

MICROFLEX CHEMICAL RESISTANCE GUIDE

PLEASE SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR CHEMICAL RESISTANCE GUIDE FOR MICROFLEX LATEX AND NITRILE GLOVES.

 POWDER-FREE LATEX				
 LIGHTLY POWDERED LATEX				
 POWDER-FREE LATEX FOR HIGH RISK ENVIRONMENTS				
 POWDER-FREE NITRILE				
 POWDER-FREE NITRILE FOR HIGH RISK ENVIRONMENTS				
 LIGHTLY POWDERED NITRILE FOR NON-MEDICAL USE				



¹ CAUTION (LATEX): This product contains natural rubber latex (latex) which may cause allergic reactions. Safe use of this glove by or on latex sensitized individuals has not been established.

² CAUTION (NITRILE: MEDICAL GRADE): Components used in making these gloves may cause allergic reactions in some users. Follow your institution's policies for use.

³ CAUTION (NITRILE: NON-MEDICAL GRADE): These gloves are for non-medical use only. They may NOT be worn for barrier protection in medical or healthcare applications. Please select other gloves for these applications. Components used in making these gloves may cause allergic reactions in some users. Follow your institution's policies for use. For single use only.

MICROFLEX[®]

THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN GLOVES[®]

P.O. BOX 32000 • RENO, NV 89533-2000 • TEL: (800) 876.6866 • FAX: (800) 876.6632 • www.microflex.com
U.S. PATENT NO. RE. 35,616. EUROPEAN PATENT NO. 0456333.

MICROFLEX CHEMICAL RESISTANCE GUIDE

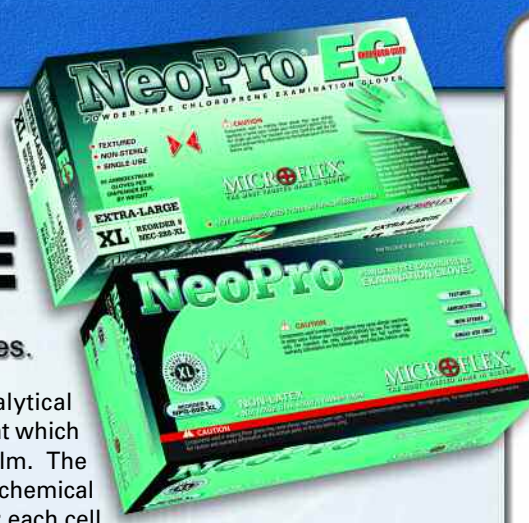
For NeoPro[®] and NeoPro[®]EC Gloves.

Test Method Description: The test method uses analytical equipment to determine the concentration of and the time at which the challenge chemical permeates through the glove film. The liquid challenge chemical is collected in a liquid miscible chemical (collection media). Data is collected in three separate cells; each cell is compared to a blank cell which uses the same collection media as both the challenge and collection chemical.

Cautionary Information: These glove recommendations are offered as a guide and for reference purposes only. The barrier properties of each glove type may be affected by differences in material thickness, chemical concentration, temperature, and length of exposure to chemicals. Thin-film gloves are designed for transient and single-use only. Gloves should be removed and replaced with a new pair upon exposure to chemicals. Please follow your institution's policies for use.

The data presented in this guide is deemed accurate to the best of Microflex's knowledge.

Test Method: ASTM F739 continuous contact



Chemicals	NeoPro [®] NeoPro [®] EC
Acetaldehyde	0
Acetic acid (50%)	NBT
Aluminum nitrate (10%)	NBT
Ammonium hydroxide (30%)	10
Benzene	0
Butyl acetate	5
Chloroform	0
Chloridine hydrochloride (0.10%)	NBT
Copper(II) ethylenediamine (1 molar)	NBT
Diesel fuel (1%)	10
Dimethylformamide	1
Dimethyl sulfoxide	30

¹ CAUTION (SYNTHETIC): Components used in making these gloves may cause allergic reactions in some users. Follow your institution's policies for use.

Chemicals

NeoPro[®] NeoPro[®]EC

Ethanol	NBT
Ethanolamine (99%)	NBT
Ether	2
Ethidium bromide (1%)	NBT
Ethyl acetate	1
Formaldehyde (37%)	NBT
Formamide	NBT
Gluteraldehyde (50%)	NBT
Guanidine hydrochloride	NBT
Hydrochloric acid (50%)	0
Isopropanol	NBT
Methanol	NBT
Methyl ethyl ketone	0
Methyl methacrylate (33%)	0
Nitric acid (50%)	NBT
Periodic acid (50%)	NBT
Phenol (0.10%)	NBT
Phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (5%)	0
Silver nitrate (10%)	NBT
Sodium dodecyl sulfate (0.10%)	NBT
Sodium hydroxide (50%)	10
Sodium selenate (10%)	NBT
Sulfuric acid (50%)	NBT
Tetrahydrofuran	0
Toluene	0
Trifluoroacetic acid	0
Xylene	0

KEY: CHEMICAL PERMEATION RATES

Greater than 60 minutes = **Excellent**; 31-60 minutes = **Very Good**
21-30 minutes = **Good**; 11-20 minutes = **Fair**; 3-10 minutes = **Poor**
Less than 3 minutes = **Not Recommended**

Normalized Breakthrough Time: Identified in minutes

NBT = No Breakthrough Time up to 240 minutes

Example: Dimethyl sulfoxide **30**



The following chemical resistance ratings are based on published research data. Microflex® gloves have not been individually tested against the chemicals contained in this chart.

Chemicals

Latex
(NATURAL RUBBER)

Nitrile
(BUNA N)

Acetaldehyde		
Acetamide		
Acetic acid (50% concentration)		
Acetone		
Acetonitrile		
Acetophenone		
Acetyl chloride		
Acrylamide (same as 2-propenamide)		
Acrylic acid		
Aircraft stripper		
Aluminum nitrate (nonhydrous) (10% concentration)		
Ammonia (anhydrous)		
Ammonium benzoate (same as benzoic acid)		
Ammonium hydroxide (30% concentration)		
Ammonium hydroxide (concentrated)		
Ammonium oxalate		
Ammonium sulfate (aqueous)		
Amyl acetate		
Aniline		
Antifreeze (methanol-based)		
Benzaldehyde		
Benzene		
Benzoic acid		
Boric acid		
Brake cleaner (containing hexane or ethanol)		
Brake cleaner, non-chlorinated (containing acetone, n-heptane and/or xylene)		
Brake fluid		
Bromine (anhydrous liquid)		
Bromoethane (methyl bromide)		
Butyl acetate		
n-Butyl alcohol (propyl carbinol)		
n-Butyl chloride		
1, 3-Butylene glycol (1,3-butanediol)		
Calcium chloride (aqueous)		
Calcium hydroxide (dental)		
Carbamide peroxide (urea+hydrogen peroxide at 1:1 ratio)		
Carbon dioxide		
Carbon disulfide		
Carbon tetrachloride		
Carburetor cleaner (typically xylene, toluene and/or acetone)		
Castor Oil		
Chlorine (wet)		
Chlorobenzene		
Chloroform		
o-Chloronaphthalene		
Chromic acid (50% concentration)		
Citric acid (10% concentration)		
Clonidine hydrochloride (0.1% concentration)		
Cresols		
Cupric sulfate (copper sulfate)		
Cyanic compounds		
Cyclohexane		
Cyclohexanol		
Cyclohexanone		
Decahydronaphthalene (decalin)		
Denatured alcohol		
Dental etching material		
Dental resin cement		
Dental waxes		
Denture polishing material		
Detergent solutions		
Developing fluids		
Diamond polishing paste		
Dibutyl phthalate		
o-dichlorobenzene		
p-dichlorobenzene		
Dichloromethane		
Diesel fuel		
Diesel fuel additive		
Diethylamine		
Diethylene glycol		
Diisobutyl ketone (DIBK)		
N, N-dimethyl acetamide (same as dimethyl acetamide (DMAC), same as acetic acid)		
Dimethylformamide		
Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)		
Dioctyl phthalate (DOP)		
Dioxane		
EDTA (17% solution)		
Engine cleaner and degreaser (containing kerosene, petroleum distillates or propane-isobutane-n-butane as main components)		
Epoxy primer (containing toluene, acetone, MEK and/or n-butyl acetate)		
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) (95% concentration)		
Ethanolamine		
Ether		
Ethidium bromide (0.5% concentration)		
2-ethoxyethanol (ethoxyethanol)		
Ethyl acetate		
Ethyl ether		
Ethylene dichloride		
Ethylene glycol		
Ethylene oxide		
Ferric chloride (aqueous)		
Formaldehyde		
Formalin (40% concentration of formaldehyde)		
Formamide		
Formic acid (90% concentration)		
Freon 11		
Freon 12		
Freon 21		
Freon 22		
Fuel injector cleaner (primarily kerosene)		
Furfural		
Gasoline, leaded		
Gasoline, unleaded		
Glass ionomer dental cements		
Glucose		
Gluteraldehyde (50% concentration)		
Glycerin		
Glycerol		
Grease, automotive (petroleum-based)		
Grease, automotive (silicon-based)		
Grease, automotive (synthetic)		
Heptane (n-heptane)		
Hexane		
Hydraulic fluid (petroleum-based)		
Hydrochloric acid (20% concentration)		
Hydrochloric acid (50% concentration)		
Hydrochloric acid (concentrated)		
Hydrofluoric acid (48% concentration)		
Hydrofluoric acid (concentrated)		
Hydrogen peroxide (3% concentration)		

Chemicals

Latex
(NATURAL RUBBER)

Nitrile
(BUNA N)

Hydrogen peroxide (30% concentration)		
Hydrogen peroxide (concentrated)		
Hydroquinone		
Hydroxylamine hydrochloride		
Imidazole		
Isobutanol (isobutyl alcohol)		
Isooctane		
Isopropanol (isopropyl alcohol)		
Kerosene		
Ketones		
Lacquers		
Lacquer thinners		
Lactic acid (85% concentration)		
Laurel alcohol (lauryl alcohol)		
Lauric acid (36% concentration)		
Lead acetate		
Linoleic acid		
Linseed oil		
Lubricants (containing mineral spirits as primary component)		
Maleic acid		
2-Mercaptoethanol		
Mercuric chloride		
Mercury		
Methane		
Methyl alcohol (methanol)		
2-Methoxyethanol (ethylene glycol monomethyl)		
Methyl amine		
Methyl bromide		
Methyl butyl ketone		
Methylene chloride		
Methyl chloride		
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)		
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)		
Methyl methacrylate		
Mineral spirits		
Monoethanolamine		
Morpholine		
Motor oil (includes oils made from petroleum distillates, synthetic oils, diesel oils, 2-stroke oils, and hydraulic oils)		
Naphtha		
Naphthalene		
Nitric acid (50% concentration)		
Nitromethane (95.5% concentration)		
Nitropropane (95.5% concentration)		
Nitrophenols		
Octyl alcohol (octanol)		
Oleic acid		
Oxalic acid		
Paint (latex-based)		
Paint (oil-based)		
Paint, automotive (paint containing V.M.&P. naphtha, mineral spirits; with small amounts of toluene, xylene or n-butyl acetate)		
Paint, automotive (paints containing large amounts of toluene, xylene or n-butyl acetate)		
Paint activator, automotive (containing MEK, polyisocyanate resin, and/or butyl acetate)		
Paint reducers/thinners, automotive (aliphatic hydrocarbons, eg. V.M.&P. naphtha or mineral spirits)		
Paint reducers/thinners, automotive (aromatic hydrocarbons, eg. toluene or xylene)		
Paint thinner (Ducco)		
Palmitic acid		
Paraformaldehyde		
Parts wash, automotive (containing naphtha, n-hexane, cyclohexane and/or MEK)+A64		
Pentane		
Pentyl ether (same as pentane)		
Perchloric acid (60% concentration)		
Perchloroethylene		
Periodic acid (50% concentration)		
Petroleum distillates (naphthas)		
Phenol (0.1% concentration)		
Phenol (approx. 100% concentration)		
Phenolphthalein (aromatic phenols)		
Phosphoric acid (0 to 50% concentration)		
Phosphoric acid (50-85% concentration)		
Phosphoric acid (100% concentration)		
Polysorbates		
Potassium bromate		
Potassium chloride		
Potassium cyanide		
Potassium dichromate (aqueous)		
Potassium hydroxide		
Potassium iodide		
Potassium permanganate		
Potassium sulfate (potassium sulphate)		
Propyl acetate		
Propyl alcohol		
Propylene (1-propene, methylethylene)		
Propylene glycol		
Pyridine		
Rust inhibitors, automotive		
Rust remover, automotive (containing <50% phosphoric acid)		
Silver nitrate (0.17N)		
Sodium acetate (aqueous)		
Sodium azide (sodium salt)		
Sodium bicarbonate (aqueous) (baking soda)		
Sodium chloride (aqueous)		
Sodium cyanide (aqueous)		
Sodium hydroxide (50% concentration)		
Sodium hypochlorite (bleach)		
Sodium selenate (10% concentration)		
Sodium thiosulfate (developing fluids)		
Staining rating (all stains)		
Styrene		
Sulfuric acid (50% concentration)		
Sulfuric acid (93-98% concentration)		
Tannic acid (65% concentration)		
Tetrachloroethylene		
Tetrahydrofuran		
Tetramethylurea		
Toluene		
Toluene diisocyanate		
Transmission fluid, Type A		
Transmission fluid, synthetic		
Trichloroethylene		
Triethanolamine		
Triton X-100, Igepal CA, Polytergent G (octoxynol with varying ethylene oxide units)		
Tung oil		
Turpentine		
Undercoater, rubberized (automotive)		
Urea		
Varnish		
Vinyl chloride		
Water		
Wax remover, automotive (containing V.M.&P. naphtha, xylene and/or ethylbenzene)		
Xylene (Xylol)		

Custom Chemical Testing

For chemicals not listed, or for applications that use a specific concentration or combination of chemicals, Microflex offers a custom chemical testing program specifically for its glove products. Please contact your distributor representative or Microflex directly at 800-876-6866 to learn more about this program.

General Information and Cautions

Your understanding of how to use thin-film gloves is extremely important to your safety.

Microflex gloves are intended for use as protection against incidental exposure to chemicals and other harmful substances. These gloves do not offer protection against all chemicals under all conditions, and are not designed to provide protection against prolonged or continuous exposure to harmful substances.

As a precaution, glove users are advised to change gloves immediately upon exposure to harmful substances. It is the responsibility of the user to choose the appropriate glove type, thickness and to change gloves as they become contaminated.

This Chemical Resistance Chart is offered as a guide and for reference purposes only. The chemical resistance ratings are based on published research data. Microflex cannot certify the accuracy of the data and therefore does not represent nor warrant that the information in the chemical resistance chart is accurate or complete. Microflex gloves have **NOT** been individually tested against the chemicals contained in this chart. The barrier properties of each glove type may be affected by differences in material thickness, chemical concentration, temperature, and length of exposure to chemicals.

References

Chemical Resistance Guide to Elastomers II; A Guide to Chemical Resistance of Rubber and Elastomeric Compounds, Compass Publications, La Mesa, CA, 1994. Plastics Design Library-Chemical Resistance of Plastics and Elastomers, 3rd edition, William Andrew Publishing, 2003. Dupont Dow Elastomers Chemical Resistance Guide; The Los Angeles Rubber Group; www.dupont-dow.com

- CHEMICAL RATINGS KEY -

■	EXCELLENT
■	GOOD
■	FAIR
■	NOT RECOMMENDED
■	NO DATA