

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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**PRINTED BOARDS**

**Part 0—TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

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This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee TE/6, Printed Circuits. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 30 September 1987 and published on 1 December 1987.

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The following interests are represented on Committee TE/6:

Australian Tin Information Centre  
Confederation of Australian Industry  
Department of Transport and Communications  
Department of Defence  
Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Printed Circuits. It is based on and is compatible with IEC 194, Terms and Definitions of Printed Boards.

This Standard provides terms and definitions which are widely used in industry with respect to printed boards and printed board assemblies. It is not a complete dictionary of terms relating to the subject but is intended to facilitate the exchange of information both nationally and internationally, by promoting better communication and more precise understanding between manufacturers and users of printed boards.

The Standard differs from IEC 194:1975 through the removal of certain terms not widely used in Australia and the inclusion of a number of terms which are used. In particular, attention was given to U.S. MIL-STD-429B and ANSI/IPC-T-50B, and to IEC drafts on the subject. Acknowledgement is made of the assistance received from these sources.

The format for the glossary is as follows:

- (a) *Preferred terms.* Preferred terms are printed in bold type when accompanied by definitions, e.g.

**conductor**—Single conductive path in a conductive pattern.

When there is more than one definition for a term, the definitions are numbered 1, 2, etc.

Preferred terms relating to a common subject are grouped under an appropriate headword and indented (see (b) below).

Preferred terms listed under headwords are also listed individually, the individual listing being cross-referenced to the headword. For example, 'access hole' is cross-referenced to 'HOLE' under which 'access hole' is listed and defined.

When a preferred term is associated with another preferred term, a cross-reference is made. For example, the definition for 'notch' is followed by 'See also indentation'. Likewise, the definition for 'indentation' is followed by 'See also pit'.

- (b) *Headwords.* Headwords are printed in capital letters. Where a headword is itself a preferred term it is in bold type.

*Non-preferred terms.* Non-preferred terms are printed in light type and are cross-referenced to the relevant preferred term, e.g.

marking **See legend.**

- (c) Non-preferred terms are printed under the preferred term and indented, e.g.

**legend**  
marking

When a non-preferred term is cross-referenced to a preferred term that is under a headword, the reference is as follows, e.g.

notch **See HOLE, location hole.**

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## STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

## PRINTED BOARDS

## PART 0: TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>acceptance test board</b> test coupon	<i>See</i> BOARD.
<b>access hole</b>	<i>See</i> HOLE.
<b>additive process</b>	Process for obtaining conductive patterns by the selective deposition of conductive material on (unclad) base material.
<b>annular ring</b>	Conductive patterns completely surrounding a hole in a printed board.
<b>artwork master</b> master drawing	Accurately scaled configuration used to produce the original production master; the scale is chosen as required to provide the necessary accuracy. (See Figure 1.)
<b>base material</b>	Insulating material upon which the pattern may be formed.
<b>base material thickness</b>	The thickness of the base material excluding metal foil or metallic deposition. (See Figures 2 and 3.)
basic grid	<i>See</i> grid.
<b>blank</b>	The base material cut to size for subsequent processing.
<b>BLISTER</b>	Localized swelling and separation between any of the layers of the base material, between base material and conductive foil or any surface layer and the uncoated base material.
<b>blister, foil</b>	A localized separation between the base material and the conductive material.
<b>blister, interlaminar</b>	A void produced under the surface of a laminated base material, a form of delamination.
<b>blind via</b>	A via hole extending to the surface layer on one side only of a multilayer board.
blowhole	<i>See</i> HOLE.
<b>BOARD</b>	Base material clad with metal on one or both faces.
<b>acceptance test board</b> test coupon	A printed board or a portion of it that is suitable for determining acceptability of a board, or a batch of boards, and that was produced by the same process so as to be representative of the production board.
<b>daughter board</b>	A printed board assembly which connects to a mother board.
<b>double sided board</b>	A printed board with conductive patterns on both sides.
<b>mother board</b>	A printed board on which one or more printed board assemblies are assembled and connected. <i>See</i> daughter board.
<b>multilayer board</b>	A printed board consisting of alternate layers of conductive patterns and insulating materials with conductive patterns in more than two layers and with the conductive patterns interconnected as required.
<b>printed board</b>	Base material cut to size containing all holes and bearing at least one conductive pattern. It includes single and double sided, multilayer, flexible, and flexible multilayer boards.