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**Surface active agents — Fabric
conditioners — Determination of
antistatic performance**



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO 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 the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 91 *Surface active agents*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Surface active agents — Fabric conditioners — Determination of antistatic performance

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of static electricity elimination (antistatic) performance.

This document is applicable to fabric conditioners and antistatic agents.

NOTE The differences between this document and some International Standards related to static electricity on textiles are listed in [Annex B](#).

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

fabric surface resistance

R_s

resistance measured when electric current flows through the surface of fabric

3.2

fabric surface resistance coefficient

ρ_s

surface resistance measured by two electrodes of unit length placed on the fabric surface with the distance of unit length between them

Note 1 to entry: Unit length is expressed in centimetres.

3.3

antistatic agent

product used to treat fabric for eliminating static electricity

3.4

fabric conditioner

product with both antistatic and softening function, which generally contains cationic surface active agents

4 Principle

The electrostatic effect of fabric is subject to not only the amount of static electricity generated, but also the dissipation capacity of electrostatic charge. The fabric surface resistance is a physical quantity characterizing the electrostatic charge attenuation velocity of fabric. Soak the test fabric material in