TRELLCHEM®

SPLASH 2000P

USER MANUAL

Ansell

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IMPORTANT!

This manual is valid only for the Trellchem® Splash 2000P suit. There is a separate user manual for the PAPR unit. For information on filters, see the PAPR manual.

The suit must be used with a Scott Proflow 2SC 160 PAPR. Do not use without the PAPR. Only original Scott A2B2E2K2P3 filters may be used.

Before use all users must have undergone practical training of the donning, use and doffing of the suit. Such training must include exit and doffing during an emergency, such as a PAPR failure.

A risk analysis must be performed to determine the protection level and type of protective clothing required before any work involving chemicals is performed.

The suits may only be used by trained personnel that are familiar with the contents of this manual. Failure to comply with any of the recommendations given herein may result in serious injury or death.

Please check http://protective.ansell.com to make sure you have the latest edition of this manual.

Certificates and approvals

General instructions for use, maintenance etc. are given below.

Description of suit

The Trellchem® Splash 2000P suit is intended for respiratory protection, type 3 / liquid tight chemical protection and protection from infective agents. The suit is of reusable type. The suit must be used with a Scott Proflow 2SC 160 PAPR. Do not use without the PAPR.

When used correctly the system provides respiratory protection that fulfils the inward leakage requirement of EN 943-1:2002. The suit provides chemical protection according to type 3 of EN 14605:2005 and type 3B protection from infective agents according to EN 14126:2003. The system is tested and approved with the Scott Proflow 2SC 160 using A2B2E2K2P3 filters. For more information on filters, please see the PAPR manual. **Important**: See "Safety considerations" for safety considerations and limitations of use.

EC type approval

EC type approval for the Splash 2000P suit and the complete system has been issued by FORCE Certification A/S, Park Allé 345, DK-2605 Bröndby, Denmark, notified body 0200. EC type approval certificate DK-0200-PPE-1791 ver.2. See the PAPR manual for information on the approval of the PAPR unit.

The suit and system is CE marked according to the PPE directive 89/686/EC as amended and is approved as a type 3 reusable chemical protective garment, also providing protection from infective agents.

Marking on the suit

Symbols/Pictograms

CE 0402

This marking (CE-marking) indicates that the suit has been subject to EC type examination and complies with the Council Directive on Personal Protective Equipment 89/686/EC.



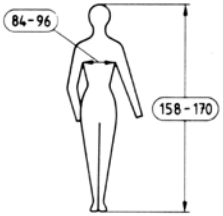
This pictogram indicates that the suit offers chemical protection.



This pictogram indicates that the suit offers protection against infective agents (EN 14126).



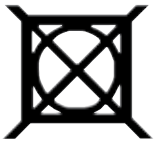
This pictogram indicates that this manual as well as the one for the PAPR unit have to be read.



This pictogram indicates the size of the suit, see below.



This pictogram indicates that the suit is only to be hand washed (max. 40 °C/104 °F).



This pictogam indicates that the suit shall not be tumbled dry.



This pictogram indicates that the suit shall not be dry-cleaned.

Marking of components

The manufacturing date indicated on the label may be used and applied to the suit as a whole, including its attached components except the PAPR, which has its own marking. With the exception of the PAPR, individual components of the suit have no marking/label. See ”Recommended shelf life” for shelf life of the suit. See ”Repair and maintenance” for service/replacement intervals for components. See the separate PAPR user manual for marking on the PAPR unit.

Size

The size of the suit is indicated by letters XS-XXL and by indicating the size of the user in a pictogram as above. The figures in the pictogram indicate the height and the chest/bust girth of the user in centimetres.

Available size range:

Size range	Height	Chest/bust girth (cm)
XS	164-176	84-92
S	170-182	88-96
M	176-188	92-100
L	182-194	96-104
XL	188-200	100-108
XXL	200-212	104-116

Individual marking

Marking can be made with a ”permanent marker” pen. Other means of marking may be available. Contact your supplier for advice.

Suit material

The suit material is made from a PVC coated fabric and the visor is made from 1 mm rigid PVC.

Gloves

The standard glove for Splash 2000P suits with attached gloves is the Nitrile/ Chloroprene rubber glove. As an option, the Trellchem® Chloroprene rubber glove may be used. Gloves are attached with the Trellchem® Bayonet glove ring system. Optionally they may be attached with the PU-ring set. Information on the chemical resistance of the gloves can be found in chapter "Chemical and technical data".

Footwear

If the suit is fitted with boots, these are PVC safety boots.

Air distribution system

Description

The air supply inside the suit is distributed by a silencer breathing hose system, which leads the air from the PAPR outlet through the silencer by tubing upon the spine and over the head, ends in front of the visor.

Technical information

- PAPR flow rate: 160 litres/min
- Noise level: <75 dB(A)
- Suit/PAPR system respiratory protection fulfils the inward leakage requirement of EN 943-1:2002

Undergarments

For very cold weather and/or where there is a risk of contact with chemicals at very low temperature, insulating undergarments like the Trellchem® Insulating Underwear that protect the user from frost bite, should be used. **Note**: Make sure you have the right size of suit depending on type of undergarment.

Safety considerations

All personnel should be acquainted with this manual before using the suits.

Limitations of use

The Trellchem® Splash 2000P suit is a type 3 liquid chemical protective garment. Together with the Scott Proflow 2SC 160 PAPR it will offer respiratory protection that fulfils the inward leakage requirement of EN 943-1:2002. This protection level may not be sufficient for toxic chemicals in high concentrations. This system is unsuitable for use in oxygen deficient atmospheres. Never try to attach filters directly to the suit without the PAPR installed, i.e. the suit must never be used without the PAPR. Before use the PAPR battery must be fully charged. Only Scott A2B2E2K2P3 filters may be used. Other brands of filters may not fit tightly in the passthrough coupling. Make sure these filters provide the required protection. See the separate manual for recommended use and limitations of use of the PAPR unit.

Do not work alone. Normally the zipper cannot be opened by the user himself, so at least one person that is prepared to assist with doffing must be available during all use of the suit.

Chemical response

Working with chemicals and working in chemically contaminated environments is a complex task and may involve chemicals other than those stipulated as test chemicals in standards or in this documentation. Besides the specific chemical(s) encountered other aspects such as the concentration, temperature of the chemical, mixtures of chemicals, flammability, toxicity etc. have to be considered.

Identify the chemicals before entering into the hazardous area in the chemical protective suit. Minimize the exposure to chemicals during the mission. Avoid direct contact with the chemicals as far as possible.

Before use all users must have undergone practical training of the donning, use and doffing of the suit. Such training must include exit and doffing during an emergency, such as a PAPR failure. Practice reaching and unscrewing the emergency plug in the side of the hood before use (see "Emergency procedure in case of a PAPR failure"). Only users that are familiar with this procedure may use the Splash 2000P suit.

Guidelines for use

Selecting the appropriate chemical protective suit, accessories and other necessary equipment to work with chemicals, has to be made by qualified safety professionals.

The Trellchem® Splash 2000P is **not** designed for use with a helmet.

Open legs and sock version suits should be worn together with a rubber or PVC safety boot with nailguard and steel toe cap.

Make sure that someone is available to assist while donning, decontaminating and doffing. Also make sure that the suit is decontaminated and inspected before it is returned into service or storage. If the suit is damaged, take it out of service and repair or replace as required. Make sure that the suit has not passed its recommended storage life and that the suit is free from damage before it is taken back into service.

Temperatures

The suit itself may be used in temperature ranges from -40 °C till +65 °C. Please note the recommended temperatures of use in the separate PAPR unit manual.

Never use the suit near open flames or intense heat.

The risk of heat stress must always be taken into account when working in coveralls and encapsulating suits. Depending on the type of work and clothing this risk may be considerable even at moderate ambient temperatures.

Precaution must be taken when working with chemicals at low temperature. We recommend using an insulating underwear.

Antistatic properties

The Trellchem® chemical protective suit is **not** considered an antistatic garment. All non-conductive materials including chemical protective suits may cause static electric discharges which are more likely to occur in low humidity environments. You can minimize static charges by spraying with water before and during use.

Preparations and check-ups before use

Before using the suit, the following preparations/check-ups should be made:

- Make sure that the passthrough coupling is tightened and that the gasket is properly fitted inside the female part of the Scott filter bushing.
- Only Scott A2B2E2K2P3 filters may be used. Other brands of filters may not fit tightly in the passthrough coupling.
- Make sure that the silencer breathing hose is properly mounted inside the hood and that the hose end is locked by a cable tie in front of the visor.
- The silencer breathing hose may be released from the Velcro® in order to make the donning easier.
- Before use the PAPR battery must be fully charged.
- Make sure the emergency plug in the side of the hood is properly and tightly attached.
- Normally the zipper cannot be opened by the user himself, so at least one person that is prepared to assist with doffing must be available during all use of the suit.
- Make sure all users have practiced emergency (e.g. PAPR failure) exit/doffing and also reaching and unscrewing the emergency plug in the side of the hood before starting any work.

Donning





Make sure the suit is visually inspected and free from defects. Have someone assist you while dressing.

1. Put both legs into the suit and pull the suit waist-high. Adjust and fasten the internal waist strap around your waist.



2. Insert left arm into the left sleeve and right arm into the right sleeve of the suit.





3. Place the breathing hose over your left shoulder so that the breathing hose silencer hangs on your back.

It is possible to don the suit with the breathing hose attached but it may complicate the donning.



4. Pull the hood over your head.

5. Through the opening in the back, connect the breathing hose silencer to the Proflow unit connection. Close the Velcro® straps around the breathing hose.



6. From outside the suit, turn on the PAPR unit by pushing the start button.





7. Through the opening in the back, adjust the neck strap so that the inner collar fits properly around your neck.



8. Close the zipper and fold the splash guard (flap) over it.

9. Put on the rubber gloves. For suits fitted with the Trellchem® Bayonet glove ring system, see "Trellchem® Bayonet glove ring system".
For suits fitted with the PU-ring set, put on the rubber glove and put the two elastic rubber bands on top of the glove, at the end of the sleeve (see picture).



Doffing

A pre-decontamination must always be performed before doffing the suit. Take off the suit in reverse order of that described above. Normally the zipper cannot be opened by the user himself, so one person must always be prepared to assist with doffing.

Emergency procedure in case of a PAPR failure



Normally the zipper on the Splash 2000P suit cannot be opened by the user himself. In case of a PAPR failure during work, the emergency plug in the side of the hood should be used.



1. **Important**: The user must get out of the contaminated area before using the emergency plug.

2. Once out of the contaminated area, unscrew the plug.

3. Immediately get assistance to remove the suit. Unscrewing the plug does not provide safe breathing conditions.

Storage instructions

Environmental conditions

- Dry, humidity 50 ± 30%
- Room temperature, 20 ± 5°C
- Away from direct sunlight
- Away from ozone-generating sources, for example electrical engines, fluorescent lamps and air-conditioners

Suit storage methods

The suit should be stored:

- Folded as upon delivery or hanging
- In the plastic bag delivered with it or in another tight bag or box
- If stored in a soft bag, never store suits on top of each other, as too much weight or high pressure may damage the visor
- Make sure the visor lays flat to prevent it from being bent or creased
- If stored in a box, make sure the box is large enough to easily accommodate the suit without pushing, pressing or squeezing it
- If stored hanging, suits with boots should have the boots on the floor to avoid excess strain on the shoulders

Note: When stored the suit should be unfolded and inspected once a year.

See separate manual for storage instructions for the PAPR unit.

Storage life/Shelf life

Trellchem® Splash suits: 7 years

The storage/shelf life applies under optimal storage conditions (see above) and does not form a guarantee. The storage/shelf life may be exceeded or less than the above stated. Therefore the condition of the suit needs to be checked regularly to evaluate whether it is in good condition or not (see below).

See separate manual for the PAPR unit.

Inspection

The suit is to be inspected upon delivery, after each use and after repair or, if not used, annually. The inspection shall consist of the following steps:

- Visual inspection of both inside and outside.
- Look for surface damages on material, seams, visor and all other components.
- Look for changes in the material properties such as brittleness, stiffness, swelling, stickiness or other phenomena.
- Check function of zipper and zipper fitting.
- Check the function of exhaust valves (if fitted). Make certain that they are firmly mounted and not damaged.
- Make sure that the silencer breathing hose is properly mounted inside the hood and that the hose end is locked by a cable tie in front of the visor.

If any defect/malfunction is found, the suit must be taken out of service. Minor repairs may be done according to the instructions below. Any repair or replacement of parts other than those described in ”Repair and maintenance” may only be performed by a certified Trellchem® dealer or by Ansell Protective Solutions AB.

Repair and maintenance

Repair of suit - general

Always use original Trellchem® parts when repairing. **Warning:** Measures must be taken to avoid inhalation of the fumes from the solvent and the glue. Make sure that the working area where repairs are to be carried out is properly ventilated. The Trellchem® repair kit can be used for repair of punctures or minor damages. **NOTE!** After repairs the suit must be left for 24 hours to allow glue to dry.

To assure safe working order and to maintain the Ansell warranty, major repairs such as large tears, replacement of zipper, visor etc., shall be done by a Ansell certified repair centre or by Ansell Protective Solutions AB.

Damages should always be patched on both the inside and the outside. Start with the inside. Select an appropriate patch, one that is large enough to cover the puncture with a margin of at least 15 mm around the damage. In all instances, the area to be repaired must be clean and dry before application of adhesive and patch.

Repair of punctures and minor damages



Trellchem® Splash 2000P repair kit contains:
1 tube of PVC glue
1 bottle Trellchem solvent 1-1197, 250 ml for cleaning
1 set Trellchem repair patches
1 brush



1. Select a patch which is large enough to cover the damage with a margin of at least 15 mm around the damage. Position the patch accordingly and mark the position with a pen.



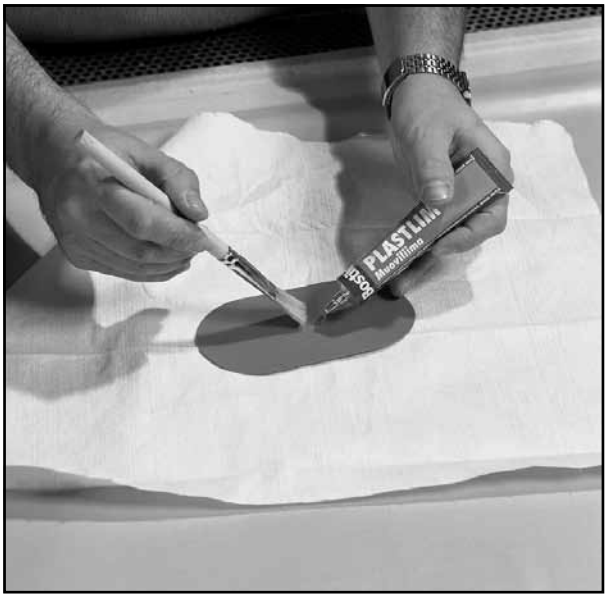
2. Clean the patch...

3. ...and the suit material with Trellchem solvent 1-1197.



4. Apply a thin layer of the glue to the damaged area and...





5. ...to the patch. Allow to dry 5-10 minutes, until it is tacky. **Important**: Apply a second layer of glue to the damaged area and to the patch. Let dry until tacky.



6. Apply the patch over the damage, starting from one end to avoid wrinkles.

7. Smooth with a hand roller or any other appropriate tool.

8. Repeat this procedure for the outside of the suit.



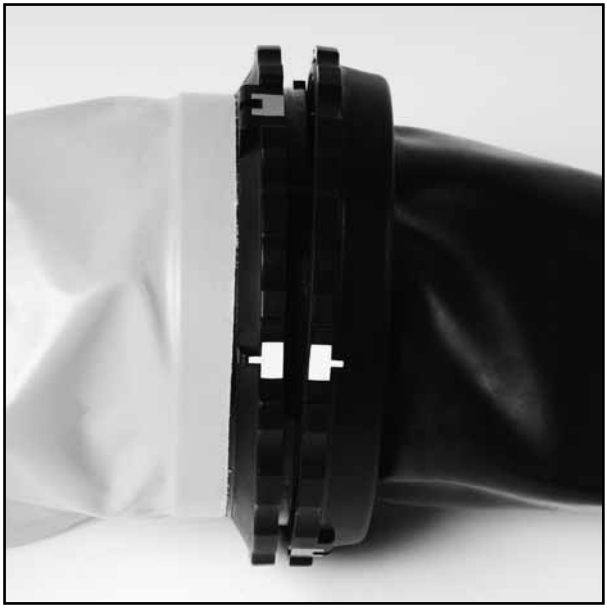
Repair of air distribution system

If any main part of the air distribution system should break, do not try to repair. Send the suit for repair or order a complete system. Minor components may be replaced, see ”Spare part list”.

Trellchem® Bayonet glove ring system - general

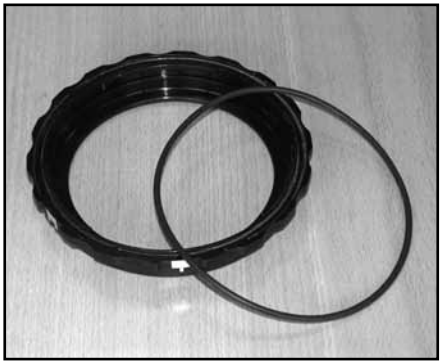


Closed position
Green marks opposite white marks. To open the system and detach the glove assembly, remove the red locking pin, push the two rings together and twist counter clockwise until the white marks meet.



Open (detach/ attach) position
White marks opposite white marks. To attach the glove ring, match the white marks, push the two rings together and twist clockwise until the white marks meet the green marks. Insert the red locking pin.

O-rings



072 000 611
O-ring for the glove ring.



072 000 606
O-ring for the sleeve ring.

When assembling the Bayonet ring system for the first time, lubricate the groove and the O-ring with Molycote lubrication. Apply Molycote all around the groove and then put the O-ring into place. Use a small paint brush to spread the grease evenly. This lubrication may have to be repeated after cleaning. **Note**: This procedure should be performed on both sleeve ring and glove ring.



Replacement of rubber gloves (Trellchem Bayonet glove ring system)

Parts required (per suit)
Glove ring 073 103 565 (plus O-ring), 2 pcs
Inner ring, black, 073 103 580, 2 pcs
Nitrile/Chloroprene rubber gloves 072 250 420, 1 pair, or
Chloroprene rubber gloves 072 250 100, 1 pair





1. Push the black inner ring into the glove. Position it approximately 5 cm (2 inches) into the glove.

2. Push the glove through the glove ring and align the thumb of the glove with the green mark on the glove ring. Push it firmly into place using your thumbs. See “Open (detach/ attach) position” for instructions on attaching the glove/ glove ring assembly onto the suit.



3. Detach the glove by going through these steps “backwards”.

Replacement of cuffs (PU-ring set)





1. To release the old cuff ring from the sleeve ring, push the sleeve ring firmly with your thumbs until the rings release from each other.

2. Take cuff ring and cuff out of the sleeve ring.



3. For installation of a new cuff, use the PU-ring set (rubber cuff + cuff ring), see ”Spare part list”.





4. Pull the rubber cuff over the cuff ring...



5. ... and place the edge of the cuff over the second bulge of the cuff ring (count from the wide groove with the text marking).

6. The cuff should be taped onto the cuff ring with three layers of tape. Make sure to stretch the tape slightly during the taping procedure.



First layer: Place half the width of the tape in the first narrow groove of the cuff ring and the other half over the edge of the cuff.

7. **Second layer**: Place the tape over the first narrow groove of the cuff ring, so that the tape covers the groove. The edge of the tape should cover the first bulge of the cuff ring.



Finish the second layer by taking the tape towards the rubber cuff.





8. **Third layer**: Place half the tape-width on the rubber cuff and the other half on the second layer of tape. After a full lap, the edges of the tape should be even towards the cuff. Cut/tear off the tape.

9. Place the cuff ring inside the sleeve ring and push the rings firmly until the cuff ring snaps in place.



Maintenance instructions - Bayonet rings

The Trellchem® Bayonet ring system includes two Viton® O-rings and a safety locking pin. The Viton® O-rings should be replaced when broken or at least every 5 years. For optimal performance the O-rings must at all times be lubricated. If not, the Bayonet ring system will be difficult to close and there is a risk of damaging the O-rings. Therefore, it is recommended to lubricate the O-rings with Molycote lubrication after every use.

The safety locking pin should be replaced when necessary. When functioning properly, the safety pin "snaps" in place when pushing it with a finger. The pin may after repeated use become too easy to push in place i.e. it gets worn out, and must then be replaced.

Maintenance instructions - Gloves

Rubber gloves can be decontaminated and reused in the same way as the suits. The barrier inner glove is regarded as disposable and should be replaced after use.

Maintenance instructions - Overpressure valve

The overpressure valve functions with a rubber membrane, which will age naturally by time. Therefore the complete overpressure valve should be replaced every 5 years.

Spare part list

COMPONENT	ARTICLE NUMBER
Silencer breathing hose set	487 010 105
Passthrough	487 010 100
Passthrough seal	073 100 035
Viton® O-rings, for sleeve ring (10 pcs) (Trellchem Bayonet glove ring system)	072 000 606
Viton® O-rings, for glove ring (10 pcs) (Trellchem Bayonet glove ring system)	072 000 611
Molycote lubrication (Trellchem Bayonet glove ring system)	069 095 005
Safety locking pin (Trellchem Bayonet glove ring system)	073 103 585
Rubber cuff (PU-ring set)	072 932 290
Cuff ring (PU-ring set)	072 932 150
Cable tie	072 800 000
Emergency plug	073 190 200
Overpressure valve	072 131 200
Repair kit	487 080 214
PVC glue	069 000 950

Cleaning instructions

Remove the complete silencer breathing hose system assembly (hose and silencer) before cleaning the suit. The passthrough can be left on when cleaning. Handwash. Machine wash is not recommended. Tumble-dry is not allowed (it may damage the suit). Washing temperatures up to 40 °C (104 °F) may be used.

For cleaning, it is recommended to use Incidur, EW80, Sekumatic or products of similar composition. As a general rule the cleaning and disinfectant agent should not, in its ready to use state, contain more than 20% acid (most agents are distributed in high concentrations and shall be mixed with water before use). Higher concentrations may affect PVC based suit materials. Apply the cleaning/disinfectant agent with a piece of soft rag or a smooth brush. Care

should be taken not to scratch or damage the material. Let the suit airdry or use a fan. Persistent stains of oil or other substances may be washed off with alcohol/ethanol. If this is not effective a solvent like white spirit may be used carefully. Take care not to use more solvent than necessary. After this the suit should be rinsed with lukewarm water with mild detergent followed by water.

It is important to dry the suit both inside and outside. Drying can be made by hand using a cloth or with a fan/hair dryer.

Decontamination guidelines - suit only

No general decontamination procedure exists, the best way to decontaminate must be decided for the specific chemical encountered. This decision may only be taken by people educated for this task and with a good knowledge of chemistry. Ansell Protective Solutions AB may be contacted for advice.

As a first rule a pre-decontamination must always be performed before doffing the suit - the safety of the wearer is the most important! This pre-decontamination should include rinsing with large amounts of water, if possible containing a detergent.

After this initial procedure the real decontamination can take place and since all chemicals can be divided into groups, depending on chemical and/or physical properties, the following three groups are the most relevant when it comes to decontamination:

- volatile
- water soluble or reacts with water
- water insoluble

Depending on which group a chemical falls into, the decontamination procedure will be different, see the following descriptions. A special group of chemicals are the chemical warfare agents, for which we recommend a special decontamination procedure, see below.

Volatile chemicals

Chemicals that have lower boiling temperature than 80 °C are regarded as volatile. These are typically solvents like ethyl acetate, heptane, benzene, chloroform, acetone and many others.

To decontaminate a suit which has been in contact with a volatile compound you air the suit outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, if possible at a slightly elevated temperature (30-40 °C). Hang the suit with the zipper fully open and enough space around it, so that the air can flow freely around the suit. The required time for ventilating the chemicals depends on the temperature and airflow rate around the suit. After having aired the suit check for odour/smell of the chemicals and/or test the air for residual chemicals by using simple gas detecting tubes.

Water-soluble chemicals

Chemicals that have higher solubility than 60 g/l water are regarded as water-soluble. Also, the solubility is dependent on the temperature; an increase in temperature increases the solubility. Examples of water-soluble chemicals are: phenol, ethylene glycol, sodium, all acids and alkali (see further below).

When decontaminating a suit which has been in contact with a water-soluble compound you rinse the suit thoroughly with water, preferably with some added detergent. To further enhance the solubility you can use warm water (40 °C).

Acids and alkali

Examples: sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide.

Since both acids and alkali are soluble in water, a suit which has been in contact with either one of them should be rinsed with water. Residual acid may first be neutralised with a dilute solution of alkali and vice versa for residual alkali. Afterwards, rinse thoroughly with water with some added detergent. The pH should be checked during the decontamination, when the pH is neutral the decontamination is finished. pH can easily be checked with a pH-stick.

Water insoluble chemicals

Chemicals that are not water-soluble are soluble in some type of solvent, for example alcohol or white spirit. Chemicals that have lower solubility than 60 g/l water are regarded as water insoluble. Examples are: styrene, pyridine, nitrobenzene, diesel and crude oil.

If the suit has been in contact with a water insoluble compound you wipe the suit thoroughly with a cloth soaked in alcohol or white spirit (depending on what solvent will solve the chemical). Afterwards, rinse thoroughly with water with some added detergent.

There are chemicals that are so sticky it is more or less impossible to get the suit completely clean. If this occurs the suit must be scrapped.

Chemical warfare agents

To decontaminate chemical - and also biological - warfare agents we recommend using a 30% water slurry of calcium hypochlorite (also known as chloride of lime or HTH). The suit is washed with the slurry and the slurry is allowed to react with the agents for about 15 minutes before it is washed off with water. After this procedure the suit is washed thoroughly with lots of water, preferably with some added detergent.

Retirement and disposal

The suit has to be replaced when worn out, damaged beyond repair or after being exposed to undecontaminable chemicals. If changes in the material properties (brittleness, stiffness, swelling, stickiness or other phenomena) are found, the suit should be taken out of service immediately and replaced. In doubtful cases contact your supplier or Ansell Protective Solutions AB.

Worn out suits should be disposed of according to local regulations for PVC, PVC coated fabrics and/or rubber coated fabrics. Incineration is recommended. Suits that are not completely decontaminated must be disposed of in a safe manner, taking local regulations for the specific chemical into account.

See separate manual for the PAPR unit.

Chemical and technical data

Suit material data

A summary of type approval data is given below. See "Air distribution system" for technical data on the air distribution system.

The PAPR/suit system fulfils the inward leakage requirement of EN 943-1:2002 (<0.05%).

PROPERTY	SPLASH 900/2000 MATERIAL	LIGHT MATERIAL OPTION
Abrasion resistance	6	6
Flex cracking	4	6
Flex cracking at -30°C	4	6
Tear resistance	6	4
Tensile strength	4	6
Puncture resistance	2	4
Resistance to flame	2	3
Limited flame spread index (EN ISO 14116)	1	-
Seam strength	5	6
Resistance to permeation, suit material		
-Hydrochloric acid, 37%	5	-
-Sodium hydroxide, 40% NaOH	6	6
-Sulphuric acid, 96%	-	4
Resistance to permeation, seams		
-Hydrochloric acid, 37%	6	-
-Sodium hydroxide, 40% NaOH	6	6
-Sulphuric acid, 96%	-	3
Note 1: Classification based on EN 14325. Note 2: Permeation data applies to the suit material only, not the visor.		

TEST*	RESISTANCE TO PENETRATION - PERFORMANCE CLASS
	Suit material**
Synthetic blood (ISO 16603:2004)	6
Phi-X174 bacteriophage (ISO 16604:2004)	6
Penetration by biologically contaminated aerosols, using Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (ISO/DIS 22611:2003)	3
Dry microbial penetration, using Bacillus subtilis (ISO 22612:2005)	3
Wet bacterial penetration, using Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 29213 (EN ISO 22610)	6
* Tests and classification according to EN 14126 - infective agents. ** Valid for both Splash 900/2000 material and optional Light material.	

Glove data

CHEMICAL	NITRILE/CHLOROPRENE	VITON®/ BUTYL	CHLOROPRENE
Acetone	2	6	1**
Acetonitrile	2	6	2
Ammonia (gas)	2	6	
Carbon disulfide	0	6	
Chlorine (gas)	6	6	
Dicloromethane	1	3	0
Diethylamine	2	3	0
Ethyl acetate	2	4	0
Heptane	6	6	
Hydrogen chloride (gas)	4	6	
Methanol	3	6	3
Sodium hydroxide, 40%	6	6	6
Sulphuric acid, 96%	5*	6	2
Tetrahydrofuran	1	1	0
Toluene	2	6	
* Sulphuric acid, 93.1% ** 10 minutes			

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