

CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES

SELECTION GUIDE



BECAUSE YOU TAKE **SAFETY** PERSONALLYSM

Chemical splashes and spills can cause skin damage and provoke allergic reactions, so it's imperative to protect your hands. When choosing protective gloves, there are several key factors to consider: Contact Types, Coating and Lining Materials, OSHA Regulations, and EN standards. Understanding these components will help you find the appropriate gloves for your specific work application.

Contact Types

Understanding what incidental and intentional contact usage means can affect choosing the proper type of glove needed for the job. When selecting the appropriate gloves for protection, it is essential to find a glove that offers superior resistance to liquid chemicals.

Incidental: Exposure of a chemical or hazardous material will transpire through a liquid splash or spill.

Intentional: Has direct contact of handling materials that are coated or soaked with hazardous chemicals. This type of use requires reusable gloves.

Coating Materials

Bipolymer: Combination of nitrile and polyurethane that provides durability, abrasion resistance, softness, and dexterity.

Butyl Rubber: Flexible gloves are highly resistant to ketones and esters; highest permeation to gas and water vapors.

Chloroprene: Made from a synthetic material and has the feel of natural latex, making this an ideal choice for nonlatex gloves. Powder-free and helps reduce the chance of skin irritation.

Natural Rubber: A natural material with elasticity that provides resistance to cuts, punctures, and slashes with a safe, secure grip.

Neoprene: Made to resist degradation and protect against cuts, abrasions, organic solvents, oils, greases, halogenated hydrocarbons, and petrochemicals.

Nitrile: A high-quality synthetic rubber that resists snags, punctures, abrasions, and cuts. Nitrile is ideal for people with latex allergies because it contains no natural rubber proteins to cause allergic reactions and provides resistance to petroleum, acids, and aromatic and chlorinated solvents. Offers superior flexibility and comfort. Meets FDA 21.CFR 170-199 specifications. For use in food and pharmaceutical applications.

Nitrile Foam: Absorbs oils better than standard nitrile coating and provides grip in oily or greasy applications.

Lining Materials

Polyester: Durable lining wicks moisture away from skin. Most economical choice in gloves.

Nylon: Lightweight lining provides high tensile strength and dexterity.

Latex: Made from 100% natural rubber. Provides the highest level of elasticity, flexibility and dexterity of all disposable gloves. Offers excellent abrasion, cut, and tear resistance. Latex gloves are available powder-free where contamination may be an issue, lightly powdered for perspiration absorption, and sterile for aseptic environments.

Polyurethane: Flexible, synthetic material helps protect hands from harmful residues and chemicals while providing grip and abrasion resistance. Allows tactile sensitivity.

Polyethylene: Features a sheer polyethylene film that is powder and sulfur free. Complies with FDA food contact regulations, making them an ideal choice for food prep applications.

PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride): Synthetic thermoplastic polymer provides abrasion and puncture resistance, tactility, and dexterity combined with wet and dry grip. The thicker glove mil helps provide additional cut protection. Protect from limited exposure to acids, bases, caustics, and alcohols. For use where wear rates have moderate to high application usage.

Viton: Considered the highest chemical-resistant glove material and provides a barrier for chlorinated and aromatic solvents, and vapors. Provides superior resistance to PCBs. May be used around water and water-based solutions.

Vinyl-Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA): Normally loose fitting and non form-fitting gloves. Offers good protection from chlorinated and aromatic solvents. These gloves do not perform well in water-based solutions. An inexpensive alternative to latex and nitrile gloves. Not recommend for medical applications. Provides protein allergen protection and is an ideal choice for cleaning, food preparation, and light-industry application.

Knit: Standard weight lining allows hands to breathe for cool and comfortable extended-wear protection.

Bamboo: Lighter, softer, and more absorbent than cotton or other synthetic materials. Breathable material wicks moisture away from the skin. 100% natural bamboo knit shells are inherently strong, antibacterial, biodegradable, and provide UV protection.

Kevlar®: Gloves and sleeves are knitted from man-made materials. Offers superior abrasion, cut, and tear resistance.



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OSHA Regulations for Hand Protection

1910.138(a) General Requirements

Employers shall select and require employees to use appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts or lacerations, severe abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns, and harmful temperature extremes.

1910.138(b) Selection

Employees shall base the selection of the appropriate hand protection on an evaluation of the performance of characteristics of the hand protection relative to the tasks to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the hazards and potential hazards identified.



EN Standards

Glove safety standards EN 374 and EN 388 are fundamental in making the right choice to protect your hands.

EN 374: This standard outlines specific capabilities of gloves that must provide user protection against chemicals and microorganisms. These gloves must meet the requirements of penetration and permeation. For penetration, a glove shall not leak when tested to an air and/or water leak test, and shall be tested and inspected in compliance. Also, the minimum liquidproof section of the glove shall be at least equal to the minimum length of the gloves as specified in EN 420 standard.

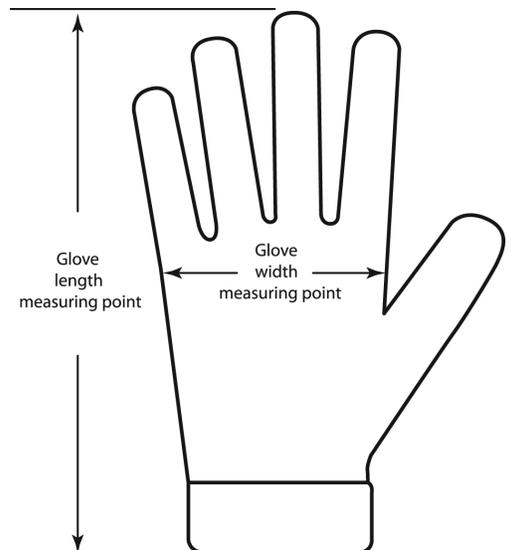
EN 388: Applies to gloves that protect against physical and mechanical hazards produced from cuts, tears, abrasions, and punctures.

Disposable Glove Sizing Chart

Wrap a tape measure around your palm to determine the circumference of your hand in inches. Refer to the sizing chart to determine your appropriate glove size.

GLOVE SIZING CHART						
Palm Size (in.)	6 to 7"	7 to 8"	8 to 9"	9 to 10"	10 to 11"	11 to 12"
Size	XS	S	M	L	XL	2XL
Other Sizes	Ladies			Mens		
	Universal					
					Jumbo	

GLOVE DIMENSIONAL REFERENCE DRAWING



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