

## VWR<sup>®</sup> FOR DISPOSABLE GLOVES

Nitrile

Thin nitrile

Latex

Vinyl



Your health is in your hands -  
VWR gloves protect

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## VWR® DISPOSABLE GLOVE RANGE

Disposable gloves, commonly made from natural or synthetic rubber, are worn to protect the wearer against harmful environmental influences and/or used by care givers in healthcare to protect themselves and patients from infections .

The VWR range of disposable gloves offers a variety of choices depending on your application and according to the Personal Protective Equipment Directive 89/686/EEC and Medical Devices Directive 93/42/EEC.



We have a solution to protect your health and safety

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## General terms

### What are disposable gloves?

A disposable glove is a garment commonly made from natural or synthetic rubber that covers the whole hand and is used to protect the wearer against harmful environmental influences and/or used by care givers in healthcare to protect themselves and patients from infections. As the name implies, disposable gloves are designed for single use only and should be disposed of immediately after use.



### What does double donning mean?

The practice of wearing two layers of gloves to provide maximum safety in situations with increased danger of glove failure, e.g. when dealing with particularly aggressive chemicals or high risk patients.

### Are powder-free gloves completely free of particles?

Due to different manufacturing processes, a minimum amount of powder residues may still be found within powder-free gloves. According to EN 455-3, a glove is considered as being powder-free if its powder content does not exceed 2,0 mg per glove.

### Characteristics of disposable gloves

#### Material

Most commonly used raw materials for the production of disposable gloves are natural rubber latex (NR gloves), nitrile butadiene latex (NBR gloves) and PVC/softener paste (vinyl gloves).

#### Size and shape

Disposable examination and protective gloves are usually available in various sizes between XS and XXL and can be equally worn on the left or on the right hand (ambidextrous shape), whereas surgical gloves are offered in a higher variety of sizes and are anatomically shaped.

#### Texture

Gloves are offered in several different textures, from smooth to fingertip or fully textured varieties depending on the application.

#### Inner treatment

Disposable gloves can be either powdered or powder-free. Powdered gloves offer the advantage of easier donning even with sweaty hands, while powder-free gloves are more skin friendly as they contain less chemical residues. Powder-free natural rubber gloves also have a lower water soluble protein content (see allergies). Special manufacturing processes such as synthetic inner coating or chlorination also help make donning easier.

#### Colour

Disposable gloves come in various colours depending on both intended use or just personal preference.

#### Sterility

Non sterile gloves are mainly used for hygienic purposes or for self-protection, whereas sterile gloves are used for sterile procedures in hospitals or laboratories, where contamination of patients and/or handled materials must be avoided.



## Disposable glove materials

### Advantages and disadvantages

**Natural rubber latex** gloves, commonly referred to as just latex, are very comfortable to wear and traditionally offer the best fit and feel, however, their main disadvantage is that the natural latex proteins can cause or trigger allergies either immediately or with continued use.

Synthetic **nitrile** gloves, made of nitrile butadien rubber (NBR), can be used as an alternative for people allergic to natural latex or those who want to prevent an allergy developing.

**Vinyl** gloves are an economical alternative for applications where mechanical stress and barrier protection are of less importance. The skin friendly material is suitable for users suffering from a latex or chemical allergy. One drawback is that the use of plasticisers as main component in the production of vinyl gloves disqualify them from handling fats or fatty foodstuffs.

**General note:** Before using any glove with chemicals, the specific manufacturer's chemical resistance list should be consulted. However, in general, latex offers good resistance against many acids and alkalis, but is permeable to many solvents, while nitriles have enhanced resistance to many chemicals, particularly oils.

	Latex	Nitrile	Vinyl
			
Comfort	●●	●	●
Elasticity	●●	●	●
Grip/tactility	●●	●●	●
Tear resistance	●●	●●	●
Typical material elongation*	800%	600%	300%
Puncture resistance	●	●●	●
Chemical resistance	●	●●	●
Latex proteins	Present ●	Not present ●	Not present ●
Accelerators	Present ●	Present ●	Not present ●
Plasticisers	Not present ●	Not present ●	Present ●

- Highly recommended
- Recommended
- Not recommended

\*Typical material elongation value in percentage.

## The most important quality indicators for disposable gloves

### Freedom from holes - AQL level

AQL is a statistical measure of quality assurance that determines how many defective units are allowed in a batch of manufactured products by randomly selecting a certain quantity. The lower the AQL level, the higher the assumed level of quality and personal protection.

For protective gloves applying to complex risks (EN 374) and medical gloves (EN 455), the standard maximum AQL of 1,5 for holes is required in Europe. This is determined by more stringent inspection requirements than an AQL level of 2,5 or 4,0, that is more likely to be used for applications where barrier protection is less crucial.



## Tensile properties - Force at Break

Even under extreme conditions disposable examination and protective gloves have to offer maximum safety. Therefore, robustness and tensile strength are of crucial importance. The tensile strength is defined as the force (or load) applied to a defined specimen until it breaks, taking into account thickness and width. The result is expressed in Newton(N)/mm<sup>2</sup> or megapascals (MPa), as the performance parameter of the material used in ASTM standards.

European standards indicate force at break in Newtons. In general, the lower the tensile strength, the easier gloves with the same wall thickness tear if they are subject to pressure or get stuck. The European standard for medical gloves (EN 455) prescribes a Force at Break of median  $\geq 6$  N.

## It's the formulation and not the weight that counts!

The perceived quality of a glove is often associated with higher weight, which is not necessarily true. Most manufacturers use fillers in order to reduce the costs of a glove that may be heavier than the raw material. The moderate use of fillers is tolerable and can improve certain glove properties, whereas the excessive use of fillers can lead to a significant deterioration of glove performance characteristics.

Other factors affecting glove quality include the quality of raw materials, specific formulations/compounding, manufacturing process and quality inspections routines.

## Allergies

### What is the allergy potential of disposable gloves?

Water soluble proteins that are extracted from latex gloves by sweat can cause allergies and are the main cause of allergic reactions towards disposable gloves. The allergy to natural latex proteins is an immediate type (Type I) allergy. Allergic reactions to the chemicals used in the production process (accelerators or release agents) are called Type IV (delayed) allergies.

### Is there a limit to the protein content of latex gloves?

Powder-free gloves undergo an intensive leaching and washing process in order to ensure that the leachable protein level is 'As Low As Reasonably Practicable' (ALARP). However, when using Natural Rubber latex (NR) gloves it is not possible to eliminate the exposure to allergic proteins completely and so there is no defined safe limit.

Consequently, as part of risk control measures for any glove made from NR it must be clearly indicated on the primary packaging that the glove contains natural rubber latex plus an additional warning that the product may lead to allergic reactions needs to be included. Any labelling claims suggesting a lower than usual protein level is not allowed. The lowest allowable protein level that a manufacturer is allowed to claim for examination gloves is 50  $\mu\text{g/g}$  in line with regulation EN 455-3.

### Can a latex allergy be prevented?

A latex allergy can be prevented by using latex-free gloves, such as nitrile or PVC gloves or by using powder-free latex gloves featuring a low protein level. Consistent skincare including the good drying of hands after washing, and the regular use of lotion can also help prevent allergies.



The latest technical datasheets for each product are available at [vwr.com](http://vwr.com).

## Disposable glove uses

Glove selection should be based on the nature and potential hazard of the substances dealt with, as well as the type of exposure. When working with materials that are harmful to the skin, please always inspect the glove for any holes or tears prior to use. In principle, tests and certificates may only be regarded as general indications and do not exempt the user from the responsibility of making sure that the glove affords the protection requirements for the intended purpose prior to use.

### Is it possible to disinfect disposable gloves?

The intended use of a disposable examination or protective glove does not include disinfection of the glove, as depending on the type and formula of disinfectants, they may have a major effect on the glove's physical properties. Studies exist that suggest that some gloves can be disinfected, however, VWR do not recommend this because after disinfection, an intact glove film cannot be guaranteed.

### Selection of gloves for handling chemicals

Thin disposable gloves are designed for incidental contact with chemicals providing a basic barrier and protection combined with good tactility and wearing comfort. In general, a higher thickness correlates with higher break through times - but this is only valid for the same material. Nitrile gloves are usually preferred over disposable latex and vinyl gloves because of their enhanced chemical resistance.

VWR single use protective gloves have been tested in accordance with EN 374-3 'Determination of Resistance to Permeation by Chemicals'. Please note that the product characteristics are directly dependent on the conditions of use and on the purity of the chemical substances concerned.

Please check use carefully as chemical resistance recommendations do not form part of the specifications. Failure to observe this information, in particular with regard to (chemical) resistance, frequency of use and tolerability of the gloves, can result in personal injury and/or material damage. If in of doubt, obtain expert advice before use.



Level of protection	Maximum recommended contact time (min)
X	Not recommended
A	Splash contact only - change glove immediately after contact
Level 1	30
Level 2	60
Level 3	120
Level 4	240
Level 5	480
Level 6	<480

## Recommendations on chemical resistance

Chemical (synonyms)	CAS no.	VWR Nitrile	VWR Nitrile light, 240 mm	VWR Nitrile light, 290 mm	VWR Nitrile extralight
Acetic acid (10%) (methyl carbon acid)	64-19-7	n.t.	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Acetone (2-propanone, methyl ketone)	67-64-1	X	X	X	X
Acetonitrile (cyanomethane, ethyl nitrile)	75-05-8	X	X	X	X
Acryl amide (40%) (acrylic acid amide)	79-06-1	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Ammonium hydroxide (25%)	1336-21-6	n.t.	A	A	n.t.
Benzalconium chloride liquid (quats)	63449-41-2	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Chlorhexidindigluconate (0,5%)	18472-51-0	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	67-66-3	X	X	X	X
Cyclohexanol (hexalin / at 23 °C)	108-93-0	Level 4	Level 3	Level 3	n.t.
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride, freon 30)	75-09-2	X	X	X	X
Diethyl amine (DEA)	109-89-7	X	X	X	X
Diethyl ether (diethyloxyde, ethoxyethane)	60-29-7	X	X	X	X
Dimethylsulphoxide DMSO (deltan, demasorb)	67-68-5	X	X	X	X
Ethanol (20%) (ethylalcohol)	64-17-5	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6	Level 1
Ethanol (40%) (ethylalcohol)	64-17-5	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1	A
Ethanol (70%) (ethylalcohol)	64-17-5	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1	A
Ethanol (80%) (ethylalcohol)	64-17-5	Level 1	A	A	A
Ethanol p.a. (ethylalcohol)	64-17-5	n.t.	A	A	A
Ethidium bromide (1%) (homidium bromide)	1239-45-8	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Ethyl acetate (aceto acid ether)	141-78-6	A	A	A	X
Formaldehyde (37%) with methanol (10%) (formalin, methyl aldehyde)*	50-00-0	Level 6	Level 3	Level 6	Level 1
Gasoline (heavy, bp 150 - 190 °C)	8032-32-4	X	X	X	X
Glutaraldehyde (5%) (1,3- diformylpropane, glutaral)	111-30-8	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Heptane-n	142-82-5	A	X	X	X
Hexane-n	110-54-3	A	A	A	A
Hydrochloric acid (10%) (muriatic acid, chlorohydric acid)	7647-01-0	n.t.	Level 6	n.t.	Level 6
Hydrochloric acid (36%) (muriatic acid, chlorohydric acid)	7647-01-0	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	A
Hydrofluoric acid (40%)	7664-39-3	Level 1	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Isopropyl alcohol (40%) ((2-propanol, isopropanol, IPA)	67-63-0	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1
Isopropyl alcohol (70%) ((2-propanol, isopropanol, IPA)	67-63-0	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1
Isopropyl alcohol p.a. (2- propanol, isopropanol, IPA)	67-63-0	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1	A
Methanol (5%) (methyl alcohol)	67-56-1	n.t.	Level 6	Level 6	n.t.
Methanol p.a. (methylalcohol)	67-56-1	A	A	A	X
Nitric acid (10%) (aqua fortis, spirit of nitre)	7697-37-2	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Nitric acid (36%) (aqua fortis, spirit of nitre)	7697-37-2	Level 4	A	A	A
Nitric acid (50%) (aqua fortis, spirit of nitre)	7697-37-2	Level 4	A	A	A
Phenol (10%) (carbolic acid, benzenol, hydroxybenzene)	108-95-2	Level 2	A	A	A
Phenol (80%) (carbolic acid, benzenol, hydroxybenzene)	108-95-2	Level 2	A	A	A
Phosphoric acid (30%) (orthophosphoric acid)	7664-38-2	n.t.	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Potassium hydroxide (30%) (caustic potash, lye)	1310-58-3	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Sodium hydroxide (30%) (caustic soda, lye, white caustic)	1310-73-2	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Sodium hydroxide (40%) (caustic soda, lye, white caustic)	1310-73-2	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6	Level 6
Sulphuric acid (96%) (vitriol)	7664-93-9	Level 1	A	A	n.t.
Toluene (methylbenzol, phenylmethane, toluol)	108-88-3	X	X	X	X
Trichlorethane (methyltrichloromethane)	71-55-6	X	X	X	X
Xylene (xylol, dimethylbenzene)	95-47-6	X	X	x	X

\*Only formaldehyde 37% is the challenge chemical that would have been detected.  
n.t.... ..not tested



## Which gloves can be used when handling cytotoxic drugs?

By their very nature cytotoxic drugs are highly toxic and appropriate hand protection against chemotherapy drug exposure is vital. Gloves should be selected in accordance with the specific type of chemical used.

Using a nitrile examination glove may be a good alternative for the handling of cytotoxic drugs, whereas a surgical glove made of natural rubber latex or synthetic polyisoprene latex is recommended for the preparation of chemotherapy drugs. In any case, gloves using ASTM D-6978-05 to test for resistance against chemotherapy drugs should be chosen. Gloves should always be checked for damage before use and double donning is recommended to increase protection.

Classification	
Not suitable	
Suitable if changed before permeation breakthrough	
Suitable for longer operations but as a precaution it is recommended that gloves are changed after 2 hours	
Permeation rate	
> 1 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /min	Minimal detection rate according to EN 374-3 <sup>1)</sup>
< 0,1 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /min	Minimal detection rate according to ASTM F739 <sup>2)</sup>
< 0,01 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /min	Minimal detection rate according to ASTM D 6978 <sup>3)</sup>

VWR single use gloves have been tested in accordance with ASTM F 739 'Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases under Conditions of Continuous Contact', EN 374-3 'Protective Gloves Against Chemicals and Microorganisms - Determination of Resistance to Permeation by Chemicals' or ASTM D 6978 'Assessment of Resistance of Medical Gloves to Permeation by Chemotherapy Drugs' by independent accredited test institutes.

The values for the permeation levels are based on tests in a laboratory under fixed conditions and cannot reflect all actual conditions. As a rule, tests and certificates can only be regarded as general information and will not discharge the user from making sure that the glove will correspond to actual protection needs.

### Test results by:

- ARDL Akron Rubber Development Laboratory, Ohio, USA
- ProQares, Rijswijk, Netherlands

Breakthrough Detection Time (BDT) = minutes (min); testing temperature = 23,5 °C / concentration: According instruction leaflet.

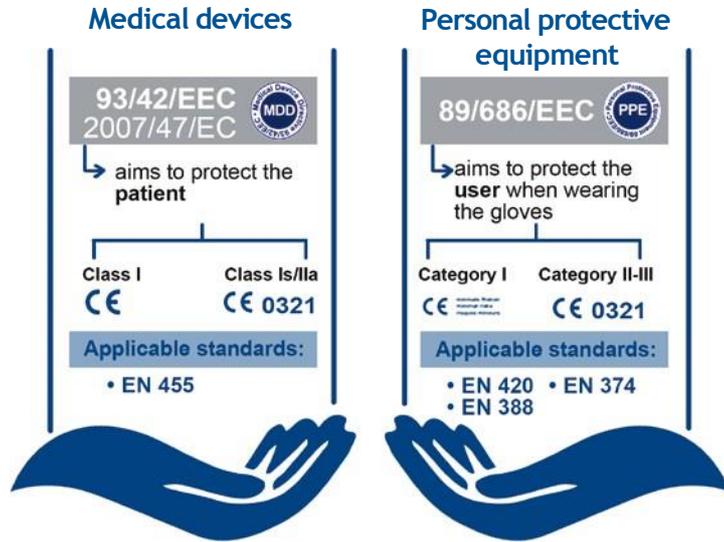
**Caution: Damaged or gloves that have changed appearance should be changed immediately!**

## Recommendations on chemical resistance - cytotoxics

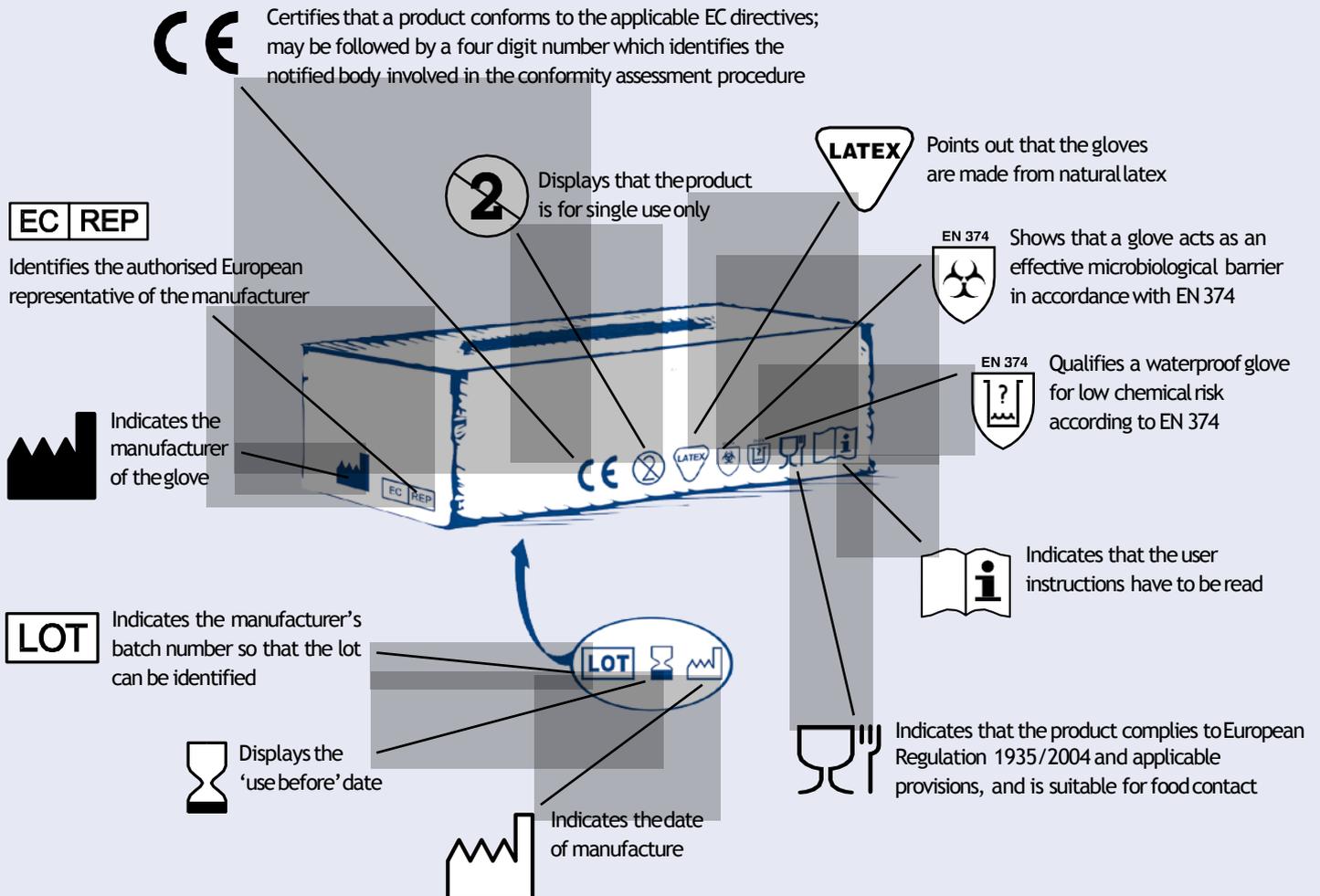
Chemotherapy drug	mg/ml	VWR Nitrile extra light		VWR Nitrile light,		VWR Nitrile PF	
		240 mm		240 & 290mm		240 mm	
		Nitrile - NBR		Nitrile - NBR		Nitrile - NBR	
		BDT		BDT		BDT	
5-Fluorouracil	50,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>2)</sup>	
5-Fluorouracil	10,0	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Carbustine (BiCNU)	3,3	15 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>1)</sup>		n.t.	n.t.
Cisplatin	1,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>1)+3)</sup>		>240 <sup>2)</sup>	
Cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan)	20,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>2)</sup>	
Dacarbazine (DTIC)	10,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>2)</sup>	
Doxorubicin Hydrochloride	2,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>	
Epirubicin	2,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>		n.t.	n.t.
Etoposide	20,0	132 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>		n.t.	n.t.
Etoposide	1,0	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	>240 <sup>2)</sup>	
Ifosfamid	50	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Melphalan (Alkeran)	5,0	<10 <sup>3)</sup>		n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Methotrexate (Amethopterin Hydrate)	25,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>		n.t.	n.t.
Methotrexate (Amethopterin Hydrate)	100,0	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	>240 <sup>2)</sup>	
Mitomycin C	0,5	>480 <sup>2)</sup>		n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Mitoxantrone	2,0	>480 <sup>2)</sup>		>240 <sup>1)</sup>		n.t.	n.t.
Paclitaxel (Taxol)	6,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>1)+3)</sup>		>240 <sup>2)</sup>	
Thio-Tepa	10,0	<60 <sup>3)</sup>		n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Vincristine	1,0	>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>3)</sup>		>240 <sup>2)</sup>	

## Regulatory requirements for disposable gloves

The two relevant regulatory pillars for disposable gloves in Europe are the Medical Device Directive (MDD 93/42/EEC) and the Directive for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE 89/686/EEC). The former refers to the protection of patients and healthcare professionals, the latter to the protection of the user of PPE.

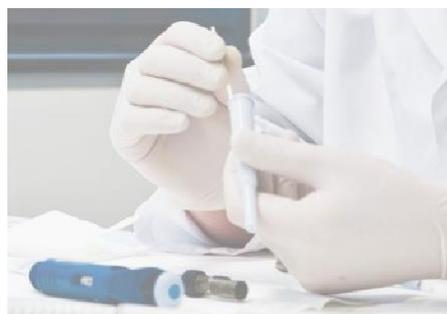


## What do the pictograms and symbols on glove boxes mean?



## Unsure which disposable glove to choose?

Type	Intended use	Size	Packaging	Thickness (palm) in mm (double measured/ average value)	Length in mm	AQL	EN420	EN 374-1	EN374-2	EN 374-3	MD	EN 455-1	EN455-2	EN 455-3	EN 455-4		Permeation data	Cat. No.		
<b>Nitrile disposable gloves</b>																				
<b>Nitrile extra light gloves - violet</b>																				
	General laboratory use, chemical splashes, food processing, medical examination, general nurse care, cytotoxics handling	XS	200	0,12	240	1,5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	112-4193	
		S	200																112-4194	
		M	200																112-4195	
		L	200																112-4196	
		XL	180																112-4197	
<b>Nitrile light gloves - blue</b>																				
	General laboratory use, chemical splashes, food processing, medical examination, general nurse care, cytotoxics handling	XS	100	0,17	240	1,5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	112-2765	
		S	100																112-2754	
		M	100																112-2755	
		L	100																112-2756	
		XL	90																112-2757	
		XS	100	0,20	290	1,5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	112-2766
		S	100																	112-2767
		M	100																	112-2768
		L	100																	112-2769
		XL	90																	112-2770
<b>Standard nitrile gloves - blue</b>																				
	General laboratory use, chemical splashes, biotechnology, food processing, cytotoxics handling	S	100	0,22	240	1,5	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	112-2371	
		M	100																112-2372	
		L	100																112-2373	
		XL	90																112-3101	
<b>Latex disposable gloves</b>																				
<b>Latex gloves - natural, powder-free</b>																				
	General laboratory use, chemical splashes, biotechnology, research and clinical labs	XS	100	0,20	240	1,5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	112-2764	
		S	100																112-2750	
		M	100																112-2751	
		L	100																112-2752	
		XL	90																112-2753	
<b>Latex gloves - natural, powdered</b>																				
	General laboratory use, chemical splashes, biotechnology, research and clinical labs	S	100	0,16	240	1,5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	112-1565	
		M	100																112-1566	
		L	100																112-1567	
		XL	90																112-1568	
<b>Vinyl disposable gloves</b>																				
<b>Vinyl gloves - transparent, powder-free</b>																				
	General use - economical alternative where mechanical stress and barrier protection are of less importance	S	100	0,13	240	1,5	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	112-2761	
		M	100																112-2762	
		L	100																112-2763	
		XL	90																112-2772	
<b>Vinyl gloves - transparent, powdered</b>																				
	General use - economical alternative where mechanical stress and barrier protection are of less importance	S	100	0,13	240	1,5	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	112-2758	
		M	100																112-2759	
		L	100																112-2760	
		XL	90																112-2771	



## Gloves, NITRILEXTRAUGHT



Nitrile, non sterile, powder-free, textured fingers

These thin ambidextrous gloves are suitable for use in medical applications, food processing and for general applications in non hazardous areas.

- Very thin: Provide excellent elasticity for good wearing comfort
- Free from phthalates/softeners and allergenic latex proteins; particularly skin friendly for users with latex allergy
- Beaded cuffs for easier donning
- Low thickness and textured fingertips for excellent grip



EN 374, EN 455; Cat. III; AQL 1,5

Food contact approved (food regulation 1935/2004)

Ambidextrous/Hand-specific	Ambidextrous
Disposable/Reusable	Disposable
Powdered/Powder-free	Powder-free
Cuff style	Beaded
Cuff thickness	0,10 mm*
Finger thickness	0,14 mm*
Palm thickness	0,12 mm*
EN norm	EN 455, EN 374

\* Double measured

Colour	Length (mm)	Size	Packed	Pk	Cat. No.
Pale purple	240	XS (5 - 6)	200/box	200	<u>112-4193</u>
Pale purple	240	S (6 - 7)	200/box	200	<u>112-4194</u>
Pale purple	240	M (7 - 8)	200/box	200	<u>112-4195</u>
Pale purple	240	L (8 - 9)	200/box	200	<u>112-4196</u>
Pale purple	240	XL (9 - 10)	180/box	180	<u>112-4197</u>



## Gloves, NITRILELIGHT



Nitrile, non sterile, powder-free, textured fingertips

Light, ambidextrous and durable gloves that are ideal for food handling, catering and kitchen work, medical applications and other complex risk tasks. The thin nitrile gloves are free from phthalates, softeners and allergenic latex proteins.

- Low thickness and textured fingertips for excellent grip
- Particularly skin friendly for users with latex allergy
- Rolled cuffs minimise the risk of tearing

EN 374, EN 455; Cat. III; AQL 1,5

Food contact approved

Model	240 mm length	290 mm length
Ambidextrous/Hand-specific	Ambidextrous	Ambidextrous
Disposable/Reusable	Disposable	Disposable
Powdered/Powder-free	Powder-free	Powder-free
Cuff style	Beaded	Beaded
Cuff thickness	0,12 mm*	0,14 mm*
Finger thickness	0,20 mm*	0,24 mm*
Palm thickness	0,17 mm*	0,20 mm*
EN norm	EN 455, EN 374	EN 455, EN 374

\* Double measured

Colour	Length (mm)	Size	Packed	Pk	Cat. No.
Blue	240	XS	100/box	100	<u>112-2765</u>
Blue	240	S	100/box	100	<u>112-2754</u>
Blue	240	M	100/box	100	<u>112-2755</u>
Blue	240	L	100/box	100	<u>112-2756</u>
Blue	240	XL	90/box	90	<u>112-2757</u>
Blue	290	XS	100/box	100	<u>112-2766</u>
Blue	290	S	100/box	100	<u>112-2767</u>
Blue	290	M	100/box	100	<u>112-2768</u>
Blue	290	L	100/box	100	<u>112-2769</u>
Blue	290	XL	90/box	90	<u>112-2770</u>



## Gloves, NITRILE



Nitrile, non sterile, powder-free, textured finish

For laboratory use in pharmaceutical, industrial and medical applications and in the food industry. These ambidextrous gloves provide extra protection, particularly for sensitive skin.

- Highly resistant to chemical solvents and fats
- Excellent grip, especially when holding wet objects
- Designed especially for latex allergy sufferers

EN 374, Cat. III, AQL 1,5

Food contact approved

Ambidextrous/Hand-specific	Ambidextrous
Disposable/Reusable	Disposable
Powdered/Powder-free	Powder-free
Cuff style	Beaded
Cuff thickness	0,20 mm*
Finger thickness	0,30 mm*
Palm thickness	0,22 mm*
EN norm	EN 374

\* Double measured

Colour	Length (mm)	Size	Packed	Pk	Cat. No.
Blue	240	S	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2371</a>
Blue	240	M	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2372</a>
Blue	240	L	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2373</a>
Blue	240	XL	90/box	90	<a href="#">112-3101</a>



## Gloves, LATEX



Latex, non sterile, powdered and powder-free, textured fingertips

Single-use, ambidextrous gloves made from natural latex. Suitable for food handling, laboratory and industrial applications with complex risks and for medical applications.

- Free from phthalates and softeners
- Textured fingertips for excellent grip
- Rolled cuffs minimise the risk of tearing

EN 455, EN 374, Cat. III; AQL 1,5

Food contact approved

Ambidextrous/Hand-specific	Ambidextrous
Disposable/Reusable	Disposable
Powdered/Powder-free	Powdered   Powder-free
Finish	Textured fingertips
Cuff style	Beaded
Cuff thickness	0,12 mm*   0,16 mm*
Finger thickness	0,20 mm*   0,22 mm*
Palm thickness	0,16 mm*   0,20 mm*
EN norm	EN 455, EN 374

\* Double measured

Model	Colour	Length (mm)	Size	Packed	Pk	Cat. No.
Powdered	Natural	240	S	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-1565</a>
Powdered	Natural	240	M	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-1566</a>
Powdered	Natural	240	L	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-1567</a>
Powdered	Natural	240	XL	90/box	90	<a href="#">112-1568</a>
Powder-free	Natural	240	XS	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2764</a>
Powder-free	Natural	240	S	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2750</a>
Powder-free	Natural	240	M	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2751</a>
Powder-free	Natural	240	L	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2752</a>
Powder-free	Natural	240	XL	90/box	90	<a href="#">112-2753</a>

## Gloves, VINYL



Vinyl, non sterile, powdered or powder-free, smooth finish

Ambidextrous and durable gloves that are ideal for food handling, catering and kitchen work and low risk medical applications. They are made of vinyl and free from latex proteins and accelerants.

- Particularly skin friendly for users with latex allergy
- Rolled cuffs minimise the risk of tearing
- Smooth surface

EN 374-2, EN 455, Cat. I; AQL 1,5

Food contact approved according to Regulation EC 1935/2004 (non fatty food)



Ambidextrous/Hand-specific		Ambidextrous
Disposable/Reusable		Disposable
Powdered/Powder-free	Powdered	Powder-free
Cuff style		Beaded
Cuff thickness		0,08 mm*
Finger thickness		0,09 mm*
Palm thickness		0,13 mm*
EN norm		EN 455, EN 374-2

\* Double measured

Model	Colour	Length (mm)	Size	Packed	Pk	Cat. No.
Powdered	Transparent	240	S (6,5)	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2758</a>
Powdered	Transparent	240	M (7,5)	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2759</a>
Powdered	Transparent	240	L (8,5)	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2760</a>
Powdered	Transparent	240	XL (9,5)	90/box	90	<a href="#">112-2771</a>
Powder-free	Transparent	240	S (6,5)	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2761</a>
Powder-free	Transparent	240	M (7,5)	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2762</a>
Powder-free	Transparent	240	L (8,5)	100/box	100	<a href="#">112-2763</a>
Powder-free	Transparent	240	XL (9,5)	90/box	90	<a href="#">112-2772</a>

## Wall mount for four glove or clothing boxes

The adjustable holding points provide true flexibility to hold up to four different boxed protective products and other lab essentials. Ideal for different boxed sizes of gloves, face masks, ear plugs or shoe covers.

- Four holding positions can hold up to four boxes in one holder
- Wall or door mountable, mounting parts included
- No restrictions regarding box size: Open ended holding points are able to hold longer and wider boxes
- Easy to clean, with low profile

L×W×D: 762×152×76 mm

Type	L×W (mm)	Colour	Pk	Cat. No.
Wall holder, adjustable, up to 4 positions	762×152	White	1	<a href="#">113-8040</a>





## Glove box holders, Clearly Safe®

Acrylic

These holders are constructed from tough, clear acrylic so that you can clearly see the size and material of the gloves within. Each holder includes a polyester foam insert to securely hold a range of glove box sizes.

- Models available which hold one, two or three glove boxes

Delivery information: Wall-mount screws included.

Description	WxDxH (mm)	Pk	Cat. No.
Glove box holder for 1 box	141x110x260	1	<a href="#">113-8041</a>
Glove box holder for 2 boxes	295 x110x260	1	<a href="#">113-8042</a>
Glove box holder for 3 boxes	295 x110x385	1	<a href="#">113-8043</a>

## Glove boxholders

PS with Microban® additive

These wall-mountable glove box holders are suitable for use in cleanrooms, hospitals and microbiological work areas. The modular design allows single boxes or horizontal stacking for multiple boxes.

- Microban® additive prevents growth of molds and bacteria
- High impact PS is resistant to harsh cleaning solutions
- Universal size to fit most major brands of glove boxes
- Modular design allows stacking to save space

Delivery information: Mounting screws included.

WxDxH (mm)	Colour	Pk	Cat. No.
254x156x97	Blue	3	<a href="#">211-0371</a>



## Glove box holders

Epoxy coated steel wire

These racks can hold most major brands of glove boxes.

- Available as a single box holder or the three box holder
- Easily mounted on the wall
- Screws are included

Colour: White

Description	WxDxH (mm)	Pk	Cat. No.
Glove box holder for one box	140x108x208	1	<a href="#">211-0343</a>
Glove box holder for three boxes	250x108x454	1	<a href="#">211-0344</a>

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