

## DESCRIPTION/FEATURES

- Extensive rinse cycle reduces latex allergens and proteins
- Anti-slip finish for a firm grip
- Manufactured in a facility certified to ISO 9001 standards
- Mechanically locking cuff prevents rolldown



## LENGTH & THICKNESS

Average length (size medium glove) measured from the tip of the middle finger to the cuff; process average thickness measures.

Length (in/mm)	Cuff Thickness (mil/mm)	Palm Thickness (mil/mm)	Finger Thickness (mil/mm)
12/305	7.0/0.178	8.7/0.221	9.1/0.231

## BARRIER PROTECTION

With respect to gloves, Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) for freedom from holes refers to confidence in barrier protection. Gloves with a lower AQL will have fewer barrier defects. Allegiance internal requirements are significantly more stringent than FDA or ASTM requirements.

FDA Limit	ASTM Limit	Allegiance Limit	Allegiance Actual
2.5	1.5	1.09	0.4

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Meet, even exceed, ASTM D3577 for Physical Properties (Standard Specification for Rubber Surgical Gloves).

	ASTM Limit	Allegiance Actual
<b>Tensile Strength</b>	≥ 3481 psi/≥ 24 MPa	3839 psi/27 MPa
<b>Tensile Stress</b>	≤ 798 psi/≤ 5.5 MPa	417 psi/2.9 MPa
<b>Ultimate Elongation</b>	≥ 750%	914%

## BACTERIOPHAGE PENETRATION

Gloves have been tested per ASTM F1671 Standard Test Method for Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing to Penetration by Bloodborne Pathogens Using Phi-x174 Bacteriophage Penetration as a Test System. A statistically significant sample size (32 gloves vs. only 3 required in the method) was tested and *passed*.

## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Gloves have been tested per ASTM F739 Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases Under Conditions of Continuous Contact for resistance to glutaraldehyde 2.4%.

Average normalized breakthrough time in minutes: >480 .

## CHEMICALS

Chemical accelerators are required in order to give medical gloves desirable physical properties such as tensile strength, elasticity, modulus, tear resistance and tactile sensitivity. Gloves with the Allegiance name contain the minimum amount of accelerators required to attain the appropriate physical properties. Though limited accelerators may be added to our gloves, processing reduces these chemicals so that they are minimized or are not detectable in the final product using a liquid chromatography assay.

Accelerators such as thiurams and certain antiozonants and antioxidants are believed to be a cause of contact dermatitis. Therefore, Allegiance has avoided their use in the manufacturing process.

Gloves from Allegiance contain NO added thiurams, NO amine antioxidant derivatives, NO 3,5-di-tertiary butyl 4-hydroxytoluene (BHT) and NO butylhydroxyanisole (BHA).

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Packaging: Pairs are packed in convenient Allegiance pack. 40 pairs of gloves per box, 5 boxes (200 pairs) per case.

Catalog Number*	Size	Catalog Number*	Size
2D7250	5½	2D7254	7½
2D7251	6	2D7255	8
2D7252	6½	2D7256	8½
2D7253	7	2D7257	9

\*International customers please add "I" suffix to catalog number when ordering.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### **1. How should natural rubber latex gloves be stored?**

These gloves should be stored away from high heat, humidity and direct light. Do not store near heaters, air conditioners, sterilizers, X-ray units or fluorescent lights or in areas exposed to ultraviolet light or sunlight.

### **2. Where are your latex gloves tested for proteins?**

Allegiance does routine process monitoring of protein levels on all our latex gloves. Additionally, glove samples are routinely sent to UCLA School of Medicine, Division of Clinical Immunology and Allergy, for protein testing.

### **3. Are your gloves 100% inspected for defects?**

Gloves manufactured by Allegiance are 100% visually inspected for defects. In addition, all glove lots are statistically sampled and tested for barrier integrity.

### **4. What's the difference between latex protein sensitivity and chemical sensitivity?**

Some individuals may be sensitive to either the chemicals used in the manufacturing of latex gloves or the protein allergens in natural rubber latex. Certain chemical accelerators are necessary in order to produce a glove with the desired physical performance characteristics such as strength, comfort and elongation. These chemical sensitivities may be manifested as irritations, contact dermatitis or allergic reactions defined as either Type IV or a Type I hypersensitivity. However, very few skin reactions are true latex allergic reactions. In fact, most skin reactions are actually irritations, and both irritations and allergies can be managed by improved hand care and appropriate gloving practices. Visit Clinical Topics on our web site at [www.allegiance.net/hic](http://www.allegiance.net/hic) for insights and answers on natural rubber latex allergens and other healthcare topics.



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Gloves**

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