



GENERAL PURPOSE & ANTI-STATIC

CATEGORY

The new SHOWA® AP800 has a 13-gauge seamless knit with a Microfiber polyester static dissipative yarn and an embossed microporous foam nitrile palm dip. Touchscreen compatible.

BENEFITS:

- Breathable
- Touch panel compatibility
- Lightweight
- Increased Dexterity
- Form-fitting
- Natural Rubber Latex-free

APPLICATIONS:

- Install electrical wiring
- Light assembly of oil-coated pieces
- Mechanical and engineering
- Micro-chip handling
- Intricate parts handling



PACKAGING:

12 pairs per paper bundle. 12 dozen per case.













N-KFN 17032 Nissenken

100

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What is ESD?

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is a sudden and momentary flow of electric current between two electrically charged objects caused by contact, an electrical short or dielectric breakdown.

How to prevent ESD?

Change the direction of the electrostatic charge (flow of electrons) migration to go into the ground instead of sensitive areas.

- Ground yourself by wearing an ESD wrist strap.
- Wear ESD footwear, clothes, and gloves.
- Utilize an anti-static mat.

We all experience electrostatic discharge from time to time. Some of the most common are while doing everyday tasks. For example, feeling a shock after walking across a carpet and then touching a metal object or sliding across a car seat and touching the door handle.

Methods for the resistance testing of gloves.

ANTI-STATIC

STATIC DISSIPATIVE

INSULATIVE

Fast Movement

CONDUCTIVE

Slow Movement

Little/No Movement

10¹

10⁶

10¹²

10²⁰

Available

Today At

ANSI/ESD 15.1 - 2019





SURFACE RESISTIVITY IN OHMS/SQUARE

- 1. Anti-static: a material that prevents triboelectric charging.
- Conductive: carries a charge quickly from one surface to another. These gloves have a low resistivity to the passage of a current. The ESD measurement would be less than 10⁵ Ohms/Square.
- 3. Static Dissipative: slows the transfer of a charge from one surface to another and would help prevent damage to electronic components. The ESD measurements would be at least 10⁵ and up to 10¹¹ Ohms/Square.
- 4. Insulative: materials prevent or limit the flow of electrons and are difficult to ground. Static charges can remain in place on these materials. Insulative materials are defined as those having a surface resistivity of at least 10¹² Ohms/Square.









