
**Textiles — Test methods for
evaluating the electrostatic
propensity of fabrics —**

**Part 3:
Test method using manual friction**

*Textiles — Méthodes d'essai pour l'évaluation de la propension des
étoffes électrostatique —*

Partie 3: Méthode d'essai de friction manuelle

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) are worldwide federations of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies and IEC national committees). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO and IEC technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with IEC on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committees responsible for this document are Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles* and IEC/TC 101 *Electrostatics* as JWG 26, *Antistatic*, in the lead of ISO/TC 38.

ISO 18080 consists of the following parts, under the general title of *Textiles — Test methods for evaluating the electrostatic propensity of fabrics*:

- *Part 1: Test method using corona charging*
- *Part 2: Test method using rotary mechanical friction*
- *Part 3: Test method using manual friction*
- *Part 4: Test method using horizontal mechanical friction*

Introduction

In addition to safety hazards and damage or disruption of sensitive electronic devices and systems which are covered by other International Standards, electrostatic charging of clothing can also cause problems of clinging, uncomfortable shocks and the attraction of airborne dust and other contaminants.

Clothing designed to avoid airborne dust contamination is required in a number of expanding industries relating to precision technology, biotechnology, food, hygiene, etc. It is also generally desirable to have clothing that does not cling or cause uncomfortable shocks.

Test methods are required to evaluate the propensity of fabrics used to make clothing designed to avoid problems associated with electrostatic charging. Test methods are specified in a number of National and International Standards, including those published by ISO and IEC. However, the relationship between measurable electrostatic properties and end use performance is rather complex and may require a combination of different test methods depending on application.

The test method described in this International Standard for measuring charge density on the surface of a textile generated by friction is one of a number of test methods that can be used to evaluate the electrostatic propensity of textile materials. As the charge density generated depends on the textile material, its surface condition, and the nature of the friction, the gentle friction action described can be considered to simulate practical wearing conditions.

As with any manual test procedure, there is a certain operator dependence that cannot be eliminated. Test results from different laboratories may differ by more than a factor of five.

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Textiles — Test methods for evaluating the electrostatic propensity of fabrics —

Part 3: Test method using manual friction

1 Scope

This part of ISO 18080 specifies a test method using manual friction with measurement of frictional charge density on specimens of fabric. The test method is suitable for fabrics of all types of composition and construction that are capable of withstanding frictional charging.

Some fabrics, e.g. fabrics of low strength or loose construction, may not be physically capable of withstanding the manual friction used in this test method or may give false results. In such cases, the test method described in ISO 18080-1 can be used to evaluate electrostatic propensity.

The test method described may not be suitable for evaluating garments and garment materials in relation to safety of personnel and protection of electrostatic discharge sensitive devices.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3175-2, *Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 2: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using tetrachloroethene*

ISO 3175-3, *Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 3: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using hydrocarbon solvents*

ISO 6330, *Textiles — Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing*

IEC 61340-5-1, *Electrostatics — Part 5-1: Protection of electronic devices from electrostatic phenomena — General requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

antistatic

property of a material that reduces its propensity to acquire electrostatic charges or allows electrostatic charges to dissipate quickly

3.2

conductive

providing a sufficiently high conductivity so that potential differences over any parts of a material or object are not sufficiently large to be of practical significance

Note 1 to entry: In general, a conductive material has a resistance below about $10^5 \Omega$, but different standards may define different resistance ranges for this term.