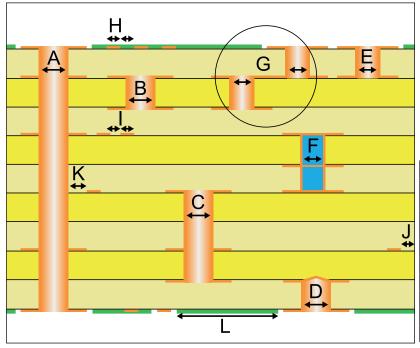


BASIC DESIGN RULES

1. Design Parameters

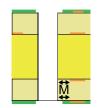


Inner layers: copper thickness / min conductor			
copper thickness	conductor trace width / space	annular ring min.	
12µm	75µm / 100µm	90µm	
18µm	90µm	90µm	
35µm	100µm	100µm	
70µm	175µm	175µm	
105µm	250µm	250µm	
140µm	300µm	300µm	

Outer layers: copper thickness / min. conductor				
copper final-thickness	conductor trace width / space	annular ring min.		
30µm	75μm / 100μm 90μm	90μm 90μm		
35µm	100µm	100µm		
70µm	175µm	175µm		
105µm	250µm	250µm		
140µm	300µm	300µm		
210µm	500µm	500µm		
400µm	900µm	900µm		

Name		Standard (min.)		Special production (min.)					
(Parameters	s exemplary for 35µm copper)	aspekt ratio	Ø	via-pad	annular ring circular	aspekt ratio	Ø	via-Pad	annular ring circular
A, B, C	via, buried Via (component hole: annular ring circular 25µm larger)	1:10	200µm	400µm	100µm	1:12	150µm	330µm	90µm
D	blind via, mechanical	1:1	200µm	400µm	100µm	1:1.2	150µm	350µm	100µm
E	blind via, laser	-	-	-	-	1:1	100µm	280µm	90µm*
F	stacked vias Disproportional high effort.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	staggered vias (microvias)	1:1 - 1:10*	200µm	400µm	100µm	1:1 - 1:12*	100µm	300µm	90µm
H, I	conductor traces outer conductor traces inner	width space width space		100µm 100µm		width space width space		75µm 1 90µm	00μm 90μm
J	conductor, pad <> milling edge conductor, pad <> scoring edge	space space		200µm 500µm		space space		200µm 500µm	
K	conductor, pad <> via	space		200µm		space		200µm	
L	solder-stop, green	clearance bridge		50µm cire 100µm	cular	clearance bridge		25µm cir 80µm	c. (BGA)
	solder-stop, other colours	- -		-		clearance bridge		50μm 125μm	

^{*} see buried via, blind via | * For special production (min.) possible data check necessary.



NPT - Holes min. Ø: 200µm

aspekt ratio: 1:10 (o.r. 1:12)

M conductor, pad <> NPTH: min. 200μm



Coil

Coils on the inner layers: min. conductor width / space of 125µm.

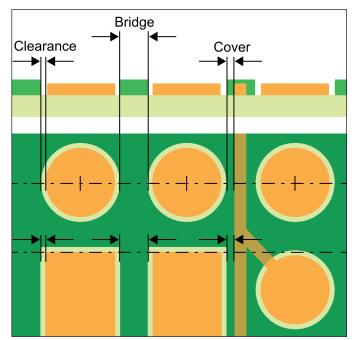
Coils on the outer layers: min. conductor width / space of $100\mu m$.

Pilot or mounting holes (usually with \emptyset = 3,05mm) should be created in the same drill program as NPT-holes. Please label mounting holes in the dimension layer, as such.



BASIC DESIGN RULES

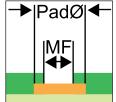
2. Solder-stop



Solder-stop = green			
	standard	on request (data)	
clearance	50µm	40μm 25μm (BGA)	
bridge width	100µm	80µm	
cover	100µm	80µm	

Solder-stop = black, blue, white, red, yellow			
	standard on request (data)		
clearance	50µm	40µm	
bridge width	125µm	100µm	
cover	150µm	125µm	

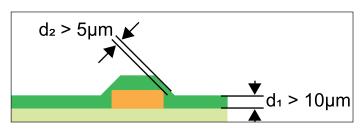
SMD-Pads (Solder-Mask-Defined Pads)



For solder pads, which are defined by the solder-mask, please use the following parameters:

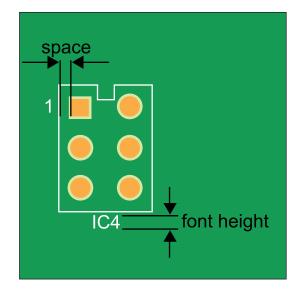
MC \emptyset (Mask Clearance) = Pad \emptyset - 80 μ m

Process capable for drill Ø ≥ 0,3 mm



Solder-stop Parameters		
	thickness	
d1: on the PCB	> 10µm < 25µm	
d2: on the conductor edge	> 5µm < 25µm	
electric strength	500VDC min.	

3. Marking print



Marking Print Parameters			
font height	ideal font width	min. font width*	
1,2mm	150µm	100µm	
1,5mm	180µm	125mm	
1,8mm	200µm	150µm	
spacing to pad min. 150μm			
spacing to solder-stop clearance	100µm		
Never place marking print on pads > will be clipped by Multi-CB before production.			

* Can lead to surcharge > special production

For EAGLE-Users



Before exporting your data, you should always activate the option

- "Always vector font"

which is found under: Options/User interface. Otherwise your marking print will very probably be incorrectly applied (EAGLE V. 5+).



BASIC DESIGN RULES

4. Tolerances and Design Limits

The production of printed circuit boards is carried out according to the valid IPC guidelines and standards and on the basis of following technical specifications. HDI or MFT boards can be produced with smaller tolerances. Differing requirements of the customer must be explicitly agreed!

Pattern tolerances		
	Tolerance	
Drilling (PTH) to conductive pattern outer layers	±0,10mm	
Drilling (PTH) to conductive pattern inner layers	±0,15mm	
Drilling (PTH) to milling pattern / contour	±0,10mm	
Drilling (NPTH) to milling pattern / contour	±0,10mm	
Drilling (PTH) to marking print	±0,15mm	
Conductive pattern to solder resist	±0,10mm	
Conductive pattern to marking print	±0,20mm	
Hole to hole, one pass* PTH-PTH or NPTH-NPTH	±0,05mm	
Hole to hole, two passes PTH-NPTH	±0,10mm	
* Also applies for PTH-NPTH if they are drilled in one run (e.g. location holes for SMD stencils)		

Conductor (acc. to IPC-6012)			
Conductor width	min. 80%	in comparsion to the data	
Conductor space	max. 30%	reduction in comparsion to data	

Impedance control	
Tolerance (normal)	10%
Tolerance (extended)	5%

Milling	
	Tolerance
Milling offset	±0,10mm
Z-Axis milling depth	±0,20mm

Base material	
	Tolerance
FR4 thickness	±10%

The information about the base material thickness exclusively defines the thickness of the dielectric including base copper. The other layer structures such as electroplated Cu layers or solder resist layers result in increased final thickness.

Rigid PCB thickness	
Туре	Tolerance
Producibility level B (standard)	±10% or ±178µm
Thickness tolerances for pressed multilavers according to IPC-2222A	

Thickness tolerances for pressed multilayers according to IPC-2222A. The higher value is valid. When measured over metallizations or coatings, those thicknesses and tolerances must be considered.

Flexible PCB thickness	
Туре	Tolerance
Flexible part thickness	±50µm
Stiffener thickness	±50μm

Vias & Drills		
		Final-Ø
Plated-through-holes (PTH) and	HAL surface	±0,10mm
component holes	chemical surface	±0,05mm
Non-plated-through-holes (NPTH)		±0,05mm

Cu min. thickness of throughplating		
	Class 2*	Class 3
Via (> 150µm)	20μm - 25μm	20μm - 25μm
Microvia (≤ 150μm)	18μm - 20μm	20μm - 25μm
Blind Via	10μm - 12μm	10μm - 12μm
Buried Via	10μm - 12μm	10μm - 12μm
* Standard		

Scoring	
	Tolerance
Offset (to PCB center)	±0,10mm
Drilling (PTH) to scoring pattern	±0,15mm
Drilling (NPTH) to scoring pattern	±0,20mm
PCB dimension x/y	±0,15mm
Scoring depth	±0,20mm

Bow & Twist	
	Tolerance
For PCBs ≥ 0,8mm thickness	0,75% with SMD
	1,50% without SMD

Please note that the twist & bow value is increased above average, if the copper balance of the PCB is locally very unequal or if the circuit board is very thin.

Delivery quantity	
	Tolerance
Excess or short deliveries of up to	10%