UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026

or

☐ Transition Report Pursuant Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _________________ to ____________________.

Commission file number 001-37659

INTERLINK ELECTRONICS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	**77-0056625**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

48389 Fremont Boulevard, Suite 110
Fremont, California 94538
(Address of principal executive offices, zip code)

(510) 244-0424
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, $0.001 par value per share	**LINK**	**The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer ☐	Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☒	Smaller reporting company ☒
	Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of May 14, 2026, the issuer had 15,750,007 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

INTERLINK ELECTRONICS, INC.
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PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements

INTERLINK ELECTRONICS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(in thousands, except par value)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,106	$ 2,724
Accounts receivable, net	1,709	1,542
Inventories	1,987	1,801
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	280	236
Total current assets	6,082	6,303
Property, plant and equipment, net	422	474
Intangible assets, net	1,139	1,333
Goodwill	2,539	2,586
Right-of-use assets	669	760
Deferred tax assets	215	202
Other assets	76	80
Total assets	$ 11,142	$ 11,738
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 1,039	$ 985
Accrued liabilities	305	330
Lease liabilities, current	304	324
Accrued income taxes	29	24
Total current liabilities	1,677	1,663
Long-term liabilities		
Lease liabilities, long term	419	493
Deferred tax liabilities	305	361
Total long-term liabilities	724	854
Total liabilities	2,401	2,517
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)	—	—
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value: 1,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025	—	—
Common stock, $0.001 par value: 30,000 shares authorized, 15,750 shares issued and outstanding at both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025	16	16
Additional paid-in-capital	62,601	62,594
Accumulated other comprehensive income	257	406
Accumulated deficit	(54,133)	(53,795)
Total stockholders' equity	8,741	9,221
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 11,142	$ 11,738

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

INTERLINK ELECTRONICS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Revenue	$ 3,074	$ 2,664
Cost of revenue	1,738	1,715
Gross profit	1,336	949
Operating expenses:		
Engineering, research and development	303	434
Selling, general and administrative	1,483	1,364
Total operating expenses	1,786	1,798
(Loss) from operations	(450)	(849)
Other income (expense), net	60	5
(Loss) before income taxes	(390)	(844)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(52)	(39)
Net (loss)	$ (338)	$ (805)
Net (loss) applicable to common stockholders	$ (338)	$ (905)
Earnings (loss) per common share – basic and diluted	$ (0.02)	$ (0.06)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	15,750	14,796

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

INTERLINK ELECTRONICS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	(in thousands)	
Net (loss)	$ (338)	$ (805)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(149)	170
Comprehensive (loss)	$ (487)	$ (635)

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

INTERLINK ELECTRONICS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 (in thousands)	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2025	—	$ —	15,750	$ 16	$ 62,594	$ 406	$ (53,795)	$ 9,221
Net (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(338)	(338)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(149)	—	(149)
Balance at March 31, 2026	—	$ —	15,750	$ 16	$ 62,601	$ 257	$ (54,133)	$ 8,741

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 (in thousands)	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2024	200	$ 2	14,796	$ 15	$ 62,308	$ 15	$ (51,847)	$ 10,493
Net (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(805)	(805)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(100)	(100)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	170
Balance at March 31, 2025	200	$ 2	14,796	$ 15	$ 62,315	$ 185	$ (52,752)	$ 9,765

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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INTERLINK ELECTRONICS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	2025
	(in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss)	$ (338)	$ (805)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	219	219
Stock-based compensation expense	7	7
Adjustment to reconcile operating lease expense to cash paid	(3)	—
Deferred income taxes	(78)	(84)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(180)	(1)
Inventories	(190)	183
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(37)	29
Accounts payable	54	206
Accrued liabilities	(22)	(106)
Accrued income taxes	25	81
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(543)	(271)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	—	(29)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	—	(29)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment of dividends on preferred stock	—	(100)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	—	(100)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(76)	35
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(619)	(365)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,724	2,950
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 2,106	$ 2,584
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Income taxes paid	$ —	$ 39
Interest paid	—	—

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

INTERLINK ELECTRONICS, INC.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Note 1 – The Company and its Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Interlink Electronics, Inc. ("Interlink," "we," "us," "our," or the "Company") is a leading global provider of advanced sensing technologies and printed electronics solutions that enable Human-Machine Interface ("HMI") devices and Internet-of-Things ("IoT") applications. Our broad product and technology portfolio spans force and touch sensors, piezoelectric sensors, rugged HMI devices, wearable and textile-based sensors and electrochemical gas and environmental sensors, along with instruments and fully integrated systems based on our sensor technologies.

We serve global blue-chip customers and innovative emerging companies across diverse end-use markets, including medical, industrial, automotive, consumer electronics, wearables, environmental monitoring, and specialty applications. Our technical and engineering expertise in materials science, printed electronics manufacturing, embedded electronics, and related firmware, software, and system integration allows us to deliver high-performance, cost-effective standard and custom solutions tailored to our customers' unique requirements.

We were incorporated in California in 1985, re-incorporated in Delaware in 1996, and changed our domicile to Nevada in 2012. Our principal executive office is located at 48389 Fremont Boulevard, Suite 110, Fremont, California 94538, and our telephone number is (510) 244-0424. Our website address is www.interlinkelectronics.com. We make our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports available free of charge on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

October 2025 Common Stock Dividend

On September 24, 2025, the Company declared a 50% common stock dividend (the "Stock Dividend") with a record date of October 14, 2025, that was paid on October 28, 2025. Settlement of fractional share interests was made by issuing one full share of common stock in lieu of a fractional share. The Stock Dividend increased the number of issued and outstanding shares of common stock at that time from 9,896,366 to 14,844,573. Except as otherwise noted, all references to common stock, common stock issuable upon conversion of preferred stock, and corresponding per share information throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the Stock Dividend, which was accounted for as a stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend.

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year is the calendar year reporting cycle beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

Basis of Presentation

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Interlink Electronics, Inc. and our subsidiaries in China, Hong Kong, and the United Kingdom. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for interim financial reporting. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual consolidated financial statements have been condensed or omitted in accordance with Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments and the elimination of intra-entity accounts) considered necessary for a fair presentation of all periods presented. The results of the Company's operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any other interim period or for a full fiscal year. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2026.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and disclosures made in the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements. Management regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to revenue recognition, allowances for credit losses, warranty reserves, inventory valuation reserves, stock-based compensation, purchased intangible asset valuations and useful lives, asset retirement obligations, and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. These estimates and assumptions are based on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results we experience may differ materially and adversely from our original estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, our future results of operations will be affected.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”), when our customer obtains control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which we expect to receive in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that are within the scope of ASC 606, we perform the following five steps; (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) we satisfy a performance obligation. The five-step model is applied to contracts when it is probable that we will collect the consideration we are entitled to in exchange for the goods or services transferred to the customer. At contract inception, once the contract is determined to be within the scope of ASC 606, we assess the goods or services promised within each contract and determine those that are performance obligations and assess whether each promised good or service is distinct. We then recognize revenue in the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the respective performance obligation when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied. Delivery occurs when goods are shipped and title and risk of loss transfer to the customer, in accordance with the terms specified in the arrangement with the customer. Revenue recognition is deferred until the earnings process is complete.

We (i) input orders based upon receipt of a customer purchase order, (ii) confirm pricing through the customer purchase order record, (iii) validate creditworthiness through past payment history, credit agency reports and other financial data, and (iv) recognize revenue when goods are shipped and title and risk of loss transfer to the customer. All customers have warranty rights, and some customers also have explicit or implicit rights of return. We establish reserves for potential customer returns or warranty repairs based on historical experience and other factors that enable us to reasonably estimate the obligation.

A portion of our product sales is made through distributors under agreements allowing for right of return. Our past history with these sell-through right of return provisions allows us to reasonably estimate the amount of inventory that could be returned pursuant to these agreements, and revenue is recognized accordingly.

Revenue for engineering services contracts and grants is recognized ratably over the contract term as the related performance obligations are satisfied. Progress toward completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to total estimated costs at completion. This method reflects the pattern of transfer of control, as it aligns revenue recognition with the extent of work performed.

Revenue recognized at a point in time primarily relates to product sales. Revenue recognized over time primarily relates to engineering service contracts and other services agreements. The following table presents revenue recognized at a point in time and revenue recognized over time:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	(in thousands)	
Revenue recognized at a point in time	$ 2,822	$ 2,502
Revenue recognized over time	252	162
Total revenue	$ 3,074	$ 2,664

Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs

Amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling fees are included in revenues. Costs incurred for shipping and handling are included in cost of revenues.

Engineering, Research and Development Costs

Engineering, research and development (“R&D”) costs are expensed when incurred. R&D expenses consist primarily of compensation expenses for employees engaged in research, design and development activities. R&D expenses also include depreciation and amortization, and overhead, including facilities expenses.

Advertising and Marketing Costs

All of the costs related to advertising and marketing our products are expensed as incurred or at the time the marketing takes place. Advertising and marketing costs incurred in the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were $35,000 and $43,000, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

All stock-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options and employee stock purchase rights, are recognized in the financial statements based on their respective grant date (measurement date) fair values. We calculate the compensation cost of full-value awards, such as restricted stock units, based on the market value of the underlying stock at the date of the grant. We estimate the expected life of a stock award as the period of time that the award is expected to be outstanding. We are required to estimate the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense ratably over the requisite service periods. We estimate the fair value of each option award as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which was developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and that are freely transferable. The Black-Scholes option pricing model considers, among other factors, the expected life of the award and the expected volatility of our stock price. Although the Black-Scholes option pricing model meets the accounting guidance requirements, the fair values generated by the Black-Scholes option pricing model may not be indicative of the actual fair values of our awards, as it does not consider other factors important to those stock-based payment awards, such as continued employment, periodic vesting requirements, and limited transferability.

We have elected to recognize compensation expense for all stock-based awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. The amount of compensation expense recognized through the end of each reporting period is equal to the portion of the grant-date value of the awards that have vested, or for partially vested awards, the value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest for which the requisite services have been provided. The benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost are reported as a financing cash flow.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) consists of interest income, foreign currency transaction gains and losses, gains and losses on marketable securities, and other non-operating gains and losses.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe that recovery is not determinable beyond a “more likely than not” standard, we establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase or decrease this allowance in a period, we include an expense or benefit within the tax provision in the statement of operations. We also utilize a “more likely than not” recognition threshold and measurement analysis for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. We recognize potential accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the consolidated statements of operations as income tax expense.

We operate within multiple tax jurisdictions and are subject to audit in these jurisdictions. Our foreign subsidiaries are subject to foreign income taxes on earnings in their respective jurisdictions. Earnings of our foreign subsidiaries are included in our U.S. federal income tax return in the periods they are earned.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of our Chinese subsidiary is the Chinese Yuan Renminbi; the functional currency of our United Kingdom subsidiaries is the British pound sterling; and the functional currency of our Hong Kong subsidiary is the United States dollar. Assets and liabilities are translated into United States dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the respective periods.

Comprehensive Income/Loss

Comprehensive income/loss includes all components of comprehensive income/loss, including net income/loss and any changes in equity during the period from transactions and other events and circumstances generated by non-owner sources.

Segment Reporting

We operate as a single operating and reportable segment: the design, development, and manufacture of sensor technologies. Our chief operating decision maker is the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, who reviews its performance as a whole and allocates resources based on overall performance.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders (i.e., net income (loss) adjusted for preferred stock dividends declared or accumulated) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of diluted common shares, which includes common stock equivalents from, if applicable, and if dilutive, unexercised stock options, unvested restricted stock units, and shares issuable upon conversion of convertible preferred stock. Unexercised stock options and unvested restricted stock units are considered to be common stock equivalents if, using the treasury stock method, they are determined to be dilutive. Convertible preferred stock is considered to be common stock equivalents if, using the if-converted method, they are determined to be dilutive.

Under the two-class method of determining earnings for each class of stock, we consider the dividend rights and participating rights in undistributed earnings for each class of stock.

For all years presented, all share and per share data have been retroactively adjusted for the effect of the 50% Stock Dividend paid in October 2025, which was accounted for as a stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend.

Leases

We account for our leases under ASC 842. Under this guidance, arrangements meeting the definition of a lease are classified as operating or financing leases and are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as both a right of use asset and lease liability, calculated by discounting fixed lease payments over the lease term at the rate implicit in the lease or our incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are increased by interest and reduced by payments each period, and the right of use asset is amortized over the lease term. For finance leases, interest on the lease liability and the amortization of the right of use asset results in front-loaded expense over the lease term. Variable lease expenses are recorded when incurred.

In calculating the right of use and lease liability, we have elected to combine lease and non-lease components. We exclude short-term leases having an initial term of 12 months or less from the new guidance as an accounting policy election and recognize rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Risk and Uncertainties

Our future results of operations involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Factors that could affect our business or future results and cause actual results to vary materially from historical results include, but are not limited to, the rapid change in our industry; problems with the performance, reliability or quality of our products; loss of customers; impacts of doing business internationally, including foreign currency fluctuations, changes in the trade policies of countries in which we or our customers do business (including fluctuating tariff rates), and political instability; potential shortages of the supplies we use to manufacture our products; disruptions in our manufacturing facilities; changes in environmental directives impacting our manufacturing process or product lines; the development of new proprietary technology and the enforcement of intellectual property rights by or against us; our ability to attract and retain qualified employees; and our ability to raise additional capital.

Our operations and financial results may be adversely affected by outbreaks of viruses, widespread illness, infectious diseases, contagions and unforeseen epidemics (such as the COVID-19 coronavirus) in countries in which our products are manufactured and sold. We experienced delays in the receipt of certain goods and the supply of our products from international and domestic shipping origins as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and more general global supply chain constraints in 2021, and to a lesser extent in the years following. Depending on the continued extent and duration of these and similar constraints and disruptions, our supply chain, results of operations (including sales) or future business may be materially and adversely impacted. These and other issues affecting our international suppliers or internationally manufactured merchandise could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Fair Value Measurements

We determine fair value measurements based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, we follow the following fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) our own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs):

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level 2: Other inputs observable directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities or market-corroborate inputs; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data and which requires the owner of the assets or liabilities to develop its own assumptions about how market participants would price these assets or liabilities.

Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

We reviewed all recently issued accounting pronouncements and, other than as described below, concluded they are not applicable or not expected to be material to our financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-09”), which will require the Company to disclose specified additional information in its income tax rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. ASU 2023-09 will also require the Company to disaggregate its income taxes paid disclosure by federal, state and foreign taxes, with further disaggregation required for significant individual jurisdictions. The Company will adopt ASU 2023-09 in its fourth quarter of 2026 using a prospective transition method.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* (“ASU 2024-03”) and in January 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-01, *Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date*, which clarified the effective date of ASU 2024-03. ASU 2024-03 will require the Company to disclose the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization, as applicable, included in certain expense captions in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, as well as qualitatively describe remaining amounts included in those captions. ASU 2024-03 will also require the Company to disclose both the amount and the Company's definition of selling expenses. The Company will adopt ASU 2024-03 in its fourth quarter of 2027 using a prospective transition method.

Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events through May 14, 2026, being the date these condensed consolidated financial statements were issued.

Note 2 – Details of Certain Financial Statement Components

The following tables provide details of selected balance sheet items:

Accounts receivable, net	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Accounts receivable, gross	$ 1,760	$ 1,593
Allowance for expected credit losses	(51)	(51)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 1,709	$ 1,542

Allowance for expected credit losses	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	$ 51	$ 34
Provisions for expected credit losses, net of recoveries	1	5
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(1)	1
Balance, end of period	$ 51	$ 40

Inventories	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Raw materials	$ 1,459	$ 1,344
Work-in-process	230	204
Finished goods	298	253
Total inventories	$ 1,987	$ 1,801

Property, plant and equipment, net	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Furniture, machinery and equipment	$ 2,241	$ 2,243
Leasehold improvements	530	527
	2,771	2,770
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,349)	(2,296)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	$ 422	$ 474

Depreciation expense totaled $47,000 for each of the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Intangible assets, net	Weighted Average Amortization Period	March 31, 2026 Gross Carrying Amount	March 31, 2026 Accumulated Amortization	March 31, 2026 Net Carrying Amount	December 31, 2025 Gross Carrying Amount	December 31, 2025 Accumulated Amortization	December 31, 2025 Net Carrying Amount
		(in thousands)					
Patents, tradenames, and trademarks	5 Years	$ 943	$ (825)	$ 118	$ 948	$ (817)	$ 131
Developed technology	3.5 Years	644	(537)	107	654	(504)	150
Customer relationships	6 Years	1,496	(806)	690	1,525	(761)	764
Non-compete agreements	4 Years	962	(738)	224	981	(693)	288
Total intangible assets, net		$ 4,045	$ (2,906)	$ 1,139	$ 4,108	$ (2,775)	$ 1,333

Amortization expense totaled $172,000 for each of the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. Future remaining amortization expense is as follows:

Years ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2026 (remainder of year)	$ 416
2027	369
2028	285
2029	69
	$ 1,139

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	(in thousands)
Balance as of January 1, 2026	$ 2,586
Adjustment to goodwill, foreign currency exchange rate changes	(47)
Balance as of March 31, 2026	$ 2,539

	(in thousands)
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 2,658
Adjustment to goodwill, acquisition price allocation of Conductive Transfers	(232)
Adjustment to goodwill, foreign currency exchange rate changes	65
Balance as of March 31, 2025	$ 2,491

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

Accrued liabilities	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Accrued wages and benefits	$ 136	$ 185
Accrued vacation	126	113
Other accrued liabilities	43	32
Total accrued liabilities	$ 305	$ 330

Note 3 – Series A Convertible Preferred Stock

In October and November 2021, the Company sold to investors in a private placement exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, an aggregate of 200,000 shares of its 8.0% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, par value $0.01 per share, at an offering price of $25.00 per share, for gross proceeds of $5.0 million. After payment of placement agent cash fees and expenses of the offering, the Company received net proceeds of approximately $4.6 million.

On October 15, 2025, with the closing price of the Company's Common Stock having equaled or exceeded $6.67 (120% of the initial conversion price of $5.56, as adjusted for stock splits since the issuance) for at least 20 out of the prior 30 consecutive trading days, the Company converted all 200,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into 900,000 shares of Common Stock as permitted by the certificate of designations of the preferred stock.

Note 4 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income/loss applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income/loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus the dilutive effect of any dilutive securities.

For all periods presented, all share and per share data have been retroactively adjusted for the effect of the 50% Stock Dividend paid in October 2025, which was accounted for as a stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Net (loss)	$ (338)	$ (805)
Less: Preferred stock dividends	—	(100)
Net (loss) applicable to common stockholders	$ (338)	$ (905)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	15,750	14,796
Dilutive potential common shares from convertible preferred stock and restricted stock units	—	—
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	15,750	14,796
Earnings (loss) per common share, basic	$ (0.02)	$ (0.06)
Earnings (loss) per common share, diluted	$ (0.02)	$ (0.06)
Shares issuable upon conversion of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock excluded from calculation because their conversion would be anti-dilutive	—	900
Shares subject to restricted stock units excluded from calculation because their effect would be anti-dilutive	47	47

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, 200,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock convertible into 900,000 shares of common stock were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because the effect of their conversion would be anti-dilutive due to the net losses; the 900,000 shares of common stock that were issued on conversion of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock in October 2025 are included in the computation of basic and diluted shares outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2026. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, 46,875 restricted stock units (relating to the same number of shares of common stock) were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share for those periods because their effect would be anti-dilutive due to the net loss applicable to common stockholders.

Note 5 – Stock-Based Compensation and Restricted Stock Units

In May 2024, the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors approved the Company's grant of 46,875 restricted stock units to certain employees under the Interlink Electronics, Inc. 2016 Omnibus Incentive Plan. These restricted stock unit grants had a grant-date fair value of approximately $136,000 and vest over a five-year service period. The related compensation expense is recognized ratably over the vesting period. During each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company recorded $7,000 of stock-based compensation expense for these restricted stock units. A summary of the status of the Company's nonvested restricted stock units as of and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, is as follows:

Nonvested Restricted Stock Units	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)
Nonvested at January 1, 2026	46,875	$ 2.90
Granted	—	—
Vested	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Nonvested at March 31, 2026	46,875	$ 2.90

As of March 31, 2026, there was approximately $81,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock units. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.9 years.

Note 6 – Significant Customers, Concentrations of Credit Risk, and Geographic Information

We manage and operate our business through one operating segment.

Revenues from customers equal to or greater than 10% of total revenues are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Customer A	17 %	22 %
Customer B	12 %	* %

* Less than 10% of total revenues

Revenues by geographic area are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	(in thousands)	
United States	$ 1,267	$ 1,102
Asia and Middle East	645	369
Europe and other	1,162	1,193
Revenue	$ 3,074	$ 2,664

Revenues by geographic area are based on the country of shipment destination. The geographic location of distributors and third-party manufacturing service providers may be different from the geographic location of the purchasers and/or ultimate end users.

We provide credit only to creditworthy third parties who are subject to our credit verification procedures. Accounts receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, and accounts deemed to have credit risk are fully reserved. At March 31, 2026, one customer accounted for 23% of total accounts receivable. At December 31, 2025, the same customer accounted for 23% of total accounts receivable.

Our long-lived assets were geographically located as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
United States	$ 1,045	$ 1,122
Europe	3,698	3,973
Asia	317	340
Total long-lived assets	$ 5,060	$ 5,435

Note 7 – Related Party Transactions

Qualstar Corporation (OTCMKTS:QBAK)

Qualstar Corporation (OTCMKTS:QBAK) ("Qualstar") is a related party. Steven N. Bronson, our Chairman of the Board, President and CEO, is also the President, CEO and a director of Qualstar. Ryan J. Hoffman, our CFO, is also the CFO of Qualstar. Mr. Bronson, together with BKF Capital Group, Inc. which he controls, has a controlling interest in both Interlink and Qualstar. We have a mutual facilities sharing agreement with Qualstar under which Qualstar allows us to use of a portion of its Camarillo, California office and warehouse facility, and we previously allowed Qualstar to use (while we occupied such facilities) a portion of our former office facilities in Irvine, California and Bellevue, Washington, in each case splitting substantially all rent and lease-related costs on an apportioned basis according to the approximate relative usage levels by each entity. In addition, we have a mutual consulting agreement with Qualstar under which certain of our respective employees and/or independent contractors provide certain operational, sales, marketing, general and administrative services to the other entity. Interlink and Qualstar also agree to reimburse, or be reimbursed by, one another for expenses paid by one company on behalf of the other. Transactions with Qualstar and its subsidiaries are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2026		2025	
	Due from Qualstar	Due to Qualstar	Due from Qualstar	Due to Qualstar
	(in thousands)			
Balance at January 1,	$ 5	$ 25	$ 8	$ 12
Billed (or accrued) to Qualstar by Interlink	67	—	121	—
Paid by Qualstar to Interlink	(17)	—	(118)	—
Billed (or accrued) to Interlink by Qualstar	—	39	—	49
Paid by Interlink to Qualstar	—	(25)	—	—
Balance at March 31,	$ 55	$ 39	$ 11	$ 61

BKF Capital Group, Inc. (OTCMKTS:BKFG)

BKF Capital Group, Inc. (OTCMKTS:BKFG) ("BKF Capital") is a related party. Steven N. Bronson, our Chairman of the Board, President and CEO, is also the CEO and Chairman of the Board of BKF Capital. Ryan J. Hoffman, our CFO, is also the CFO of BKF Capital. Mr. Bronson, together with BKF Capital, has a controlling interest in Interlink. We previously had a facilities agreement with BKF Capital to allow BKF Capital to use a portion of our office facility in Irvine, California, for which we had agreed to split substantially all rent and lease-related costs on an apportioned basis according to the approximate relative usage levels by each entity. Interlink and BKF Capital also agree to reimburse, or be reimbursed by, one another for expenses paid by one company on behalf of the other. Transactions with BKF Capital and its subsidiaries were not material during the periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Ridgefield Acquisition Corp (OTCMKTS:RDGA)

Ridgefield Acquisition Corp (OTCMKTS:RDGA) ("Ridgefield") is a related party. Steven N. Bronson, our Chairman of the Board, President and CEO, is also the CEO and Chairman of the Board of Ridgefield as well as Ridgefield's largest shareholder. Ryan J. Hoffman, our CFO, is also the CFO of Ridgefield. Interlink and Ridgefield agree to reimburse, or be reimbursed by, one another for expenses paid by one company on behalf of the other. Transactions with Ridgefield were not material during the periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Note 8 – Income Taxes

Income taxes represented 13.3% of pre-tax loss for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 4.6% of pre-tax loss for the same period in the prior year. Our income taxes are impacted by the mix of domestic and foreign pre-tax earnings and losses, permanent differences between book income/loss and taxable income/loss, and our ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs"). Accordingly, our effective tax rate typically will vary from the U.S. statutory tax rate of 21% from quarter to quarter. The effective tax rates for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were impacted by the amount of our foreign pre-tax income/loss and the tax expense/benefit thereon while not realizing a benefit on our domestic pre-tax loss due to the valuation allowances thereon.

Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to utilize the existing deferred tax assets. We analyzed our need to record a valuation allowance against our otherwise recognizable net deferred tax assets in the federal, state and foreign jurisdictions, and we determined that a valuation allowance on federal, state, and certain foreign deferred tax assets was necessary at both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable could be adjusted in future periods if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced or increased, or if objective negative evidence in the form of cumulative losses is no longer present and additional weight is given to subjective evidence such as our projections for future profitability.

The Internal Revenue Code includes a provision, referred to as Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income ("GILTI"), which provides for a 10.5% tax on certain income of controlled foreign corporations. We have elected to account for GILTI as a period cost if and when incurred, rather than recognizing deferred taxes for basis differences expected to reverse.

Of our $2.1 million of cash, $1.4 million was held by our foreign subsidiaries. If these funds are needed for our operations in the U.S. or for acquisitions, we have several methods to repatriate the funds without significant tax effects, including repayment of intercompany loans or distributions of previously taxed income. Certain methods of distribution may require us to incur U.S. or foreign taxes to repatriate these funds.

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies

Lease Agreements

We lease facilities under non-cancellable operating leases. Our current leases expire at various dates through 2029 and frequently include renewal provisions for varying periods of time, provisions for taxes, insurance and maintenance costs, and provisions for minimum rent increases. Minimum leases payments, including scheduled rent increases are recognized as rent expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The rate implicit in each lease is not readily determinable, and we therefore use our incremental borrowing rate to determine the present value of the lease payments. No new right-of-use ("ROU") assets were capitalized during the three months ended March 31, 2026 or 2025.

ROU assets for operating leases are periodically assessed for impairment. We have not recognized any impairment losses for our ROU assets.

We monitor for events or changes in circumstances that require a reassessment of our leases. When a reassessment results in the remeasurement of a lease liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the corresponding ROU asset unless doing so would reduce the carrying amount of the ROU asset to an amount less than zero. In that case, the amount of the adjustment that would result in a negative ROU asset balance is recorded in profit or loss.

In May 2024, we entered into a lease agreement for a 5,183 square-foot manufacturing facility and administrative offices located in Fremont, California. The lease term is five years and three months, with monthly base rent of approximately $11,000, subject to annual increases of 3.5%. In addition to base rent, we are responsible for our proportionate share of common area operating expenses.

In June 2023, we entered into a lease agreement for a 1,560 square-foot administrative office in Irvine, California for approximately $4,000 per month for a term commencing June 2023 and ending May 2024. In March 2024 we extended the term of this lease through May 2025, and in March 2025 we again extended the term through December 31, 2025. We vacated this facility in December 2025.

In April 2024, we entered into a lease agreement for a 2,480 square - foot administrative office in Bellevue, Washington, at a monthly rent of approximately $9,000. This lease term began in July 2024 and ends in October 2027. In March 2025, we entered into a sublease agreement with a third party for the same office space at a monthly rate of approximately $10,000. In accordance with the terms of our lease agreement, a portion of the premium of the sublease rent over our base rent is shared with the landlord. The sublease term began in March 2025 and also ends in October 2027.

We lease a 14,476 square-foot manufacturing facility and administrative office in Shenzhen, China. In May 2024, we renewed this lease for the period June 2024 through May 2026 for approximately $8,000 per month. In May 2024, we also leased an additional 7,287 square-foot manufacturing facility in Shenzhen, China for the same two - year period for approximately $3,000 per month. In June 2025, we modified the lease on this additional facility, reducing the footprint to 1,292 square - feet, reducing the monthly rent to approximately $1,000, and extending the term to June 2027.

We lease a 9,800 square-foot manufacturing facility and administrative offices in Irvine, Scotland for approximately $5,000 per month. This lease term ends February 2028.

For the period from January 2025 to September 2025, we used a 10,786 square-foot manufacturing facility and administrative offices in Barnsley, England subject to a temporary premise license agreement with payments of approximately $11,000 per month. We are in the process of relocating this facility.

We lease a 3,000 square-foot logistics and distribution facility in Hong Kong for approximately $2,000 per month. This lease term ends April 2027.

We lease a 500 square-foot sales office in Tokyo, Japan for approximately $1,000 per month. This lease term ends November 2026.

We previously leased a 275 square - foot engineering and administrative office in Singapore for approximately $1,000 per month through June 2025.

As of March 31, 2026, we had ROU assets of $669,000 and current and long-term lease liabilities of $304,000 and $419,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, we had ROU assets of $760,000 and current and long-term lease liabilities of $324,000 and $493,000, respectively. Future imputed interest as of March 31, 2026 totaled $95,000 (weighted average discount rate of 9.1%); and future imputed interest as of December 31, 2025 totaled $113,000 (weighted average discount rate of 9.1%). The weighted average remaining lease term of the Company’s leases as of March 31, 2026 is 1.3 years; and as of December 31, 2025 was 1.5 years.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases that have remaining non-cancellable lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

Years ending December 31,	**(in thousands)**
2026 (remainder of year)	$ 273
2027	299
2028	158
2029	88
2030	—
Total undiscounted future non-cancelable minimum lease payments	818
Less: imputed interest	(95)
Present value of lease liabilities	$ 723

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, we incurred approximately $107,000 in operating lease costs, of which $61,000 is included in cost of revenue and $46,000 is included in operating expenses in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, we incurred approximately $133,000 in operating lease costs, of which $73,000 are included in cost of revenue and $60,000 are included in operating expenses in our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Litigation

We are not currently party to any legal proceedings. We are occasionally involved in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including actions against us which assert or may assert claims or seek to impose fines and penalties in substantial amounts. Related legal defense costs are expensed as incurred.

Warranties

We establish reserves for future product warranty costs that are expected to be incurred pursuant to specific warranty provisions with our customers. We generally warrant our products against defects for one year from date of shipment, with certain exceptions in which the warranty period can extend to more than one year based on contractual agreements. Our warranty reserves are established at the time of sale and updated throughout the warranty period based upon numerous factors including historical warranty return rates and expenses over various warranty periods. Historically, our warranty returns have not been material.

Intellectual Property Indemnities

We indemnify certain customers and our contract manufacturers against liability arising from third-party claims of intellectual property rights infringement related to our products. These indemnities appear in development and supply agreements with our customers as well as manufacturing service agreements with our contract manufacturers, are not limited in amount or duration and generally survive the expiration of the contract. Given that the amount of any potential liabilities related to such indemnities cannot be determined until an infringement claim has been made, we are unable to determine the maximum amount of losses that we could incur related to such indemnifications.

Director and Officer Indemnities and Contractual Guarantees

Pursuant to our bylaws, we will indemnify our directors and executive officers to the fullest extent permitted by Nevada law, without limitation as to amount or duration, in the event of any actual or threatened lawsuit or proceeding. Certain costs incurred in connection with such indemnifications may be recovered under certain circumstances under various insurance policies. Given that the amount of any potential liabilities related to such indemnities cannot be determined until a lawsuit or proceeding has been threatened or filed, we are unable to determine the maximum amount of losses that we could incur relating to such indemnities.

We have entered into an employment agreement with Steven N. Bronson, our Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer. This agreement contains certain severance and change in control obligations. Under the agreement, if Mr. Bronson's employment is terminated due to his death or disability (as such terms are defined in the agreement), Mr. Bronson or his beneficiaries will be entitled to receive: (i) his base compensation to the end of the monthly pay period immediately following the date of termination; (ii) accrued bonus payments; and (iii) immediate and full vesting of all unvested equity and/or options issued by the Company. If Mr. Bronson's employment is terminated by him for good reason (as such term is defined in the agreement), or by us without cause, then Mr. Bronson will be entitled to receive: (i) his base compensation to the date of termination; (ii) a severance payment equal to twelve months of his base compensation; (iii) any earned bonus compensation; (iv) employee benefits for twelve months following the date of termination; (v) any vested company match 401(k) or other retirement contribution; and (vi) immediate and full vesting of all unvested equity and/or options issued by the Company.

In the event of a change in control of the Company (as such term is defined in the agreement), Mr. Bronson is entitled to receive: (i) a change in control payment in an amount equal to twelve months of his base compensation, payable as of the date the change in control occurs; and (ii) immediate and full vesting of all unvested equity and/or options issued by the Company.

Guarantees and Indemnities

In the normal course of business, we are occasionally required to undertake indemnification for which we may be required to make future payments under specific circumstances. We review our exposure under such obligations no less than annually, or more frequently as required. The amount of any potential liabilities related to such obligations cannot be accurately determined until a formal claim is filed. Historically, any such amounts that become payable have not had a material negative effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. We maintain general and product liability insurance which may provide a source of recovery to us in the event of an indemnification claim.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The words "believe," "may," "will," "potentially," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "could," "would," "project," "plan," "expect" and similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Form 10-Q and are subject to uncertainties, assumptions and business and economic risks. As such, our actual results could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth below in Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee that the future results, levels of activity, performance or events and circumstances described in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason after the date of this Form 10-Q to conform these statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations, except as required by law.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity, performance and events and circumstances may be materially different from what we expect.

Executive Overview

Interlink Electronics, Inc. is a leading global provider of advanced sensing technologies and printed electronics solutions that enable Human-Machine Interface ("HMI") devices and Internet-of-Things ("IoT") applications. Our broad product and technology portfolio spans force and touch sensors, piezoelectric sensors, rugged HMI devices, wearable and textile-based sensors, electrochemical gas and environmental sensors, instruments, and fully integrated systems.

Our business is organized around two technology platforms:

Force/Touch Sensing and HMI Solutions. Our force-sensing resistor ("FSR®") technology, together with piezoelectric sensing, printed electronics, rugged interface devices, and emerging smart textile platforms, enables intuitive, durable, and low-power user input solutions. These technologies are deployed in applications such as vehicle entry and control systems, industrial and medical interfaces, presence and pressure detection, wearable monitoring, and other three-dimensional input environments.

Through our acquisitions of Calman in 2023 and Conductive Transfers Limited in 2024, we expanded our capabilities in customized membrane keypads, graphic overlays, industrial labeling, conductive textiles, and integrated printed electronic systems. These additions enhance our vertical integration, broaden our intellectual property portfolio, and strengthen our presence in European markets. We are increasingly positioning our HMI offerings as integrated subsystems that combine sensing hardware with proprietary firmware, signal processing, and system-level design.

Gas and Environmental Sensing Solutions. We entered the gas and environmental sensing market in 2022 through the acquisition of the assets of SPEC Sensors and KWJ Engineering. We now design and manufacture miniaturized electrochemical gas sensors, instruments, and monitoring systems for safety, health, air quality, and industrial applications. Our products are designed to address growing demand for compact, low-power, and cost-effective sensing solutions suitable for wireless, wearable, and IoT deployments.

We prioritize revenue growth in targeted strategic markets, gross margin expansion driven by favorable product mix and operational efficiencies, disciplined capital allocation, and the ongoing advancement of differentiated sensing platforms. Our strategy emphasizes higher-margin, application-specific solutions built on scalable technology foundations. A substantial portion of our revenue is generated from custom solutions developed in close collaboration with OEM customers. Although these engineering and product development engagements often involve extended design cycles, they frequently lead to multi-year production programs that provide long-term revenue visibility and strengthen customer relationships.

We maintain a global operational footprint to support our customers and manufacturing strategy. We manufacture our force-sensing and printed electronic products at our facilities in Shenzhen, China, and Irvine, Scotland, and our gas and environmental sensors and instruments at the facility in Fremont, California. Our vertically integrated manufacturing approach allows us to maintain control over proprietary processes, quality standards, and supply chain responsiveness.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs and expenses, and related disclosures. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ significantly from the estimates made by our management. To the extent that there are differences between our estimates and actual results, our future financial statements presentation, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows will be affected.

A description of our critical accounting policies that represent the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements was provided in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2026. There have been no changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates described in the Form 10-K that have had a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations data for the periods indicated. The percentages in the table are based on revenues.

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2026		2025	
	$	%	$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Revenue	$ 3,074	100.0 %	$ 2,664	100.0 %
Cost of revenue	1,738	56.5 %	1,715	64.4 %
Gross profit	1,336	43.5 %	949	35.6 %
Operating expenses:				
Engineering, research and development	303	9.9 %	434	16.3 %
Selling, general and administrative	1,483	48.2 %	1,364	51.2 %
Total operating expenses	1,786	58.1 %	1,798	67.5 %
(Loss) from operations	(450)	(14.6)%	(849)	(31.9)%
Other income (expense), net	60	2.0 %	5	0.2 %
(Loss) before income taxes	(390)	(12.7)%	(844)	(31.7)%
Income tax expense (benefit)	(52)	(1.7)%	(39)	(1.5)%
Net (loss)	$ (338)	(11.0)%	$ (805)	(30.2)%

Comparison of Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

Revenue by the markets we serve is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2026		2025			
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Medical	$ 1,003	32.6 %	$ 727	27.3 %	$ 276	38.0 %
Industrial	880	28.6 %	975	36.6 %	(95)	(9.7)%
Automotive	89	2.9 %	32	1.2 %	57	178.1 %
Standard	1,102	35.8 %	930	34.9 %	172	18.5 %
Revenue	$ 3,074	100.0 %	$ 2,664	100.0 %	$ 410	15.4 %

We sell our custom products into the medical, industrial, automotive and other specialty markets. We sell our standard products to customers in many markets through various distribution networks. The ultimate customer for our products may come from different markets that are often unknown to us at the time of sale. Each market has different product design cycles. Products with longer design cycles often have much longer product life cycles. Medical, industrial, and other specialty markets such as environmental monitoring products generally have long design and life cycles. We currently have products with life cycles that have exceeded 20 years and are ongoing.

Revenues were up in the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025 for customers in the medical and automotive markets and for customers of our standard products, and were down for customers in the industrial market. The increase in revenue from customers in the medical market was due to increased shipments of our force-sensing products and of our Calman subsidiary's printed electronics due to higher customer demand, while the increase in revenue from customers in the automotive market was due to new innovation and automation products for that market. The decrease in revenue from customers in the industrial market was due to reduced shipments and lower demand for our gas-sensing products. In all markets, the timing of orders from our customers is not always predictable and can be less in some periods and higher in others depending on the level of their demand which is driven by their projects and operating plans.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2026		2025			
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Gross profit	$ 1,336	43.5 %	$ 949	35.6 %	$ 387	40.8 %

Our gross profit and gross margin percentage are impacted by various factors including product mix, customer mix, sales volume, and fluctuations in our cost of revenues, which are comprised of material costs, direct and indirect production labor costs, warehousing and logistics costs, facilities costs, and other costs related to production activities. Gross profit and gross margin percentage were up during the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025 due primarily to higher revenues and favorable changes in our product and customer mix.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2026		2025			
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Engineering, research and development	$ 303	9.9 %	$ 434	16.3 %	$ (131)	(30.2)%

Engineering and R&D expenses consist primarily of compensation expenses for employees engaged in research, design and development activities, plus the cost of those employees' indirect supplies and allocation of facilities expenses. Our R&D team focuses both on internal design development in order to develop our products and solutions, and on custom design development aimed at addressing our customers' unique design challenges. Engineering and R&D costs for the three months ended March 31, 2026 were down compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025 due to lower engineering employee and consultant compensation costs.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2026		2025			
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Selling, general and administrative	$ 1,483	48.2 %	$ 1,364	51.2 %	$ 119	8.7 %

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation expenses for sales and administrative employees, legal and other professional fees, facilities expenses, communication expenses, and intangible asset amortization expense. Selling, general and administrative costs for the three months ended March 31, 2026 were up compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025 due to slightly higher costs for compensation, professional fees and consultants.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2026		2025			
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Other income (expense), net	$ 60	2.0 %	$ 5	0.2 %	$ 55	1,100.0 %

Other income (expense) consists of non-operating income and expenses, such as gains and losses on marketable securities, foreign currency transaction gains and losses, interest income and expense, and other non-operating income and expenses. Other income (expense) for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was comprised of $2,000 of interest income, $52,000 of foreign currency transaction gains, and $6,000 of other income, while other income (expense) for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was comprised of $6,000 of interest income offset by $(1,000) of foreign currency transaction losses.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2026		2025			
	Amount	% of Pre-tax Income/ Loss	Amount	% of Pre-tax Income/ Loss	$ Change	Change in % of Pre-tax Income/ Loss
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Income tax expense (benefit)	$ (52)	13.3 %	$ (39)	4.6 %	$ (13)	8.7 %

Income taxes were 13.3% of pre-tax loss for the three months ended March 31, 2026, versus 4.6% of pre-tax loss for the three months ended March 31, 2025. Our income taxes are impacted by the mix of domestic and foreign pre-tax earnings and losses, permanent differences between book income/loss and taxable income/loss, and our ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards (“NOLs”). Accordingly, our effective tax rate typically will vary from the U.S. statutory tax rate of 21% from quarter to quarter. The effective tax rates for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were impacted by the amount of our foreign pre-tax income/loss and the tax expense/benefit thereon while not realizing a benefit on our domestic pre-tax loss due to the valuation allowances thereon.

Discrete tax events may cause our effective rate to fluctuate on a quarterly basis. Certain events, including, for example, acquisitions and other business changes, which are difficult to predict, may also cause our effective tax rate to fluctuate. We are subject to changing tax laws, regulations, and interpretations in multiple jurisdictions. Corporate tax reform continues to be a priority in the U.S. and other jurisdictions. Additional changes to the tax system in the U.S. could have significant effects, positive and negative, on our effective tax rate and on our deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash requirements for working capital, capital expenditures, and acquisition activities have historically been funded from our cash balances, cash generated from operations, and issuances of equity securities. As of March 31, 2026, we had cash and cash equivalents of $2.1 million, working capital of $4.4 million and no indebtedness. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and money market funds. Of our $2.1 million of cash, $1.4 million was held by foreign subsidiaries. If these funds are needed for our operations in the U.S. or for acquisitions, we have several methods to repatriate without significant tax effects, including repayment of intercompany loans or distributions of previously taxed income. Certain methods of distribution may require us to incur U.S. or foreign taxes to repatriate these funds.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents balances will be sufficient to maintain our current operations considering our current financial condition, obligations, and other expected cash flows. If our circumstances change, however, we may require additional cash. If we require additional cash, we may attempt to raise additional capital through equity, equity-linked or debt financing arrangements. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity or equity-linked securities, the ownership of our existing stockholders will be diluted. If we raise additional financing by the incurrence of indebtedness, we could be subject to fixed payment obligations and could also be subject to restrictive covenants, such as limitations on our ability to incur additional debt, and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business. If we are unable to raise additional needed funds, we may also take measures to reduce expenses to offset any shortfall.

Cash Flow Analysis

Our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Net cash (used in) operating activities	$ (543)	$ (271)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	—	(29)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	—	(100)

Net Cash (Used In) Operating Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the $543,000 of cash used in operating activities was attributable to net loss of $338,000, adjusted for non-cash charges of $145,000 and cash used in changes in operating assets and liabilities of $350,000. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, the $271,000 of cash used in operating activities was attributable to net loss of $805,000, adjusted for non-cash charges of $142,000 and cash provided by changes in operating assets and liabilities of $392,000.

Accounts receivable increased from $1.5 million at December 31, 2025 to $1.7 million at March 31, 2026 due to higher sales in the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2025; days-sales outstanding at March 31, 2026 (46) was unchanged from December 31, 2025 (46). Many of our customers pay promptly and the accounts receivable balance is generally related to the most recent shipments. Inventories were up from $1.8 million at December 31, 2025 to $2.0 million at March 31, 2026; inventory balances fluctuate depending on the timing of materials purchases and product shipments. Prepaid expenses and other current assets were up slightly from $0.2 million at December 31, 2025 to $0.3 million at March 31, 2026; this balance fluctuates with the timing of making prepayments versus when the benefits of those prepayments are consumed. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and accrued income taxes increased from $1.3 million at December 31, 2025 to $1.4 million at March 31, 2026; the balances of these working capital liabilities fluctuate due to the timing of purchases and payments on inventories and other accruals of employee compensation and outside services.

Net Cash (Used In) Investing Activities

No cash was provided by or used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2026. Net cash used in investing activities of $29,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2025 consisted of purchases of property, plant, and equipment.

Net Cash (Used In) Financing Activities

No cash was provided by or used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2026. Net cash used in financing activities of $103,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2025 consisted of payment of dividends on our preferred stock. In October 2025, we converted all of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into common stock, which eliminated the payment of $400,000 per annum in dividends previously payable to holders of our preferred stock.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not Applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The phrase “disclosure controls and procedures” refers to controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, such as this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer, or CEO, and chief financial officer, or CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decision regarding required disclosure.

Our management, with the participation of our CEO and CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of March 31, 2026, the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on such evaluation, our CEO and CFO had concluded that as of March 31, 2026, our disclosure controls and procedures were designed at a reasonable assurance level and were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 that materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

The Company’s internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (1) pertain to maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system’s objectives will be met. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. In addition, the design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and controls may become inadequate if conditions change. There can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

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PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements, which are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in those forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in the risk factors relating to our business and common stock contained in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 26, 2026. There have been no material changes to such risk factors during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

Item 5. Other Information

Insider Trading Arrangements

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, no director or officer (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) of the Company adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	Filed Herewith
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant	10	000-21858	3.1	February 17, 2016	
3.2	Certificate of Designations of Series A Preferred Stock	8-K	001-37659	3.1	October 25, 2021	
3.2.1	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Designations of Series A preferred Stock	8.K	001-37659	3.1	November 23, 2021	
3.3	Bylaws of the Registrant	10	000-21858	3.2	February 17, 2016	
3.4	Amendment to Bylaws of the Registrant	10	000-21858	3.3	February 17, 2016	
4.1	Form of the Registrant's common stock certificate	10	000-21858	4.1	February 17, 2016	
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
32.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document					X
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					X
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					X
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					X
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					X
104	The cover page from Interlink Electronics, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language) and contained in Exhibit 101.					X

* The information in this exhibit is furnished and deemed not filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for purposes of section 18 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Interlink Electronics, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: May 14, 2026

Interlink Electronics, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Ryan J. Hoffman
Ryan J. Hoffman
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant To Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a),
As Adopted Pursuant To
Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Steven N. Bronson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Interlink Electronics, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 14, 2026

/s/ Steven N. Bronson
Steven N. Bronson, Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

Certification of Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant To Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a),
As Adopted Pursuant To
Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Ryan J. Hoffman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Interlink Electronics, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 14, 2026

/s/ Ryan J. Hoffman
Ryan J. Hoffman, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant To
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350), Steven N. Bronson, Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Ryan J. Hoffman, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) of Interlink Electronics, Inc. (the “Company”), hereby certifies that, to the best of his knowledge:

1. Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, to which this Certification is attached as Exhibit 32.1 (the “Report”), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 14, 2026

/s/ Steven N. Bronson
Steven N. Bronson
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 14, 2026

/s/ Ryan J. Hoffman
Ryan J. Hoffman
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)