Glove Selection Information

Glove Protection FAQ’s
- Different gloves are resistant to different chemicals.
- All gloves are permeable and the resulting changes are not always visible.
- Visible degradation can include swelling, softening, hardening and discoloration.
- Multiple gloves can be worn together for greater protection (use smallest size that will fit comfortably for dexterity purposes).
- Reusable gloves can be used for intermittent chemical work in the lab but care must be taken to properly rinse and air dry.
- Disposable gloves provide barrier protection for small amounts of most lab chemicals but need to be immediately replaced when they become contaminated, every 20-30 minutes for long duration tasks, and must never be reused.
- Latex deteriorates with petroleum products; exposure to latex can cause allergies.
- Select an appropriate thickness and cuff length; surgical latex gloves are thicker than latex exam gloves.
- Always consult manufacturer’s glove selection guidelines for specific hazards.

Glove Choices

Unsupported gloves – for greater dexterity and when minimal chemical protection is required. The gauge identifies the thickness, protection & durability of the glove. Can be lined or unlined. Unsupported gloves provide dexterity required for clinical & laboratory work

Supported gloves – laminated chemical-resistant layer over sturdy fabric, best protection against solvents, chemicals, cuts, abrasions and punctures.

Thermal gloves – laminated Teflon/nylon/polyester for cryogenic work; liquid resistant long-cuff insulated glove for autoclave/hot liquids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLOVE TYPE, UNSUPPORTED</th>
<th>USES</th>
<th>CAUTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disposable:</td>
<td>Dry powders</td>
<td>*Do NOT work for contact with solvents and corrosives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinyl, latex, nitrile</td>
<td>Aqueous solutions, Biological materials</td>
<td>*Disposable gloves must be replaced immediately upon chemical contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reusable: Neoprene (Black)</td>
<td>Corrosives, solvents and alcohols, Resists oils</td>
<td>Properly rinse &amp; dry after each use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reusable: Nitrile (Blue or Green)</td>
<td>Organic solvents (non-halogenated), Puncture and abrasion resistant</td>
<td>Properly rinse &amp; dry after each use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reusable: Butyl</td>
<td>Aldehydes, ketones and esters</td>
<td>Properly rinse &amp; dry after each use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reusable: Viton™</td>
<td>Chlorinated and aromatic solvents</td>
<td>Properly rinse &amp; dry after each use</td>
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</table>

The following gloves are used for mechanical/physical hazards, not chemical

- Leather – protection from heat, abrasion, rough objects & cushioning blows
- Cotton – for general purpose applications, abrasion and heat protection
- String knit – general purpose – can be coated for grip & durability
- High performance Strings – provide cut & abrasion resistance