Triflex® Latex Surgical Gloves

Glove Products

Description/Features

- **Extensive rinse cycle reduces latex allergens and proteins**
- **Antislip finish for a firm grip**
- **Manufactured in a facility certified to ISO 9001 standards**
- **Mechanically locking cuff helps prevent rolldown**

Cat. Nos. 2D720–2D727

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	6.5/0.165	8.6/0.219	10.3/0.261

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. Cardinal Health internal requirements are significantly more stringent than FDA or ASTM requirements.

FDA Limit	ASTM Limit	Cardinal Health Limit	Cardinal Health Actual
2.5	1.5	1.09	0.4

Physical Properties

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

	ASTM Limit	Cardinal Health Actual
Tensile Strength	≥3481 psi/≥24 MPa	4351 psi/27 MPa
Tensile Stress	≤798 psi/≤5.5 MPa	581 psi/2.9 MPa
Ultimate Elongation	≥750%	839%

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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 three 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 Cardinal Health 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, Cardinal Health has avoided their use in the manufacturing process.

Gloves from Cardinal Health contain no added thiurams, no amine antioxidant derivatives, no 3,5-ditertiary butyl 4-hydroxytoluene (BHT) and no butylhydroxyanisole (BHA).

Ordering Information

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

Cat. No.*	Size
2D7250	5½
2D7251	6
2D7252	6½
2D7253	7
2D7254	7½
2D7255	8
2D7256	8½
2D7257	9

** International customers please add "I" suffix to Cat. No. when ordering.*

Frequently Asked Questions

How should 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 fluorescent lights or in areas exposed to ultraviolet light or sunlight.

Where are your latex gloves tested for proteins?
Cardinal Health does routine process monitoring of protein levels on all of our latex gloves. Additionally, glove samples are routinely sent to UCLA School of Medicine, Division of Clinical Immunology and Allergy, for protein testing.

Are your gloves 100% inspected for defects?
Gloves manufactured by Cardinal Health are 100% visually inspected for defects. In addition, all glove lots are statistically sampled and tested for barrier integrity.

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.cardinalhealth.com/gloves for insights and answers on natural rubber latex allergens and other healthcare topics.

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Paper contains a minimum of 10% post-consumer fiber.

CardinalHealth

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