



Characteristics:

- Brushes minimize static charge generation and remove electrostatic charges to ground when held by grounded personnel
- Dissipative polypropylene black handles remove charges when grounded
- Available in two kinds of bristles - semi fine, firm
- Semi-fine bristles are ideal for chemical and electronics applications
- Firm bristles are mainly for electronics, especially circuit boards
- Conductive handle's ESD properties are not effected by humidity as are wooden handle brushes
- Conductive copper based nylon bristles with hog hair and two other natural fibers.
- RTT Resistance: 1×10^3 to $<1 \times 10^5$ ohms tested per modified ANSI/ESD S4.1

Materials:

- Firm bristles - conductive yarn and pig hair*
- Semi-fine bristles - conductive yarn and horse hair*

*Natural animal hair has potential to shed

Item	Handle Type	Bristle Hardness	Overall Length	Overall Width	Bristle Length	Bristle Width	Bristle Height
35690	Round	Firm	6" (152 mm)	5/16" (8 mm)	7/16" (11 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)
35691	Long	Firm	6" (152 mm)	1/2" (13 mm)	11/16" (17 mm)	1-1/4" (32 mm)	1/4" (6 mm)
35692	Long	Firm	7" (178 mm)	1/2" (13 mm)	10/16" (16 mm)	2-3/8" (60 mm)	5/16" (8 mm)
35693	Flat	Firm	6-1/4" (159 mm)	2-1/8" (54 mm)	3/4" (19 mm)	2" (51 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)
35694	Flat	Semi-Fine	5-1/4" (133 mm)	5/16" (8 mm)	13/16" (21 mm)	1/2" (13 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)
35695	Curved	Firm	4" (102 mm)	2-1/2" (64 mm)	1" (25 mm)	3" (76 mm)	1" (25 mm)
35696	Flat	Firm	5-1/8" (130 mm)	5/16" (8 mm)	10/16" (16 mm)	1/2" (13 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)
36086	Flat	Firm	5-3/4" (146 mm)	7/8" (22 mm)	3/4" (19 mm)	3/4" (19 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)
36087	Flat	Firm	5-3/4" (146 mm)	1-1/16" (27 mm)	3/4" (19 mm)	7/8" (22 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)
36088	Flat	Firm	6-1/4" (159 mm)	1-5/8" (41 mm)	3/4" (19 mm)	1-1/2" (38 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)
36098	Round	Soft	6-5/16" (160 mm)	3/16" (5 mm)	1" (25 mm)	1/4" (6 mm)	1/4" (6 mm)

Designed to fulfill ANSI/ESD S20.20 requirement to ground all conductors at ESD workstation.

ESD Handbook TR20.20 Table 1 lists under Typical Static Electricity Sources "Brushes (camel/pig hair and synthetic bristles)."

"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." (TR 20.20 section 2.4)

Unless otherwise noted, tolerance is $\pm 10\%$.

Specifications and procedures subject to change without notice.

Made in Israel

Dimensions are taken from the bottom of the brush to the top of the bristles.

Synthetic vs. Natural Bristles

Synthetic bristles can easily become charged with static in standard humidity conditions.

Natural hair usually builds static in areas of low humidity, but due to the conductive fibers in our brushes, this problem does not take effect.

Generally speaking, once the conductive yarn is added to the bristles, it neutralizes the possibility of static build up caused by the natural hair.

CONDUCTIVE BRUSHES

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**DRAWING
NUMBER**
35690

DATE:
May
2020

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Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

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