



Download PDF Instructions [here](#):

## Application Instructions

### Important Precautions

Don't put it in your mouth.

Don't give it to children or leave it where children can get a hold of it.

Keep it away from pets.

Follow the instructions at the bottom of this page to clean it off of yourself, your CPU, and other hardware.

#### **Caution:**

Never turn on a computer without a heatsink properly mounted on the CPU with a thermal interface material between the CPU core and the heatsink. A modern high-performance CPU can be permanently damaged in less than 10 seconds without proper cooling.

#### **Caution:**

Arctic Alumina is a grease and does not have any adhesive qualities. It will never dry or set and cannot be used to glue a heatsink to a chip.

To permanently glue a heatsink to a chip that does not have any other attachment method, please use Arctic Silver Adhesive or Arctic Alumina Adhesive.

#### **Caution:**

We do not recommend using Arctic Alumina on the older Intel Xeon processors with large multiple square inch CPU to heatsink interfaces. The huge contact area and large gaps between the processor and the heatsink require a thermal pad or thick mesh-reinforced paste.

## **Important Reminder:**

Due to the unique shape and sizes of the thermally conductive particles in Arctic Alumina, it will take up to 48 hours to achieve maximum particle to particle thermal conduction and for the heatsink to CPU interface to reach maximum conductivity. (This period will be longer in a system without a fan on the heatsink.) On systems measuring actual internal core temperatures via the CPU's internal diode, the measured temperature will drop as much as 1C to 2C over this "break-in" period.

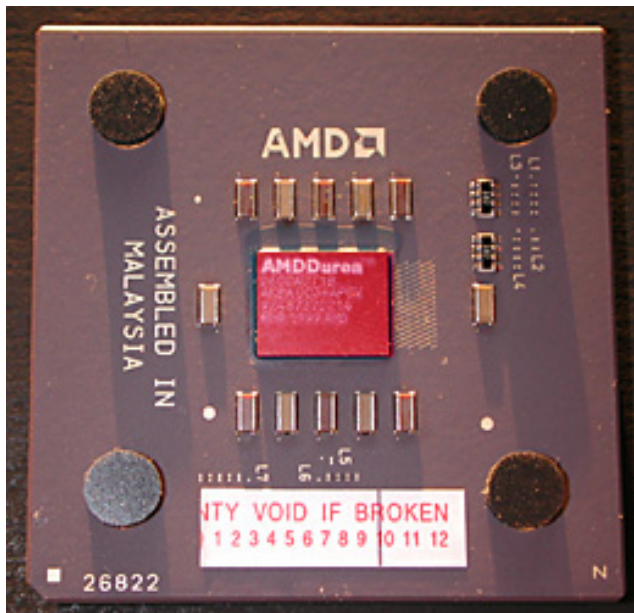
## **Application Instructions**

- 1. ONLY Arctic Alumina should be between the processor core and the heatsink. Remove any thermal pads or other interface material from the heatsink before applying the Arctic Alumina. Thermal pads can be scraped off with a plastic tool that will not scratch the bottom then the remnants can be removed with a xylene based cleaner, (Goof Off and some carburetor cleaners) acetone, mineral spirits, high-purity isopropyl alcohol or Akasa TIM-Clean.**

**Never use any oil or petroleum based cleaners (WD-40, oil based grease removers and many automotive degreasers) on the base of a heatsink. If you use a citrus based cleaner, you must use ArctiClean 2 Thermal Surface Purifier to remove the citrus oil before applying new thermal material, Any oil remaining on the heatsink will fill in the microscopic valleys in the metal and significantly reduce the effectiveness of any subsequently applied thermal compound.**

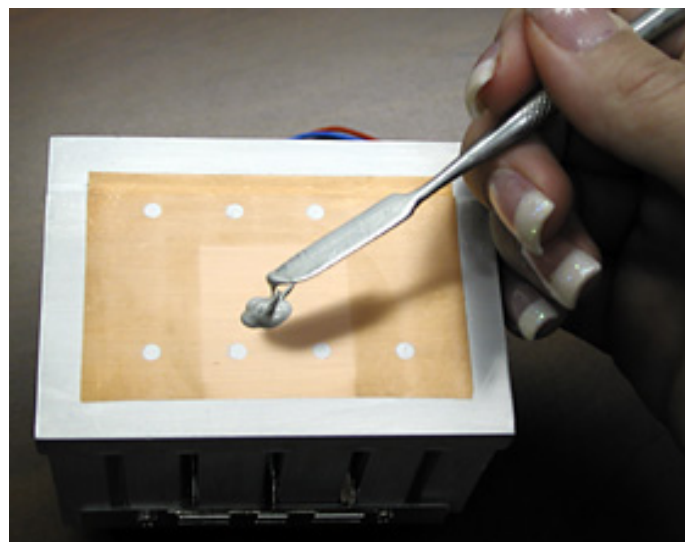
**If your heatsink has a thermal 'pad' mounted on it, this pad must be removed before using Arctic Alumina. Thermal pads are made with paraffin wax that melts once it gets hot. When it melts, it will fill in the microscopic valleys in the heatsink with wax. To minimize the permanent contamination of the mounting surface with wax, the thermal pad should be removed before it is used and melted. Never use heat or hot water to remove the pad, the heat will melt the wax into the heatsink.**

2. On the CPU, Arctic Alumina should only be applied to the top of the core. The core is the raised rectangle in the center of the CPU and is highlighted in red in the photos below of an AMD and Intel CPU.



3. Clean the mating surfaces completely with ArctiClean 2 Thermal Surface Purifier or a low residual solvent (High-purity isopropyl alcohol or acetone will work) and a LINT FREE cloth. (i.e. lens cleaning cloth) If another thermal compound has previously been applied to the heatsink, the mounting surfaces should be thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned with ArctiClean 1 Thermal Material Remover followed by ArctiClean 2 Thermal Surface Purifier. If you do not have ArctiClean, a xylene based cleaner, (Goof Off and some carburetor cleaners) acetone, mineral spirits, or 99% pure isopropyl alcohol can be used. It is important to keep the surfaces free of foreign materials and NOT to touch the surfaces (a hair, piece of lint, and even dead skin cells can significantly affect the thermal interfaces performance, especially on modern small core CPUs as the surface area is already severely limited). In addition, oils from your fingers can adversely affect the performance by preventing the micronized silver fill from directly contacting the metal surface. (Fingerprints can be as thick as 0.005")

- Determine what area on the base of the heatsink will contact the CPU core once the heatsink is mounted. Squeeze enough Arctic Alumina onto the center of this area to create a small mound as shown in the photo below on the left. (Arctic Silver II shown in the photos.)



- Using a clean razor, the clean edge of a credit card, a clean knife, or some other appropriate clean tool, pick up a small dab of the Arctic Alumina compound from the mound you put on the heatsink as shown in the photo above on the right.

Put the dab of Arctic Alumina you removed from the heatsink base onto one corner of the CPU core as shown in the photo to the right.

Only apply the thermal compound to the top of the actual CPU core. (Also known as the slug or die.) In the photo to the right it is the small raised blue rectangle in the middle of the Celeron II processor. On an AMD Duron or T-bird, it is the small raised rectangle in the center of the AMD processor.

Only a very small amount of Arctic Alumina is needed on small modern CPU cores, about 1/2 the size of an uncooked grain of short-grain white rice or 1/4 of a BB.

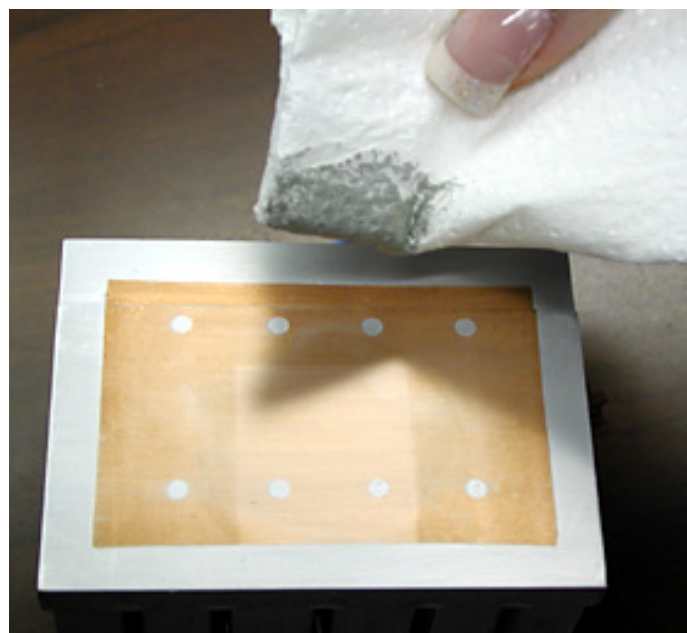


6. Tint the bottom of the heatsink in the area where the CPU core will contact it. Put a finger into a plastic bag and thoroughly rub the compound into the base of the heatsink using both clockwise and counter-clockwise circular motion. This will ensure optimum filling of the microscopic valleys in the metal.

**DO NOT** use your bare finger to apply or smooth the compound (skin cells, and oils again)



7. Re-clean the heatsink surface with a LINT FREE cloth. Do not use any solvent or fluid. You may notice that the base of the heatsink is slightly discolored even after all the compound would seem to have been removed. That is the Arctic Alumina filling the microscopic valleys.



8. Spread the Arctic Alumina over the CPU core as shown in the photo to the right. The small amount from the photo in step 5 above has been carefully spread over the top of the core using a single edge razor blade. A razor blade or the clean edge of a credit card can be used as the application tool. You may use whatever tool you choose as long as it is CLEAN and allows you to control the application area and thickness.

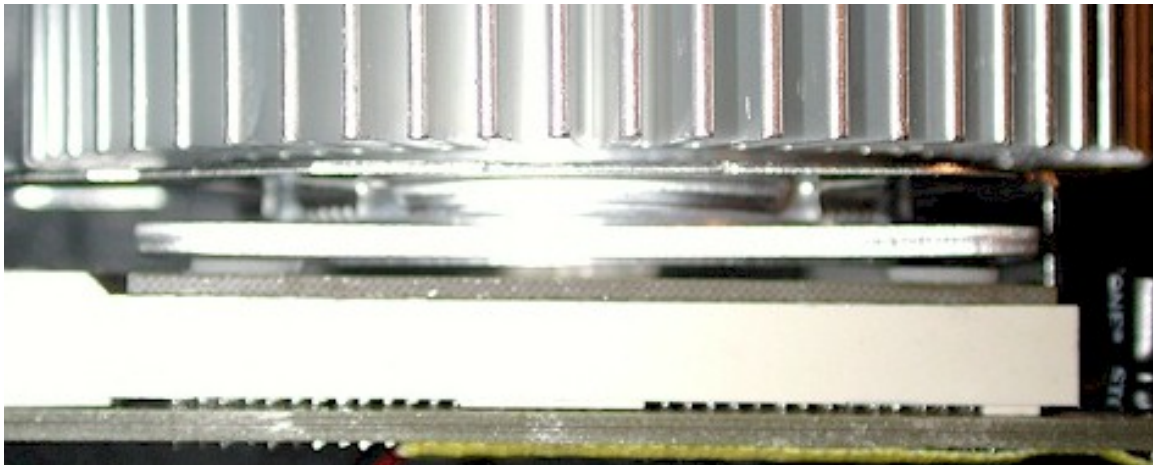


The flatter the mating surfaces, the thinner the layer that is required. Stock processors and/or heatsinks with normal

surface irregularities will require a layer 0.003" to 0.005 thick as shown below to fill the resultant gaps. (Equal to the thickness of about 1 sheet of standard weight paper.) Properly lapped heatsinks with mirror finishes will only require a translucent haze.

9. RECHECK to make sure no foreign contaminants are present on either the bottom of the heatsink or the top of the CPU core. Mount the heatsink on the CPU in the proper orientation per the heatsink's instructions. Verify that the pressure point on the clip is directly above the CPU core.
10. PRESS the two surfaces together ONLY. Minimize any "twisting" or lateral "sliding" in either plane in an attempt to mate the "peaks" of the surfaces together. When you twist or slide one surface against the other, "peaks" on one or both surfaces will travel over areas where two "valleys" should come to rest. The peaks will scrape away compound that is needed to fill the void between the valleys that will oppose each other when the surfaces are in their final position and cause small voids (air gaps). ANY air gap will significantly increase thermal resistance in an otherwise GOOD interface. If the thermal compound is properly made and of the proper consistency, direct non-sliding pressure vertical to the mating plane will be more than enough to ensure that the surfaces "bottom out". Additionally, "sliding" the surfaces together may cause one surface to scratch/gouge the other possibly opening up a larger inter-surface gap which will increase thermal resistance.

11. Secure the heatsink with the supplied clips or other hardware. Carefully check from all four sides that the heatsink is sitting flush on the CPU core. It is possible for some heatsinks to sit at an angle on the CPU core even when they are properly oriented and the clip is properly engaged as shown in the photo below. Notice how there is more space between the right side of the heatsink base and the CPU ceramic than between the left side of the heatsink base and the CPU ceramic. This heatsink is tilting to the left and is not making proper contact with the CPU core.



## Storage

To keep the compound fresh for future applications, always replace the cap on the syringe after each use. The syringe should be stored tip down so that any slight separation that occurs will be at the back end of the syringe with fully suspended particles below that.

## Removal Instructions (From Hardware)

1. Arctic Alumina can easily be removed from hardware using the proper cleaners and tools. For general clean-up, a cloth or paper towel will work well. Intricate cleaning can be accomplished with Q-tip swabs. An old toothbrush can often get the compound out of crevices that other tools cannot reach.

The recommended cleaners are:

### CPU Core:

ArctiClean 1 Thermal Material Remover followed by ArctiClean 2 Thermal Surface Purifier. If you do not have ArctiClean, use high-purity isopropyl alcohol or acetone and a bit of careful rubbing.

Do not use nail polish remover as it contains fragrance oils and other contaminants.

(If you use acetone, do a final cleaning with isopropyl alcohol.)

## Heatsink:

ArctiClean 1 Thermal Material Remover followed by ArctiClean 2 Thermal Surface Purifier. If you do not have ArctiClean, use xylene based products (Goof Off, some carburetor cleaners and many brake cleaners.), mineral spirits or high-purity isopropyl alcohol.

## Remember:

Once you have applied a thermal grease or melted a thermal pad onto a heatsink, it is impossible to remove all of the grease or pad from the microscopic valleys in the heatsink using standard cleaning chemicals and paper or fabric towels. Any subsequent thermal material will be applied over the remnants of the original material.

Never use any oil or petroleum based cleaners (WD-40, oil based grease removers and many automotive degreasers) on the base of a heatsink. If you use a citrus based cleaner, you must use ArctiClean 2 Thermal Surface Purifier to remove the citrus oil before applying new thermal material, Any oil remaining on the heatsink will fill in the microscopic valleys in the metal and significantly reduce the effectiveness of any subsequently applied thermal compound.

## CPU Ceramic:

In most cases, Arctic Alumina can simply be wiped off of the ceramic with a dry paper towel. If any additional cleaning is needed, use any of the following cleaners.

ArctiClean

Isopropyl alcohol.

Acetone.

Any dish detergent. (Dawn, Lux, Palmolive, Etc.)

Do not use soap for an automatic dishwasher to clean a CPU.

WD-40, citrus based grease removers.

Xylene based products (Goof Off, some carburetor cleaners and many brake cleaners.)

- 2. If you use any of the suggested products other than ArctiClean to remove Arctic Alumina from the CPU ceramic or heatsink base, always do a final cleaning with high-purity isopropyl alcohol to remove any residue from the cleaner.**

## **Removal Instructions (From You)**

- 1. Wash your hands with any dish washing detergent (Dawn, Lux, Palmolive, Etc.) rather than hand soap.  
(Do not use soap for an automatic dishwasher.)**

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