

## **Glove Materials**

### **Latex Gloves**

Latex gloves offer a unique blend of comfort and protection. Resistant to puncturing, these gloves serve as an optimal barrier against biological contaminants. Made from natural rubber, latex is widely considered to provide the greatest fit of any disposable glove.

### **Vinyl Gloves**

Designed for short-term use, vinyl gloves offer a cost-effective alternative to latex while providing an effective temporary barrier against biological contaminants. Available in exam, food-handling and industrial/general purpose grades, it is an ideal choice for applications demanding frequent changes.

### **Nitrile Gloves**

Regarded as the highest quality replacement for latex, nitrile continues to grow in popularity. Nitrile provides outstanding resistance against many commonly used chemicals. Made from 100% synthetic polymer, consisting of acrylonitrile, butadiene and a carboxylic acid, it is also more resistant to puncturing than its latex and vinyl counterparts.

### **Polyethylene Gloves**

Offering the best economy, polyethylene gloves serve as a low cost way of creating a barrier between hands and material. Polyethylene gloves are very popular in the food service industry because of their low-cost and ease of donning.

### **Chloroprene Gloves**

A synthetic glove with the fit and comfort of a latex glove. A good choice for those at risk of allergic reactions associated with latex gloves. Chloroprene gloves offer a superior barrier protection against corrosive chemicals, grease and composites. This material is highly puncture resistant.

## **Glove Types**

### **Exam Gloves**

Examination grade gloves, also referred to as medical gloves are designed for non-surgical medical procedures. However in today's germ-a-phobia world they are used in a variety of other applications where users seek a higher degree of protection. Medical exam gloves must meet the quality requirements of the FDA.

### **Food Handling Gloves**

Foodservice gloves are designed for short-term use and frequent glove changes. Unlike exam gloves there are no formal government regulations or inspection program. Instead, the USDA requires that all glove components comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) which allows for repeated use in direct contact with food.

### **Industrial Gloves**

Unlike Medical Exam or Food Service Gloves - General Purpose or Industrial grade glove quality is not regulated by any US government agency. However there are ASTM standards that our gloves conform to.

### **Thick or Thin?**

New manufacturing techniques allow manufacturer's to make a thin glove with virtually the same strength as a thicker glove. A thinner glove minimizes hand fatigue and give you improved hand dexterity. However, as a general rule the thicker the glove the greater the chemical resistance.

### **Powder or No Powder?**

The powder is typically USP cornstarch. The powder helps in the donning process acting as a lubricant. Trying to slide latex onto your skin without lubrication can sometimes be quite a difficult task.

Unfortunately, the powder in association with the natural rubber latex can cause latex allergies for some people. Once you remove the dusting powder from the equation, most latex allergies will disappear. The frequency of rubber latex allergies is the reason that so many customers have switched to powder free latex gloves.

## **Glove Life & Storage**

The typical shelf life of gloves when stored properly is 5 years from date of manufacture.

Disposable gloves should be stored in their original packaging in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area. Keep gloves away from dust, ultraviolet light like sunlight, moisture, and extreme temperatures.