



Dissipative Nylon Push Broom

BRUSH NUMBER	BRUSH WIDTH	TRIM LENGTH	FILL MATERIAL	BOX
SR43917	23"	3.5"	Dissipative Nylon	12

The SR43917 eliminates the problem of static electricity in many applications by providing a rapid dissipation of static charge faster than standard nylon filaments. Studies have shown that the ability of materials to dissipate charge generated on their own surface by contact or sliding actions is well matched by the decay of charge deposited from a high voltage corona discharge. Nylon-AS eliminates the problems generated by static electricity in many applications by providing a rapid dissipation of static charge. Conductive materials have to be grounded in order to dissipate charges. Antistatic materials inhibit the generation of static charges.

Static decay is the time required for a sample to dissipate a percentage (90-99%) of an initial charge of 5 KV (both positive and negative). A charge is induced on the sample by contact with electrodes, and is then grounded. An electronic voltmeter makes electrostatic (non-contact) measurement of the charge on the sample

SAMPLE	Charge Decay @ 21.1°C (70°F), 29% r.h.		
	t(5000 à 50 V) [sec]	t(-5000 à 50 V) [sec]	Average [sec]
Nylon-AS (AntiStatic) Filaments	2.06	1.53	1.8
Standard Nylon Filaments	100	100	100

Charge Decay: The migration of charge across or through a material leading to a reduction of charge density or surface potential at the area where the charge was deposited.

Charge Decay Time: The time required for the local charge density or surface potential to fall to a selected percentage of its initial value.

Corona: The generation of ions of either polarity by a high localized electric field

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