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STN	**Elektrostatika Časť 4-9: Normalizované skúšobné metódy pre špecifické aplikácie Odevy Odporová charakterizácia**	**STN EN IEC 61340-4-9 34 6440**

Electrostatics - Part 4-9: Standard test methods for specific applications - Garments - Resistive characterization

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 01/25

Obsahuje: EN IEC 61340-4-9:2024, IEC 61340-4-9:2024

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EN IEC 61340-4-9

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Supersedes EN 61340-4-9:2016

English Version

Electrostatics - Part 4-9: Standard test methods for specific applications - Garments - Resistive characterization (IEC 61340-4-9:2024)

Électrostatique - Partie 4-9: Méthodes d'essai normalisées pour des applications spécifiques - Vêtements - Caractéristiques résistives (IEC 61340-4-9:2024)

Elektrostatik - Teil 4-9: Standard-Prüfverfahren für spezielle Anwendungen - Kleidung - Resistive Charakterisierung (IEC 61340-4-9:2024)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

Ref. No. EN IEC 61340-4-9:2024 E

European foreword

The text of document 101/718/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 61340-4-9, prepared by TC 101 "Electrostatics" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61340-4-9:2024.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop) 2025-11-30
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow) 2027-11-30

This document supersedes EN 61340-4-9:2016 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CENELEC website.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61340-4-9:2024 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 61340-5-1 NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61340-5-1

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cencenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 61010-1	-	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 1: General requirements	EN 61010-1	-
IEC 61010-2-030	-	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 2-030: Particular requirements for equipment having testing or measuring circuits	EN IEC 61010-2-030	-
IEC 61340-2-3	-	Electrostatics - Part 2-3: Methods of test for determining the resistance and resistivity of solid materials used to avoid electrostatic charge accumulation	EN 61340-2-3	-
IEC 61340-4-6	-	Electrostatics - Part 4-6: Standard test methods for specific applications - Wrist straps	EN 61340-4-6	-

IEC 61340-4-9

Edition 3.0 2024-10

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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ELECTROSTATICS –

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FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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IEC 61340-4-9 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 101: Electrostatics. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2016. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) IEC 61010-1 and IEC 61010-2-030 added as requirements for measurement equipment;
b) testing voltage range for personnel ground path changed from "7 V DC to 30 V DC" to "7 V DC to 100 V DC";

c) cleaning requirements changed from a minimum of five cycles of cleaning to a minimum of three cycles of cleaning;

d) moderate humidity requirements deleted;

e) figures replaced with generic drawings.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
101/718/FDIS	101/721/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61340 provides test methods for evaluating the electrical resistance of garments that contain surface conductive or dissipative components or materials used in the electronics industry for the control of electrostatic discharge. This document defines procedures for measuring electrical resistance, including a system resistance test for garments that provide a ground path for personnel.

Clothing made from synthetic fibres is a common source of electrostatic charge. Wearing an appropriate static control garment over personnel clothing can minimize the effect of this charge. To effectively control electrostatic charges of the static control garments and effectively shield the electrostatic field of personnel clothing, the static control garment should be grounded.

Three categories of garments are considered in this document.

a) A static control garment can suppress or otherwise affect an electric field from clothing worn underneath the garment without being attached to ground. However, without grounding, a charge can accumulate on conductive or dissipative elements of a garment, if present, resulting in a charged source.

b) A groundable static control garment can provide a higher level of suppression when the lower resistance fabric is connected to ground.

c) A groundable static control garment system provides a ground path for a person that suppresses the electrical field from clothing worn underneath the garment and also bonds the skin of the wearer to an identified ground path. Groundable static control garment systems can also be used in conjunction with a continuous or constant monitoring system in a manner similar to those used in continuous monitoring of wrist straps in an ESD protected area (EPA).

Resistive characterization is only one aspect to consider in evaluating garments for any specific application. To fully characterize a garment, it can be necessary to take into consideration electrical field attenuation, static decay, peak voltage, residual voltage and triboelectric charging. Other attributes related to applications and environments, such as cleanroom compatibility, chemical and fire resistance, should be evaluated in the garment selection process but are beyond the scope of this document.

Garments constructed from fabrics made with fibres that are not surface conductive but can have other related properties that impart some level of electrostatic charge dissipation or suppression when connected to ground, are not specifically measured by the methods provided in this document. This being the case, some garment fabrics and construction can allow for surface voltage accumulation and charge transfer to occur which can be detrimental to electronic items.

Alternate methods for evaluating the electrostatic properties of garments are described in IEC TS 61340-4-2 [1][1].

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1 Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

ELECTROSTATICS –

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

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61340 provides test methods for measuring the electrical resistance of garments used for static control applications. These test methods can be used for evaluating outer garments that are homogenously conductive or homogeneously dissipative, or that utilize surface conductive or surface dissipative components or elements.

NOTE It is possible that the test methods defined in this document will not be able to measure materials with buried conductive layers.

The resistance point-to-point test method tests the electrical resistance between the two sleeves, any two panels or any two electrically interconnected components of the static control garment, including the electrical resistance across the seams and cuffs of the garment as applicable.

An alternate sleeve-to-sleeve test method is described, using clamps to hang a garment.

Static control garments that electrically bond to the wearer and provide a path to ground from the wearer are evaluated using the resistance point-to-point test method, the resistance point-to-groundable point test method, as well as a system test to determine the resistance from the person through the garment to the groundable point of the garment system.

A band resistance measurement test is provided in IEC 61340-4-6 which can be used for garments so equipped with cuffs that are intended to perform the same function as a wrist strap band.

The system test with a person wearing a groundable static control garment system includes the ground cord that connects to the groundable point of the garment.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61010-1, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61010-2-030, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-030: Particular requirements for equipment having testing or measuring circuits*

IEC 61340-2-3, *Electrostatics – Part 2-3: Methods of test for determining the resistance and resistivity of solid materials used to avoid electrostatic charge accumulation*

IEC 61340-4-6, *Electrostatics – Part 4-6: Standard test methods for specific applications – Wrist straps*