

### DATA SHEET



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### **TECHNICAL DATA**

	SIZE REF 200/180 p		ONS (ACC. EN 455) Total length median	WALL THICKNESS Single wall $\pm$ 0.02 mm	
	XS 9201100	≤ 80 mm	≥ 240 mm		
	S 9201110	80 ± 10 mm	≥ 240 mm	finger 0.09 mm	
	M 9201120	95 ± 10 mm	≥ 240 mm	palm 0.07 mm	
	L 9201130	110 ± 10 mm	≥ 240 mm	cuff 0.05 mm	
	XL 9201140	≥ 110 mm	≥ 240 mm	-	
GLOVE DESIGN	Colour Shape Cuff Surface finish Inner glove surface	white straight fingers, amb rolled rim, regular cu finger textured online chlorinated, p	iff		
GLOVE MATERIAL	Nitrile butadiene rubber Latex allergy risk		) free of latex proteins		
ACCELERATORS	Zn-dithiocarbamate				
	Free of thiurames and mercaptobenzothiazoles MBT				
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Force at break (median) Elongation at break (med Tensile strength (median Water-tightness		fe 50 % after ag 8 MPa after ag		
LOGISTIC INFORMATION	Dispenser pack dimensio Transportation carton Shelf life Storage conditions	10 dispenser packs 3 years store at room temper	·	24 x 74 mm (L x W x H) ozone	



**BARRIER PROPERTIES – CHEMICALS** 



Tested by SATRA, UK in accordance with

EN 374-3: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals.

CHEMICAL	CAS REGISTRY NO.	PERMEATION PERFORMANCE LEVEL	BREAKTHROUGH TIME
Acetic acid 10 %	64-19-7	level 3	
Acetone	67-64-1	not recommended	immediate
Ammonium hydroxide 25 %	1336-21-6	not recommended	immediate
Chlorhexidine 4 %	55-56-1	level 6	> 480 min
Ethanol 35%	64-17-5 level 1		> 10 min
Ethanol 70 %	64-17-5 level 1		> 10 min
Ethidium bromide 1 %	1239-45-8	level 6	> 480 min
Formaldehyde 35%	50-00-0	level 3	> 60 min
Formalin 10%	50-00-0	level 6	> 480 min
Glutaraldehyde 1 %	111-30-8	level 6	> 480 min
Glutaraldehyde 4 %	111-30-8	level 6	> 480 min
Glutaraldehyde 5%	111-30-8	level 6	> 480 min
Heptane-n	142-82-5	not recommended	immediate
Hexane-n	110-54-3	not recommended	immediate
Hydrochloric acid 36%	7647-01-0	level 2	> 30 min
Hydrogen peroxide 3 %	7722-84-1	l-1 level 6	
lsopropanol	67-63-0	not recommended	immediate
lsopropyl alcohol 70 %	67-63-0	level 1	> 10 min
Nitric acid 36%	7697-37-2	level 1	> 10 min
Potassium hydroxide 30 %	1310-58-3	level 5	> 240 min
Sodium hydroxide 40 %	1310-73-2	level 6	> 480 min



BARRIER PROPERTIES – CYTOSTATIC DRUGS



### CLASSIFICATION

- Not suitable
- Suitable if changed before permeation breakthrough Suitable for prolonged use

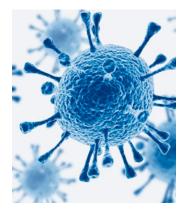
Tested by ARDL, USA in accordance with

ASTM D 6978: Standard Practice for Assessment of Resistance of Medical Gloves to Permeation by Chemotherapy Drugs. Minimum detection rate 0,01 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/min

CHEMOTHERAPY DRUG	mg/ml	CAS registry no.	MIN BREAKTHROUGH DETECTION TIME	
Carmustine	3.3	154-93-8	15 min	
Cisplatin	1.0	15663-27-1	> 240 min	
Cyclophosphamide	20.0	6055-19-2	> 240 min	
Dacarbazine	10.0	4342-03-4	> 240 min	
Doxorubicin hydrochloride	2.0	25316-40-9	> 240 min	
Etoposide	20.0	33419-42-0	> 240 min	
5-Fluorouracil	50.0	51-21-8	> 240 min	
Methotrexate	25.0	59-05-2	> 240 min	
Mitomycin C	0.5	50-07-7	> 240 min	
Paclitaxel (Taxol)	6.0	33069-62-4	> 240 min	
Thio-Tepa	10.0	52-24-4 15 min		
Vincristine sulfate	1.0	2068-78-2	> 240 min	



BARRIER PROPERTIES – VIRAL PENETRATION



Tested by TÜV SÜD PSB Singapore in accordance with

ASTM F 1671: Standard Test Method for Resistance of Materials used in Protective Clothing to Penetration by Blood Borne Pathogens using Phi-X 174 Bacteriophage Penetration as a Test System.

Specimens that exhibit no detectable (< 1 PFU/mL) Phi-X174 in the assay titer pass the test.

TEST RESULT	ASSESSMENT		VALUE
Pass	No plaques	No virus penetration	< 1 PFU/mL (PFU: Plaque-forming unit)

### NOTE

All tests are conducted under laboratory conditions. The product properties are directly dependant upon the conditions of use. The gloves should be checked in advance for any holes or tears. Damaged or swelling gloves must be replaced immediately. In general, it is recommended to change gloves after 1-2 hours of working. In special cases, double gloving (colored underglove as indicator glove and white overglove) may be appropriate.

Tests and certificates can only be regarded as general information and do not reflect all actual working conditions. Glove selection shall be based on a risk assessment procedure. Hand hygiene by rubbing or washing is basic for hand decontamination before and after glove use.