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Design Standard for Printed Electronics on Rigid Substrates

An international standard developed by IPC

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Design Standard for Printed Electronics on Rigid Substrates

If a conflict occurs between the English language and translated versions of this document, the English version will take precedence.

Developed by the Printed Electronics on Rigid Printed Electronics Design Standard Task Group (D-61b) of the Printed Electronics Committee (D-60) of IPC

Users of this publication are encouraged to participate in the development of future revisions.

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Design Standard for Printed Electronics on Rigid Substrates

1 SCOPE

This standard establishes specific requirements for the design of printed electronic applications and their forms of component mounting and interconnecting structures on rigid substrates. Rigid substrates as applies to this standard are those that are not required to be flexed into a new shape for the purposes of assembly or operation. The rigid substrate can be conductive (e.g., rigid printed board or assembly), semiconductive or nonconductive.

1.1 Purpose The requirements contained herein are intended to establish design principles and recommendations that **shall** be used in conjunction with the detailed requirements of a specific printed electronic application to produce detailed designs for the printed electronic. This standard is not intended for use as a performance specification nor as an acceptance document.

1.2 Classification IPC standards recognize that electrical and electronic assemblies are subject to classifications by intended end-item use. Three general end-product classes have been established to reflect differences in manufacturability, complexity, functional performance requirements, and verification (inspection/test) frequency. It should be recognized that there may be overlaps of equipment between classes.

CLASS 1 General Electronic Products Includes products suitable for applications where the major requirement is function of the completed assembly.

CLASS 2 Dedicated Service Electronic Products Includes products where continued performance and extended life is required, and for which uninterrupted service is desired but not critical. Typically, the end-use environment would not cause failures.

CLASS 3 High Performance/Harsh Environment Electronic Products Includes products where continued high performance or performance-on-demand is critical, equipment downtime cannot be tolerated, end-use environment may be uncommonly harsh, and the equipment must function when required, such as life support or other critical systems.

1.3 Measurement Units All dimensions and tolerances in this specification are expressed in hard SI (metric) units and bracketed soft imperial [inch] units. Users of this specification are expected to use metric dimensions. All dimensions ≥ 1 mm [0.0394 in] will be expressed in millimeters and inches. All dimensions < 1 mm [0.0394 in] will be expressed in micrometers and microinches.

1.4 Definition of Requirements The words **shall** or **shall not** are used in the text of this document wherever there is a requirement for materials, preparation, process control or acceptance.

The word “should” reflects recommendations and is used to reflect general industry practices and procedures for guidance only.

Line drawings and illustrations are depicted herein to assist in the interpretation of the written requirements of this Standard. The text takes precedence over the figures.

1.5 Process Control Requirements The primary goal of process control is to continually reduce variation in the processes, products, or services to provide products or processes meeting or exceeding user requirements. Process control tools such as IPC-9191 or other user-approved system may be used as guidelines for implementing process control.

A documented process control system, if established, **shall** define process control and corrective action limits.

This may or may not be a statistical process control system. The use of statistical process control (SPC) is optional and should be based on factors such as design stability, lot size, production quantities and the needs of the manufacturer (see 11.2).

When a decision or requirement is to use a documented process control system, failure to implement process corrective action and/or the use of continually ineffective corrective actions **shall** be grounds for disapproval of the process and associated documentation.

1.6 Order of Precedence The contract **shall** take precedence over this standard, referenced standards and drawings.

In the event of conflict, the following order of precedence applies:

1) Procurement as agreed and documented between user and supplier.
2) Master drawing, design brief or tech pack reflecting the user’s detailed requirements.
3) When invoked by the customer or per contractual agreement, this standard.

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