General Glove Information Chart

Glove Material	Type Use	Advantages	Disadvantages	Glove Photograph
Butyl Rubber	Extended Contact	• Good for ketones and esters	• Poor for gasoline, aliphatic, aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons	
Cryogenic Resistant	Specific Use	• For use with cryogenic materials • Prevention of frostbite		
Kevlar	Specific Use	• Heat and arc resistant		
Latex (natural rubber)	Incidental Contact	• Good for biological & aqueous based materials	• Can be allegry triggering • Poor for organic solvents • Little chemical protection • Puncture holes hard to detect	
Leather	Specific Use	• Help minimize cuts and abrasions • Good for welding as can resist sparks and moderate heat		
Neoprene	Extended Contact	• Good for acids, bases, alcohols, fuels, peroxides, hydrocarbon and phenols • Good for most hazardous chemicals.	• Poor for halogenated and aromatic hydrocarbon.	
Nitrile	Incidental Contact (disposable gloves) Extended Contact (heavier duty reusable glove)	• Good alternative for those with latex allergies • Good for solvents, oils and some acids and bases • Tears and breaks easily detected		
Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)	Specific Use	• Good for aromatic and chlorinated solvents	• Poor for water based solutions	

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Specific Use	• Good for acids, bases, oils, fats, peroxides and amines • Good resistance to abrasions	• Poor for most organic solvents	
Silver Shield/Norfoil	Extended Contact	• Good for most hazardous materials	• Poor fit • Hampered dexterity	
Stainless steel	Specific Use	• Cut resistant		
Viton	Extended Contact	• Good for chlorinated and aromatic solvents • Good for resistance to cuts and abrasions	• Poor for ketones • Expensive