



Designation: F2188 – 02 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Test Method for Determining the Effect of Variable Frequency Vibration on a Membrane Switch or Membrane Switch Assembly¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2188; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method establishes procedures for determining the effect of sinusoidal vibration, within the specified frequency range, on switch contacts, mounting hardware, adhered component parts, solder or heat stakes, tactile devices, and cable or ribbon interconnects associated with a membrane switch or membrane switch assembly.

1.2 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.3 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Terminology

2.1 Definitions:

2.1.1 *contact closure*—the event at which a specified resistance is achieved on a membrane switch.

2.1.2 *critical resonance frequency*—any point on the specimen that is observed to have maximum amplitude or more than twice that of the base input amplitude or support points.

2.1.3 *membrane switch*—a momentary switching device in which at least one contact is on, or made of, a flexible substrate.

2.1.4 *specified resistance*—maximum allowable circuit resistance as measured between two test points whose internal contacts, when held closed, complete a circuit.

2.1.5 *test points*—two pre-selected conductive points in a circuit loop, possibly including a switch.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F01 on Electronics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F01.18 on Printed Electronics.

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3. Significance and Use

3.1 Vibration encountered in the field is not usually simple harmonic.

3.2 This test can be used to determine relative motion between parts, critical frequencies, adhesion strengths, loosening of parts or other physical effects that can cause fatigue or failure.

3.3 Experience has shown that this test will expose potential failures associated with the electronic components of a membrane switch, where tests of lower levels will not.

3.4 This practice can be used to qualify a membrane switch for aerospace, medical and other applications.

3.5 This test is potentially destructive, intended for device qualification.

3.6 Either Test Condition A or B can be chosen, based upon the intent of the test determined by the qualified engineer.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Vibration Fixture*, capable of holding the unit under test and subjecting it to the specified random frequency and duration as described in the In-Process Test.

4.2 *Contact Closure Detection Device*, (if test is performed under load conditions), instrumentation capable of resolving a switch opening time of greater than or equal to 1.0 ms.

4.3 *Resonant Detecting Instrumentation*, (if determination of critical resonance frequency is desired), capable of determining the critical resonance frequency.

5. Procedure—Test Condition A, 10 g

5.1 Pre-Test Setup:

5.1.1 Secure membrane switch on vibration test surface with appropriate fixturing.

5.1.2 Connect switch detection leads to test points on the membrane switch (if contact closure is being monitored during the test).

5.1.3 Function testing to be specified and performed again after test completion for comparison.

5.2 In-Process Test:

5.2.1 Subject test unit to sinusoidal vibration varied in frequency from 10 to 500 Hz at a logarithmic rate of 0.5 octave