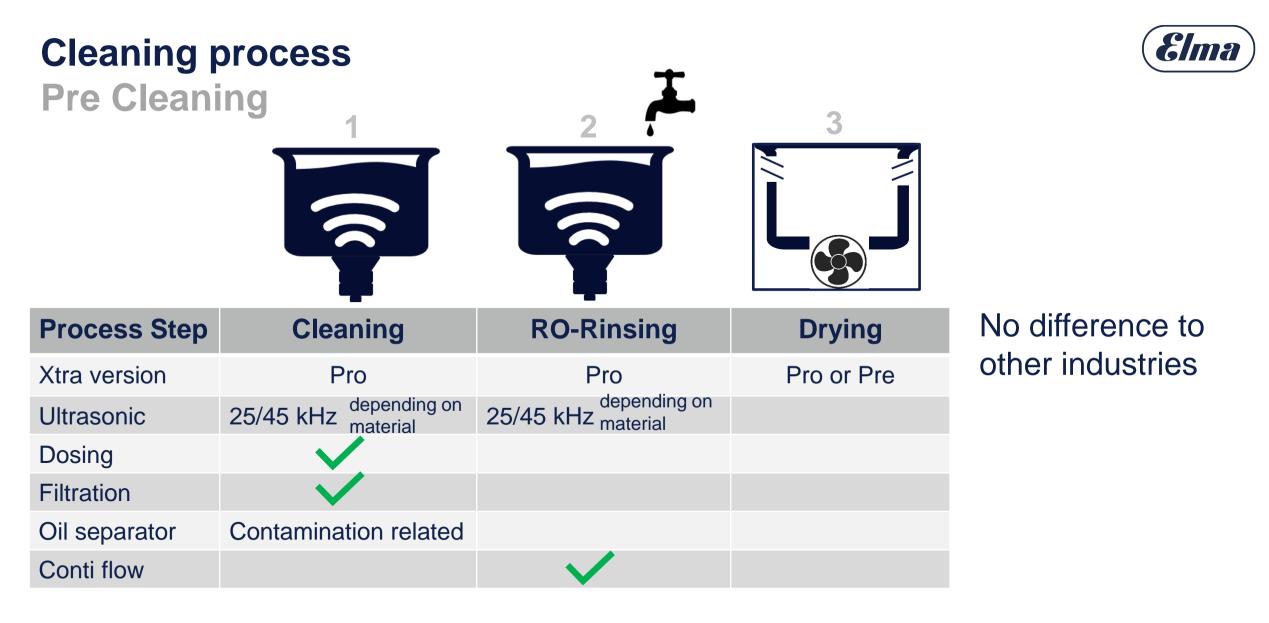


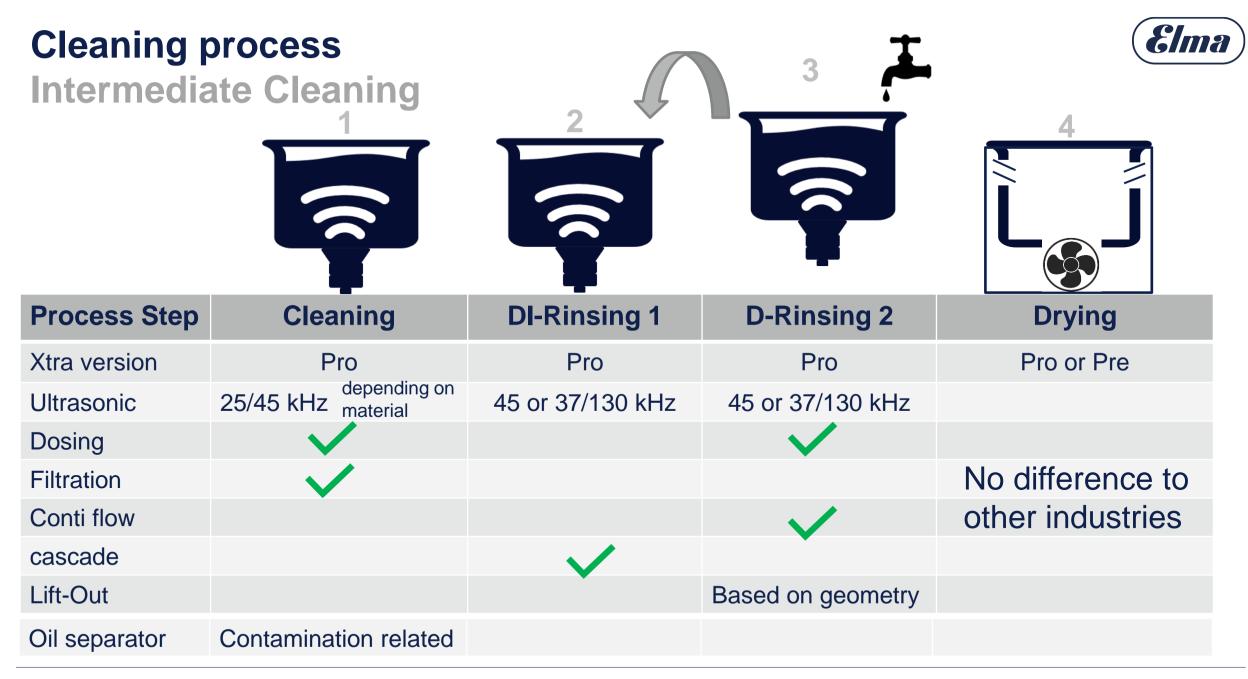


Cleaning precision parts

Tools, precision molds, ball bearings, PCBboards,



Cleaning p Intermedia	orocess te Cleaning			4 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Process Step	Cleaning	Pre Rinsing	Final Rinsing	Drying
Xtra version	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro or Pre
Ultrasonic	25/45 kHz depending on material	25/45 kHz	45 kHz or 37/130kHz	
Dosing				
Filtration				
Conti flow				
Water quality		Tap or softened water	RO or DI-water	
Lift-Out			Based on geometry	
Oil separator	Contamination related			



Short facts about precision parts



Precision parts can be made of a wide range of materials (differnt steel, stainless steel, aluminium, copper, brass, ceramic, composite material, electronic components etc.)

Based on the material, cleaning processes can also be completly different.

- Corroding steel needs an anti corroding additive in the cleaning and/or rinisng tanks, most often in combination with RO-water.
- The parts are sometimes complex and might need rotation. Depending on zhe desired quality it can be rotating baskets or integrated lift-rotation.
- Electronic parts and components are most often cleaned with ZESTRON cleaning chemicals (Dr. O.K.Wack Chemicals). ELMA chemicals can also be used, but the longterm cooperation with Zestron is recommended.

Cleaning process Final Cleaning Basic



					5
Process Step	Cleaning	Pre Rinsing	DI-Rinsing 1	DI-Rinsing 2	Drying
Xtra version	Pro or Pre	Pro or Pre	Pre	Pre	Pre
Ultrasonic	25/45 kHz	45 or 37/130kHz	45 or 37/130kHz		
Dosing					
Filtration					
Conti flow					
cascade					
Lift-Out				Based on geometry	

Cleaning process

Final Cleaning Ceramic Parts



alkalineacidicaci	Final Cle	eaning	Ceramic	Parts				
alkalineacidicaci			2					7
Ultrasonic 25/45 kHz 25/45 kHz 25/45 kHz 37/130 kHz 37/130 kHz 37/130 kHz Alkaline: to remove contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contamin organic residues (oil + f	Process Step		Pre Rinse 1	•	Pre rinse 2	DI-rinse 1	DI-rinse 2	Drying
Dosing Image: Alkaline: to remove contamin organic residues (oil + finger Acidic: to remove mineral contaction of the second	Xtra version	Pre	Pre	Pre	Pre	Pre	Pre	Pre
JoshingImage: CoshingImage: Coshin	Ultrasonic	25/45 kHz	25/45 kHz	25/45 kHz	37/130 kHz	37/130 kHz	37/130 kHz	
Conti flow Acidic: to remove mineral continue ascade Image: Continue Image: Continue	Dosing							
ascade	Filtration						•	· · · · ·
	Conti flow							
ift-Out	cascade							
	Lift-Out				•			





Ultrasonic Frequencies are selected to clean but not destroy the surface or structures of parts to be cleaned

US-Frequency	Material
25 kHz	Silicate glass, Stainless Steel, Ceramic, corroding steel
37 40 45 kHz	Aluminium, Copper, Zinc, Standard Glass Subtrates, delicate parts, Electronics
80 130 kHz	polished mirrors , sensitive parts, delicate structures, coated surfaces

Cleaning processes General Rules

Cleaning tanks:

If you have to clean one part with one specific material and contamination	One cleaning tank
If you have heavy contamination	One pre-cleaning tank followed by a final cleaning tank (2 tanks)
If you have different materials	Maybe different cleaning tanks needed



Rinsing tanks:				
Number of Rinsing Tanks	Final Quality			
One rinsing tank	Basic Cleaning, Pre cleaning			
Two Rinsing tanks Pre rinse followed by final rinse tank	Intermediate Cleaning			
Three Rinsing tanks: Pre rinse followed by 2 DI-rinsing in cascade	Final Cleaning			
Four Rinsing tanks:	Final Cleaning with high			

R

	•••••					
1	x Pre	rinse	followed	by 3	DI-rinse	tanks

throughput or drag out



Cleaning processes General Rules

Last Rinsing tank:

Extras	advantage
Lift Out	 Perfect for pre drying of simple surfaces Reducing of drag-out less water→less possible stains Ultrasonic in combination with lift out not needed
Conductivity Sensor	to check the DI-water quality
TOC sensor	to monitor Total Organic Carbon (Photonics and Medical)
Online particle meter	to monitor micro particles in liquid (Photonics)





Key word	meaning	details
material	If aluminium or steel we need the exact alloy or material specification	Big impact on process possible if materials are not specified.
substrate	Different material	Specification needed
Coating ready cleaning	Final cleaning. After coating the products are finished and packed	TOC-values are specified. Organic material can be oil, grease but also bacteria and non-metalic/non-mineral dirt



Key word	meaning	details
Carbide steel (Hartmetall)	Extremely hard steel for tool manufacturing differnt brand names as Tungsten, wolframic carbide =WC	Usually hardening or coating process after cleaning
PCB	Printed circuit board	We have to remove soldering residues and/or flux
Organic residues	Oil, grease, fingerprints	Bad for coatings and to use in vacuum applications. Has to be removed
Mineral residues	Salts and minerals, often from bad pre cleaning (cannot be removed with alcohol)	Bad for coatings. Once dry the stains cannot be removed anymore.



Key word	meaning	details
DI-water	De-Ionized water in best quality	To reach best values we need for implants beside UV-lamps also UV-reactors to kill all bacteria and a ultra-filtration to remove the small "dead bodies" for a low TOC value.
cobalt leaching	Carbide material (for cutting tools) can be harmed by some cleaning chemicals and DI-water.	Carbide steel contains cobalt. Cobalt leaching causes shock senistive tools and coating pronlems.Can be avoided by adding ELMA Con-serve into rinsing water



Key word	meaning	details
Data logger	Transfer of process information to customers network	Sotware application to transfer data with html-file
Lead frame		
Wire bonding		



Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit.