

**IPC-8921**

**2019 - October**

**Requirements for Woven and  
Knitted Electronic Textiles  
(E-Textiles) Integrated with  
Conductive Fibers, Conductive  
Yarns and/or Wires**

*An international standard developed by IPC*

*Association Connecting Electronics Industries*



---

**The Principles of Standardization**

In May 1995 the IPC's Technical Activities Executive Committee (TAEC) adopted Principles of Standardization as a guiding principle of IPC's standardization efforts.

**Standards Should:**

- Show relationship to Design for Manufacturability (DFM) and Design for the Environment (DFE)
- Minimize time to market
- Contain simple (simplified) language
- Just include spec information
- Focus on end product performance
- Include a feedback system on use and problems for future improvement

**Standards Should Not:**

- Inhibit innovation
- Increase time-to-market
- Keep people out
- Increase cycle time
- Tell you how to make something
- Contain anything that cannot be defended with data

**Notice**

IPC Standards and Publications are designed to serve the public interest through eliminating misunderstandings between manufacturers and purchasers, facilitating interchangeability and improvement of products, and assisting the purchaser in selecting and obtaining with minimum delay the proper product for his particular need. Existence of such Standards and Publications shall not in any respect preclude any member or nonmember of IPC from manufacturing or selling products not conforming to such Standards and Publication, nor shall the existence of such Standards and Publications preclude their voluntary use by those other than IPC members, whether the standard is to be used either domestically or internationally.

Recommended Standards and Publications are adopted by IPC without regard to whether their adoption may involve patents on articles, materials, or processes. By such action, IPC does not assume any liability to any patent owner, nor do they assume any obligation whatever to parties adopting the Recommended Standard or Publication. Users are and are wholly responsible for protecting themselves against all claims of liabilities for patent infringement.

**IPC Position Statement on Specification Revision Change**

It is the position of IPC's Technical Activities Executive Committee that the use and implementation of IPC publications is voluntary and a part of a relationship entered into by customer and supplier. When an IPC publication is updated and a new revision is published, it is the opinion of the TAEC that the use of the new revision as part of an existing relationship is not automatic unless required by the contract. The TAEC recommends the use of the latest revision. Adopted October 6, 1998

**Why is there a charge for this document?**

Your purchase of this document contributes to the ongoing development of new and updated industry standards and publications. Standards allow manufacturers, customers, and suppliers to understand one another better. Standards allow manufacturers greater efficiencies when they can set up their processes to meet industry standards, allowing them to offer their customers lower costs.

IPC spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to support IPC's volunteers in the standards and publications development process. There are many rounds of drafts sent out for review and the committees spend hundreds of hours in review and development. IPC's staff attends and participates in committee activities, typesets and circulates document drafts, and follows all necessary procedures to qualify for ANSI approval.

IPC's membership dues have been kept low to allow as many companies as possible to participate. Therefore, the standards and publications revenue is necessary to complement dues revenue. The price schedule offers a 50% discount to IPC members. If your company buys IPC standards and publications, why not take advantage of this and the many other benefits of IPC membership as well? For more information on membership in IPC, please visit [www.ipc.org](http://www.ipc.org) or call 847/597-2809.

Thank you for your continued support.



IPC-8921

# **Requirements for Woven and Knitted Electronic Textiles (E-Textiles) Integrated with Conductive Fibers, Conductive Yarns and/or Wires**

Developed by the E-Textiles Materials Subcommittee (D-72) of the  
E-Textiles Committee (D-70) of IPC

Users of this publication are encouraged to participate in the  
development of future revisions.

Contact:

IPC  
3000 Lakeside Drive, Suite 105N  
Bannockburn, Illinois  
60015-1249  
Tel 847 615.7100  
Fax 847 615.7105

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

## Acknowledgment

Any document involving a complex technology draws material from a vast number of sources. While the principal members of the E-Textiles Materials Subcommittee (D-72) of the E-Textiles Committee (D-70) are shown below, it is not possible to include all of those who assisted in the evolution of this standard. To each of them, the members of the IPC extend their gratitude.

<b>E-Textiles Committee</b>	<b>E-Textiles Materials Subcommittee</b>	<b>Technical Liaison of the IPC Board of Directors</b>
Co-Chairs Stephanie Rodgers Apex Mills, Inc.	Co-Chairs Stephanie Rodgers Apex Mills, Inc.	Bob Neves Microtek (Changzhou) Laboratories
Carole Winterhalter U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command-Soldier Center	Diana Wyman AATCC	
<b>E-Textiles Materials Subcommittee</b>		
Eric Aerts, OTEX	Cédric Cochrane, ENSAIT GEMTEX Lab	Thomas Gasalis, Factory 404 LLC
Jim Alexander, Carlisle Interconnect Technologies	Matt Comerchero, Milco Industries, Inc.	Joseph Gallagher, Cohesive Systems LLC
Zainab Ali, Honda Research & Development, Inc.	Ben Cooper, FLEX	Daniel Gamota, Printovate Technologies, Inc.
Vishwa Aluthge, MAS Innovation (private) Limited	Alex Cranston, The Manufacturing Solutions Center	Yimeng Ge, Lutron Electronics Co. Inc.
Ken Araujo, NAMICS Technologies, Inc.	Matthew Cunningham, Polci USA Inc.	Jodi Geis, The Manufacturing Solutions Center
Patrick Ayers, Vartest Laboratories, Inc.	Joseph Curcio, Kinaptic, LLC	Yoav Gilad, Glirine Ltd
Bill Babe, Liquid X Printed Metals	John Daniel, Kinaptic, LLC	MaryAlice Gill, Jabil Circuit, Inc.
Andy Behr, Panasonic Industrial Devices Sales Company of America (PIDSA)	David Deaton, Raven Technical Fabrics	Megan Grant, Megan Grant
Hartmut Berndt, B.E.STAT European ESD competence centre	William Deso, Department of Homeland Security	Todd Gray, Butler Technologies, Inc.
Raj Bhakta, Funxion	Shreenuka Dhandapani, Cotton Incorporated	Donald Gudeczauskas, Uyemura International Corp.
Stephanie Bilotti, Intertek	Genevieve Dion, Drexel University - Westphal College of Media Arts & Design	Philippe Guermonprez, BioSerenity
Neil Bolding, MacDermid Ambla Automotive	Julie Doherty, Design Partners	Ajra Hadela, University of Maribor
Allison Bowles, FLEX	Sagar Doshi, University of Delaware	Mary Hakam, Woodlands Textiles
Whitney Brown, U.S. Gov	Rachel Eike, Baylor University-College of Health & Human Sciences	Allyson Hartzell, Veryst Engineering, LLC
Cody Brown, Lydall Thermal Acoustical Solutions	Ted Fetterman, Bally Ribbon Mills	Qaizar Hassonjee, Hass Tech Associates, LLC
Sherry Carrigan, Volt Smart Yarns	Becky Flax, Jefferson University	Robert Hopkins, Yuasa System CO.,LTD.
Jeff Casner, HomTex	Amanda Fleury, InteraXon	Emma Hudson, Gen3 Systems Limited
Shu Chang, Clemson University	Rebekah Fraser, P2i Ltd.	Connie Huffa, Fabdesigns, Inc.
Bo-Gaun Chen, ITRI International Inc.	Jeffrey Friend, Battelle	Christopher Hunt, Pireta
Daniel Christe, Drexel University	Steve Frierson, V Technical Textiles / Shieldex US	Mary Johnson, Procter & Gamble
Sirens Ciou, TTRI		Carl Jones, Noble Biomaterials, Inc.
		Augustus Jones, DuPont

- Gwo-Tsuen Jou, Taiwan Textile Research Institute
- Jesse Jur, N.C. State University
- Fatma Kalaoglu, Dr. Fatma Kalaoglu
- Prakash Kapadia, Celestica International L.P.
- Naim Kapadia, The Manufacturing Technology Centre
- Anjali Khemani, Propel LLC
- Sam Kim, Global Signature
- Chuck Kinzel, Liquid Wire Inc.
- Matt Kolmes, Volt Smart Yarns
- Vladan Koncar, ENSAIT GEMTEX Lab
- Anosha Koralage, MAS Innovation (pvt) ltd
- David Lafreniere, Leading Systems Technologies, Inc.
- Pradeep Lall, Auburn University
- Becky Landrum, MicroStar Lab
- Nick Langston, TE Connectivity
- Yuk Yu Law, Avery Dennison
- Judy LaZonby, MicroStar Lab
- Susan (Yi) Le, Microtek Laboratories China
- Linh Le, Bonbouton
- Dan Ledger, Path Collaborative
- Jeffrey Lee, iST - Integrated Service Technology
- Birgit Leitner, Propel LLC
- Melbs LeMieux, Electroninks, Inc.
- Eric Lewallen, Wearable Electronics Product Development
- Manwen Li, Global Brands Group
- Chi-hung Lin, TTRI
- Weifeng Liu, FLEX
- Chang-Ho Lo, iST - Integrated Service Technology
- Volker Lutz, IFR RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY
- Satoshi Maezumi, Toyobo
- Jerry Magera, Motorola Solutions
- Indrani Mahendran, Twinery
- Kalana Marasinghe, MAS Holdings PVT LTD
- Riccardo Marchesi, Texe Srl
- Madison Maxey, Loomia
- Laurie Mease, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Richard Morris, Si-Cal, Inc.
- Diana Murcia, Textiles Lafayette S.A.S
- Justin Murphy, U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command-Soldier Center
- Ramaswamy Nagarajan, University of Massachusetts Lowell
- Binu Baby Narakathu, Western Michigan University
- Ricardo Nascimento, Loughborough University
- Robert Neves, Microtek Laboratories China
- John Niggle, Pelican Wire Company
- Jan Obrzut, NIST
- Oona Oksjarvi, Clothing Plus
- Despina Papadopoulou, Principled Design
- Bethany Pollack, Bethany Pollack
- Pratyush Rai, Nanowear Inc.
- Tiasha Renganathan, MA Innovation
- Stephanie Rodgers, Apex Mills, Inc.
- Mark Ronay, Liquid Wire, Inc.
- Sigrid Rotzler, IZM  
(Fraunhofer-Institut für Zuverlässigkeit und Mikrointegration)
- Cecilia Sanchez, e-cuerpo
- Petar Sapundjiev, University of Sofia
- Haridoss Sarma, GO 2 Scout 4 R&T
- Robert Sarratt, Sarratt Acquisition Management Inc.
- Arielle Schock, OTEX
- Remington Scott, AATCC
- Patty Scott, Honda Research & Development, Inc.
- Tony Senese, Panasonic Industrial Devices Sales Company of America (PIDSA)
- Paul Shaw, In2Tec
- Liz Shovlin, Nicomatic
- Patricia Slind, VINSS LLC
- Timm Smith, Voormi
- Ron Snell, Response Technologies, LLC
- Ron Souders, Carlisle Interconnect Technologies
- Eric Spackey, AFFOA
- Louann Spirito, Softlines
- Nancy Stoffel, GE Global Research
- Demetres Stordopoulos, Tribe Private Company
- Casey Strauch, Hohenstein Institute America
- Berne Strom, SIGMADESIGN, Inc.
- Sidney Stuffle, Almax Corp.
- Xuyuan Tao, ENSAIT GEMTEX Lab
- Mili Tharakan
- Leslie Thomas, Factory 404 LLC
- James T. Torkelson, Volt Smart Yarns
- Lea Tschon, HTW Berlin
- Brian Teleno, Microsoft Corporation
- Ying Tong, SAIC
- Russel Torah, University of Southampton
- Sharon Tracy, Steelcase Inc
- Shane Trainor, Carlisle Interconnect Technologies
- Eisuke Tsuyuzaki, Yuasa System CO., LTD.
- Crystal Vanderpan, UL LLC
- Vijay Varadan, Nanowear Inc.
- Janos Veres, Xerox PARC
- H. Wainwright, H. Lee Wainwright
- Praneeth Weerasekara, MAS Innovation Barbara Weightman, OTEX
- Rebecca Wernette, FLEX
- Martin Wickham, National Physical Laboratory
- Keith Wilson, KLIM
- Carole Winterhalter, U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command-Soldier Center
- Mark Woods, ARM
- Koko Wright, SIGMADESIGN, Inc.
- Diana Wyman, AATCC
- Fumiaki Yagi, Hioki USA Corporation

Mobin Yahyazadehfar, DuPont  
Engineering Polymers  
Ying Ying, National Institute of  
Advanced Ind

Lamar Young, Specialty Coating  
Systems Inc.  
Shahood Zaman, ENSAIT GEMTEX  
Lab

Yuchen Zhang, Wearable Media  
Min Zhu, SGS Consumer Testing  
Services

---

***IPC recognizes the following group of people who showed exceptional leadership and effort in the development of IPC-8921. Their efforts accelerated the process of publishing this much needed international standard.***

Zainab Ali, Honda Research &  
Development, Inc.  
Ben Cooper, FLEX  
MaryAlice Gill, Jabil Circuit, Inc.  
Connie Huffa, Fab Designs, Inc.  
Anjali Khemani, Propel LLC

Birgit Leitner, Propel LLC  
Madison Maxey, Loomia  
Oona Oksjarvi, Clothing Plus  
Bethany Pollack  
Pratyush Rai, Nanowear, Inc.  
Stephanie Rodgers, Apex Mills

Brian Toleno, Microsoft  
Xing (Colin) Tong, SAIC  
Sharon Tracy, Steelcase Inc.  
Barbara Weightman, CTEZ  
Carole Winterhalter, US Army Natick  
Diana Wyman, AAFCO

Currently in preview, click buy full version

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Currently in preview, click buy full version

## Table of Contents

<b>1 SCOPE</b> .....	1	1.14 Classification for Woven and Knitted E-Textiles .....	5
1.1 Purpose .....	1	1.14.1 Woven E-Textiles .....	5
1.2 Classification .....	1	1.14.2 Knitted E-Textiles .....	5
1.3 Measurement Units .....	1	1.15 Classification for Finishes .....	6
1.4 Definition of Requirements .....	1	1.16 Manufacturing and Processing Conditions .....	6
1.5 Process Control Requirements .....	1	<b>2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS</b> .....	6
1.6 Order of Precedence .....	2	2.1 IPC .....	6
1.6.1 Conflict .....	2	2.2 American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC) .....	6
1.6.2 Clause References .....	2	2.3 ASTM .....	6
1.6.3 Procurement Documentation .....	2	2.4 European Committee for Standardization (CEN) .....	7
1.7 Quality Conformance .....	2	2.5 International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) .....	7
1.8 Material Characteristics .....	2	2.6 International Special Committee on Radio Interference .....	8
1.9 Abbreviations and Acronyms .....	2	2.7 International Organization for Standardization (ISO) .....	8
1.10 Terms and Definitions .....	2	2.8 National Conference of Standards Laboratories (NCSL) .....	8
1.10.1 As Agreed Between User and Supplier (AABUS) .....	2	2.9 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) .....	8
1.10.2 Cable .....	2	<b>3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	8
1.10.3 Coated (Yarn or Fabric) .....	2	3.1 Marking .....	8
1.10.4 Cross-section .....	2	3.2 Workmanship Requirements .....	8
1.10.5 Denier .....	2	3.3 Storage Conditions .....	8
1.10.6 Durability .....	3	3.4 Flammability and/or Arc Rating/Class .....	8
1.10.7 Fiber .....	3	3.5 Specimen Representation .....	8
1.10.8 Finish .....	3	3.6 Chemical Compliance .....	8
1.10.9 Interlace .....	3	<b>4 KEY CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	8
1.10.10 Intermeshing .....	3	4.1 Visual Inspection for Disruptions in Functionality .....	8
1.10.11 Knit Structure .....	3	4.2 Electrical .....	9
1.10.12 Knitted E-Textile .....	3	4.2.1 Electrical Resistivity, Surface or Volume .....	9
1.10.13 Natural Fiber .....	3	4.2.2 Electromagnetic Immunity .....	12
1.10.14 Twist .....	3	4.3 Thermal Properties and Characterization Methods .....	14
1.10.15 Warp Knit .....	3	4.3.1 Thermal Conductivity .....	14
1.10.16 Weft Knit .....	3	4.3.2 Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (CTE) .....	14
1.10.17 Wire .....	4	4.3.3 T <sub>g</sub> and Melting Point .....	14
1.10.18 Woven E-Textile .....	4	4.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) .....	14
1.10.19 Wrinkle .....	4	4.4.1 Outgassing .....	14
1.10.20 Yarn .....	4	<b>5 DURABILITY</b> .....	14
1.11 Classification for Fibers .....	4	5.1 Laundering .....	14
1.11.1 Classification for Nonconductive Fibers .....	4	5.2 Dry Cleaning .....	14
1.11.2 Classification for Conductive Fibers .....	4		
1.12 Classification for Yarn .....	4		
1.12.1 Conductive Yarn .....	4		
1.12.2 Nonconductive Yarn .....	4		
1.13 Classification for Wires .....	5		
1.13.1 Cables .....	5		



# Requirements for Woven and Knitted Electronic Textiles (E-Textiles) Integrated with Conductive Fibers, Conductive Yarns and/or Wires

## 1 SCOPE

This standard establishes the classification system as well as qualification and quality conformance requirements affecting electrical/electronic performance of woven and knitted electronic textiles (e-textiles) integrated with conductive fibers, conductive yarns and/or wires.

This standard does not cover requirements for other types of e-textiles (e.g., nonwovens, coated/plated fabric, laminated, printed, braided, embroidered, etc.). This standard also does not cover non-electronically integrated textiles or nonconductive fibers or yarns.

**1.1 Purpose** The purpose of this standard is to provide and define test methods and guidance for key characteristics and durability of woven and knitted e-textiles integrated with conductive fibers, conductive yarns and/or wires.

**1.2 Classification** IPC standards recognize that electrical and electronic assemblies are subject to classifications by intended end-item use. Three general end-product classes have been established to reflect differences in manufacturability, complexity, functional performance requirements, and verification (inspection/test) frequency. It should be recognized that there may be overlaps of equipment between classes.

### CLASS 1 General Electronic Products

Includes products suitable for applications where the major requirement is function of the completed assembly.

### CLASS 2 Dedicated Service Electronic Products

Includes products where continued performance and extended life is required, and for which uninterrupted service is desired but not critical. Typically, the end-use environment would not cause failures.

### CLASS 3 High Performance/Harsh Environment Electronic Products

Includes products where continued high performance or performance-on-demand is critical, equipment downtime cannot be tolerated, end-use environment may be uncommonly harsh, and the equipment must function when required, such as life support or other critical systems.

**1.3 Measurement Units** All dimensions and tolerances in this specification are expressed in hard SI (metric) units. Users of this specification are expected to use metric dimensions. All dimensions  $\geq 1.0$  mm will be expressed in mm. All dimensions  $< 1.0$  mm will be expressed in  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**1.4 Definition of Requirements** The words **shall** or **shall not** are used in the text of this document wherever there is a requirement for materials, preparation, process control or acceptance.

The word *should* reflects recommendations and is used to reflect general industry practices and procedures for guidance only.

Line drawings and illustrations are depicted herein to assist in the interpretation of the written requirements of this standard. The text takes precedence over the figures.

**1.5 Process Control Requirements** The primary goal of process control is to continually reduce variation in the processes, products or services to provide products or processes meeting or exceeding user requirements. Process control tools such as IPC-9191 or other user-approved system may be used as guidelines for implementing process control.

A documented process control system, if established, **shall** define process control and corrective action limits.

This may or may not be a statistical process control (SPC) system. The use of SPC is optional and should be based on factors such as design stability, lot size, production quantities and the needs of the manufacturer (see 6.10).

When a decision or requirement is to use a documented process control system, failure to implement process corrective action and/or the use of continually ineffective corrective actions **shall** be grounds for disapproval of the process and associated documentation.