SAFETY FAX!
P.O. Box 219 • Batavia, IL 60510
(800) 452-1261 • Fax (866) 452-1436
www.flinnsci.com • E-mail: flinn@flinnsci.com

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Glove Selection Guide

As with any personal protective equipment, it is important to select gloves that are appropriate for the chemical hazards. One type of glove does NOT protect against all types of chemicals!

The following glove selection chart is offered to help assess the *general* chemical resistance of various glove materials. We assume the gloves will be worn to protect against *incidental* contact of chemicals with skin. The glove selection chart does not replace the need for hazard assessment for avoiding contact with corrosive or irritating chemicals.

Glove Materials	**General Uses**
Latex (disposable)	Dilute aqueous solutions of mild irritants, such as inorganic salt solution, alcohols
Nitrile (disposable)	Dilute acid and base solutions, aliphatic hydrocarbons, alcohols
Nitrile (heavy duty)	Corrosive or caustic acids and bases, aqueous halogens, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols and ethers, some chlorinated organics
Neoprene	Corrosive and oxidizing acids, caustic alkali, hydrocarbons, alcohols
Butyl	Acid and bases, alcohols, ethers, ketone, and esters

*Chemical resistance of gloves is measured in three ways: degradation, breakthrough time, and permeation rate. For heavy-duty or long-term use you must consider not only the glove material but also the thickness, size and fit of the gloves.