IEC 61188-7

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 7: Electronic component zero orientation for CAD library construction

Cartes imprimées et cartes imprimées équipées – Conception et utilisation – Partie 7: Orientation nulle des composants électroniques pour l'élaboration d'une bibliothèque CAO

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FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 61188-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 91: Electronics assembly technology.

This bilingual version, published in 2009-10 corresponds to the English version.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
91/854/FDIS	91/866/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61188 series, under the general title *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

The contents of the corrigendum of July 2009 have been included in this copy.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

One of the factors of establishing a CAD library component description and land pattern standard is to adopt a fixed zero component orientation so that all CAD images are built with the same rotation for the purpose of assembly machine automation.

The land pattern standards clearly define all the properties necessary for standardization and acceptability of a one world CAD library. The main objective in defining a one world CAD library is to achieve the highest level of electronic product development automation. This encompasses all the processes involved from engineering to PCB layout to fabrication, assembly and test. The data format standards need this type of consistency in order to meet the efficiency that electronic data transfer can bring to the industry.

Many large firms have spent millions of dollars creating and implementing their own unique standards for their own electronic product development automation. These standards are proprietary to each firm and are not openly shared with the rest of the industry. This has resulted in massive duplication of effort costing the industry millions of man hours in waste and creating industry chaos and global non-standardization.

The industry associations responsible for component descriptions and tape and reel orientation have tried valiantly to influence the industry by making good standards that describe the component outlines and how they should be positioned in the delivery system to the equipment on the manufacturing floor. Suppliers of parts have either not adhered to the recommendations or have misunderstood the intent and provided their products in different orientations.

The Land pattern standards (IEC 61188-5-1, IEC 61188-5-2, IEC 61188-5-3, IEC 61188-5-4, IEC 61188-5-5, IEC 61188-5-6 and IEC 61188-5-8) put an end to the proprietary intellectual property and introduce a world standard so every electronics firm can benefit from electronic product development automation. The data format standards (IPC-2581 and IEC 61182-2) are an open database XML software code that is neutral to all the various CAD ASCII formats. For true machine automation to exist, the world desperately needs a neutral CAD database format that all PCB manufacturing machines can read.

The main purpose of creating the land pattern standards is to achieve reliable solder joint formation platforms; the reason for developing the data transfer structure is to improve the efficiency with which engineering intelligence is converted to manufacturing reality. Even if the neutral CAD format can drive all the manufacturing machines, it would be meaningless unless the component description standard for CAD land patterns was implemented with some consistency. Zero component orientation has a key role in machine automation.

The obvious choice for global standardization for EE hardware engineering, PCB design layout, manufacturing, assembly and testing processes is to incorporate the standard land pattern conventions. Any other option continues the confusion and additional manual hours of intervention in order to achieve the goals of automation. In addition, the ease of having one system export a file so that another system can accomplish the work may require unnecessary manipulation of the neutral format in order to meet the object of clear, unambiguous software code.

The design of any assembly will continue to permit arrangement and orientation of components at any orientation consistent with design standards. Starting from a commonly understood data capture concept will benefit the entire supply chain.

This standard defines angle and origin point of land-pattern for land-pattern designing.

PRINTED BOARDS AND PRINTED BOARD ASSEMBLIES – DESIGN AND USE –

Part 7: Electronic component zero orientation for CAD library construction

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61188 establishes a consistent technique for the description of electronic component orientation, and their land pattern geometries. This facilitates and encourages a common data capture and transfer methodology amongst and between global trading partners.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61182-2, *Printed board assembly products – Manufacturing description data and transfer methodology – Part 2: Generic requirements* (available in English only)

IEC 61188-5-1, *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 5-1: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Generic requirements*

IEC 61188-5-2, *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 5-2: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Discrete components*

IEC 61188-5-3, *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 5-3: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Components with gull-wing leads on two sides*

IEC 61188-5-4, *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 5-4: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Components with J-leads on two sides*

IEC 61188-5-5, *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 5-5: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Components with gull-wing leads on four sides*

IEC 61188-5-6, *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 5-6: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Chip carriers with J-leads on four sides*

IEC 61188-5-8, *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 5-8: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Area array components (BGA, FBGA, CGA, LGA)* (available in English only)

3 Basic rules

3.1 Common rules

Common rules are divided into two groups; level A and level B. The main difference between the rules is the original orientation within the CAD system library. This orientation may be any version that the designers finds useful including his own version, however when the information is transferred to an assembler the orientation shall be properly defined without

ambiguity or shall be corrected in order that any variation between the different systems are properly matched. This conversion of the CAD data to manufacturing information may include the datum of the board, fabrication panel or assembly array panel and will have the proper orientation of all components on the board no matter what library was used as the original input.

3.2 General basic rules

The following basic rules apply.

- Components and land-patterns are drawn in top view.
- The component point of origin is shown by + or x.
- The origin point of land-patterns may be different from the origin point of the placement.
- A circumscribing rectangle which contains the component body and land patterns (in top view) should be a part of the library component description. This rectangle is the courtyard that provides a minimum electrical and physical clearance for the part and the land pattern. The point of origin of the description should match that of the component and land pattern.
- The arrangement of land-patterns is fixed uniformly by the classification and the shape of components and is described in IEC 61188-5-1 through IEC 61188-5-8. The information for the land-patterns is independent from the angle in the component delivery system (tape, tray, tube etc.). The location of pin one in the land pattern or component description shall be identical with any polarization mark on the component. If other descriptions are used on the component data, (e.g., cathode, anode, base, emitter, collector, etc.) the library description shall assign an appropriate pin one designation.
- The component orientation shall position pin one as being on the left hand side of the component description.
- The component, land pattern and circumscribing rectangle descriptions, shall be identical in the computer library with each description using the same point of origin coordinates. It is recommended that the point of origin is the same as the way the component is positioned on the final design of the board which is normally by the centroid of the component body. Only the component rotation shall be altered to match the rules for level A or level B descriptions for components with more than two pins.

3.3 Level A basic rule

For level A the following basic rule applies.

- For level A type component descriptions for multiple leaded parts, pin one shall be left oriented as indicated in the basic rules, however, pin one shall be located at the upper or upper-left position.

3.4 Level B basic rules

For level B the following basic rule applies.

- For level B type component descriptions for multiple leaded parts, pin one shall be left oriented per the basic rules however, pin one shall be located at the left or lower-left position.

3.5 File description definition

Since the basic rules allow two variations of levels in the description of the CAD system library, it is a mandatory requirement to define which level was used (level A or Level B) for the component descriptions in the data file. This information is a mandatory requirement in the Header of any file that incorporates land patterns using these principles of zero-based orientation. See Figure 1.

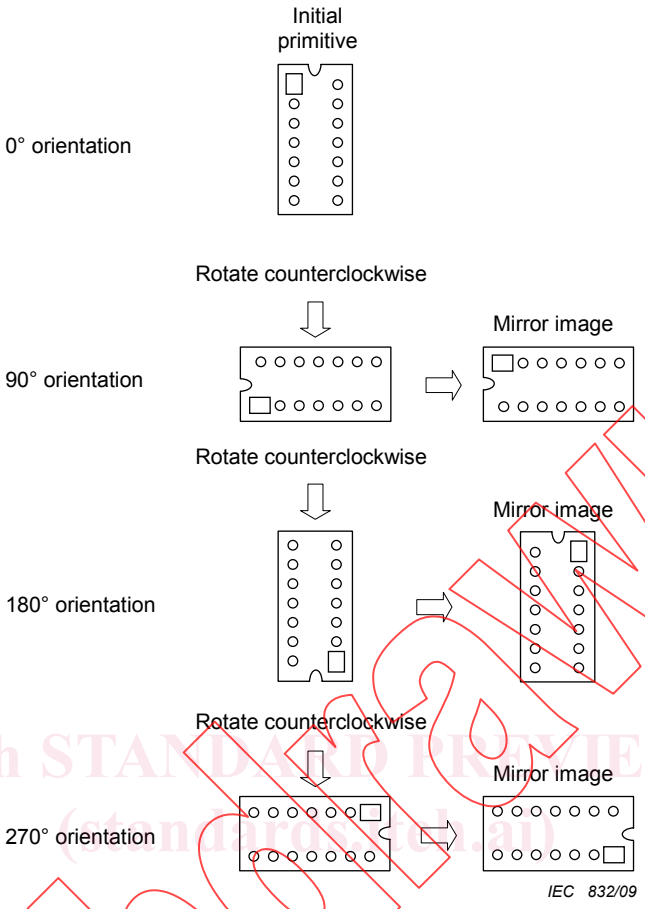


Figure 1 – Example of Level A orientation concepts

3.6 Component orientations

The zero component orientations expressed in this standard are defined in terms of the standard component CAD library with respect to a given PCB design. Recognizing that a single land pattern may be used for the same component part from different suppliers and that each component supplier may have different orientations on their reels or that the components may come in trays, there exists the possibility that the PCB designer loses the ability to reference a single land pattern if the zero rotation of a part is according to the method the component is delivered to the assembly machine.

Since the CAD library contains a single land pattern, the zero component rotation is thus defined according to the CAD library. Subsequently, component suppliers can identify the orientation of the parts on the reels by associating the placement of the part on the reel to zero orientations defined in IEC 61188-7. If pin 1 is at the lower left as defined by the pick and place machine tape and reel, for example, then the component on the reel is rotated 90° counterclockwise from the zero rotation given in IEC 61188-7. Standardizing the orientation of components for the installation and utilization of various packaging methods, such as tubes, trays or tapes and reels, among the variations of automated assembly equipment existing today is outside the scope of this document.

Table 1 through Table 7 show zero component rotations using the basic rules and rules for level A and level B component descriptions.

Table 1 – Discrete component land pattern conventions

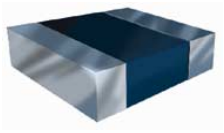
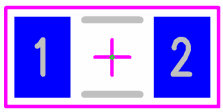
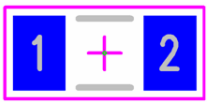
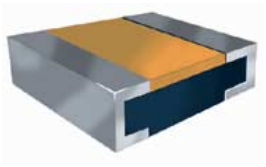
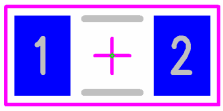
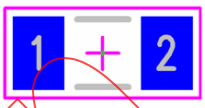
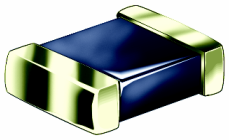
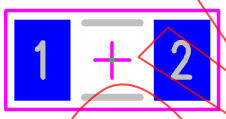
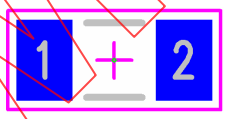
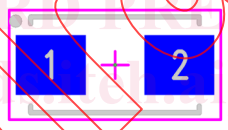
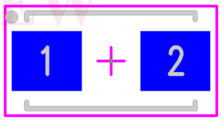
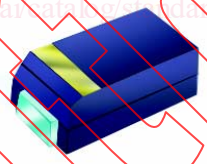
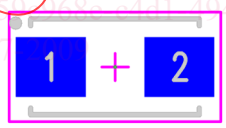
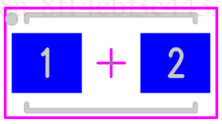
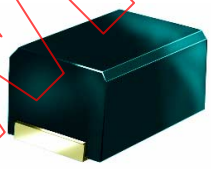
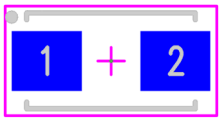
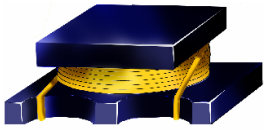
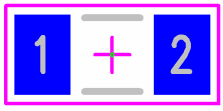
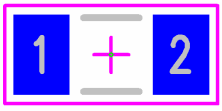
Package type	Component example	Level A	Level B
Chip capacitor			
Chip resistor			
Chip inductor			
Molded capacitor			
Molded diode			
Molded inductor			
Precision wirewound			

Table 2 – Diode and transistor land pattern conventions

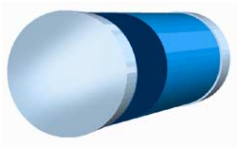
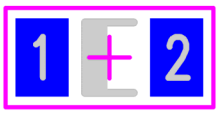
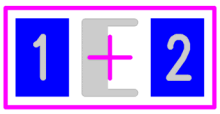
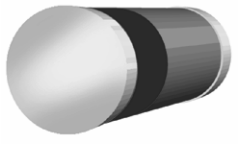
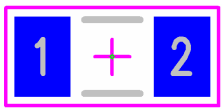
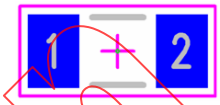
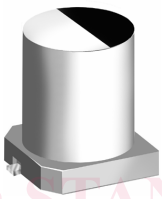
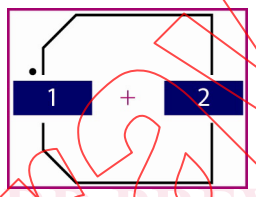
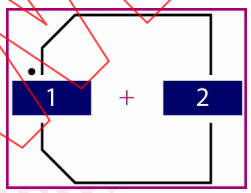
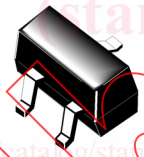
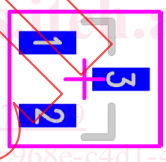
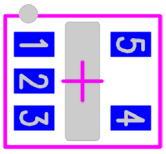
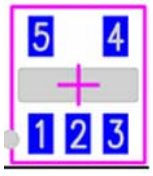
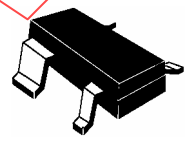
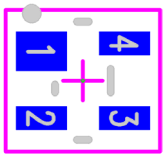
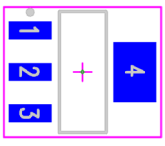
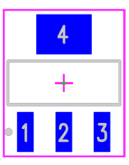
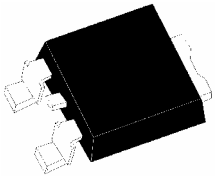
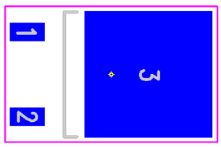
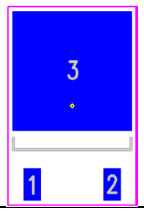
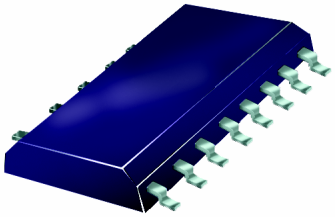
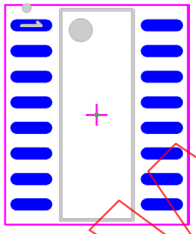
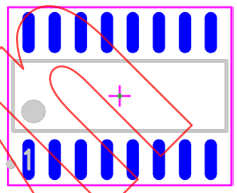
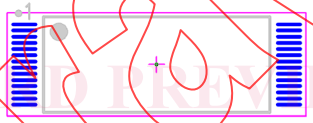
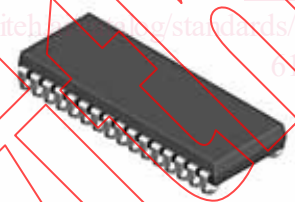
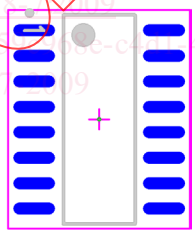
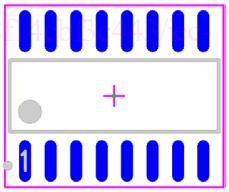
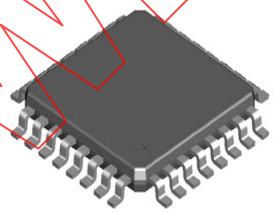
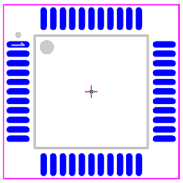
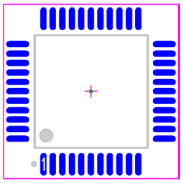
Package type	Component example	Level A	Level B
Diode (MELF)			
Resistor (MELF)			
Aluminum electrolytic capacitor			
SOT23-3			
SOT23-5			
SOT343			
SOT223			

Table 3 – Transistor and IC land pattern conventions

Package type	Component example	Level A	Level B
TO252 (DPAK)			
SOIC, SOP, and SSOP			
TSSOP			
SOJ			
Square QFP Pin 1 in corner			
Rectangular QFP Pin 1 in corner