

Gloves—HOW TO SELECT THE PROPER GLOVE

Selecting the proper glove begins by analyzing the glove use requirements or on-the-job conditions. Glove materials and styles vary in resistance to industrial hazards and toxic substances. Each material offers particular properties and characteristics. Certain gloves offer excellent resistance to more than one hazard and could satisfy the protection needs of several applications. These multipurpose gloves help minimize inventory costs. However, no one glove will withstand all hazards and the glove most suitable for a specific application should be selected. Determine your glove use requirements and then select the glove or gloves with the properties and features that best suit your protection needs.

application factors

Chemical Resistance—Select the material which offers the level of protection required, for the chemicals handled. Check the chemical performance guide for specific chemicals and the glove material recommended. Chemicals are the chief cause of industrial hand dermatitis and injuries. Protecting workers' hands from the harmful effects of toxic, corrosive or other hazardous chemicals ranks high among reasons for supplying protective gloves.

Physical Conditions—Determine the mechanical hazards to which the gloves will be subjected (abrasion, punctures, cuts, temperatures, etc.).

Product Protection—Determine the glove strength, sensitivity, finish or level of cleanliness required.

glove features

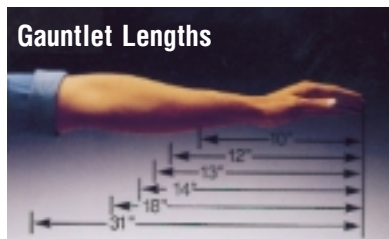
Basic Features—Consider dexterity, comfort, length, size, finish, color, costs and employee satisfaction.

Length—Select glove length by depth of arm immersion in solutions or for arm protection from application contact. (See Diagram)

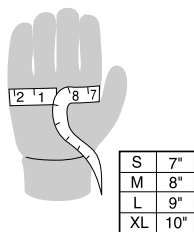
Size—Gloves too large are hard to work with, uncomfortable and can be hazardous. Gloves too small are binding and cause hand fatigue. A good fit can be as important to your safety as the right material. (See Diagram)

Grip—Proper textured finish can provide a better grip in wet or dry applications, making the glove more efficient for its purpose. Standard grips include smooth, embossed, crinkle and rough.

how to measure



The length of a glove is determined by measuring from the tip of the longest finger lengthwise to the end of the glove.



To determine the proper glove size, use a tape measure to measure the circumference of your hand around the palm area and thumb crotch. This measurement, in inches, is closest to your actual glove size.

basic glove patterns

Basic Cuff Styles	Safety Cuff	Band Top	Knit Wrist	Gauntlet	Slip-on or Open Cuff
Basic Work Glove Patterns	<p>Clute Cuff—The most popular pattern for cotton flannel gloves, offers comfort as well as good hand protection.</p>	<p>Gunn Cuff—Particularly effective in leather palm gloves because leather on front of fingers extends two-thirds of way around each finger, eliminating exposed seams in palm "wear area".</p>	<p>Reversible—A gunn cut style that has the thumb on side of glove so glove can be worn on either hand.</p> <p>Two Thumb—Particularly effective where palm or thumb receive a lot of wear. When thumb or palm wears out, glove can be switched to other hand.</p>		
Nap In or Out	One side of canvas (cotton flannel) fabric has a fleeced surface. This fleece is referred to as the "nap". The napped side is usually sewn inside the glove for comfort, but some gloves are made nap out for increased wear.				

general application guide

Cotton and Jersey—Protects against dirt, chafing, heat and abrasion.

Cut-Resistant—Made with stainless steel or synthetic fiber that gives protection against lacerations.

Disposable—Light material handling and sanitary applications like food operations.

Medical Exam—Hospitals, Dentists, and any related medical applications.

Kevlar® Knit—Additional heat and abrasion resistance for longer wear and more protection.

Leather—Used for heavy-duty requirements. Protects from rough objects, sparks, heat and provides cushion from blows.

String Knit—Allows the most comfort with similar wear characteristics of woven cotton gloves. Dotted Strings provide longer wear and more secure grip.

Supported—Protects against heavy-duty work requirements and provides chemical resistance.

Unsupported—Greater sensitivity when working with chemicals in light or medium-duty situations. Check chemical performance chart for more information.

PVC, Neoprene and Nitrile—Offers the greatest protection from chemicals.