BARRIER

– a 6-layer laminate glove with a thickness of 0.062 mm

Application:	• An extremely good protective glove for most chemicals, except for – halogenated solvents and ammonia.
Disadvantages:	• Poor resistance to tears, cuts and punctures. • The glove can appear difficult to use, with a poor fit, poor grip and poor level of comfort. This can be resolved by using a disposable glove on the outside of the laminate glove. For those who use various types of chemicals, paints, plant protection products, etc., this means using the Touch N Tuff.
Size:	• From practical experience, it appears that *small* sizes of the glove should be worn.

Sol-Vex (no. 37-675)

– a glove made of nitrile (synthetic rubber), with a thickness of 0.38 mm.

Application:	• A good protective glove for working with aqueous solutions. • Is highly resistant to: o inorganic acids and bases, though *not to* concentrated sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3) and hydrofluoric acid (HF) o simple solvents of the aromatic and aliphatic types, such as hexane, cyclohexane, etc. • The glove is very suitable for strong alkaline washing agents, e.g. those used for washing glass equipment. • Should not be used for ketones and solvents.
Advantages:	• Has good resistance to wear and tear. • Is extremely good against cuts and punctures. • Has a good grip when dry. • Has a good level of comfort.
Disadvantages:	• Poor grip when wet.
Size:	• The size of the glove is “normal”.
Note:	This glove is available in both thicker and thinner designs. This means that changing the quality of the glove will produce a different resistance (breakthrough time) when used with the same type of chemical.

Neotop

- the gloves are made of neoprene (synthetic rubber), with a cotton lining and a thickness of 0.75 mm.

Application:	• A good protective glove when working with concentrated and dilute acids and bases. • Has a high level of resistance to alcohols, though not to methanol. • Should not be used for organic solvents.
Advantages:	• Has good resistance to wear and tear and tearing. • Is good against cuts and punctures. • Is flexible, though less flexible than the Sol-Vex.
Size:	• The size of the glove is “normal”.

PVA

- the gloves are made of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)

Application:	• A protective glove for use when working with anhydrous solvents. • Is the only glove with a high resistance to halogenated solvents such as chloroform, dichloromethane, etc. • Very suitable when working with aromatic and aliphatic solvents as well as ketones. •
Advantages:	• Has good resistance to wear and tear. • Is good against cuts and punctures.
Disadvantages:	• Many consider the glove worse during use than the BARRIER.
Size:	• Available only in EU size 9, i.e. unsuitable for women due to the size.
Note:	The glove will dissolve if exposed to water!