Glove Guide

Butyl
Resistant to medium polar organics, such as acetone, pyridine and dimethyl formaldehyde. Moderately resistant to punctures and abrasions. **NOT EFFECTIVE** with hydrocarbons and chlorinated solvents.

Butyl/Neoprene
Resistant to most chemicals, petroleum products, oils.

Latex (natural rubber)
Chemically resistant to most acids and bases, alcohols, and detergents. **NOT EFFECTIVE** against chloroform and organo-metallic compounds.

Disposable latex
Resistant to acids, bases and alcohol. **NOT EFFECTIVE** against chloroform.

Neoprene
Resistant to most organic and inorganic acids, bases, solvents, oils and alcohols.

Nitrile
Resistant to most chemicals and excellent in its resistance to physical deterioration from heat, sunlight, age and abrasion. Not very gas or water permeable. **NOT EFFECTIVE** against ketones, strong oxidizing acids or nitrogen-based organic chemicals.

Disposable nitrile
Same as Nitrile above. A better choice up from latex. More durable than latex.

Plastic laminate
Resistant to most chemicals (acids, bases, organic solvents, adhesives) for long periods of time (up to 24 hours).

Polyurethane
Resistant to alcohols, organic solvents, ketones, terpenes, hydrocarbons.

Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)
Resistant (but use caution) to chlorinated solvents, esters, ethers, most ketones, aliphatics and aromatic compounds. Physically very strong. **NOT EFFECTIVE** with some ketones and solvents which break down plastic.

Viton®
Resistant to organic solvents such as benzene, methyl chloride and carbon disulfide. **NOT EFFECTIVE** with ketones, esters and amines.

Disposable Polyethylene
Resistant to most chemicals, but for a limited period of time.

Disposable vinyl
Resistant to irritating materials.

**Note:** Many of the tests performed to determine chemical resistance were based on the glove’s reaction to a single chemical for a one hour exposure period. Often work is performed using a mixture of chemicals which may react quite differently than to the single test chemical.

**This list should be used as a guideline ONLY.** It is best to contact the manufacturer before selecting the type of glove applicable to the work being performed.

This chart was created from data taken from the January 1998 Laboratory Safety Supply, Co. Catalog.