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Specification for Finished Fabric Woven from "E" Glass for Printed Boards

IPC-4412B WAM3
December 2018

An international standard developed by IPC



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- Contain simple (simplified) language
- Just include spec information
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- Include a feedback system on use and problems for future improvement
- Inhibit innovation
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Specification for Finished Fabric Woven from “E” Glass for Printed Boards

Developed by the IPC Woven Glass Reinforcement Task Group (3-12d)
of the Printed Board Base Materials Committee (3-10) of IPC

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

Contact:

IPC
3000 Lakeside Drive, Suite 309S
Bannockburn, Illinois
60015-1219
Tel 847 615.710
Fax 847 615.7105

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Printed Board Base Materials Committee	Woven Glass Reinforcement Task Group	Technical Liaisons of the IPC Board of Directors
Chair: Tony R. Senese Panasonic Industrial Devices Sales Company America (PIDSA)	Chair: Scott Northrup AGY Vice Chair: Thomas L. Keily JPS Composite Materials Corp.	Bob Neves Microtek (Changzhou) Laboratories

IPC Woven Glass Reinforcement Task Group

John A. Andresakis DuPont Silicon Valley	Mahendra S. Gandhi Northrop Grumman Space Systems	Kristopher Moyer
Masahiro Awano Nittobo	Stuart Hartfield Daikin America, Inc	Graham K. Naisbitt Gen3 Systems Limited
Erik Bergum Founder PCB USA	Daniel Heitner Summit Interconnect - Orange	Enrique P. Sanchez Cirexx International, Inc.
Albert B. Block National Instruments	Scott Hinaga Cisco Systems Inc	Karl A. Sauter Oracle America, Inc.
Gerald Leslie Bogert Bechtel Plant Machinery, Inc.	Darren Hitchcock Panasonic Industrial Devices Sales Company of America (PIDSA)	Kagamihara So Panasonic Corporation Electronic Materials Division
Jack Bramel Jack Bramel & Associates	Yasuhiro Kashiara Nittobo	Bhanu Sood NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
JianWei Cai Shengyi Technology Co. Ltd.	Edward J. Kelley Isola Group SARL	Ingrid Swenson TTM Technologies, Inc.
Michael V. Carano RBP Chemical Technology, Inc.	Dana W. Korf Korf Consultancy LLC	Tsukasa Tawa Asahi Kasei Corporation
Srinivas Chada Raytheon Missile Systems	Rajesh C Kumar TTM Technologies	Stephen L. Tisdale Tisdale Environmental Consulting LLC
Zhiman Chen Zhuzhou CRCC Times Electric Co., Ltd.	Kevin Kusiak Lockheed Martin Corporation	Makoto Ueda Nittobo
Don Dupriest Lockheed Martin Missiles & Fire Control	Jeremy Lakoskey Honeywell International	Yuhei Urabayashi Nitto Boseki Co., Ltd.
Steven R. Ethridge Dell Inc.	Emi Lee Isola Group SARL	Crystal E. Vanderpan UL LLC
Terry M. Fischer Showa Denko Materials (America), Inc.	Minsu Lee Korea Printed Circuit Association	Suriyaken Vongtragool Schlumberger Well Services
Daniel Foo EMC – Elite Materials Co., Ltd.	Seth Maitlen TTM Technologies	John Wright Arlon Electronic Materials
	Jonathan McCarney Albemarle Corporation	Jack Zhu Veoneer China Co. Ltd.



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Table of Contents

1	SCOPE	1	3.2.4	Fabric Weight	5
1.1	Purpose		3.2.5	Fabric Length	
1.2	Designation		3.2.6	Fabric Width	
1.3	Classification	1	3.2.7	Feather Length	5
1.4	Measurement Units		3.2.8	Filament Diameter	
1.5	Definition of Requirements	1	3.2.9	Bare Glass Nominal Measurement	
1.6	Process Control Requirements	1	3.3	Chemical Requirements	7
1.7	Order of Precedence		3.3.1	Finish Level (Organic Content)	
1.7.1	Conflict		3.4	Workmanship	7
1.7.2	Clause References	2	3.5	Laser Machinability Performance	
1.7.3	Appendices	2	3.6	Alternate Fabric Styles and Weaves	
1.8	Use of "Lead"	2	4	QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1.9	Abbreviations and Acronyms	2	4.1	Statistical Process Control (SPC)	
1.1	Terms and Definitions	2	4.2	Responsibility for Inspection	
1.10.1	Defect Major	2	4.2.1	Test Equipment and Inspection Facilities	7
1.10.2	Defect Minor		4.2.2	Preparation of Samples	
1.10.3	Defect per Hundred Units	2	4.2.3	Standard Laboratory Conditions	7
1.10.4	Dielectric Constant (Permittivity-Dk) for Bulk Form E-Glass	2	4.3	Inspection Requirements and Acceptability	7
1.10.5	E-Glass (Electrical Grade Glass Fiber)		4.3.1	Sample Size	8
1.10.6	Hollow Filament		4.3.2	Sampling Plans	8
1.10.7	Leno End Out	3	4.3.3	Acceptable Quality Level (AQL)	
1.10.8	Mark Heavy		4.4	Test Methods	8
1.10.9	Light Mark	3	4.4.1	Fabric Appearance	
1.10.10	Pick Broken	3	4.4.2	Fabric Count	
1.10.11	Pick Missed (Mis-Pick)		4.4.3	Weave Type	9
1.10.12	Spread Glass Fabric		4.4.4	Fabric Thickness	
1.10.13	TEX System	3	4.4.5	Weight per Unit Area	
1.10.14	Yarn Nomenclature	3	4.4.6	Fabric Length	9
2	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS	4	4.4.7	Fabric Width	9
2.1	IPC	4	4.4.8	Finish Level (Organic Content)	10
2.2	American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)		4.4.9	Bias or Bowed Filling	10
2.3	International Standards		5	PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY	10
3	REQUIREMENTS		5.1	Preservation and Packaging	10
3.1	Visual Requirements		5.2	Packing	10
3.2	Physical Requirements		5.3	Marking	10
3.2.1	Fabric Count		6	NOTES	10
3.2.2	Weave Type	5	6.1	Ordering Data	10
3.2.3	Fabric Thickness		6.2	New Styles	10


Documents

Document Sharing Hub

Appendix A	11
Appendix B	12
Appendix C	17

Tables

Table 3-1	Classification of Defects	
Table 3-2	Filament Diameter Designations	
Table 3-3	Bare Glass Nominal Measurements	
Table 4-1	Sample Size per Number of Rolls Shipped ..	8
Table 4-2	Sample Size per Yardage of Individual Roll Shipped and the Acceptable Quality Level. . .	8
Table A-1	Cross Reference Between IPC-4412, Standards Called Out by IPC-4412, and ISO Documents	11
Table AI-2	Cross Reference Between IPC-4412, ASTM and ISO Documents	11
Table B-1	Finished Fabric Glass Styles in SI Units [†] . . .	1
Table B-2	Finished Fabric Glass Styles for US System [†]	14

Specification for Finished Fabric Woven from “E” Glass for Printed Boards

1 SCOPE

This specification covers finished fabrics woven from “E” glass electrical grade glass fiber yarns that are intended as a reinforcing material in laminated plastics for electrical and electronic use. All fabrics covered by this specification are plain weave.

1.1 Purpose This specification determines the nomenclature, definitions, general and chemical requirements for the glass, and physical requirements for finished woven glass fiber fabrics.

1.2 Designation Appendix A provides the user with a cross reference between the IPC-4412 requirements and ISO specifications applicable to woven glass. Appendix B of this standard provides a style designator for each finished fabric glass style, with specifications on yarn, fabric count, thickness and weight in both SI and US system. Fabrics listed in Appendix B also categorize fabrics by their current availability status.

1.3 Classification

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.

1.4 Measurement Units This Standard uses International System of Units (SI) units per ASTM SI10, IEEE/ASTM SI 10, Section 3 [Imperial English equivalent units are in brackets for convenience]. The SI units used in this Standard are millimeters (mm) [in] for dimensions and dimensional tolerances, Celsius (°C) [°F] for temperature and temperature tolerances, grams (g) [oz] for weight, and lumens (lm) [footcandles] for illuminance.

Note: This Standard uses other SI prefixes (ASTM SI10, Section 3.2) to eliminate leading zeroes (for example, 0.0012 mm becomes 1.2 µm) or as an alternative to powers-of-ten (3.6 x 10³ mm becomes 3.6 m).

1.5 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.

1.6 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, JESD557 or other User-approved system may be used as guidelines for implementing process control.

Manufacturers of Class 3 products **shall** develop and implement a documented process control system.

A documented process control system, if established, **shall** define process control and corrective action limits. For Class 1 and 2 products, the use of “statistical process control (SPC)” **shall** be optional and should be based on factors such as design stability, lot size, production quantities, and the needs of the manufacturer, See paragraph 4.1 for the quality assurance section regarding SPC.

1.7 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 customer and supplier.
- 2) Master drawing reflecting the customer’s detailed requirements.
- 3) When invoked by the customer or per contractual agreement, this standard.