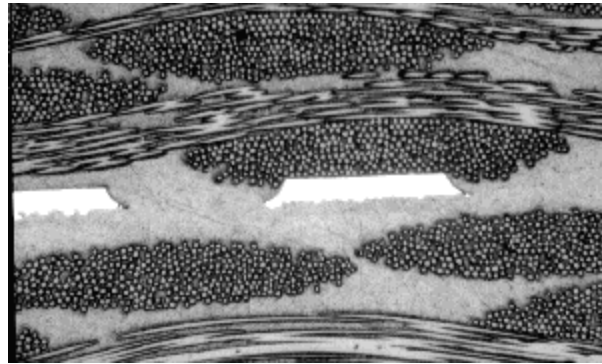


GLASS COMPRESSION



Glass compression occurs typically from high pressure in combination with fast heat-up rates. It is also more easily produced with lower resin content heavier glass styles. While high pressures are not sufficient by themselves, a fast heat up rate lowers the resin fluidity so that very little resin is retained within the lamination package. This leaves glass compressed against glass, and glass compressed against inner signal layers.

Because the retained resin content is low, the laminate is structurally weakened.

Drilling and fabrication problems may result. Other possibilities include high chemical absorption (wicking), pink ring, delamination and measling.

The following points are recommended for review to relieve glass compression problems:

- Slowing heating rate in combination with reduced lamination pressure.

- Investigate fabric styles used to build dielectric thickness.

- Vacuum assisted lamination to enable pressure reductions