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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 23316-2009

Anti-static requirement and test methods of working clothing

工作服 防静电性能的要求及试验方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

The revised standard Japanese Industrial Standards JIST8118:2001 "anti-static overalls" (Japanese version).

This standard JIST8118:2001 main differences are as follows.

- Modify the standard name;
- Modify the scope of the standard;
- Normative references cited and referenced by Japanese standards corresponding to national standards, and increase the normative references GB/T 15557 "clothing terms";
- Deleted 5.5;
- 6.2.1 modified the washing process;
- Revised 6.3 friction means and the amount of charge measuring device Faraday cup portion size specifications;
- Deleted Chapter 8;
- Modify the labeling information.

The standard proposed by China Textile Industry Association.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee apparel (SAC/TC219) centralized.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee responsible for the interpretation of clothing.

Drafting of this standard. Shanghai Apparel Institute, Shenzhen Academy of Metrology and Quality Inspection.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the anti-static overalls (hereinafter referred to as anti-static clothing) static performance requirements and test methods defense.

This standard applies to join the anti-static conductive fiber woven fabric as the main anti-static clothing made of fabric.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 4219.1 Industrial Part 1 with a hard polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) piping systems. Pipes
GB 4385 anti-static shoes, conductive shoes technical requirements GB 12014-1989
anti-static overalls GB/T 15557 Clothing term

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 15557 and established the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Substantially uniformly spaced, or insert a conductive fiber fabric.

Whole or in part the use of metal or carbon conductive material made of fibers having antistatic properties.

To prevent static electricity in clothing, fabrics and materials use anti-static fabric clothing.

Nylon and acrylic fabrics for anti-static cloth friction performance test used.

4 Requirements

Chapter 6. The results of the test, the amount of charge on a single piece of finished products should be $0.6\mu\text{C}$ less.

5 Raw materials and clothing design

5.1

Use anti-static fabric, Chapter 7, the results of the test, the amount of charge should $7\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$.

5.2

no lining anti-static clothing fabrics, all use of anti-static fabric. However, when there is no need to use an anti-static properties of the fabric for reinforcement, when the pockets, which should not exceed the area of \u200b\u200banti-static clothing or inside exposed surface area of \u200b\u200b20%.

5.3

There are lining anti-static clothing (winter clothes with a filler, etc.), its fabrics and materials use anti-static fabric, is not normally used in Napped fabrics (fur). However, when there is no need to use an anti-static properties of the fabric for the collar, cuffs occasions, the area should not exceed Anti-static clothing fabric or lining exposed area of \u200b\u200b20%.