



Description:

Desco's heavy weight (6 mil) shop traveler is made from a static dissipative coextruded polyolefin material. The triboelectric charge generation of the material is negligible (tested per EIA-541) to make them safe for use around ESD susceptible items. They are designed for top loading a standard 8.5" x 11" sheet of paper.

Electrical Properties:

Static Decay:	< 2.0 sec.	per FTMS 101C, Method 4046
Surface Resistance:	$1 \times 10^4 < 1 \times 10^{11}$ ohms	per ANSI/ESD STM11.11

Specifications:

Polycarbonate haze:	Negligible	72 hr contact
Corrosivity:	Negligible	per FTMS 101C, Method 3005
Melt Index:	.050 gm/10 min.	per ASTM D-1238
Density:	0.923 gm/cc	per ASTM D-1505
Dart impact:	230 gms	per ASTM D-1709
Coefficient of friction:	0.50	per ASTM D-1894
1% secant modulus:	MD 24,000 psi	per ASTM D-882
Stiffness:	MD 25,000 psi	per ASTM D-882
N-Octanoic Acid Free		
Has No Measurable Outgassing		

Shop Travelers will hold up to an 8.5" x 11" sheet size.
 Wording across bottom area:



Statfree®
Shop Traveler
with Pocket

[07454 / 47121](http://07454/47121)
 Made in America
DescoIndustries.com



Made in the
 United States of America

Inside Dimension Tolerances are -0/+1/4" unless specified
 Specifications and procedures subject to change without notice.

STATFREE® SHOP TRAVELER, 6 MIL

DESCO WEST: 3651 WALNUT AVE., CHINO, CA 91710 WEB SITE: Desco.com
 PHONE (909) 627-8178
 DESCO EAST: ONE COLGATE WAY, CANTON, MA 02021-1407
 PHONE (781) 821-8370

DRAWING NUMBER
 07454

DATE:
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 2012

RoHS and REACH Compliance Statement

None of the RoHS restricted materials or REACH substances of very high concern are intentionally added in manufacturing this product. Ref: Directive 2002/95/EC Article 4.1. and Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006. See Desco Industries Inc. Limited Warranty at Desco.com.

Per ANSI/ESD S541 section 7.2.2 Resistance of Dissipative Materials "A static dissipative material shall have a surface resistance of greater than or equal to 1.0×10^4 ohms but less than 1.0×10^{11} ohms. Packaging materials that are in intimate contact with devices should be dissipative."

"It should be understood that any object, item, material or person could be a source of static electricity in the work environment. Removal of unnecessary nonconductors, replacing nonconductive materials with dissipative or conductive materials and grounding all conductors are the principle methods of controlling static electricity in the workplace, regardless of the activity."
 [ESD Handbook ESD TR20.20-2008 section 2.4 Sources of Static Electricity]