

# MICROMAX<sup>®</sup> VP

Bloodborne Pathogen and Chemical Protection **MicroMax® VP Applications** 

Crime Scene Cleanup Research Laboratories Emergency Medical Response

**Embalming / Forensics** 



Serged Seam

# **Eakeland**

MicroMax<sup>®</sup>VP is specifically designed to protect when the risk of blood, body fluids, bloodborne pathogens and viral contamination are the greatest. Ideal for use in crime labs, crime scene clean up and by emergency response personnel.

- Protective hood
- Seamless front reduces risk of contaminant exposure
- Taped storm flap protects zipper
- · Elastic back for more comfortable fit
- Passes ASTM F1670/F1671 for Blood and Viral Protection

### **MicroMax® VP Configurations**



Coverall MVP414 • Zipper closure • Attached hood • Boots • Elastic wrists Sizes: S – 5X Case Pack: 25 Coverall MVP428 • Zipper closure • Attached hood • Elastic wrists • Elastic ankles Sizes: S – 5X Case Pack: 25

# Passes ASTM F1670/F1671

#### •••• Protective hood

Seamless front reduces the risk of possible contamination from liquid penetration

Taped storm flap keeps contaminants away from zipper

Elastic back gives a more comfortable fit and helps prevent rip-outs

Available with attached boots to help prevent cross-contamination during an event

#### **MicroMax® VP Physical Properties**

Physical Property	Test Method Units		<b>Test Results</b>	
Material Thickness	ASTM D1777		15 mil	
Material Weight	ASTM D3776		80 gsm	
Tensile Strength MD	ASTM D5034	ASTM D5034 lbs.		
Tensile Strength CD	ASTM D5034 lbs.		24.15 lbs.	
Elongation MD	ASTM D5034 %		59 Avg.	
Elongation CD	ASTM D5034	ASTM D5034 %		
Water Vapor Transmis- sion Rate	ASTM E96		16 g/sq. meter/ 24 hrs. avg.	
Bursting Strength Hydraulic Method	ISO 13938-1		29.4 psi avg.	
Burn Test 45°	CPSC16 CFR 1610		Pass	
Surface Resistance Requirement for BS EN1149-5:2008 is ≤2.5 x 10 <sup>9</sup> Ω.	EN1149 Ω		The test sample meets the requirement 2.4 X 10 <sup>8</sup>	

#### **MicroMax® VP Liquid Penetration Data**

Physical Property	Test Method	<b>Test Results</b>	
Liquid Penetration Using Synthetic Blood	ASTM F1670	Pass	
Viral Penetration using \$\phi X174 bacteriophage suspension	ASTM F1671	Pass	

#### MicroMax® VP ASTM F903 Liquid Penetration Data

Physical Property	Test Method	<b>Test Results</b>
Methanol	ASTM F903	Pass
Ethyl Acetate	ASTM F903	Pass
Sulfuric Acid (97%)	ASTM F903	Pass
Tetrahydrofuran	ASTM F903	Pass
Sodium Hydroxide	ASTM F903	Pass
Acetone	ASTM F903	Pass
Hydrofluoric Acid	ASTM F903	Pass
Acetonitrile	ASTM F903	Pass

## Fentanyl - Testing per ASTM D6978

Lakeland <sup>®</sup> Brand	Test Drug and Concentration	Minimum Breakthrough Detection Time (Specimen 1/2/3) (Minutes)	Steady State Permeation Rate (Specimen 1/2/3) (µg/cm2/minute)	Other Observations
MicroMax VP*	Fentanyl Citrate Injection, 100 mcg/2mL	>240	NA	Slight swelling; no degradation

\* MicroMax® VP fabric holds out liquid Fentanyl, but is only recommended for Fentanyl in powder form due to serged seam construction

Users should also ensure the gloves they are using for chemotherapy have been tested against the most recent standards. The current standard for exam gloves used in chemotherapy is ASTM D6978-05 "Standard Practice for Assessment of Resistance of Medical Gloves to Permeation by Chemotherapy Drugs.

Prior to ASTM D6978-05 many exam gloves were tested against ASTM F739 "Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases Under Conditions of Continuous Contact". ASTM D6978-05 uses ASTM F739 as a test method, but has a chemical permeation requirement that is 10 times more stringent than what is required by ASTM F739. Users of gloves tested under ASTM D6978-05 have a higher level of confidence that the gloves they are using are tested to the current, more stringent ASTM standard."

