Review and Selection of Direct Part Marking Methods

While the overall concept of product tracking is not new, the automated tracking of products down to the individual part and component level has proven to have great bottom-line impact. The most direct way to ensure complete quality control of the production process is to mark objects with a machine-readable symbols and track them through the entire life cycle.









Assessing Your Application

Since each application is at least somewhat unique, you should know the answers to the following questions before selecting a marking method: what type and how much data will you need to encode, how much real estate is available for the symbol, is symbol permanency a concern and who will be using the information.

Many Marking Methods Are Available

There are many methods to directly mark objects. Selecting the best method for the application is critical to achieving success. Each method has its own advantages and limitations. Since each method has its own advantages and limitations, it is important to review and experiment with as many methods as possible before selecting the best one for your application.

Electrochemical Etch: This process uses a low voltage current to mark the object

surface. This is commonly used for low volume product runs.

Ink Jet: This type of marking uses small, dots sprayed directly onto the surface. Ink jet produces high contrast marks. Ink jet is not considered a permanent marking method.

Laser Etch: Lasers etch the symbol directly onto a surface. Clean, high resolution marks are produced making laser-etch well-suited for automated environments.

Dot Peen: Dot peen is a percussive marking method, using changes in depth to create marks. Dot peen is recommended for applications where the symbol must last the entire life cycle.

On the following pages, a wide range of marking methods are discussed, including advantages and disadvantages.



Marking Method

Description

Advantages & Disadvantages

Ink Jet on substrate



Contrast levels vary widely, round element shape

Application:

- Post-packaging
- Warehousing
- Automotive

Advantage:

- Low-entry cost
- High speed
- Easy to read if contrast is good

Disadvantage:

- Not considered permanent by some industry standards
- Dot registration can vary
- Higher cost consumables
- Mark quality dependant on surface cleanliness
- Difficult to read if contrast poor

Pre-printed packaging



Typically high contrast, square element shape

Application:

- Product labeling
- Product packaging
- Document processing

Advantage:

- Economical
- High speed
- Good contrast
- Easy to read

Disadvantage:

- Less flexibility

Thermal transfer label stock



High contrast, typically black on white label stock, square element shape

Application:

- Product labeling
- Packaging
- WIP tracking, various industries

Advantage:

- High contrast
- Low-entry cost
- Easy to read

Disadvantage:

- Not permanent
- Higher cost: consumables

Laser etch on silk screen



High contrast, square & round element shape

Application:

- Electronics

Advantage:

- Good contrast
- No consumables
- Permanent

Disadvantage:

- Displaces surface
- Process creates debris

Ink jet on plastic



High or low contrast, round element shape

Application:

- Bio-science
- Pharmaceuticals
- Packaging

Advantage:

- Limited damage to surface

Disadvantage:

- Higher cost consumables
- Not permanent
- Bleeding can affect mark quality

Marking Method

Description

Advantages & Disadvantages

Thermal print on foil packaging



Typically good contrast, square element shape

Application:

- Pharmaceutical Packaging

Advantage:

- Economical

Disadvantage:

- Reflective nature of marking method may require additional lighting
- Deformation of surface may affect readability of code

Ink jet on glass



Good contrast, round element shape

Application:

- Pharmaceutical Packaging
- Clinical R&D
- Electronics

Advantage:

- High contrast
- Low entry cost
- Limited damage to surface

Disadvantage:

- Not permanent
- Bleeding can affect mark quality

Laser etch on metal



Low contrast, square element shape

Application:

- Electronics
- Automotive
- Aerospace
- DOD
- Medical device

Advantage:

- Permanent
- No consumables
- High quality mark

Disadvantage:

- Process creates debris
- Affects surface of substrate

Laser etch on glass epoxy



Medium contrast, square element shape

Application:

- Electronics

Advantage:

- Permanent
- No consumables
- High quality mark

Disadvantage:

- Process creates debris
- Lack of contrast; difficult to read
- Affects surface of substrate

Chem etch on metal



Typically medium contrast, square element shape

Application:

- Electronics
- Semiconductor
- DOD
- Aerospace
- Medical device

Advantage:

- Permanent
- High quality mark
- No debris from process

Disadvantage:

- Potentially toxic material byproduct
- Low-volume use only

Marking Method

Description

Advantages & Disadvantages

Chem etch on silicon



Typically medium contrast, square element shape

Application:

- Semiconductor

Advantage:

- Permanent
- High quality mark
- No debris from process

Disadvantage:

- Potentially toxic material byproduct
- Potentially complex process

Dot peen on smooth, highly reflective metal



Low contrast, dependant on difference in depth to create light and dark elements. Round or square element shape, dependant on shape of stylus

Application:

- Automotive
- Aerospace
- DOD

Advantage:

- Permanent
- No consumables

Disadvantage:

- Alters surface
- Low contrast mark
- More difficult to read
- Inconsistent depth will create smaller elements
- Background noise

Dot peen on textured metal



Low contrast, dependant on difference in depth to create light and dark elements. Round or square element shape, dependant on shape of stylus

Application:

- Automotive
- Aerospace
- DOD

Advantage:

- Permanent

- No consumables

- **Disadvantage:** Alters surface
- Low contrast mark
- Very difficult to read, due to high degree of surface noise created by texture

Laser etch on rubber



Very low contrast, square or round element shape

Application:

- Automotive

Advantage:

- Permanent
- No consumables

Disadvantage:

- Process creates debris
- Affects surface of substrate

MICROSCAN_®

www.microscan.com

Product Information: info@microscan.com Auto ID Support: helpdesk@microscan.com Vision Support: visionsupport@microscan.com NERLITE Support:

nerlitesupport@microscan.com