

This Chemical Resistance Guide is presented as a guide and for reference only. Factors to be considered in choosing the proper glove include permeability of the glove, chemical combinations in use, temperature, length of time glove is in contact with the chemical and thickness of the glove. All of these factors will alter or affect performance of the glove. Gloves should be replaced periodically depending on the frequency of use and permeability to the chemical(s) handled. YTY's gloves have not been tested against the chemicals contained here. The ratings and information provide are based on published research data and YTY does not certify the data is accurate nor represent or warrant that the information is accurate or complete. Consult your institutional policies for selection and use.

Chemical Rating Key

P = Poor / Not Recommended

F = Fair

G = Good

VG = Very Good

* = Limited Service

Chemical	Latex	Nitrile	Chloroprene
Acetaldehyde*	G	G	VG
Acetic acid (50%)	VG	VG	VG
Acetone*	VG	P	G
Ammonium hydroxide (concentrated)	VG	VG	VG
Amyl acetate*	P	P	F
Aniline	F	P	G
Benzaldehyde*	F	G	F
Benzene*	F	P	F
Brake cleaner (hexane / ethanol)	P	G	G
Brake cleaner (acetone / n-heptane / xylene)	P	P	G
Brake fluid	G	G	G
Butyl acetate	F	P	G
n-Butyl alcohol	VG	VG	VG
Carbon disulfide	F	F	F
Carbon tetrachloride*	P	G	F
Carburetor cleaner	VG	VG	VG
Castor oil	P	VG	F
Chlorobenzene*	P	P	F
o-Chloronaphthalene	P	F	F
Chloroform*	P	P	G
Chromic acid	P	F	F
Citric acid (10%)	VG	VG	VG
Cyclohexanol	F	VG	G
Dibutyl phthalate*	P	G	G
Diesel fuel	P	VG	G
Diisobutyl ketone	F	P	P
Dimethylformamide	F	G	F
Diethyl phthalate	P	VG	G
Dioxane	G	G	VG
Epoxy resins, dry	VG	VG	VG
Ethyl acetate*	F	F	G
Ethyl alcohol	VG	VG	VG
Ethyl ether*	G	G	VG
Ethylene dichloride*	P	P	F
Ethylene glycol	VG	VG	VG
Formaldehyde	VG	VG	VG
Formic acid	VG	VG	VG
Freon 11	P	G	VG
Freon 12	P	G	VG
Freon 21	P	G	VG
Freon 22	P	G	G
Furfural*	G	G	G
Gasoline, leaded	P	VG	G
Gasoline, unleaded	P	VG	G
Glycerine	VG	VG	VG
Hexane	P	G	F
Hydraulic Fluid (petro based)	P	VG	P
Hydrochloric acid	G	G	VG
Hydrofluoric acid (48%)	G	G	VG
Hydrogen peroxide (30%)	G	G	G
Hydroquinone	G	F	G
Isooctane	P	VG	F

Chemical	Latex	Nitrile	Chloroprene
Isopropyl alcohol	VG	VG	VG
Kerosene	F	VG	VG
Ketones	VG	P	G
Lacquer thinner	F	P	G
Lactic acid (85%)	VG	VG	VG
Lauric acid (36%)	F	VG	VG
Lineoleic acid	P	G	VG
Linseed oil	P	VG	VG
Maleic acid	VG	VG	VG
Methyl alcohol	VG	VG	VG
Methylamine	F	G	F
Methyl bromide	F	F	G
Methyl chloride*	P	P	P
Methyl ethyl ketone*	G	P	G
Methyl isobutyl ketone*	F	F	F
Methyl methacrylate	G	F	G
Monoethanolamine	G	VG	VG
Morpholine	VG	G	VG
Naphthalene	F	G	G
Naphthas, aliphatic	F	VG	VG
Naphthas, aromatic	P	G	G
Nitric acid	F	F	G
Nitromethane (95.5%)*	P	F	F
Nitropropane (95.5%)	P	F	F
Octyl alcohol	VG	VG	VG
Oleic acid	F	VG	VG
Oxalic acid	VG	VG	VG
Palmitic acid	VG	VG	VG
Perchloric acid (60%)	F	G	VG
Perchloroethylene	F	G	VG
Petroleum distillates (naphtha)	P	VG	G
Phenol	F	F	VG
Phosphoric acid	G	VG	VG
Potassium hydroxide	VG	VG	VG
Propyl acetate	F	F	G
Propyl alcohol	VG	VG	VG
Propyl alcohol (Iso)	VG	VG	VG
Sodium hydroxide	VG	VG	VG
Styrene	P	F	P
Stryene (100%)	P	F	P
Sulfuric acid	G	G	G
Tannic acid (65%)	VG	VG	VG
Tetrahydrofuran	F	F	P
Toluene*	P	F	F
Toluene diisocyanate	G	F	F
Trichloroethylene*	F	G	F
Triethanolamine	G	VG	VG
Tung oil	P	VG	VG
Turbine oil	P	G	VG
Turpentine	F	VG	VG
Vegetable oil	P	VG	VG
Xylene*	P	F	P

References:

- U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA); www.osha.gov
- Chemical Resistance Guide to Polymers III; A Guide to Chemical Resistance to Rubber and Elastomeric Compounds, Compass Publications, La Jolla, Ca 02005