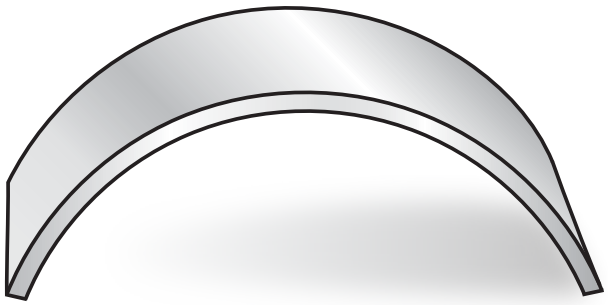
Disinfect **with confidence.**

Choosing plastics for medical device housings and hardware can be challenging.

Many common cleaners can cause plastics to crack, craze, discolor, or become sticky. Health care facilities need powerful disinfectants to help prevent the spread of infection-causing pathogens via surfaces. So how can you be confident in the plastic you choose?

TEST HOUSING MATERIAL PERFORMANCE USING THIS SIMPLE **4-STEP TEST.**

1. Select the appropriate jig.

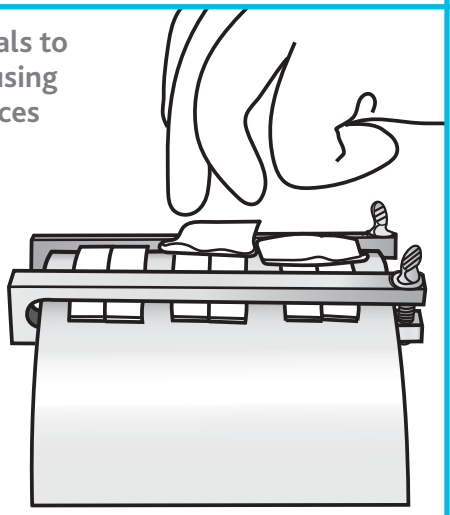


Choose the strain level that most appropriately reflects environmental stress cracking.

2. Load flex bars onto jig.

Remember to load some control samples that will not be exposed to chemicals.

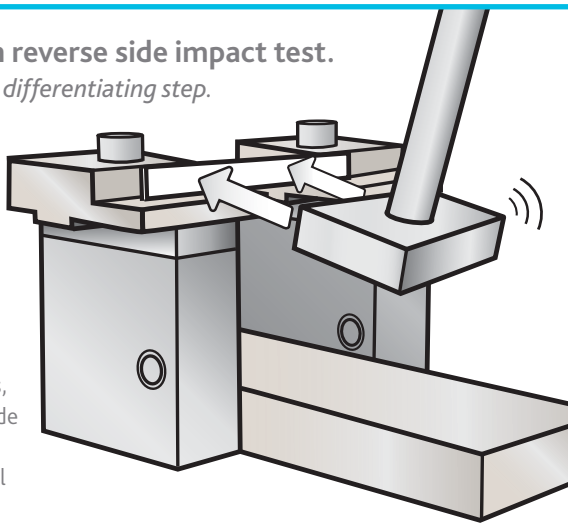
3. Apply chemicals to the flex bars using presoaked pieces of cotton.



Chemicals such as commonly used hospital disinfectants, lipids, drugs, or drug carrier solvents can be used. Enclose the entire sample jig in a plastic bag to prevent evaporation and leave at room temperature for 24 hours.

4. Perform reverse side impact test.

This is the differentiating step.



Unload the samples, and run a reverse side impact test on the exposed and control samples.

To learn more about Eastman polymers for medical device housings and hardware, visit Eastman.com/medicalhousings.

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It is the responsibility of the medical device manufacturer ("Manufacturer") to determine the suitability of all component parts and raw materials, including any Eastman product, used in its final product to ensure safety and compliance with requirements of the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or other international regulatory agencies.

Eastman products have not been designed for nor are they promoted for end uses that would be categorized either by the United States FDA or by the International Standards Organization (ISO) as implant devices. Eastman products are not intended for use in the following applications: (1) in any bodily implant applications for greater than 30 days, based on FDA-Modified ISO-10993, Part 1, "Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices" tests (including any cosmetic, reconstructive, or reproductive implant applications); (2) in any cardiac prosthetic device application, regardless of the length of time involved, including, without limitation, pacemaker leads and devices, artificial hearts, heart valves, intra-aortic balloons and control systems, and ventricular bypass assisted devices; or (3) as any critical component in any medical device that supports or sustains human life.

For manufacturers of medical devices, biological evaluation of medical devices is performed to determine the potential toxicity resulting from contact of the component materials of the device with the body. The ranges of tests under FDA-Modified ISO-10993, Part 1, "Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices" include cytotoxicity, sensitization, irritation or intracutaneous reactivity, systemic toxicity (acute), subchronic toxicity (subacute), implantation, and hemocompatibility. For Eastman products offered for the medical market, limited testing information is available on request. The Manufacturer of the medical device is responsible for the biological evaluation of the finished medical device.

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