Best Practices for Wireless Charging with a Phone Case

While phones can charge wirelessly in a case, the design and materials of the case are important for safety and efficiency. The following best practices will help ensure reliable performance when pairing ITC's wireless chargers with consumer devices.

Key Factors That Impact Charging

Case Thickness

- Thin cases (≤3mm): Typically allow efficient charging
- Thick cases (≥5mm): May slow charging or prevent it entirely

Case Material

- Non-metallic (plastic, silicone, leather): Generally compatible with wireless charging
- Metal or magnetic parts: Can block or disrupt energy transfer, reducing speed or preventing charging

Heat Dissipation

- Thick or insulated cases can trap heat
- Poor heat transfer may slow charging and shorten battery life over time

Best Practices for OEMs and End Users

Select Wireless-Charging-Friendly Cases

Look for thin, non-metallic materials (plastic, silicone, TPU)

Avoid Cases with Metal or Magnets

Metal kickstands, card holders, or magnetic closures may interfere with induction

Ensure Proper Alignment

The phone's receiver coil and charger's transmitter coil must line up for efficient charging

Monitor Heat

Warm is normal, but excess heat may indicate obstruction. If overheating occurs, remove the case.

Pair with High-Quality Chargers

Reliable chargers, like ITC's, are engineered for efficiency and thermal safety

Follow Manufacturer Guidance

Always check smartphone and case instructions for compatibility notes