



The antistatic performances of a fabric are extremely important in Protective Garment aimed at dissipating electrostatic charges, which could cause fires, but they are equally crucial in Garment studied for the protection of process and products (cleanrooms).

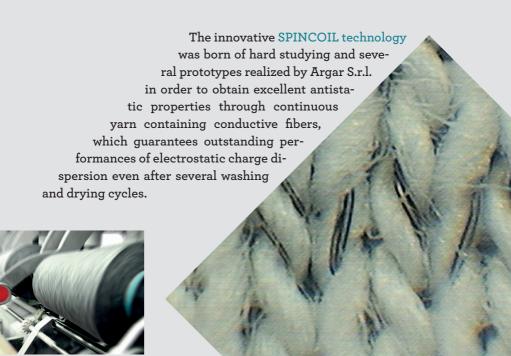
The production and finishing methods mostly used to get antistatic properties of fabrics are the use of discontinuous yarn with inherent antistatic fibers or antistatic finishing processes.

Antistatic finishing processes have a limited lifespan and low resistance to washing cycles. The use of discontinuous yarn with inherent antistatic fibers implies serious risks to maintain the antistatic properties because of antistatic fiber dispersion.





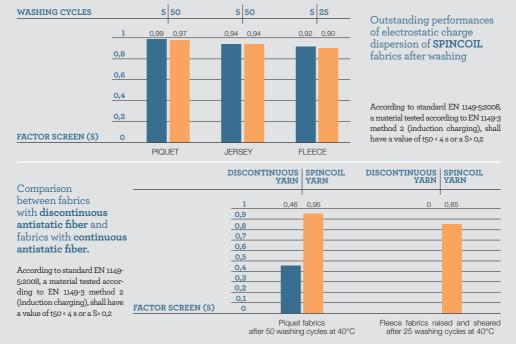




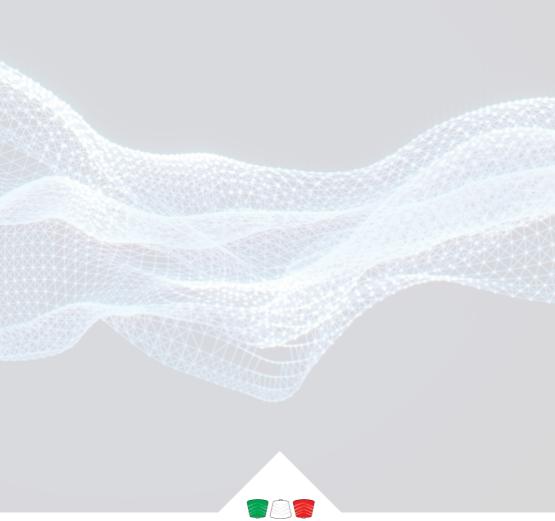
This is particularly experienced in knitted fabrics which must be sheared (such as fleeces and sweaters), because shearing operation cuts and breaks the discontinuous antistatic fibers, thus degrading or even dissolving the antistatic properties.

None of the two methods was judged adequately trustable by Argar Technology. Hence the idea of **SPINCOIL technology** was

conceived, using continuous yarn including antistatic fiber. Over the years a full range of Protective Knitted Fabrics Tes-firESD®, HVis-Tes®ESD and Shield-Tes® were developed in several knits like jersey, pique, sweater, rib fabric and fleece, all of them certified according to EN1149-5. Some of these fabrics were certified even after 25 or 50 washing cycles, showing almost unchanged antistatic properties.



The R&D Dept. of Argar Srl is continually improving its products and studying innovative projects for new articles and new technologies.







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