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**IPC-8911**

Requirements for Conductive Yarns for E-Textiles Applications

Developed by the Conductive Yarns for E-Textiles Task Group (D-72a)
of the E-Textiles Committee (D-70) of IPC

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Table of Contents

1	SCOPE.....	1	1.11.1	Conductive Yarn Designation	3
1.1	Purpose.....	1	1.11.1.1	Conductive Yarn Construction Type Designation	3
1.2	Classification.....	1	1.11.1.2	Conductive Fiber Type Designation	4
1.3	Definition of Requirements.....	1	1.11.1.3	Conductive Material Type Designation	4
1.4	Process Control Requirements.....	1	1.11.1.4	Nonconductive Fiber Type Designation	4
1.5	Order of Precedence.....	1	1.12	Classification of Wires.....	4
1.5.1	Conflict	2	2	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS.....	5
1.5.2	Clause References.....	2	2.1	IPC	5
1.5.3	Procurement Documentation	2	2.2	AATCC	5
1.6	Quality Conformance.....	2	2.3	The British Standards Institution (BSI)	5
1.7	Material Characteristics	2	2.4	ISO	5
1.8	Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	2	3	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	6
1.9	Terms and Definitions.....	2	3.1	Marking.....	6
1.9.1	Conductive Fiber.....	2	3.2	Workmanship Requirements	6
1.9.2	Conductive Yarn.....	2	3.3	Storage Conditions.....	6
1.9.3	Covered Yarn.....	2	3.4	Storing and Handling Precautions	6
1.9.4	Cross-Section	2	3.5	Specimen Representation.....	6
1.9.5	Denier.....	2	3.6	Chemical Compliance.....	6
1.9.6	Dtex.....	2	3.7	Visual Inspection.....	6
1.9.7	Durability	2	4	KEY CHARACTERISTICS.....	6
1.9.8	Fiber	2	4.1	Electrical	6
1.9.9	Filament	2	4.1.1	Linear Resistance	6
1.9.10	Hybrid Yarn.....	2	4.1.2	Fusing Current	6
1.9.11	Linear Resistance	2	4.2	Mechanical Characteristics	6
1.9.12	Monofilament.....	2	4.3	Electromechanical Characteristics	6
1.9.13	Multifilament	2	4.4	Thermal Properties and Characterization Methods.....	7
1.9.14	Natural Fiber	2	4.4.1	Melting Temperature / Degradation Temperature	7
1.9.15	Spun Yarn.....	3	4.4.2	Crystallization Temperature.....	7
1.9.16	Staple Fiber	3	4.4.3	Heat Shrinkage.....	7
1.9.17	Tex.....	3	4.5	Chemical Exposure	7
1.9.18	Twist.....	3	4.5.1	Saltwater	7
1.9.19	Wire.....	3	4.5.2	Acids	7
1.9.20	Yarn	3	4.5.3	Alkalis	7
1.10	Geometric Construction	3	4.5.4	Sweat and Perspiration.....	7
1.10.1	Linear Density.....	3			
1.10.2	Twist.....	3			
1.10.3	Ply	3			
1.11	Designation System	3			

5	DURABILITY	7
5.1	Bending Durability.....	7
5.2	Temperature and Humidity	7
6	QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS	7
6.1	Responsibility for Inspection	7
6.2	Test Equipment and Inspection Facilities	7
6.3	Preparation of Samples	7
6.4	Number of Samples.....	8
6.5	Standard Laboratory Conditions	8
6.6	Measurement Environment.....	8
6.7	Tolerances	8
6.8	Classification of Inspection.....	8
6.9	Material Inspection	8
6.10	Qualification Inspection	8
6.10.1	Characterization Testing	8
6.10.2	Frequency.....	8
6.11	Quality Conformance Inspection	8
6.11.1	Inspection of Product for Delivery	9
6.11.2	Sample Unit	9
6.11.3	Group A Inspection	9
6.11.3.1	Sampling Plan	9
6.11.3.2	Failures.....	9
6.11.3.3	User Sampling Plan.....	9
6.11.3.4	Rejected Lots	9
6.11.4	Characterization Testing	9
6.12	Statistical Process Control (SPC).....	9
6.12.1	Reduction of Quality Conformance Testing	9
7	PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY	10
7.1	Packaging.....	10
8	NOTES.....	10
8.1	Ordering Data.....	10

Tables

Table 1-1	Conductive Yarn Construction Type Designation	4
Table 1-2	Conductive Fiber Type Designation.....	4
Table 1-3	Conductive Materials Designation.....	4
Table 6-1	Test Method Frequency.....	8

Appendix A	Index of Acronyms and Abbreviations	11
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Requirements for Conductive Yarns for E-Textiles Applications

1 SCOPE

This standard identifies categories and establishes a designation system and qualification/quality conformance requirements and test methods for conductive yarns used in e-textiles. Conductive yarns covered under this standard include conductive fibers and conductive wires used in combination with fiber and yarn systems.

1.1 Purpose The purpose of this standard is to provide and define key characteristics with associated testing for procuring conductive yarns used in e-textiles.

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 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.

1.4 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 system. The use of statistical process control (SPC) is optional and should be based on factors such as design stability, lot size, production quantities and the needs of the manufacturer (see 6.12).

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.

1.5 Order of Precedence The contract **shall** take precedence over this standard, referenced standards and drawings.

In the event of conflict, the following order of precedence applies:

- 1) Procurement as agreed and documented between user and supplier.
- 2) Master drawing, design brief or tech pack reflecting the user's detailed requirements.
- 3) When invoked by the customer or per contractual agreement, this standard.

When documents other than this standard are cited, the order of precedence **shall** be defined in the procurement documents. The user can specify alternate acceptance criteria.