



Proprietary established chemical barrier film laminated to spunbond PP substrate -135gsm.

- Extremely soft and flexible compared to coveralls offering similar protection level.
- White with grey seams for easy identification & high visibility.
- Low noise level - improved comfort and safety.
- Low price compared to other coveralls offering similar protection.
- Permeation testing achieves similar or better result on 66% of 100 chemicals tested compared to more expensive competitors.
- Cushioned double-layer knee pads for increased comfort and safety.
- Improved Super-B style coverall: superior fit, wearability and durability.
- Three-piece hood, inset sleeves and diamond crotch gusset results in best fitting garment on the market.
- New design three-piece hood with tapered centre piece for superior face and respirator mask fit.
- New higher neck and zip flaps for improved face/neck protection.
- Double zip & storm flap front fastening for safe and secure protection.

Physical Properties

Property	EN Standard	ChemMax® 2	Brand C	Brand D
		CE Class	CE Class	CE Class
Abrasion Resistance	EN 530	4	6	6
Flex Cracking	ISO 7854	2	1	5
Trapezoidal Tear	ISO 9073	4	2	3
Tensile Strength	EN 13934	3	3	2
Puncture Resistance	EN 863	2	2	2
Surface Resistance	EN 1149-1	Pass* (<2.5 x 10 ⁹ Ω)	Pass* (<2.5 x 10 ⁹ Ω)	Pass* (<2.5 x 10 ⁹ Ω)
Seam Strength	EN 13935-2	4	4	4

* According to EN 1149-5

Permeation Test Data *

Liquid chemicals from EN 6529 Annex A. For a full list of chemicals tested see Permeation Data Tables or Chemical Search at www.lakeland.com/europe. Tested at saturation unless stated.

Chemical	CAS No.	ChemMax® 2	Brand C	Brand D
		CE Class	CE Class	CE Class
Acetone	67-64-1	6	6	6
Acetonitrile	70-05-8	6	6	6
Carbon Disulphide	75-15-0	Imm	6	Imm
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Imm	Imm	Imm
Diethylamine	209-89-7	NT	6	Imm
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	6	6	6
n-Hexane	110-54-3	6	6	6
Methanol	67-56-1	6	6	6
Sodium Hydroxide (30%)	1310-73-2	6	NA	6
Sulphuric Acid (96%)	7664-93-9	6	6	6
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	3	6	6
Toluene	95-47-6	Imm	6	6

* NB = normalised breakthrough. This is the time taken for the PERMEATION RATE to reach 1.0µg/minute/cm² in controlled laboratory conditions at 23°C. It is NOT the point at which breakthrough first occurs. For safe use times see Selection Guide and PermaSURE®.

ChemMax® 2 Styles

428
Coverall with elasticated hood, cuffs, waist & ankles. Double front zip fastening, cushioned kneepads.
Size: SM - 3X

L428
Coverall with elasticated hood, cuffs, waist & ankles. Double front zip fastening, cushioned kneepads, thumb loops.
Size: SM - 3X

430
Coverall Plus with hood and attached feet/boot flap. Elasticated cuffs and waist. Double front zip fastening, cushioned kneepads.
Size: SM - 3X

430G
Coverall Plus with hood and attached feet and gloves using Push-Lock connection. Elasticated cuffs, waist & ankles. Double front zip fastening, cushioned kneepads.
Size: SM - 3X

400
Encapsulated suit with flat back. To be worn with a breathing mask fed by compressed air hose. This can be fed through the air inlet hose to the mask worn inside the suit.
Size: MD - 2X

450
Encapsulated suit with expanded back. To be worn with self-contained breathing apparatus for breathing purposes.
Size: MD - 2X

527
Smock / Gown with rear entry / ties and elasticated cuffs.
Size: MD - XL

025
Apron with ties
Size: MD - XL

024
Sleeves
Size: One size

023NS
Overboots with anti-slip sole
Size: LG-XL

021
Cape hood with rear inlet pigtail
Size: One size

Available in: White with grey seams

Not all styles are available from European stock in this fabric. Please contact our sales office for information on stock items.

Clothing For Protection against Hazardous Chemicals

Selecting the right chemical suit for the job is vital to ensure not only are workers properly protected but that they are not over-protected – which could mean paying more than you need for PPE and that workers suffer more discomfort than necessary.

Chemical protection is defined by three key standards:

Consider three key factors when selecting the most appropriate clothing for an application

<p>Type 4 EN 14605 protection against sprays of hazardous liquids</p> 	<p>Type 3 EN 14605 protection against jet sprays of hazardous liquids</p> 	<p>Type 1 EN 943-1&2 protection against hazardous vapours and gases</p> 
<p>Type 4 Garments: ChemMax® 1 EB MicroMax® TS Cool Suit ChemMax® Cool Suits Pyrolon™ CRFR Cool Suit</p>	<p>Type 3 & 4 Garments: ChemMax® 1 and 2 ChemMax® 3 and 4 Pyrolon™ CRFR and CBFR</p>	<p>Type 1 Garments: Interceptor® Plus</p> <p><i>Note: Type 2 has been removed in the 2015 version of EN 943 so no longer exists.</i></p>

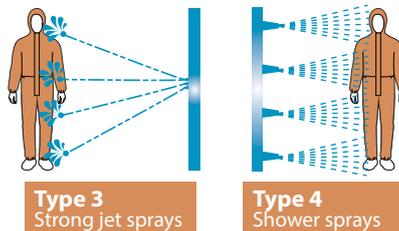
1. The chemical

- 'Breakthrough time' provided by (EN 6529 or ASTM F739) permeation tests can be used for comparison of fabrics but provides no information about how long you are safe.
- Consider the hazard presented by the chemical:
How toxic is it?
Is it harmful in very small quantities?
Is it carcinogenic or causes long term harm in other ways?
- Is the application performed in a warm temperature? (permeation rates increase at higher temperatures). What effect does temperature have on the safe use time?
- Calculate a maximum safe use time using permeation rates, temperature & chemical toxicity.

Use **PermaSURE**® to calculate safe-use times for Lakeland chemical suits **ChemMax® 3, ChemMax® 4 Plus and Interceptor® Plus**

2. Which hazard / spray type?

- Protection against gases and vapours may require a Type 1 gas-tight suit such as Interceptor® Plus
- The type of spray in the application indicates whether a Type 3, 4 or 6 garment is required.
- However, with a highly toxic chemical even if the spray type indicates a Type 6 garment, a higher level of protection might be appropriate.



Approximately 80% or more applications in the market are Type 4 and not Type 3.

Type 3 or Type 4?
Determining that the application is Type 4 rather than Type 3 means selecting more comfortable options such as a **ChemMax® Cool Suit**.

3. Physical / environment factors

- A variety of factors relating to the task and where it is performed can influence the choice of garment.
- Three groups of factors can be considered.

Factors relating to :		
The Task	The Environment	Others
For example: Kneeling / crawling? Climbing? Confined space? Mobility?	For example: Visibility?, Moving vehicles? Sharp edges?, Heat or flames? Warm conditions? Explosive atmosphere?	For example: Co-ordination with other PPE? Training required? Donning and doffing? Regulatory issues?
		
All such factors may influence the choice of fabric and garment design: (physical properties, colour, noise level and additional properties such as flammability).		
CE Standard physical tests can be used to assess comparative performance in terms of durability using abrasion resistance, tear strength etc.		

Use the QR Code or visit:
<https://promo.lakeland.com/europe/chemical-suit-selection-guide>

For more information about the factors that contribute to ensuring you select the most appropriate and effective chemical suit for the job, along with details on how to assess safe-wear times, download our **Guide to Chemical Suit Selection**



*Competitor brand results are from competitors' own websites and were correct at the time of publication. Users are recommended to check up to date information with competitors before making any assessment based on specific chemicals. Other chemical test results may be available from competitors.