	0	0
吸錫槍部 (焊鐵部)	×	0	0	0	0	0
電路板	×	0	0	0	0	0
保險絲套	×	0	0	0	0	0
清潔鑽	×	0	0	0	0	0
插頭	×	0	0	0	0	0

- 〇:表示該有毒有害物質在該部件所有均質材料中的含量均在SJ/T 11363-2006 標準規定的限量要求以下。 X:表示該有毒有害物質至少在該部件的某一均質材料中的含量超出SJ/T 11363-2006 標準規定的限量要求。



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