

# SEMI Standards Style Manual

Version 5  
August 2011



## Revision Record

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 The *SEMI Standards Style Manual* (hereinafter referred to as *Style Manual*) was developed to provide formatting and style rules to be followed when creating Standards and Safety Guidelines.

NOTE 1: Many currently published Standards and Safety Guidelines do not completely follow the *Style Manual*. These Documents will be updated as they are revised or reapproved.

1.1.2 Use of a common format and style provides an enhanced corporate identity to Standards and Safety Guidelines, and increases the recognition of these Standards and Safety Guidelines as a SEMI product.

### 1.2 Scope

1.2.1 The *Style Manual* establishes the preferred format and style for all Standards and Safety Guidelines.

1.2.2 The *Style Manual* is intended to be used by all SEMI Standards staff (hereinafter referred to as Standards staff, Standards Headquarters [HQ] staff, or Standards regional staff as appropriate) and SEMI Standards Program Members (hereinafter referred to as Program Members) worldwide in conjunction with the *Regulations Governing SEMI Standards Committees* (hereinafter referred to as *Regulations*) and the *Procedure Guide, Detailing SEMI Standards Processes and Practices* (hereinafter referred as *Procedure Guide*).

1.2.3 Standards HQ staff is responsible for the final formatting of Standards and Safety Guidelines prior to publication.

1.2.4 As authorized under ¶ 8.9.1 of the *Regulations*, the *Style Manual* shall be used in the writing of SEMI Standards and Safety Guidelines.

1.2.4.1 Failure to follow the format and style established may mean wasted time on the part of the Program Members and Standards staff, and may result in delayed publication of the Standard or Safety Guideline.

1.2.5 The *Style Manual* is not intended to be a guide for the development of Standards and Safety Guidelines. Refer to the *Regulations* and the *Procedure Guide* for procedural information.

## 2 Referenced Standards and Documents

### 2.1 IEEE Standards<sup>1</sup>

IEEE 260.1 — IEEE Standard Letter Symbols for Units of Measurement (SI Units, Customary Inch-Pound Units, and Certain Other Units)

IEEE 260.3 — American National Standard Mathematical Signs and Symbols for Use in Physical Sciences and Technology

IEEE 280 — IEEE Standard Letter Symbols for Quantities Used in Electrical Science and Electrical Engineering

### 2.2 ASTM Standard<sup>2</sup>

ASTM SI-10 — American National Standard for Metric Practice

ASTM Manual on Presentation of Data and Control Chart Analysis 8th Edition

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<sup>1</sup> Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, IEEE Operations Center, 445 Hoes Lane, P.O. Box 1331, Piscataway, New Jersey 08855-1331, USA. Telephone: 732.981.0060; Fax: 732.981.1721; <http://www.ieee.org>

<sup>2</sup> American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959, USA. Telephone: 610.832.9585; Fax: 610.832.9555; <http://www.astm.org>

### 3 Document Formatting

3.1 Standards HQ staff has created a Microsoft Word template (hereinafter referred to as the template) that contains the styles used in all Standards and Safety Guidelines. The template is available on the SEMI Web site: <http://www.semi.org/standards>. All Documents are formatted in Microsoft Word, and published as an Adobe Acrobat PDF file.

#### 3.2 Document Formatting

3.2.1 See Appendix 1 as a quick reference for getting started with the template. If the template is not available, refer to Table 1 for Document formatting rules.

**Table 1 Document Formatting Rules**

#	<i>Format</i>	<i>Rule</i>
1-1	<i>Page Set-up</i>	<p>(1) Margins: Top, Bottom, Left, and Right: 1 inch (25.4 mm)            NOTE: Use the default settings for Gutter – 0 inch (0 mm); Headers and footers From Edge – 0.5 inch (12.7 mm).</p> <p>(2) Orientation: Portrait</p> <p>(3) Paper size: Letter – A4 8.5 inch by 11 inch (215.9 mm by 279.4 mm)</p> <p>(4) Width: 6.5 inch (165.1 mm)</p> <p>(5) Columns: Single</p> <p>NOTE: For improved appearance it may be necessary to hyphenate some words; use soft hyphens for this purpose.</p> <p>(6) Full justification</p> <p>(7) List of exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main body of Document, Appendix, and Related Information title</li> <li>• Table, table caption, table text</li> <li>• Figures, figure captions</li> <li>• Footnotes</li> <li>• Math equations</li> </ul> <p>(8) Page breaks are the only breaks allowed to be inserted into Documents.</p>
1-2	<i>Designation Number and Title</i>	<p>(1) 14 pt Arial, Bold, Uppercase, Align Left</p> <p>(2) Designation paragraph spacing: 6 pt Before (above), 0 pt After (below)</p> <p>(3) Title paragraph spacing: 0 pt spacing Before (above), 10 pt After (below)</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>SEMI A##-MMYY            SPECIFICATION FOR ...</b></p> </div> <p>(4) Refer to the <i>Procedure Guide</i>, § 3.1.2 for Designation numbering information.</p>
1-3	<i>First Level Section Headings</i>	<p>(1) 10 pt Arial, Bold, Uppercase and Lowercase (see Table 4, #4-6 <i>Capitalization</i>), Align Left</p> <p>(2) Follow by a second level section heading on the next line.</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>1 Purpose</b>            1.1 <i>Introduction</i> — Text ...</p> </div>

#	<i>Format</i>	<i>Rule</i>						
1-4	<i>Second and Subsequent Level Section Headings</i>	<p>(1) 10 pt Times New Roman, Italic, Uppercase and Lowercase (see Table 4, #4-6 <i>Capitalization</i>), Align Left</p> <p>(2) If text follows header; separate with a space, an em dash, and a space.</p> <p>(3) If no text follows a section heading, the text on the next line begins with the next section level paragraph numbering.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1.1 <i>Introduction</i> — Text ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.1 <i>Application</i> — Text ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.1.1 Text ...</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1.1 <i>Introduction</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.1 Text ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2 Text ...</td> </tr> </table>	1.1 <i>Introduction</i> — Text ...	1.1.1 <i>Application</i> — Text ...	1.1.1.1 Text ...	1.1 <i>Introduction</i>	1.1.1 Text ...	1.1.2 Text ...
1.1 <i>Introduction</i> — Text ...								
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1.1.1.1 Text ...								
1.1 <i>Introduction</i>								
1.1.1 Text ...								
1.1.2 Text ...								
1-5	<i>Body of Text</i>	<p>(1) 10 pt Times New Roman, Uppercase and lowercase (see Table 4, #4-6 <i>Capitalization</i>)</p> <p>(2) One space between sentences.</p> <p>(3) Paragraph spacing: 6 pt Before (above), 6 pt After (below)</p>						
1-6	<i>Paragraph Numbering</i>	<p>(1) Each paragraph shall be numbered for easy reference purposes.</p> <p>(2) Use the Outline Numbered style (under Bullets and Numbering in Microsoft Word) without ending periods.</p> <p>(3) Avoid using more than four levels of numbering, when possible.</p> <p>(4) Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures</li> <li>• Tables</li> <li>• Equations</li> <li>• Notes</li> <li>• Numbered lists</li> <li>• Bulleted lists — If a paragraph is broken into two parts by a bulleted list, the second half of the paragraph should not be numbered.</li> <li>• Quoted material</li> <li>• Designation number and title of a referenced standard (Referenced Standards and Documents section)</li> <li>• Requirements, when they are preceded by a unique requirement identifier.</li> <li>• Notices</li> </ul>						
1-7	<i>EXCEPTION Paragraphs</i>	<p>(1) EXCEPTION paragraphs should immediately follow the numbered paragraphs to which they are exceptions.</p> <p>(2) When an EXCEPTION paragraph is included, start the paragraph with EXCEPTION, followed by a semicolon.</p> <p>(3) If there is more than one EXCEPTION paragraph, number the EXCEPTION paragraphs sequentially, starting with 1.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>EXCEPTION:</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>EXCEPTION 1:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXCEPTION 2:</td> </tr> </table>	EXCEPTION:	EXCEPTION 1:	EXCEPTION 2:			
EXCEPTION:								
EXCEPTION 1:								
EXCEPTION 2:								

#	Format	Rule
1-8	<i>Paragraphs That Contain Requirements</i>	<p>Requirements in paragraphs are optional. When requirements are used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) A paragraph shall contain only one requirement. Paragraphs that contain more than one requirement shall be broken into smaller paragraphs so that each contains only one requirement. Statements (sentences and clauses) that are not part of the requirement should not be included in the requirement paragraph.</li> <li>(2) A paragraph that contains a requirement may be emphasized by placing a border around it, with the following restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formatting: See #1-5 <i>Body of Text</i>.</li> <li>• Border line: 1½ pt width.</li> <li>• Light green shading (Microsoft Word RGB: Red 204, Green 255, Blue 204) may be used as long as it does not interfere with readability on screen or when printed in color or black and white.</li> <li>• Paragraph number or requirement number shall be inside the border.</li> <li>• Consecutive paragraphs containing requirements shall be separated (by a blank line if necessary) so that the borders of the two do not overlap.</li> <li>• The border emphasis is not applicable to requirements contained in tables.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(4) If borders are used to emphasize requirements statements, then all requirements statements, except those in tables, shall be formatted this way.</li> </ol> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #e0ffe0; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p>[EXXX.00-RQ-0001-00] All state transitions in this standard, unless otherwise specified, shall correspond to collection events. [RQ]</p> </div>
1-9	<i>Caution and Warning Information</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Include caution and warning information regarding safety hazards or other issues, as appropriate, throughout the Standard or Safety Guideline.</li> <li>(2) Begin with the word <b>CAUTION</b> or <b>WARNING</b>, using uppercase letters and boldface type.</li> <li>(3) List the sections where caution and warning information appear as a part of the last paragraph in the Scope section.</li> </ol> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This section contains safety hazard information.</p> </div>
1-10	<i>Bulleted Lists</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Use to list random-order items.</li> <li>(2) Use the Bulleted style (under Bullets and Numbering in Microsoft Word), basic black circle, Align Left.</li> <li>(3) Indentation: Left: 0.1 inch (2.5 mm); Right: 0 inch (0 mm); Hanging by (3.8 mm)</li> <li>(4) Spacing: 6 pt Before (above), 6 pt After (below)</li> </ol>
1-11	<i>Numbered Lists</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Use to list items in significant order (e.g., a procedure which requires tasks to be completed in a particular sequence).</li> <li>(2) Use the Numbered style (under Bullets and Numbering in Microsoft Word), Align Left.</li> <li>(3) Arabic numerals, followed by a period (e.g., 1.)</li> <li>(4) Indentation: Left: 0.1 inch (2.5 mm); Right: 0 inch (0 mm); Hanging by 0.15 inch (3.8 mm)</li> <li>(5) Spacing: 6 pt Before (above), 6 pt After (below)</li> </ol>
1-12	<i>Notes</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 9 pt Times New Roman</li> <li>(2) Follow #1-1 (7) Full justification, except if Note is contained within a bulleted list.</li> <li>(3) Begin each note with ‘NOTE #’ followed by a colon and one space.</li> <li>(4) Number sequentially, starting with 1, throughout the main body of Document, Appendices, and Related Information sections.</li> <li>(5) See Table 8 #8-11 <i>Notes Notice (Optional)</i> for optional Notes Notice.</li> </ol>

#	Format	Rule
1-13	<i>Footnotes</i>	<p>(1) 8 pt Times New Roman, Align Left, Arabic numerals</p> <p>(2) Reference footnote in text with a sequential number superscripted, starting with 1.</p> <p>(3) Number footnotes sequentially throughout the main body of Document, Appendices and Related Information sections, starting with 1.</p> <p>(4) Place the footnote reference information at the bottom of the page, separated from the main body of text with a 2-inch horizontal line.</p> <p>(5) Begin each footnote reference with a superscripted number followed by a space,</p> <p>(6) Paragraph spacing: 0 pt Before (above), 2 pt After (below)</p> <p>(7) Use bibliographic entries to reference books, articles, proceedings, etc.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><sup>1</sup> Heckathorn, Douglas D. "Collective Sanctions and Compliance Norms: A Formal Theory of Group-Mediated Social Control." <i>American Sociological Review</i> 55 (1990): pp. 366–84.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. <i>The Founders' Constitution</i>. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000.</p> </div>
1-14	<i>Copyrighted Material</i>	<p>(1) Standards HQ staff is required to acknowledge the ownership of any material that is not original.</p> <p>(2) Include a footnote stating where permission was obtained from.</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><sup>1</sup> Definitions reprinted with permission from ASTM International.</p> </div>
1-15	<i>Quoted Material</i>	<p>(1) When directly quoting material that is of sufficient length to merit placement in a separate paragraph, do not number the paragraph.</p> <p>(2) Indent the paragraph by 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) on both the left and right side margins.</p> <p>(3) See Table 5, #5-5 <i>Quotation Marks</i> (" "; double and ' '; single) for proper use.</p>
1-16	<i>Attribution to Documents</i>	<p>(1) List attribution in brackets (e.g., [SEMI S2]).</p> <p>(2) List only one (the most relevant) Standard, Safety Guideline, or other document.</p> <p>(3) Definitions that are reprinted shall include an attribution to the originating standard.</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>5.1 <i>interferometer</i> — a noncontact optical instrument used to obtain topographical 3-D data sets. [ASTM E2444]</p> </div>
1-17	<i>References to Standards and Documents</i>	<p>(1) Refer to the <i>Procedure Guide</i> Table A2-1 for additional information.</p> <p>(2) The Referenced Standards and Document Notice is mandatory (see Table 8, #8-3 <i>Referenced Standards and Documents Notice</i>).</p>
1-18	<i>References to Source Material (e.g., Periodicals, Books, Articles, Proceedings, and Web sites)</i>	<p>(1) List titles and sources of periodicals, books, articles, proceedings, and Web sites cited in the text of the Standard or Safety Guideline as a footnote reference at the bottom of the page where the citation first appears.</p> <p>(2) Use bibliographic entries to reference books, articles and proceedings.</p> <p>(3) Formatting: See #1-13 <i>Footnotes</i>.</p> <p>(4) When listing a Web site, reference the complete URL and hyperlink. 'Web site' does not precede the URL.</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><a href="http://www.semi.org">http://www.semi.org</a>  <a href="http://tf.nist.gov/timefreq/general/glossary.htm">http://tf.nist.gov/timefreq/general/glossary.htm</a></p> </div>

#	<i>Format</i>	<i>Rule</i>
1-19	<i>References to Sections and Paragraphs</i>	<p>(1) Use a section symbol (§), followed by a space, to identify a particular section or subsection of the Document. The identified portion refers to the numbered paragraph or header identified by the number following the symbol and all subordinate headers and paragraphs, as well as the Exceptions and lists (bulleted or numbered) embedded therein. For example § 9.2 refers to paragraphs 9.2, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, and 9.2.4. When duplicated (e.g., §§), the symbol refers to more than one section or subsection.</p> <p>(2) Use a paragraph symbol (§¶), followed by a space, to identify a particular paragraph of the Document. The identified portion refers to the numbered paragraph identified by the number following the symbol and the Exceptions and lists (bulleted or numbered) embedded therein. It does not, however, include the subordinate headers and paragraphs. For example ¶ 9.2 refers to paragraph 9.2 only. It does not, however, include paragraphs 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.2.3, and 9.2.4. When duplicated (e.g., ¶¶), the symbol refers to more than one paragraph.</p> <p>(3) If the Document has Appendices or Related Information sections, specify which part of the Document the section or paragraph is in (e.g., see ¶ R1-1 in Related Information 1, see Figure A2-1 in Appendix 2).</p> <p>(4) Avoid starting a paragraph with section or paragraph symbols, when possible.</p> <p>(5) To find the appropriate symbol in Microsoft Word: Insert ► Symbol ► § (Section Sign) or ¶ (Paragraph Sign).</p>
1-20	<i>Cross References</i>	<p>(1) Insert a cross-reference link when referring to a section or paragraph within the same Document.</p> <p>(2) Creating Cross Reference links in Microsoft Word:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Click on <b>Insert</b> Menu</li> <li>• Choose <b>Reference ► Cross-reference</b></li> <li>• In Cross-reference dialog box: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reference Type: Select <b>Numbered item</b> from the dropdown menu</li> <li>2) Insert reference to: Select <b>Paragraph number</b> from the dropdown menu</li> <li>3) Click check box for <b>Insert as hyperlink</b></li> <li>4) For which numbered item: Select <b>section, table or figure being referenced</b></li> </ol> </li> <li>• Click Insert</li> </ul>
1-21	<i>Abbreviations and Acronyms</i>	<p>(1) Refer to the <i>Procedure Guide</i> Table A2-1 for additional information regarding the use of <i>Abbreviations and Acronyms</i>.</p> <p>(2) Generally, abbreviations should not be used in technical text with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g., (for example,)</li> <li>• i.e., (that is,)</li> <li>• vol. (volume, in certain references)</li> </ul> <p>(3) The first time an acronym that is not commonly accepted is used, spell out the full name and follow it with its acronym in parentheses (e.g., mass flow controller [MFC]).</p>

#	Format	Rule
1-22	<i>Italics</i>	<p>Italicize the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) All symbols for physical quantities and variables that can have a numerical value, such as <math>a = l \times w</math> (see Table 6, #6-12 <i>Variables</i>).</li> <li>(2) Letter in parentheses used to identify listings in text.</li> <li>(3) Titles of books.</li> <li>(4) Instructional information (see #1-25 <i>Instructional Information</i>).</li> <li>(5) Foreign words not commonly used in English, including <i>et al.</i>, meaning ‘and others,’ <i>loc. cit.</i> meaning ‘in the place cited,’ and <i>ibid.</i>, meaning ‘in the same place.’</li> <li>(6) Transistor type or semiconductor conductivity type, as in <i>n-p-n</i>, <i>p-n-p</i>, <i>n-MOS</i>, <i>p-MOS</i>, <i>n-type</i>, or <i>p-type</i>.</li> <li>(7) Paragraph titles in second and subsequent level headings (see #1-4 <i>Second and Subsequent Level Section Headings</i>).</li> <li>(8) Words listed or defined in Terminology sections or Terminology Standards (see #1-27 <i>Terminology</i>).</li> <li>(9) Table column headings (see Table 3, #3-3 <i>Table Column Headings</i>).</li> </ol>
1-23	<i>Symbols</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) In general, avoid the use of symbols in text.</li> <li>(2) Do not use a hyphen, dash, or an en dash to represent ‘to’ or ‘through’ except in tables where needed to conserve space.</li> <li>(3) Do not use (') or (") to represent feet and inches, spell out.</li> <li>(4) See Table 6, #6-13 <i>Unit Symbols</i> for use of unit symbols.</li> </ol>
1-24	<i>Company Names and Trademarks</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Refer to the <i>Regulations</i>, § 1.5.12 for information regarding the use of company names and trademarks.</li> </ol>
1-25	<i>Instructional Information</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Italicize text to indicate text/characters to be entered into the applicable field or table.</li> <li>(2) Bold text to indicate a menu option or which command keys should be used.</li> <li>(3) Use the symbol ► to indicate the steps in the menu to select.</li> </ol>
1-26	<i>Programming Language</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 9 pt Courier</li> <li>(2) Single line spacing; Indents set at 0.25 inch (6.4 mm) increments to show structure.</li> <li>(3) Should be set off from regular text by soft returns.</li> <li>(4) Should not be outline numbered.</li> <li>(5) Do not allow text wrapping in code.</li> <li>(7) May have a figure caption.</li> </ol>
1-27	<i>Terminology</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Refer to the <i>Procedure Guide</i> Table A2-1 for additional information.</li> <li>(2) Include a paragraph number for individual entries of abbreviations, acronyms, definitions, or symbols in this section.</li> <li>(3) If all entries are included in a single alphabetical list, use a second level paragraph number (e.g., x.y, as shown in 1-4 <i>Second and Subsequent Level Section Headings</i>).</li> <li>(4) If subsections (e.g., Abbreviations and Acronyms, Definitions, or Symbols) are used, use a third level paragraph number (e.g., x.y.z).</li> <li>(5) If these subsections are further divided into groups of related entries, use a fourth level paragraph number (e.g., x.y.z.w).</li> <li>(6) List each entry (italicize and capitalize as it appears in the Document), followed by a space, an em dash, another space, and the full name or term.</li> <li>(7) If a discussion subparagraph is included start with ‘Discussion’ followed by an em dash (e.g., <i>.Discussion</i> —).</li> <li>(8) If an explanatory Note is included, see #1-7 <i>Notes</i> for formatting.</li> <li>(9) Discussions and Notes are not included in the <i>Compilation of Terms</i>.</li> </ol>

#	Format	Rule
1-28	<i>Definitions</i>	<p>(1) Write definitions of terms in the following dictionary-definition style:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The term, italicized, but not capitalized unless the term is a proper noun or is customarily capitalized in use,</li> <li>• (optional) The part of speech, abbreviated and italicized, separated from the term by a comma and space. (In general, it is assumed that the term is a noun. Therefore, the part of speech must be identified only for terms that are not nouns [e.g., <i>adj.</i>, <i>v.</i>, <i>adv.</i>]),</li> <li>• (optional) The symbol for the term being defined, separated from the term by a comma and space,</li> <li>• (optional) Commonly used units for the quantity being defined, placed between square brackets,</li> <li>• (optional) A delimiting phrase or field label (italicized and in parentheses) if the term is specific to a particular field and could have a different meaning in another context.</li> <li>• A space, em dash, another space, the definition (a one-phrase statement describing the term), and a period at the end.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Keep collections of definitions in alphabetical or alphanumeric order unless there is a compelling reason to order them differently.</p> <p>(3) Avoid defining with ‘is when’ and ‘is where.’ These adverb phrase introducers do not work well when defining a term.</p> <p>(4) Do not define a term by mere repetition.</p> <p>(5) Use simple and familiar terms.</p> <p>(6) Avoid ambiguous words (e.g., small – what does small mean?).</p> <p>Examples:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>1. Term with delimiting phrase:  <i>x.y pitch (of a corrugated product)</i> — the distance between corresponding points on adjacent crests.</p> <p>2. Term with symbol and units:  <i>x.y Hall mobility, <math>\mu_H</math> [<math>cm^2/V \cdot s</math>]</i> — the ratio of the magnitude of the Hall coefficient to the resistivity.</p> <p>3. Term with part of speech:  <i>x.y dope, v.</i> — to add intentionally small amounts of impurities to a semiconductor to control the conductivity.</p> </div>

#	<i>Format</i>	<i>Rule</i>
1-29	<i>Numerals</i>	<p>(1) Use Arabic numerals in designating Figures, Notes, Tables, Appendices, and Related Information sections (e.g., Figure 14, Note 4, Table 6, Appendix 2, and Related Information 3).</p> <p>(2) Spell out all numbers from one through ten, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use numerals when the quantity is partly fractional, as in 1.15, 1½.</li> <li>• Use numerals when followed by a standard unit symbol, as in 2 mm, 4 kg, or 9%.</li> <li>• If some numbers in a sentence are numerals (e.g., greater than ten), use numerals for all numbers in the sentence.</li> </ul> <p>(3) When a number begins a sentence, spell out the number.</p> <p>(4) It is not recommended to begin a sentence with a numeral followed by a unit symbol, but if this is essential, spell out both the number and the following unit symbol (e.g., One gram is usually sufficient).</p> <p>(5) Spell out round numbers, and associated unit symbols, used in an indefinite sense (e.g., The distance is a hundred meters or so).</p> <p>(6) Spell out numbers when there may be ambiguity resulting from two numbers adjacent to each other (e.g., fifteen 25 mm rods or 15 twenty-five millimeter rods).</p> <p>(7) If, for any reason, the standard abbreviation or unit symbol of the expression following a number is not used, or if the expression does not lend itself to abbreviation (e.g., year or ton), the use of numerals is optional, unless numerals are required by one of the following circumstances.</p> <p>(8) In contrasting statements, if some numbers must be numerals, use numerals for all (e.g., 2 tests and 16 weighings).</p> <p>(9) In a series of connected numerical statements implying precision, use numerals (e.g., 5 months, 3 days).</p> <p>(10) Use numerals after abbreviations (e.g., Vol 3).</p> <p>(11) Place a zero before a decimal point (e.g., 0.65 mm).</p> <p>(12) Write ratios as 1 to 10 or 1:10, not 1–10.</p>

## 4 Figure Formatting

4.1 Table 2 outlines the formatting rules for incorporating figures into a Standard or Safety Guideline.

**Table 2 Figure Formatting Rules**

#	<i>Format</i>	<i>Rule</i>
2-1	<i>Figures</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 6.5 inch (165 mm) max width, 8.5 inch (mm) max height</li> <li>(2) Accepted formats: .BMP, .JPG, .PCT, or .TIF</li> <li>(3) CAD is accepted, but not encouraged. Ballots or other submissions that revise graphics created in CAD programs must include the revised graphics files.</li> <li>(4) Sequentially number all figures from beginning of Document, starting with 1.</li> <li>(5) Restart numbering of figures at 1 in each Appendix and Related Information section (e.g., Figure A1-1, Figure A2-1, Figure R1-1).</li> <li>(6) Black and white is preferred. Color is discouraged; but if used, it must be recognizable in black and white.</li> <li>(7) Insert figure into the Document as a Microsoft Word Picture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insert ► Object</li> <li>• In the Object dialog box under Object Type, select Microsoft Word Picture</li> <li>• Click OK</li> <li>• Move figure so that it is aligned with the top and left lines of the picture box.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(8) Adjust right and bottom margin arrows to fit the figure in the picture box.</li> </ol>
2-2	<i>Figure Caption</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 10 pt Times New Roman, Bold, Centered</li> <li>(2) Arabic integers</li> <li>(3) First line: The word Figure followed by sequential number and a soft return.</li> <li>(4) Second line: Description using uppercase and lowercase, and no ending period (see Table 4, #4-6 <i>Capitalization</i>).</li> </ol> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>Figure 1</b> <b>Side Load Test Apparatus</b></p> </div>
2-3	<i>Figure Notes</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 9 pt Times New Roman, Centered above Figure Caption</li> <li>(2) Arabic integers</li> <li>(3) Start with NOTE: for a single note, or NOTE #: for multiple Notes, and end text with a period.</li> <li>(4) Restart numbering of Figure Notes at 1 for each figure.</li> </ol> <p>Examples:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>NOTE: This apparatus is to be made out of stainless steel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Figure 1</b> <b>Side Load Test Apparatus</b></p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>NOTE 1: This apparatus is to be made out of stainless steel. NOTE 2: This figure shows side load information.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Figure 1</b> <b>Side Load Test Apparatus</b></p> </div>

## 5 Table Formatting

5.1 Table 3 outlines the formatting rules for incorporating tables into a Standard or Safety Guideline.

**Table 3 Table Formatting Rules**

#	<i>Format</i>	<i>Rule</i>
3-1	<i>Tables</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 6.5 inch (165 mm) max width</li> <li>(2) Border width: ¾ pt</li> <li>(3) Layout: Landscape is preferred</li> <li>(4) Margins: Left and Right, 0.02 inch (0.5 mm)</li> <li>(5) If the table appears on more than one page, then table column headings should appear at the top of each page (Repeat Header function).</li> <li>(6) Use of shading or color is not allowed, unless the table contains Requirements (see Table 1, #1-8 <i>Paragraphs that Contain Requirements</i>).</li> </ol>
3-2	<i>Table Caption</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 9 pt Arial, Bold, Flush left</li> <li>(2) Arabic integers</li> <li>(3) Start with Table #, where the # is sequentially numbered from the beginning of the Document, starting with 1.</li> <li>(4) Restart numbering of tables at 1 in each Appendix and Related Information section (e.g., Table A1-1, Table A2-1, Table R1-1, etc.).</li> <li>(5) Place a space after the table number, and before the title description.</li> <li>(6) Description using uppercase and lowercase and no ending period (see Table 4, #4-6 <i>Capitalization</i>).</li> </ol> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> <p><b>Table 1 Dimensions of...</b></p> </div>
3-3	<i>Table Column Headings</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 9 pt Times New Roman, Italic, Centered</li> <li>(2) Paragraph spacing: 6 pt Before (above), 6 pt After (below)</li> <li>(3) Do not use powers of 10 in the column heading, since it is not clear whether the numbers in the table have been or should be multiplied by the power of ten. Instead, indicate the multiplication (e.g., <math>1.45 \times 10^6</math>) in the first entry in the table, or use an expression such as <i>Young's Modulus, millions of psi</i> in the column heading.</li> </ol>
3-4	<i>Table Entries</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 9 pt Times New Roman</li> <li>(2) Paragraph spacing: 2 pt Before (above), 1 pt After (below)</li> <li>(3) Entries may be centered or left aligned as appropriate for the nature of the entry and the appearance of the table.</li> </ol>
3-5	<i>Table Notes</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 8 pt Times New Roman</li> <li>(2) Arabic integers</li> <li>(3) Number sequentially; restart numbering at 1 for each table.</li> <li>(4) Note numbers are preceded by a number sign (#).</li> <li>(5) Place after the last row of the table.</li> <li>(6) Reference numbers within the table are superscripted.</li> </ol>
3-6	<i>Requirements Within Tables</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Whenever possible, a row should contain a single requirement.</li> <li>(2) To separate multiple requirements that would naturally fit in the same row or to separate nonrequirement text, a row may be broken into multiple rows, separated by a dashed horizontal line. The dashed line indicates that the rows are separate, but closely related.</li> <li>(3) If requirements paragraphs are shaded (see Table 1, #1-8 <i>Paragraphs That Contain Requirements</i>), the requirements rows in tables should be shaded to match.</li> </ol>

## 6 Grammar and Language

6.1 Table 4 outlines the rules for grammar and language within a Standard or Safety Guideline. For information on grammar and language not specifically addressed in the *Style Manual*, refer to the *Chicago Manual of Style*.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 4 Grammar and Language Rules**

#	Grammar/Language	Rule
4-1	<i>Official Language</i>	American English is the official language of all Standards and Safety Guidelines approved by the consensus procedures outlined in ¶ 4.5 of the <i>Regulations</i> .
4-2	<i>Simple Language</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Standards and Safety Guidelines should be written so that they are easy to understand, use, and translate.</li> <li>(2) Avoid excessively long sentences. Break longer sentences into two shorter sentences if possible.</li> <li>(3) Avoid double negatives.</li> <li>(4) Avoid slang terms and other idiomatic or culture-specific expressions.</li> </ol>
4-3	<i>Future Tense</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Future tense technical writing is usually a weak substitute for a simple declarative statement.</li> <li>(2) Do not use future tense (e.g., will) in the text of Documents unless a future consequence of a specific action is being described.</li> <li>(3) Instead, for most cases, use a simple declarative sentence (present tense).</li> </ol>
4-4	<i>Should and Shall</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Use ‘shall’ to indicate an instruction or occurrence that is required. Note that ‘shall’ is preferred to ‘must’ for this purpose.</li> <li>(2) Use ‘should’ to indicate an instruction or occurrence that is desirable but not required.</li> <li>(3) Do not use ‘shall’ in Guides and Safety Guidelines. Instead use ‘should’ because these Types of Documents are advisory in nature and are not written as requirements.</li> <li>(4) Use ‘shall’ for all required elements of Specifications, Test Methods, Practices, and similar Standards; use ‘should’ in these types of Standards only in notes or Related Information sections.</li> <li>(5) If ‘should’ seems more appropriate in a Specification, Test Method, or Practice, write the Standard as a Guide instead.</li> </ol>
4-5	<i>Spelling of English Words</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) American English is the preferred spelling method.</li> <li>(2) Use the currently available <i>Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary</i> for the accepted spellings and definitions of most English terms.</li> <li>(3) For accepted technical terminology, suggested references include the <i>SEMI International Standards: Compilation of Terms</i>,<sup>4</sup> the <i>Compilation of ASTM Standard Definitions</i>,<sup>5</sup> the <i>IEEE Standard Dictionary: Glossary of Terms and Definitions</i>,<sup>6</sup> and the <i>SEAJ Terminological Dictionary of Semiconductor Equipment</i>.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>(4) Refer to Appendix 4 for spellings that (1) differ from the spelling in, (2) are not clearly indicated as preferred in, (3) do not appear in, or (4) do appear in the <i>Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary</i>, but are listed here for convenience.</li> </ol>

<sup>3</sup> Chicago Manual of Style, The University of Chicago Press, 1427 E. 60<sup>th</sup> Street, Chicago, IL 60637, USA. Telephone: 773.702.7700; Fax: 773.702.9756; <http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org>

<sup>4</sup> Available on the SEMI Web site: [http://wps2a.semi.org/wps/portal/\\_pagr/118/\\_pa.118/755](http://wps2a.semi.org/wps/portal/_pagr/118/_pa.118/755).

<sup>5</sup> American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959, USA. Telephone: 610.832.9585; Fax: 610.832.9555; <http://www.astm.org>

<sup>6</sup> Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, IEEE Operations Center, 445 Hoes Lane, P.O. Box 1331, Piscataway, New Jersey 08855-1331, USA. Telephone: 732.981.0060; Fax: 732.981.1721; <http://www.ieee.org>

<sup>7</sup> Semiconductor Equipment Association of Japan, 4F Grand Maison Shinjuku Gyoen., 1-7-10 Shinjuku Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0022 Japan. Telephone: 81.3.3353.7651; Fax: 81.3.3353.7970; <http://www.seaj.or.jp>

#	Grammar/Language	Rule
4-6	<i>Capitalization</i>	<p>(1) For all section headings, table titles, and figure titles; capitalize all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and all other words of five letters or more.</p> <p>(2) Capitalize the first letter of proper nouns, or words that are customarily capitalized.</p> <p>(3) Avoid using a string of uppercase letters except for acronyms (see Table 1, #1-21 <i>Abbreviations and Acronyms</i>), for directions in a procedure as noted below, or to introduce caution or warning information in the text (see Table 1, #1-9 Caution and Warning Information).</p> <p>(4) Capitalize ‘committee’ only when it is used as the title of a specific group, as in ‘Gases Technical Committee’.</p> <p>(5) Capitalize trademarks and service marks unless the word has been accepted into the language as generic. More information on trademarks and service marks is available through the United States Patent and Trademark Office<sup>8</sup> and the International Trademark Association.<sup>9</sup></p> <p>(6) Use a capital letter when referring to specific volumes, figures, tables, etc. (e.g., Vol. 1, Figure 4, Table 6).</p> <p>(7) Use a capital letter in such expressions as Test #, Specimen X, Cement X, Type #, Class X, Grade X, etc.</p> <p>(8) Use a capital letter for certain items consisting of one letter such as O-ring, V-groove, V-notch, X ray (<i>n</i>), and X-ray (<i>adj</i> or <i>v</i>).</p> <p>(9) Use uppercase letters for emphasis within directions such as ‘Turn the knob to the OFF position’ or ‘Turn the dial to TITRATE.’</p> <p>(10) Using a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters within a word is acceptable when it is required to accurately refer to a type of information, such as a variable name or an enumerated information string.</p> <p>(11) When hyphens are used in titles and section headings, capitalize the second word (e.g., Semi-Insulating).</p> <p>(12) Capitalize Type of Document (e.g., Standard or Safety Guideline).</p> <p>(13) Capitalize Subtype of Standard (e.g., Classification, Guide, Practice, Specification, Test Method, or Terminology).</p> <p>(14) Capitalize Document when referring to a SEMI Document.</p>

<sup>8</sup> United States Patent and Trademark Office, Crystal Plaza 3, Room 2C02, Washington DC, 20231 USA. Telephone: 800.786.9199; <http://www.uspto.gov>

<sup>9</sup> International Trademark Association, 655 Third Avenue, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA. Telephone: 212.642.1700; Fax: 212.768.7796; <http://www.inta.org>

## 7 Punctuation

7.1 Table 5 outlines the rules for punctuation within a Standard or Safety Guideline. Information on English punctuation, including use of apostrophes and semicolons, may be found in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, A Handbook of Style*.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 5 Punctuation Rules**

#	Punctuation	Rule
5-1	<i>Comma (,)</i>	Use a comma: (1) To separate two or more parts of a compound sentence joined by a conjunction such as 'and' or 'but.' Do not use a comma in place of the conjunction. (2) To separate items in a list of items or options in text. (3) Before the word 'and' or 'or' when the word is placed before the last item in the list. (4) To separate an initial clause from the remainder of a sentence. (5) To separate multiple adjectives modifying the same noun (e.g., low-power, CMOS circuits).
5-2	<i>Colon (:)</i>	Use colons to introduce lists with statement terms such as: follows, the following, for example, namely, that is.
5-3	<i>Ellipsis (...)</i>	(1) Show the intentional omission of quoted material. (2) Most word processing systems provide a special character for an ellipsis that is properly spaced and will not break at the end of a line. (3) When the ellipsis appears at the end of a sentence, place a period after the ellipsis.
5-4	<i>Parenthetical Expressions</i>	(1) Use opening and closing parentheses ( ) to set off amplifying or explanatory comments in a sentence that have little logical relation to the remainder of the sentence. (2) If multiple comments need to be set off, use square brackets [ ] inside the parentheses or use parentheses inside opening and closing em dashes. (3) See Table 6, #6-10 <i>Parentheses</i> for the preferred order of parentheses and other 'fences' in mathematical material.
5-5	<i>Quotation Marks</i> (“ ”; double and ‘ ’; single)	(1) Use opening and closing double quotes “ ” to enclose quoted material. (2) Use opening and closing single quotes ‘ ’ to emphasize or highlight special terms, words, or phrase in text, except for directions. (3) Use single quotes to enclose material inside a quotation enclosed in double quotes. (4) Place following commas or periods inside closing quotation marks, except when single quotes are used to set off special terms or when double quotes enclose data that are to be entered into a computer and a period or comma would be interpreted as part of the data. (5) When including multiple paragraph quotations in text, use an opening quote at the beginning of each paragraph and a closing quote at the end of the final paragraph.
5-6	<i>En Dash (–)</i>	(1) Use an en dash to indicate continuing or inclusive numbers, such as dates or times (e.g., 1989–90 or 2–3 days). (2) Use an en dash in place of a hyphen in a compound word when one of the components contains a hyphen or consists of two words.

<sup>10</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Incorporated, Springfield, MA, USA. Telephone: 413.734.3134 ext. 100; Fax: 413.731.5979; <http://www.m-w.com>

#	<i>Punctuation</i>	<i>Rule</i>
5-7	<i>Em Dash (—)</i>	<p>(1) Use an em dash, singly or in pairs, to indicate a break in thought that causes an abrupt change in sentence structure.</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>“The project will end January 15—unless the company provides additional funds.”</p> </div> <p>(2) Use an em dash to separate a term from its definition in a terminology list.</p> <p>(3) Use an em dash with a space before and after, to separate a Document number or designation from its title in the Referenced Standards and Documents and Related Documents sections.</p> <p>(4) Use an em dash to separate paragraph headings from text.</p>
5-8	<i>Hyphen (-)</i>	<p>(1) When words must be split across two lines to maintain a pleasing appearance, hyphenate in accordance with the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divide words at syllabic breaks, which are listed in the dictionary’s pronunciation key.</li> <li>• Do not divide legally protected names such as SEMATECH.</li> <li>• Do not leave fewer than three letters together on each of the two lines.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Use hyphens to form a compound adjective (e.g., high-pressure service, high-volume, cost-competitive semiconductors).</p> <p>(3) For the sake of appearance, omit hyphens in such expressions as ‘3% nickel alloy’ or ‘3°C rise in temperature.’</p> <p>(4) Do not hyphenate chemical compounds or the words ‘stainless steel’ and ‘cast iron.’</p> <p>(5) Do not use hyphens between adverb-adjective combinations in which the adverb ends with ‘ly’ (e.g., highly sensitive material or optimally focused lens).</p> <p>(6) Use a hyphen between parts of certain compound words (e.g., burn-in, <i>p-n</i> junction).</p> <p>(7) Do not use a hyphen between a prefix and its primary word as defined in the <i>Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary</i>. Rare exceptions are made for some words to reduce confusion or make them easier to read (e.g., re-cover, meaning to replace the cover [as opposed to recover, as from an illness or setback], pre-engineered).</p> <p>(8) Use a hyphen to add a prefix to a proper, but not legally protected, noun (e.g., post-Vietnam era or mid-January time frame).</p> <p>(9) Use a hyphen to show the relationship between the first term or prefix for a compound adjective that must temporarily stand alone (e.g., one- or two-page description, or high- and low-temperature tests), but when using numerals, omit all but the last hyphen (e.g., 2, 4, and 6-inch specimens).</p> <p>(10) Use a soft hyphen (also known as a manual break) to break a word at the end of a line; hard hyphens are permanent hyphens (e.g., twenty-first) and must remain no matter where the hyphenated word or term appears.</p>

## 8 Mathematical and Technical Material

8.1 Table 6 outlines formatting rules for the mathematical and technical material within a Standard or Safety Guideline.

**Table 6 Mathematical and Technical Material Rules**

#	Names	Rule
6-1	<i>Isotopes</i>	Designate isotopes of elements either with the atomic mass following the element name, separated by a hyphen, or as a superscript preceding the chemical symbol (e.g., carbon-14 or <sup>14</sup> C).
6-2	<i>Polymers</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where the name of the monomer is one word, add the prefix poly without hyphen or space, as in polystyrene or polyisobutylene.</li> <li>Where the name of the monomer is two words, enclose the monomer in parentheses and add the prefix poly without hyphen or space, as in poly(vinyl chloride) or poly(methyl methacrylate).</li> <li>Use chemical names consistent with those established by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).<sup>11</sup></li> </ol>
6-3	<i>Crystal Planes and Directions</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the following symbols for crystallographic planes and directions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plane (111)</li> <li>family of planes {111}</li> <li>direction [111]</li> <li>family of directions &lt;111&gt;</li> </ul> </li> <li>Use a bar over the 1 to indicate negative directions (e.g., <math>\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}</math>).</li> </ol> <p>NOTE: In Microsoft Word, this symbol can be obtained only by using the Equation Editor. It may be necessary to adjust character spacing (in text mode of the editor) to separate the bars over adjacent symbols.</p>
6-4	<i>Decimal Point</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use a period, not a comma, for the decimal point (e.g., 0.65, not 0,65).</li> <li>Use a comma to separate groups of three numerals in large numbers (e.g., 1,000,000 for one million, and 1,000 for one thousand).</li> <li>See Table 1, #1-25 <i>Numerals</i> for additional information.</li> </ol>
6-5	<i>Equations</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Center equations in the text.</li> <li>If there are two or more equations, number them with a right aligned number in parentheses. In Microsoft Word, this may be done by using a right tab on the right margin.</li> <li>Number each equation consecutively, starting with 1. In Appendices and Related Information sections, equations are numbered consecutively starting with (A#-1) and (R#-1).</li> </ol>
6-6	<i>Exponents to the Base e</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If an exponent to the base <i>e</i> is relatively short and on one line, without superscripts or subscripts, use the symbol 'e,' (e.g., <math>e(a - b)cx</math>).</li> <li>If an exponent to the base <i>e</i> is relatively long or has superscripts or subscripts, use the symbol 'exp,' (e.g., <math>\exp[xb^{1/2} - \ln(xb/a)]</math>).</li> </ol>

<sup>11</sup> IUPAC Secretariat, 104 T.W. Alexander Drive, Building 19, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA; <http://www.iupac.org>

#	Names	Rule
6-7	<i>Fractions</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Use the following guides when deciding whether to use available symbols: a solidus (diagonal line: /), or a built-up fraction (with a horizontal line).</li> <li>(2) Use symbols for simple fractions (e.g., <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>, <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>, <math>\frac{3}{4}</math>).</li> <li>(3) Use the solidus in other simple mathematical expressions in the text. Use parentheses liberally to clarify ambiguities within mathematical material (e.g., <math>\log(a/b)</math>, and <math>(\log a)/b</math> are both clear, but <math>\log a/b</math> is not).</li> <li>(4) Use a built-up fraction if an expression is so long as to make use of the solidus awkward and difficult to read.</li> </ol>
6-8	<i>Letter Symbols</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Use symbols for physical quantities in equations that are consistent with those in prescribed IEEE 260.1, IEEE 260.3 and IEEE 280.</li> <li>(2) Make sure the symbols used are consistent throughout the Standard and Safety Guideline (and related Standards and Safety Guidelines), regardless of the units employed.</li> <li>(3) Use of certain uppercase Greek letters is discouraged because of possible confusion between them and uppercase English letters, especially alpha (A) and A, beta (B) and B, epsilon (E) and E, zeta (Z) and Z, eta (H) and H, iota (I) and I, kappa (K) and K, mu (M) and M, nu (N) and N, omicron (O) and O, rho (P) and P, tau (T) and T, and chi (X) and X.</li> </ol>
6-9	<i>Mathematical Operators</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Except when using the solidus in fractions, mathematical operators (e.g., +, -, ×, /, =) should always be surrounded by nonbreaking spaces when used in equations.</li> <li>(2) Use the proper power of 10 instead of E notation (e.g., use <math>5 \times 10^{14}</math> instead of 5E14).</li> <li>(3) To represent multiplication, use × (multiplication symbol) instead of * (asterisk), · (middle dot), or the letter x.</li> <li>(4) To represent magnification, use × (multiplication symbol) instead of the letter x.</li> <li>(5) Use a superscript exponent instead of ^ (carat), (e.g., use <math>10^{15}</math> instead of <math>10^{^15}</math>).</li> <li>(6) To represent subtraction, or a negative number (quantity less than zero), use – (minus sign) instead of - (hyphen).</li> <li>(7) To represent plus-minus, use ± (plus-over-minus sign) instead of +- (a plus sign followed by a minus sign), or +/- (a plus sign followed by a solidus followed by a minus sign).</li> <li>(8) Math symbols that cannot be entered through a keyboard can be located in the symbols dropdown menu of the <i>template</i> or under Insert ► Symbol.</li> </ol>
6-10	<i>Parentheses</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Use parentheses to clarify ambiguities in mathematical expressions. The preferred order for enclosure (fence) symbols is braces, square brackets, and parentheses as follows:  <math display="block">\{ [ ( ) ] \}</math> </li> <li>(2) If additional enclosures are needed use larger symbols in the same order, as follow:  <math display="block">\{ [ ( \{ [ ( ) ] \} ) ] \}</math> </li> <li>(3) Do not use angle brackets (&lt;&gt;), vertical bars (   ), or double bars (    ), as enclosure symbols because these symbols have other meanings in mathematical material.</li> <li>(4) See Table 5, #5-4 <i>Parenthetical Expressions</i> for additional uses.</li> </ol>
6-11	<i>Statistical Data</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To present the essential information contained in a set of observations from one population, give the average (sample mean), the sample standard deviation or coefficient of variation, and the number of observations.</li> <li>(2) Use the following symbols where needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\bar{x}</math> = average (sample mean)</li> <li>• s = sample standard deviation</li> <li>• v = coefficient of variation</li> <li>• n = number of observations</li> </ul> </li> <li>(3) For data that are treated statistically, follow the recommendations in the <i>ASTM Manual on Presentation of Data and Control Chart Analysis 8th Edition</i>.</li> </ol>

#	<i>Names</i>	<i>Rule</i>
6-12	<i>Variables</i>	Use lowercase italics to indicate variables (e.g., $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ).
6-13	<i>Unit Symbols</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Use accepted SI unit symbols and abbreviations. Refer to ASTM SI-10 or a similar standard for detailed information on SI units.</li> <li>(2) Use unit symbols after numbers denoting a definite quantity.</li> <li>(3) Always leave a space between a numeral and a unit symbol (e.g., 200 mm or 0.35 <math>\mu\text{m}</math>), except for the following symbols, all of which follow the numeral without a space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % (percent)</li> <li>• " (angular second)</li> <li>• ' (angular minute)</li> <li>• ° (angular degree)</li> <li>• °C (degree, Celsius)</li> <li>• °F (degree, Fahrenheit)</li> <li>• K (degree, Kelvin)</li> </ul> </li> <li>(4) Use unit symbols in the singular only (e.g., designate fifty kilograms as 50 kg, not 50 kgs).</li> <li>(5) When two symbols are placed next to each other, separate them with a center dot (e.g., <math>\text{cm}^2/\text{v}\cdot\text{s}</math> or <math>\Omega\cdot\text{cm}</math>).</li> <li>(6) When listing two or more units, the symbol is repeated if the symbol is closed up to the number, but not if it is separated from the number (e.g., 10°C to 15°C, 100 to 200 <math>\mu\text{m}</math>).</li> <li>(7) The International Committee on Weights and Measures has adopted standard prefixes for denoting multiples and submultiples of SI units (see ASTM SI-10).</li> </ol>

## 9 Auxiliary Sections

9.1.1 Table 7 describes the Appendix, Related Information, Delayed Revision, and Revision Record sections when included in a Standard or Safety Guideline (refer to the *Regulations*, § 13 and the *Procedure Guide*, §§ 3.12.3 and 3.13 for additional information).

**Table 7 Auxiliary Sections**

#	Section	Description
7-1	<i>Appendix</i>	<p>(1) An Appendix provides supplementary material that is required for carrying out the Standard or Safety Guideline.</p> <p>(2) Appendices are an official part of Standards and Safety Guidelines.</p> <p>(3) Appendices follow the main body of the Standard or Safety Guideline.</p> <p>(4) Number each Appendix sequentially, starting with 1.</p> <p>(5) 14 pt Arial, Bold, Uppercase, Align Left</p> <p>(6) Designation paragraph spacing: 6 pt Before (above), 0 pt After (below)</p> <p>(7) Title paragraph spacing: 0 pt spacing Before (above), 10 pt After (below)</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>APPENDIX 1 APPLICATION NOTES</b></p> </div> <p>(8) Begin Appendix paragraph numbers with A#, followed by the numbering system described in Table 1, #1-4 <i>First Level Section Headings</i>, and #1-5 <i>Second and Subsequent Level Section Headings</i>.</p> <p>(9) The Appendix Notice is mandatory (see Table 8, #8-4 <i>Appendix Notice</i>).</p>
7-2	<i>Related Information</i>	<p>(1) A Related Information section provides supplementary material that is not required to carry out the Standard or Safety Guideline.</p> <p>(2) Related Information sections are not an official part of Standards and Safety Guidelines.</p> <p>(3) Related Information sections follow any Appendices in the Standard or Safety Guideline. In the absence of Appendices, Related Information section(s) follow the main body of the Standard or Safety Guideline.</p> <p>(4) Number each Related Information section sequentially, starting with 1.</p> <p>(5) 14 pt Arial, Bold, Uppercase, Align Left</p> <p>(6) Designation paragraph spacing: 6 pt Before (above), 0 pt After (below)</p> <p>(7) Title paragraph spacing: 0 pt spacing Before (above), 10 pt After (below)</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RELATED INFORMATION 1 SCHEMA DATA</b></p> </div> <p>(8) Begin paragraph numbers in Related Information sections with R#, followed by the numbering system described in Table 1, #1-4 <i>First Level Section Headings</i>, and #1-5 <i>Second and Subsequent Level Section Headings</i>.</p> <p>(9) The Related Information Notice is mandatory (see Table 8, #8-5 <i>Related Information Notice</i>).</p>

#	Section	Description
7-3	<i>Delayed Revision</i>	<p>(1) The Delayed Revision section previews revisions to a Document that have been balloted and approved, but are not immediately effective until a specified date.</p> <p>(2) Delayed Revision sections follow any Appendices and Related Information sections in the Standard or Safety Guideline. In the absence of Appendices or Related Information sections, Delayed Revision sections follow the main body of the Standard or Safety Guideline.</p> <p>(3) Number each Delayed Revision section sequentially, starting with 1.</p> <p>(4) Each line item (in a ballot) that is approved for publication receives a separate Delayed Revision section.</p> <p>(5) 14 pt Arial, Bold, Uppercase, Align Left</p> <p>(6) Designation paragraph spacing: 6 pt Before (above), 0 pt After (below)</p> <p>(7) Title paragraph spacing: 0 pt spacing Before (above), 10 pt After (below)</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>DELAYED REVISION 1 (effective July 2011)</b>  <b>APPLICATION NOTES</b></p> </div> <p>(8) The Delayed Revision Notice is mandatory (see Table 8, #8-6 <i>Delayed Revision Notice</i>).</p> <p>(9) Begin paragraph numbers in Delayed Revision sections with D#- followed by the numbering system described in Table 1, #1-4 <i>First Level Section Headings</i>, and #1-5 <i>Second and Subsequent Level Section Headings</i>.</p> <p>(10) A Notice introducing the Delayed Revision material precedes the Purpose section. This Notice is mandatory (see Table 8, #8-7 <i>Delayed Revision (Main Body) Notice</i>).</p> <p>(11) Delayed Revision Section Notices are inserted after the first section level heading where the deferred change will occur. This Notice is mandatory (see Table 8, #8-8 <i>Delayed Revision (Section) Notice</i>).</p>
7-4	<i>Revision Record (Optional)</i>	<p>(1) The Revision Record tracks revisions made to a Document. It is placed at the end of the Document (after Appendices and Related Information sections) and contains the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Cycle</i> — Effective publication cycle; entered by Standards HQ staff</li> <li>• <i>Authorization</i> — Source of change (e.g., ballot, or PIP); entered by Standards HQ staff</li> <li>• <i>Section</i> — Location of the change(s); provided by author/technical committee in ballot background statement.</li> <li>• <i>Description</i> — Clear description of the change(s); provided by author/technical committee in ballot background statement.</li> </ul> <p>(2) See Table 3, #3-1 <i>Tables</i>, #3-3 <i>Table Column Headings</i>, and #3-4 <i>Table Entries</i> for formatting information.</p> <p>(4) The Revision Record Notice is mandatory (see Table 8, #8-12 <i>Revision Record Notice</i>).</p> <p>(5) See Appendix 2 for example.</p>

## 10 Notices

10.1 Table 8 outlines the official Notices found within Standards and Safety Guidelines. Notices contain information supplied by Standards HQ staff that is not subject to revision by Standards staff or Program Members.

10.2 Official Notices are maintained by Standards HQ Staff.

10.3 Standards staff or Program Members can recommend the use of a new Notice in a Standard or Safety Guideline, but approval must be received from Standards HQ staff prior to balloting.

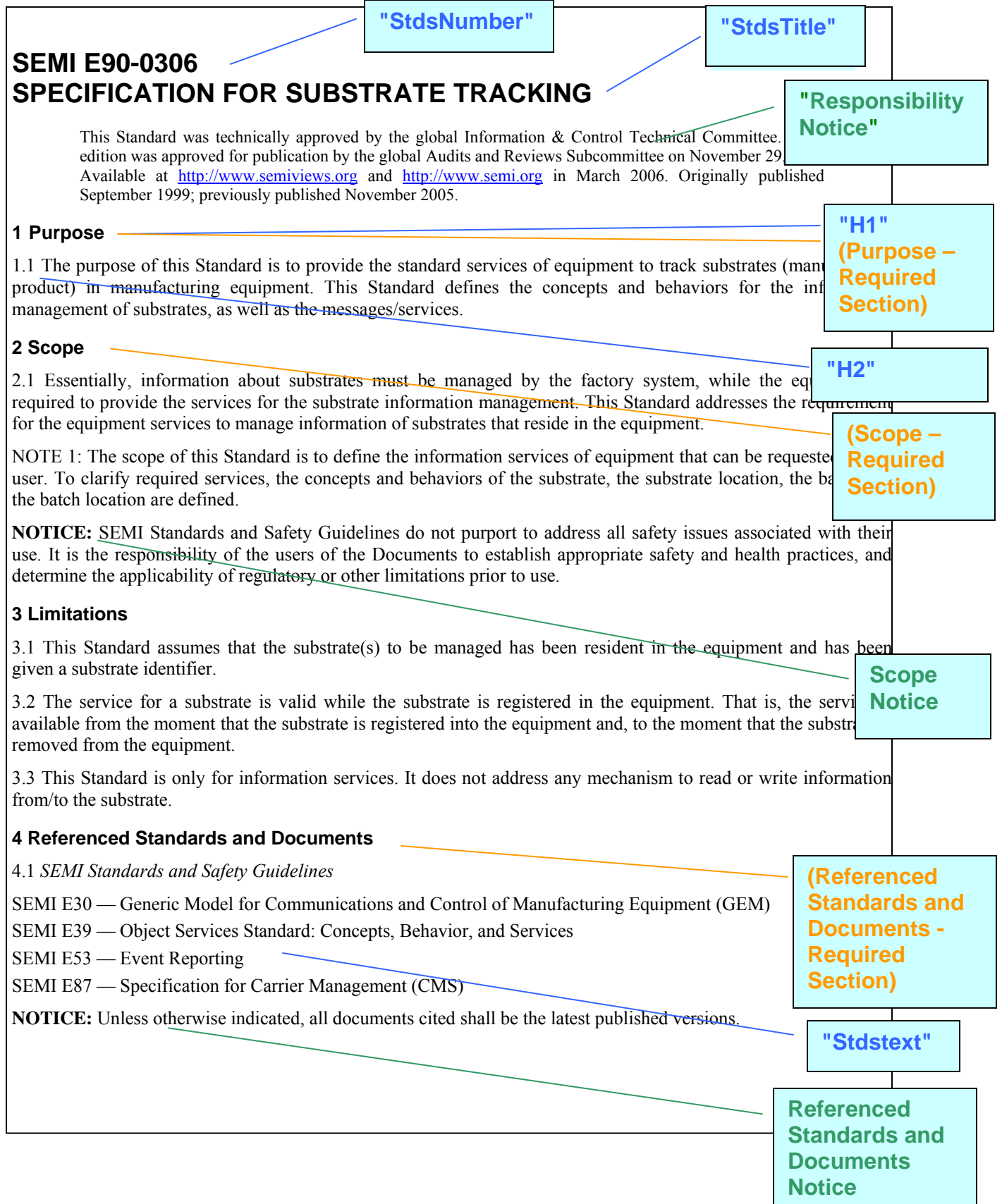
**Table 8 Notices**

#	Name	Description
8-1	<i>Responsibility Notice</i>	<p>This Notice contains the publication tracking information. It is managed and entered by Standards HQ staff.</p> <p>This [Standard/Safety Guideline] was technically approved by the global [committee name] Technical Committee. This edition was approved for publication by the global Audits and Reviews Subcommittee on [A&amp;R approval date]. Available at <a href="http://www.semiviews.org">http://www.semiviews.org</a> and <a href="http://www.semi.org">http://www.semi.org</a> in [month year]; originally published [month year or year]; previously published [month year].</p>
8-2	<i>Scope Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice after the last paragraph of the Scope section:</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> SEMI Standards and Safety Guidelines do not purport to address all safety issues associated with their use. It is the responsibility of the users of the Documents to establish appropriate safety and health practices, and determine the applicability of regulatory or other limitations prior to use.</p>
8-3	<i>Referenced Standards and Documents Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice at the end of the Referenced Standards and Documents section:</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> Unless otherwise indicated, all documents cited shall be the latest published versions.</p>
8-4	<i>Appendix Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice below the Appendix title:</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> The material in this Appendix is an official part of SEMI [designation number] and was approved by full letter ballot procedures on [A&amp;R approval date].</p>
8-5	<i>Related Information Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice below the Related Information title:</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> This Related Information is not an official part of SEMI [designation, without publication date (month-year) code] and was derived from the work of the global [committee name] Technical Committee. This Related Information was approved for publication by full letter ballot procedures on [A&amp;R approval date].</p>
8-6	<i>Delayed Revision Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice below the Delayed Revision title:</p> <p><b>NOTICE: This Delayed Revisions section contains material that has been balloted and approved by the global [committee name] Technical Committee, but is not immediately effective. The provisions of this material are not an authoritative part of the [Standard/Safety Guideline] until their effective date. The main body of [insert designation] remains the authoritative version. Some or all of the provisions of revisions not yet in effect may be applied prior to the effective date, providing they do not conflict with portions of the authoritative version other than those that are to be revised or replaced as part of the deferred revision, and are labeled accordingly.</b></p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> Unless otherwise noted, all material to be added shall be <u>underlined</u>, and all material to be deleted shall be <del>struck through</del>.</p>

#	Name	Description
8-7	<i>Delayed Revision (Main Body) Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice before the Purpose section of the Standard or Safety Guideline; it introduces the delayed revision material:</p> <p><b>NOTICE: This [Standard/Safety Guideline] contains material that has been balloted and approved by the global [committee name] Technical Committee, but is not immediately effective. This material and the date on which it becomes effective are included in Delayed Revisions Section[s] #. The provisions of this information are not an authoritative part of the document until their effective dates. The main body of SEMI [designation number] remains the authoritative version. Some or all of the provisions of revisions not yet in effect may be applied prior to the effective date, providing they do not conflict with portions of the authoritative version other than those that are to be revised or replaced as part of the deferred change, and are labeled accordingly. Material that is to be replaced by revisions that are not yet in effect is preceded by a NOTICE indicating its status.</b></p>
8-8	<i>Delayed Revision (Section) Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice after the first level section heading in the main body of the Standard or Safety Guideline of the section where the deferred change will occur:</p> <p><b>NOTICE: [Indicate the revision that will occur] upon [effective date of the revision] publication as shown in Delayed Revisions Section[s] #. The global [committee name] Technical Committee has voted that [revision that will occur] is [OPTIONAL or NOT OPTIONAL] before the Effective Date.</b></p>
8-9	<i>End Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice at the end of each Standard or Safety Guideline, after any Appendices or Related Information sections (<i>Regulations</i> ¶ 4.6 and ¶ 4.7):</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI) makes no warranties or representations as to the suitability of the Standards and Safety Guidelines set forth herein for any particular application. The determination of the suitability of the Standard or Safety Guideline is solely the responsibility of the user. Users are cautioned to refer to manufacturer's instructions, product labels, product data sheets, and other relevant literature, respecting any materials or equipment mentioned herein. Standards and Safety Guidelines are subject to change without notice.</p> <p>By publication of this Standard or Safety Guideline, SEMI takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights or copyrights asserted in connection with any items mentioned in this Standard or Safety Guideline. Users of this Standard or Safety Guideline are expressly advised that determination of any such patent rights or copyrights, and the risk of infringement of such rights are entirely their own responsibility.</p>

#	Name	Description
8-10	<i>End Notice (Patents)</i>	<p>Include the following Notice at the end of each Standard or Safety Guideline, after any Appendices or Related Information sections when patented technology must be employed in order to comply with a Standard or Safety Guideline (<i>Regulations</i> ¶ 15.1.1.9):</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> The user’s attention is called to the possibility that compliance with this Standard or Safety Guideline may require use of copyrighted material or of an invention covered by patent rights. [Name of company] has filed a statement with Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI) asserting (CHOOSE ONE) (that the patented or copyrighted item can be used by the public for the purpose of implementing the Standard or Safety Guideline without specific license and without payment of royalty or other charge) (that licenses will be made available to applicants throughout the world for the purpose of implementing this Standard or Safety Guideline without unfair discrimination). Attention is also drawn to the possibility that some elements of this Standard or Safety Guideline may be subject to patented technology or copyrighted items other than those identified above. SEMI shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patented technology or copyrighted items.</p> <p>By publication of this Standard or Safety Guideline, SEMI takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights or copyrights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this Standard or Safety Guideline. Users of this Standard or Safety Guideline are expressly advised that determination of any such patent rights or copyrights, and the risk of infringement of such rights are entirely their own responsibility.</p>
8-11	<i>Notes Notice (Optional)</i>	<p>The following optional Notice is placed before the Purpose section:</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> Paragraphs entitled ‘NOTE:’ are not an official part of this Standard or Safety Guideline and are not intended to modify or supersede the official Standard or Safety Guideline. These have been supplied by the committee to enhance the usage of the Standard or Safety Guideline.</p>
8-12	<i>Preliminary Standard Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice before the Purpose section of a Preliminary Standard:</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> This is a Preliminary Standard. Preliminary Standards are approved for publication by a single regional part of a technical committee for information and comment prior to balloting for its adoption as a Full-Consensus Standard. Preliminary Standards are published for a period of no more than two years, unless a publication extension is granted by the International Standards Committee. This Preliminary Standard will be removed from publication, and will no longer be available for purchase, during the [cycle date] publication cycle. Suggestions for improvements should be submitted to the global [committee name] Technical Committee or Standards staff by [deadline date].</p>
8-13	<i>Revision Record Notice</i>	<p>Include the following Notice after the Revision Record title:</p> <p><b>NOTICE:</b> The following information is provided to track revisions to this Document. Negative votes may not be cast against this information. Changes may be submitted to Standards staff via a Publication Improvement Proposal (PIP) form available from the SEMI Standards Web site.</p>

# APPENDIX 1 TEMPLATE EXAMPLE



## 5 Terminology

### 5.1 Definitions

5.1.1 *batch* — a group of substrates to be processed in a process resource simultaneously.

5.1.2 *batch location* — locations in the equipment where substrates visit as a group of substrates for storage or processing.

10.3.1 *batch container* — a supporting structure that is used to hold substrates for processing, and it may visit multiple locations in equipment with substrates in it. Whether a batch container is used or not depends on the type of equipment. Typical example for a batch container is a ‘boat’ used in furnace equipment.

"H3"

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### Key

Blue = Style Naming Scheme to be Applied

Green = Required Notices

NOTE 1: These notices are required in all documents.

Orange = Required Sections

## APPENDIX 2 REVISION RECORD EXAMPLE REVISION RECORD

"StdTitle"

Revision  
Record Notice

**NOTICE:** The following information is provided to track revisions to this Document. Negative votes may not be cast against this information. Changes can be submitted to Standards staff via a Publication Improvement Proposal (PIP) form available from the SEMI Standards Web site.

"StdTable  
Head"

<i>Cycle</i>	<i>Authorization</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>
0305	Ballot 3907	Entire Document	<p>This revision combines most of SEMI M1 with parts of SEMI M18 to form a new set of specifications that includes:</p> <p>Purpose, a new scope, referenced standards, ordering information (consolidated with some of SEMI M18), requirements (assembled from several existing sections in SEMI M1), sampling, test methods, certification, and packing and shipping container labeling sections;</p> <p>Basic polished wafer specifications (developed by the Basic Wafer Specification TF);</p> <p>The two Appendices and one Related Information section included in previous editions of SEMI M1; and</p> <p>A new Related Information section on detailed discussion of test methods, based largely on material previously in SEMI M28.</p> <p>A new table of contents has been added to make it easier to locate specific information in the Standard, and the terminology section of SEMI M1 was combined with SEMI MF1241 and issued as SEMI M59. The EDI codes from SEMI M18 remain in that Standard.</p>

"StdTable  
Text"

### Key

Blue = Style Naming Scheme to be Applied

Green = Required Notice

## APPENDIX 3 COMMONLY USED SYMBOLS AND COMMANDS

Table A3-1 Symbols

<i>Sign</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Usage</i>
§	Section	A character used to identify a particular section or subsection of the Document (see Table 1, #1-19 <i>References to Sections and Paragraphs</i> ).
¶	Paragraph (Pilcrow)	A character used to identify a particular paragraph of the Document (see Table 1, #1-19 <i>References to Sections and Paragraphs</i> ).
±	Plus/Minus	Use mathematically.
μ	Micro	Use mathematically.
μm	Micrometer (Micron)	Use mathematically.
$\bar{x}$	Average (Sample Mean)	Use mathematically.
<i>s</i>	Sample Standard Deviation	Use mathematically.
<i>v</i>	Coefficient of Variation	Use mathematically.
<i>n</i>	Number of Observations	Use mathematically.
=	Equal To	Use mathematically.
+	Plus	Use mathematically.
/	Division	Use mathematically.
×	Multiplication	Use mathematically. May also be used to represent magnification.
-	Minus	Use mathematically (see Table 6, #6-9 <i>Mathematical Operators</i> ).
<	Less Than	Use mathematically.
>	Greater Than	Use mathematically.
≤	Less Than/Equal To	Use mathematically.
≥	Greater Than/Equal To	Use mathematically.
≈	Almost Equal To	Use mathematically.
∑	Sum	Use mathematically.
√	Square Root	Use mathematically.
™	Trademark	Avoid using symbol when possible.
©	Copyright	Refer to the <i>Regulations</i> , ¶ 4.3 and § 15 for information regarding the use of copyrighted items.
®	Registered	Avoid using symbol when possible.
{ [( ( { [ ( ) ] } ) ] }	Parentheses	See Table 5, #5-4 <i>Parentheses</i> for order and use of parentheses and square brackets in regular text. See Table 6, #6-10 <i>Parenthetical Expressions</i> for order and use of parentheses, square brackets, and braces in mathematical expressions.

## APPENDIX 4 PREFERRED SPELLINGS OF COMMONLY USED WORDS

### A

acidproof  
alignment (not alinement)  
Aloxite (trademark, instead use aluminum oxide)  
Appendices (*pl*)  
assure (to convince)

### B

burette (not buret)

### C

cancel (not cancell)  
catalog (not catalogue)  
cleanroom (not clean room)  
chem-mechanical (as in chem-mechanical polishing)

I color (not colour)

customer (not preferred, use purchaser)

### D

data (*pl*, but may be used in collective singular sense with singular verb)  
datum (*pl*, data)  
disk (not disc)

### E

I email (not e-mail or E-mail)

ensure (to make sure/certain of)

*et al.* (*abbreviation* for *et alii*)

### F

fiberglass (not fibreglass)

flowmeter

### G

gauge (not gage)

gray (not grey)

ground water (not groundwater)

### H

heat treat (*v*) (not heat-treat)

heat-treated (*adj*)

### I

indexes (*pl*) (except, use indices in a mathematical context)

insure (to guarantee financially)

in situ (in place) (never hyphenated)

### K

Kel-F (trademark, instead use polychlorotrifluoroethylene)

**L**

liter (unit of volume, symbol: L) (not litre)

Lucite (trademark, instead use poly(methyl methacrylate) [PMMA])

**M**

**I** machinability (not machineability)

meter (unit of length, symbol: m) (not metre)

microscopic (meaning very small)

microscopical (meaning pertaining to use of a microscope)

minienvironment

Mylar (trademark, instead use polyester film)

**N**

Nujol (trademark, instead use light mineral oil)

**O**

**I** online (not on-line)

O-ring (*n* and *adj*)

**P**

period (preferred to time frame)

pipette (not pipet)

Plexiglas (trademark, instead use acrylic plastic)

poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC)

Pyrex (trademark, instead use borosilicate glass)

**R**

real time (*n*)

real-time (*adj*)

road map (except when referring to the National Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors [NTRS], use roadmap)

rust proof (*v*)

rust-proof (*adj*)

**S**

saran (*lc*)

Scotch tape (trademark, instead use pressure-sensitive tape)

Stokes' law (*lc* '1')

sulfur (not sulphur)

**T**

Teflon (trademark, instead use TFE-fluorocarbon or polytetrafluoroethylene [PTFE])

Tygon (trademark, instead use vinyl)

**U**

usage

user (not preferred, use purchaser)

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