

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Electrostatics –
Part 4-9: Standard test methods for specific applications – Garments**

Witholdrawn



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Personnel safety.....	7
5 Test methods	7
5.1 Test equipment requirements	7
5.1.1 Resistance measuring equipment	7
5.1.2 Clamps/electrodes (sleeve-to-sleeve)	7
5.1.3 Electrodes (point-to-point)	8
5.1.4 Environmental test chamber	8
5.1.5 Support surface	8
5.2 Test parameters	8
5.2.1 Sample preparation	8
5.2.2 Humidity	8
5.2.3 Test sample quantity	8
5.3 Sleeve-to-sleeve test procedure	9
5.4 Point-to-point test procedure	9
6 Test data reporting	9
7 Recommended electrical resistance range.....	9
8 Notes	9
8.1 Garments with groundable points	9
Figure 1 – Clamps/electrodes	10
Figure 2 – Test set-up sleeve-to-sleeve	10
Figure 3 – Test set-up point-to-point	11

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTROSTATICS –

**Part 4-9: Standard test methods for specific applications –
Garments**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61340-4-9 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 101: Electrostatics.

The text of this standard is based on ANSI/ESD STM2.1-1997. It was submitted to the National Committees for voting under the Fast Track Procedure.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
101/294/FDIS	101/298/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61340 series, under the general title *Electrostatics*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

Withdrawn

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61340 provides test methods for evaluating the resistance of garments used in the electronics industry for the control of electrostatic discharge. This part is limited to defining procedures for measuring electrical resistance of garments. It does not address electrical resistance through a person or in combination with a person connected to ground. However, resistance may not fully characterize a garment's performance. Additional parts may cover procedures for evaluating these properties.

A common source of electrostatic charge is clothing made from synthetic fibres resulting in an accumulation of charge on a person's clothing. The effect of this charge can be minimized by evaluating and selecting an appropriate garment. To effectively control electrostatic charges, the garment should be grounded.

This standard may be used in part to cover specific applications. To fully characterize a garment, field attenuation and tribocharging may need to be considered, but these procedures are beyond the scope of this standard.

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