

Gloves



**Aluminized
Welding glove**



**Agron
Welding
Gloves**



**Cotton Polka
Dot Gloves**



**cotton Drill
Gloves**



**Rubber
Gloves**



**Rubber
Gloves**
Length: 33, 48cm
(35cm-Heavy Duty)



**Heavy Duty
Welding glove**



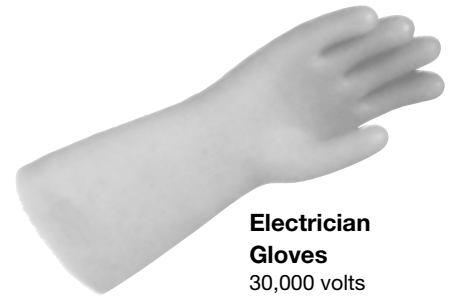
**Asbestos
Gloves**



**Normal Working
Gloves**



PVC Gloves
Length: 27, 35 &
45cm



**Electrician
Gloves**
30,000 volts



**Normal
Welding
Gloves**



**Cotton Knitted
Gloves**



Powdered Vinyl Gloves



**Leather
Working
Gloves**



**Polyethylene
Gloves**

Gloves - Chemical Resistance Table

	▲	◆	●	■		▲	◆	●	■		▲	◆	●	■
Acetaldehyde	+	+	-	-	Ethylaniline	=	++	++	=	Paraffin oil	-	=	++	=
Ethylaniline	+	+	-	-	Ethylene glycol	++	++	++	++	Peanut oil	-	++	++	=
Acetone	++	++	++	++	Ethylic alcohol (for ethanol)	+	++	++	++	Perchloroethylene	-	=	+	-
Alcoholic beverages	++	++	++	++	2-Ethoxyethanol	+	++	++	=	Perfumes and essences	++	++	++	++
Amlylic alcohol	++	++	++	++	2-Ethoxyethylacetate	=	++	+	-	Petrol	-	+	++	=
Ammonium carbonate	++	++	++	++	Fertiliser	++	++	++	++	Petroleum ether	-	+	++	=
Ammonium chloride	++	++	++	++	Fish and shellfish	=	++	++	=	Petroleum products	-	=	+	=
Ammonium nitrate	++	++	++	++	Fixing salt	++	++	++	++	Phenic acid	=	+	+	+
Anhydride acetic acid 50%	++	++	++	++	Fluoride	++	++	++	++	Phosphoric acid 75%	++	++	++	++
Aniline	+	++	-	=	Fluorohydric acid 30%	+	++	++	+	Polyester resins	-	=	+	=
Animal fats	=	++	++	-	Formaldehyde 30%	+	+	+	+	Potassium bicarbonate	++	++	++	++
Asphalt	-	=	++	-	Formic acid 90%	-	+	++	++	Potassium bichromate	=	++	++	++
Beet	++	++	++	++	Formol (formaldehyde)	++	++	++	++	Potassium carbonate	++	++	++	++
Benzene	-	-	=	-	Fuels	-	=	++	+	Potassium chloride	++	++	++	++
Benzoic alcohol	=	+	+	+	Furaldehyde	++	++	-	-	Potassium cyanide	++	++	++	++
Benzoic aldehyde	=	-	=	-	Gas oil	-	=	++	=	Potassium flakes	++	++	++	++
Bleach	+	++	+	+	Glacial acetic acid	+	++	++	=	Potassium nitrate	++	++	++	++
Borax	++	++	++	++	Glycerine	++	++	++	++	Potassium permanganate	++	++	++	++
Brake fluid	=	++	++	=	Glycerophthalic paint	-	=	++	=	Potassium phosphate	++	++	++	++
Bromide	-	=	+	-	Glycol	++	++	++	++	Potassium sulphate	++	++	++	++
Butooxyethanol	++	++	++	+	Hairdressing bleaches	++	++	++	++	Poultry	=	++	++	-
Butter	-	++	++	=	Hexane	-	+	++	=	Setting agents	++	++	++	++
Butyl acetate	-	=	+	-	Household detergents	++	++	+	++	Shampoos	++	++	++	++
Butylic alcohol (or n-butanol)	+	++	++	++	Hydraulic fluid	-	=	++	=	Silicate	++	++	++	++
Calcium chloride	++	++	++	++	Hydraulic fluids (esters)	++	++	++	=	Sodium bicarbonate	++	++	++	++
Calcium hydroxide	++	++	++	++	Hydrochloric acid 30% and 5%	++	++	++	+	Sodium bisulphate	++	++	++	++
calcium hypochloride	++	++	++	++	Hydrogen peroxide	=	++	++	-	Sodium carbonate	++	++	++	++
Calcium nitrate	++	++	++	++	Isobutylcetone	++	++	-	-	Sodium chloride	++	++	++	++
Calcium phosphate	++	++	++	++	Isobutylic acid (or isobutanol)	+	++	++	++	Sodium flakes	++	++	=	=
Carbon tetrachloride	-	=	+	=	Kerosene	-	+	++	+	Sodium hypochloride	++	++	++	++
Castor oil	-	++	++	-	Lactic acid 85%	+	++	++	++	Sodium nitrate	++	++	++	++
Chlorine	-	++	++	++	Lard oil	-	++	++	=	Sodium phosphate	++	++	++	++
Chloroacetone	++	++	-	-	Linseed oil	-	++	++	=	Sodium sulphate	++	++	++	++
Chloroform	-	-	=	-	Lubricating oil	-	=	++	=	Soybean oil	-	++	++	=
Chromic acid	-	-	+	+	Magnesium	++	++	++	++	Steam turbine oil	-	=	++	=
Citric acid	++	++	++	++	Mazout	-	=	++	=	Styrene	-	=	=	-
Concentrated ammonia	++	++	++	++	Methyl alcohol (or methanol)	=	++	++	++	Sulphites; bi-sulphites, hyposulphites	++	++	++	++
Concentrated potassium powder	++	++	+	++	Methyl ethyl ketone	+	+	-	-	Tetrahydrofurane	=	=	-	-
Concentrated sodium powder	++	++	=	++	Methyl isobutyl ketone	=	=	-	-	Toluene	-	=	+	=
Concentrated sulphuric acid	-	=	-	+	Methylamine	+	++	++	++	Tributylphosphate	=	+	+	=
Creosote	=	++	++	++	Methylaniline	=	=	++	++	Trichlorethylene	-	=	=	-
Cresol	+	++	++	+	Methylene chloride	-	=	=	-	Triethanolamine 85%	++	++	++	++
Cutting oil	-	++	++	++	2-Methoxyethanol	+	++	++	=	Trinitrobenzene	-	=	+	=
Cyclohexane	-	+	++	=	Milk and dairy products	=	++	++	-	Trinitrotoluene	-	=	+	=
Cyclohexanol	++	++	++	++	Mineral fats	-	=	++	=	Triphenylphosphate	=	++	++	=
Cyclohexanone	=	=	-	-	Monochlorobenzene	-	=	=	-	Turnipseed oil	-	=	++	-
Dead lime	++	++	++	++	Monoethanolamine	++	++	++	++	Turpentine	-	=	++	-
Diacetone alcohol	++	++	+	-	Naphtha	-	+	+	=	Unhydrated lime	++	++	++	++
Dibutyl phthalate	+	+	++	-	Naphthalene	-	+	+	=	Vinegar and condiments	++	++	++	+
Dibutylether	-	=	+	-	Nitric acid 20%	++	++	+	+	Vinyl acetate	-	=	=	-
Dichloroethane	-	-	=	-	Nitrobenzene	=	=	-	-	Washing powders	++	++	++	++
Diesel oil	-	=	++	=	Nitrohydrochloric acid	-	+	=	=	Water paint	++	++	++	++
Diethanolamine	++	++	++	++	Nitropropane	++	+	=	-	Weedkillers	++	++	++	++
Diluted sulphuric acid (battery)	++	++	++	++	Non alcoholic beverages	++	++	++	++	White spirit	-	++	++	=
Diocyl phthalate	+	++	++	-	Octyl alcohol	++	++	++	++	Wood turpentine	-	=	++	=
Dyes (hair)	++	++	++	++	Oleic acid	+	++	++	+	Xylene	-	=	++	=
Ethyl acetate	-	=	=	-	Olive oil	-	++	++	=	Xylephene	-	=	++	=
Ethylamine	=	+	++	=	Oxalic acid	++	++	++	++	Zinc sulphate	++	++	++	++

The table give only general indications, It is important to bear in mind that the resistance of a glove depends on factors such as the exact nature of the chemical product, its temperature, concentration, the thickness of the glove, the immersion times, etc.

We recommend a preliminary test be carried out to determine whether or not the glove is suitable for use in real conditions.

- ++ **Excellent** The glove may be used over long period of contact with a chemical product (limited to breakthrough time)*.
- + **Good** The glove may be used over periods of short repeated contact with the chemical peoduct (for a total period of time not exceeding the breakthrough times)*.
- = **Fair** The glove may be used against splashes.
- **Not recommended** Usage of this glove is not recommended.

*For more detailed information, see Chemical resistance guide or product brochures available from Mapa Professional Customer Service

▲ Natural latex

■ Neoprene

● Nitrile

◆ (PVC) Vinyl