

IPC-4204A

**with Amendment 1
2013 - October**

Flexible Metal-Clad Dielectrics for Use in Fabrication of Flexible Printed Circuitry

Supersedes IPC-4204A
October 2011

A standard developed by IPC

Association Connecting Electronics Industries



The Principles of Standardization

In May 1995 the IPC's Technical Activities Executive Committee (TAEC) adopted Principles of Standardization as a guiding principle of IPC's standardization efforts.

Standards Should:

- Show relationship to Design for Manufacturability (DFM) and Design for the Environment (DFE)
- Minimize time to market
- Contain simple (simplified) language
- Just include spec information
- Focus on end product performance
- Include a feedback system on use and problems for future improvement

Standards Should Not:

- Inhibit innovation
- Increase time-to-market
- Keep people out
- Increase cycle time
- Tell you how to make something
- Contain anything that cannot be defended with data

Notice

IPC Standards and Publications are designed to serve the public interest through eliminating misunderstandings between manufacturers and purchasers, facilitating interchangeability and improvement of products, and assisting the purchaser in selecting and obtaining with minimum delay the proper product for his particular need. Existence of such Standards and Publications shall not in any respect preclude any member or nonmember of IPC from manufacturing or selling products not conforming to such Standards and Publication, nor shall the existence of such Standards and Publications preclude their voluntary use by those other than IPC members, whether the standard is to be used either domestically or internationally.

Recommended Standards and Publications are adopted by IPC without regard to whether their adoption may involve patents on articles, materials, or processes. By such action, IPC does not assume any liability to any patent owner, nor do they assume any obligation whatever to parties adopting the Recommended Standard or Publication. Users are also wholly responsible for protecting themselves against all claims of liabilities for patent infringement.

IPC Position Statement on Specification Revision Change

It is the position of IPC's Technical Activities Executive Committee that the use and implementation of IPC publications is voluntary and is part of a relationship entered into by customer and supplier. When an IPC publication is updated and a new revision is published, it is the opinion of the TAEC that the use of the new revision as part of an existing relationship is not automatic unless required by the contract. The TAEC recommends the use of the latest revision. Adopted October 6, 1998

Why is there a charge for this document?

Your purchase of this document contributes to the ongoing development of new and updated industry standards and publications. Standards allow manufacturers, customers, and suppliers to understand one another better. Standards allow manufacturers greater efficiencies when they can set up their processes to meet industry standards, allowing them to offer their customers lower costs.

IPC spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to support IPC's volunteers in the standards and publication development process. There are many rounds of drafts sent out for review and the committees spend hundreds of hours in review and development. IPC's staff attends and participates in committee activities, typesets and circulates document drafts, and follows all necessary procedures to qualify for ANSI approval.

IPC's membership dues have been kept low to allow as many companies as possible to participate. Therefore, the standards and publications revenue is necessary to complement dues revenue. The price schedule offers a 50% discount to IPC members. If your company buys IPC standards and publications, why not take advantage of this and the many other benefits of IPC membership as well? For more information on membership in IPC, please visit www.ipc.org or call 847/597-2872.

Thank you for your continued support.



IPC-4204A with Amendment 1

Flexible Metal-Clad Dielectrics for Use in Fabrication of Flexible Printed Circuitry

Developed by the Flexible Circuits Base Materials Subcommittee (D-13)
of the Flexible Circuits Committee (D-10) of IPC

Supersedes:

IPC-4204A - October 2011

IPC-4204 - May 2002

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

Contact:

IPC
3000 Lakeside Drive, Suite 309S
Bannockburn, Illinois
60015-1249
Tel 847 615.7100
Fax 847 615.7105

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Acknowledgment

Any document involving a complex technology draws material from a vast number of sources. While the principal members of the Flexible Circuits Base Materials Subcommittee (D-13) of the Flexible Circuits Committee (D-10) are shown below, it is not possible to include all of those who assisted in the evolution of this standard. To each of them, the members of IPC extend their gratitude.

Flexible Circuits Committee	Flexible Circuits Base Materials Subcommittee	Technical Liaison of the IPC Board of Directors
Chair Thomas F. Gardeski Gemini Sciences	Chair Clark F. Webster All Flex LLC	Dongkai Shangguan Flextronics International
Vice Chair Nick S. Koop Minco Products Inc.	Vice Chair Michael Beauchesne Amphenol Printed Circuits, Inc.	Shane Whiteside TTM Technologies
Flexible Circuits Base Materials Subcommittee		
Takahisa Akatsuka, Nippon Mektron Ltd.	Christine Coapman, Delphi Electronics and Safety	Mark Frostad, Flexible Circuit Technologies, Inc.
Diane Andercyk, Trace Laboratories - East	David J. Corbett, Defense Supply Center Columbus	Ferr Fischer, Hitachi Chemical Co. America, Ltd.
Masamitsu (Matt) Aoki, JPCA-Japan Electronics Packaging and Circuits Association	Andrea Cote, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.	Thomas Fisher, DuPont
Lance Auer, Raytheon Missile Systems	Michelle Courier, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.	Lionel Fullwood, WKK Distribution Ltd.
Richard Barnett, Hewlett-Packard Company	Dr. G. Sidney Cox, DuPont	Mahendra Gandhi, Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems
John Bauer, Rockwell Collins	Arthur Creidler, DuPont	Thomas Gardeski, Gemini Sciences, LLC
Roger Bell, Space Systems/Loral	Michael Crutcher, DuPont	Donna Gardner, DuPont
Mary Bellon, Boeing Satellite Development Center	Jay R. Deane, M-Flex (Multi-Fineline Electronics Inc)	Marc Goudreau, Vulcan Flex Circuit Corporation
Dr. Tad Bergstresser, Bekaert Specialty Films LLC	Peter DeWeese, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.	Ty Gragg, Unicircuit Inc.
Robert J. Black, Northrop Grumman Corporation	Michael Dickson, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.	Michael Green, Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company
Scott A. Bowles, L-3 Fuzing and Ordnance Systems	Joseph DiPalermo, M-Flex/Pica Sales & Engineering	Russell Griffith, Flexible Circuits Inc.
Tracy Cai, Guang Dong Shengyi Sci.Tech Co. Ltd.	Mitsuharu Douwaki, Fujikura Ltd.	Alisha Groop, Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company
Byron Case, L3 Communications	Russell Dudek, Compunetics Inc.	William Hazen, Raytheon Company
Shawn Comput, Raytheon Missile Systems	C. Don Dupriest, Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control	Todd Henninger, DDi Corp.
Wen-Yi Chen, Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems	Jim Edmonds Shin-Etsu MicroSi	Scott Herrmann, DuPont
Jeffrey Ciesla, Defense Supply Center Columbus	Theodore Edwards, Dynaco Corp.	Rocky L. Hilburn, Insulectro
Greg Clements, Kaneka Texas Corporation	Alan Exley, Raytheon Company	William Jacobi, William Jacobi & Associates
	Thomas Farrell, Thomas G. Farrell Associates	Michael J. Jawitz, Boeing Research & Development
	David Fellows, Medtronic Microelectronics Center	John Jephson, Circuit Foil Trading, Inc.
	Jason Ferguson, NSWC Crane	Tamotsu Kitagawa, ABC Corp.

Toru Koizumi, JPCA-Japan
Electronics Packaging and Circuits
Association

Nick Koop, Minco Products Inc.

Toshiaki Kuroiwa, UBE

Karin LaBerge, Microtek
Laboratories

Thomas D. Lantzer, DuPont

John Leschisin, Minco Products Inc.

Dr. Yanmei Li, Schlumberger Well
Services

Anne Lamonte, Draeger Medical
Systems, Inc.

Duane B. Mahnke, Mahnke
Consulting

Kenneth Manning, Raytheon
Company

John Marke, Underwriters
Laboratories Inc.

Martha Martinez, Underwriters
Laboratories Inc.

Eric Matuska, ALL Flex LLC

Dr. Thomas McCarthy, Taconic
Advanced Dielectric Division

Peter Menuetz, L-3 Communications -
Cincinnati Electronics

Roger J. Meidico, Raytheon
Company

Steve Morton, Exopack Advanced
Coatings

Steve A. Musante, Raytheon Missile
Systems

Michael L. Musich, Musich
Consulting.

Bob Neves, Microtek Laboratories

Steven M. Nolan, Lockheed Martin
Maritime Systems & Services

Dominique Numakura, OKI
Research

Debora Obitz, Trace Laboratories -
Baltimore

Yuri Okazaki, Toray

William Ortloff, Raytheon Company

Dr. J. Lee Parker, JLP

Dr. Arvind Partha, Somers Thin Strip

Joel S. Peiffer, 3M Company

Anthony Plemel, PFC Flexible
Circuits Ltd.

Jim Ryan, Integral Technology

Matthew Saari, Multek Flexible
Circuits, Inc.

Sakaguchi, Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.,
Ltd.

Jerome S. Sallo, Sallo Consulting
Services

Edward Sandor, Taconic Advanced
Dielectric Division

Kenji Sasahara, Kyosha Company,
Ltd.

Takeshi Sasaki, Nippon Steel
Chemical Company

Rolland Savage, High Performance
Copper Foil Inc.

Charles Scharnberg, Raytheon
Missile Systems

Dr. Michael Schenck, NIST

Joseph Schmidt, Raytheon Missile
Systems

Julie Scofield, Underwriters
Laboratories Inc.

Robert Shelby, Raytheon Missile
Systems

Robert Sheldon, Pioneer Circuits Inc.

Terry Shepler, Electro-Materials, Inc.

Lowell Sherman, Defense Supply
Center Columbus

HyunJoon Shin, UL Korea Ltd.

Caroline Simonian-Owens,
Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

Carl Siviter, Induflex NV

Joseph Slanina, Honeywell FM & T

Douglas J. Sober, Kaneka Texas
Corporation

Vern Solberg, Solberg Technical
Consulting

Valerie A. St. Cyr, Teradyne Inc.

Herb Stark, Flexible Circuits Inc.

Darin Stotz, Northfield Automation
Systems Inc.

Brent Sweitzer, Multek Flexible
Circuits, Inc.

Dung Q. Tiet, Lockheed Martin
Space Systems Company

John Train, Underwriters
Laboratories Inc.

Gandy E. Tolbert, NSWC Crane

Crystal E. Vanderpan, Underwriters
Laboratories Inc.

Steve J. Vetter, NSWC Crane

Nicholas Watts, Intel Corporation

Vern Weik, Molex Copper Flex
Products

Dewey Whittaker, Honeywell Inc. Air
Transport Systems

Jay Wu, Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.

Katsuya Yamada, Sumitomo Electric
Printed Circuits Inc

Miou Yamaoka, Meiko Electronics
Co. Ltd.

Ricky Yeung, Meadville Holdings
Limited

George Zahr, DuPont

Sarah Zarrin, Seagate Technology

Table of Contents

1	SCOPE	1	3.4.4	Sheet Material	7
1.1	Classification System	1	3.4.5	Roll Material	7
1.1.1	Nonspecific Designation	1	3.5	Visual Requirements	7
1.1.2	Specific Designation	1	3.5.1	Marking	7
1.1.2.1	Base Material Type	2	3.5.2	Wrinkles, Creases, Streaks and Scratches	3
1.1.2.2	Reinforcement Method	2	3.5.3	Inclusions	3
1.1.2.3	Reinforcement Type	2	3.5.4	Void	8
1.1.2.4	Base Material Thickness	3	3.5.5	Holes, Tears and Delaminations	8
1.1.2.5	Adhesive Type	3	3.5.6	Pits and Dents	8
1.1.2.6	Adhesive Thickness	3	3.5.7	Discoloration	8
1.1.2.7	Metal Cladding	3	3.6	Dimensional Requirements	8
1.1.2.7.1	Metal Foil	4	3.6.1	Sheet Width and Length	8
1.1.2.7.2	Metal Foil Type	4	3.6.2	Roll Width	8
1.1.2.7.3	Foil Designation	4	3.6.3	Roll Length	8
1.1.2.7.4	Nominal Metal Cladding Thickness	4	3.6.4	Dielectric Thickness	9
1.1.2.7.5	Bond Enhancement Treatment	5	3.6.5	Adhesive Thickness	9
1.2	Qualification	5	3.6.6	Metal Foil Thickness	9
1.3	Quality Conformance	5	3.7	Physical Requirements	9
1.4	Material Characteristics	5	3.7.1	Dimensional Stability	9
1.5	New Materials	5	3.7.2	Peel Strength	9
2	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS	5	3.7.2.1	Peel Strength As Received	9
2.1	IPC	5	3.7.2.2	Peel Strength After Solder Float	9
2.2	American Society For Testing and Materials (ASTM)	6	3.7.2.3	Peel Strength After Temperature Cycling	9
2.3	Underwriters Laboratories Standards	6	3.7.3	Initiation Tear Strength	9
2.4	NCSL International	6	3.7.4	Propagation Tear Strength	9
2.5	ISO	6	3.7.5	Flexural Endurance	9
3	REQUIREMENTS	6	3.7.6	Low Temperature Flexibility	10
3.1	Terms and Definitions	6	3.8	Chemical Requirements	10
3.1.1	Qualification Testing	6	3.8.1	Chemical Resistance	10
3.1.2	Quality Conformance Testing	6	3.8.2	Solder Float	10
3.1.3	User Inspection Lot	6	3.8.3	Solderability	10
3.1.4	Supplier Inspection Lot	6	3.9	Electrical Requirements	10
3.1.5	Structurally Similar Construction	7	3.9.1	Permittivity (Dielectric Constant)	10
3.1.6	Void	7	3.9.2	Loss Tangent (Dissipation Factor)	10
3.1.7	Inclusions	7	3.9.3	Volume Resistivity (Damp Heat)	10
3.2	Specification Sheets	7	3.9.4	Surface Resistance (Damp Heat)	10
3.3	Conflict	7	3.9.5	Dielectric Strength	10
3.4	Materials	7	3.10	Environmental Requirements	10
3.4.1	Base Material	7	3.10.1	Fungus Resistance	10
3.4.2	Adhesive	7	3.10.2	Moisture Absorption	10
3.4.3	Metal-Cladding	7	3.10.3	Flammability	10
			3.10.4	Service Temperature	11
			3.10.5	Moisture and Insulation Resistance	11

Flexible Metal-Clad Dielectrics for Use in Fabrication of Flexible Printed Circuitry

1 SCOPE

This standard establishes the classification system, the qualification and quality conformance requirements for flexible metal-clad dielectric materials to be used for the fabrication of flexible printed circuitry and flexible flat cable.

1.1 Classification System The system described in 1.1.1 through 1.1.2.7 identifies flexible metal-clad dielectric

1.1.1 Nonspecific Designation A nonspecific designation is intended for use by *designers* on master drawings to designate their material choice. At the end of this standard is a series of material specification sheets identified by specification sheet numbers. Each sheet outlines engineering and performance data for a flexible metal-clad dielectrics, indicating base material type, adhesive type and method of reinforcement.

Example of nonspecific designation:

IPC-4204/I, where “I” refers to the specification sheet detailing copper-clad polyimide dielectric with acrylic adhesive. If further material specification details (such as dielectric, adhesive or copper thicknesses) are required, they should be highlighted in cross sectional views or notes on the master drawing.

1.1.2 Specific Designation The specific designation should be in the form shown in the following example, and is intended for use on material purchase orders by *fabricators* (see 6.1). The specific designation should not be used by designers on master drawings to indicate their material selection, as the designation is lengthy and requires fabricator level knowledge in making the detailed selections.

NOTE: The alpha character “Z” replaces and is entirely equivalent to the alpha character “O” (ref: Table 1-5) in the original release (prior revision) of this IPC standard. This interchange of characters within the designation will help alleviate confusion from using both the alpha character “O” and the digit “0” from the original release of this IPC standard. Legacy designs that utilize a designation and material description from the original release of this IPC standard [alpha character “O” (from Table 1-5)] may continue to be used. Supplier material certifications will reflect the current IPC standard’s revision, and accordingly, the alpha character “Z” in the designation.

Example of specific designation:

IPC-4204/I – E1E2M2/2 CU-W7-1P/IP

Where:

IPC-4204/I – Nonspecific Designation (see 1.1.1) specifying copper-clad dielectric with acrylic adhesive

E – Base Dielectric Type Designation (see 1.1.2.1) specifying polyimide

1 – Reinforcement Method Designation (see 1.1.2.2) specifying non-reinforced

E – Reinforcement Type Designation (see 1.1.2.3) specifying non-reinforced film

2 – Base Dielectric Thickness Designation (see 1.1.2.4) specifying 50microns [0.002 in]

M – Adhesive Type Designation (see 1.1.2.5) specifying acrylic adhesive

2/2 – Adhesive Thickness Designation (see 1.1.2.6) specifying 50 micron both sides (Not used for adhesiveless product)

CU-W7-1P/IP – Metal Cladding Designation (see 1.1.2.7) specifying wrought rolled annealed copper, 35 microns both sides with no treatment