



## 7C Fingercots

**Description:** Anti-static, washed cleanroom processed latex finger cots, 3 mils thick, pink color

**Quantity:** 5 gross per TrayPak, 20 TrayPaks, 100 gross per case

**Sizes:** Small, Medium, Large, Extra large, Extra Extra Large

**Protection:**

- Particulates
- ESD – Surface Resistivity  $10^{12}$  Ohms/sq.

**Features and Benefits:**

- Powder-free protection for ESD handling
- Tested IES-RP-CC005
- Static safe shipper with static shielding inner bag (double bagged)
- Immobilized for minimal tribo-electric charging
- For use in cleanrooms, laboratories, assembly areas
- Proven latex formulation
- Four sizes (not all competition makes ALL sizes)
- Anti-static agent is BLENDED into the latex so it will not migrate. Some of the competition sprays anti-static coating (migratory)

**Applications:**

ESD Sensitive areas, defense, avionics, marine electronics, consumer electronics, IC industries, wire bonding, repair stations and assembly areas

**Latex Warning:**

This product contains natural rubber latex which may cause allergic reactions.



## 7C Series Anti-Static Finger Cot Analysis For Static Electricity Sensitivity/Susceptibility

### Sample Description:

Cots were chosen at random for testing, from the production line.

### Request:

1. Test for surface resistance using a parallel electrode method.
2. *Real World* simulation test, for: Resistance to Ground, Triboelectric Generation, and Rate of Charge Decay.

### Method:

Note: Test Conditions: 74°F/23.5°C at 35% relative humidity

1. Surface Resistance by Parallel Electrode: Specimens prepared by cutting on longest axis to form rectangular shape approximately 2 X 3 inches/6 X 7 cm.\* Resistance measured at 5000V, with high resistance H-P Model 4329A meter.
2. *Real World* Resistance to Ground: Cots were placed on the finger and worn with a grounded wrist strap during testing. The test consisted of measuring the circuit resistance of the wearer to a grounded metal plate. Contact pressure of finger on plate = 2 oz./55gm.
3. *Real World* Triboelectric Generation: Cots were placed on fingers and stroked 10 times in the same direction against the three selected materials. The wearer wore a grounded wrist strap. The materials chosen are typical of those found in many cleanrooms. The charge generated was measured using a static field meter.
4. *Real World* Rate of Charge Decay: Cots were worn, stroked and measured as above, for triboelectric generation. The decay rate was then timed until the meter indicated a 'zero' (0) reading.

### Test Results:

1. Surface Resistance: Parallel Electrode: Average Value =  $10^{13}\Omega$  per sample of material
2. *Real World* Resistance to Ground: Average Value =  $10^{12}\Omega$
3. *Real World* Triboelectric Generation:

#### Highest voltage generated with each test specimen.

Material	Specimen					
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
Human Skin	140	140	120	130	140	140
Polyester/cotton Wipe	100	90	90	100	110	100
Cellulose Wipe	50	50	40	40	50	40

4. Rate of Charge Decay: Average value = 2 s.

\*Note: This does not conform to size requirements of F.T.M. 101C, Method 4046.1 of 3 X 5 inches/7.5 X 12.5 cm.

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3925 N. Runway Drive ■ Tucson, AZ 85705 USA ■ Phone: 520.790.3533 ■ Fax: 520.790.3530 ■ Tel-Free: 800.832.3882 ■ [QRPgloves.com](http://QRPgloves.com)

**Distributed by:**  
**All-Spec Industries**  
Wilmington, NC

Ph: 800-537-0351  
Fx: 800-379-9903

Web: [www.all-spec.com](http://www.all-spec.com)  
Email: [sales@all-spec.com](mailto:sales@all-spec.com)