SECO INDUSTRIES
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Black Stat 303 Conductive

ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE POLYOLEFIN (.004)

CHARACTERISTICS:

*Unaffected by humidity and age
*Good corrosion resistance
*Flexible
*Low moisture permeability
*Protection against ultraviolet light
*Economical and effective Faraday Cage protection
*Meets requirements of Mil-P-82646(QPL)
*Meets requirements of Mil-B-82647
*Meets requirements of NFPA 56A
*Black in color

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Tensile Strength	2375 psi MD 1900 psi TD
Impact Strength	<12
Elongation	440%
Specific Gravity	1.07
Heat Distortion	105° - 121° F
Thermal Expansion	14° - 22°
Flammability	2.0
Dissipation Factor	<1
Surface Resistivity	10^3 - 10 OHM/Sq
Volume Resistivity	<3000 OHM/cm

CHEMICAL SUSCEPTIBILITY

Weak Acids	Resistant
Weak Alkalines	Slow attack
Hydrocarbons	Non-Resistant
Methanol	Resistant
Ethanol	Resistant
Isopropanol	Resistant
Ketones	Slow attack

Conductive Materials

A conductive material, because it has low electrical resistance, allows electrons to flow easily across its surface or through its volume. Conductive materials have low electrical resistance, generally less than $1x10^5$ ohms/square and $1x10^4$ohm-cm. When conductive material becomes charged, the change will be uniformly distributed across the surface of the material. If the charged conductive materials makes contact with another conductive material, the electrons will transfer between the materials quite easily. If the second conductor is attached to an earth grounding point, the electrons will flow to ground and the excess charge on the conductor will be neutralized.

Electrostatic charge can be created turboelectrically on conductors . As long as the conductor is isolated from other conductors or ground, the static charge will remain on the conductor. If the conductor is grounded the charge will easily go to ground. Or, if the charge conductor contacts or nears another conductor, the charge will flow between the two conductors.