



## THE TOXIC TRUTH

Direct skin contact with toxic materials is a common source of hand injury. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 70 percent of workers who experienced any type of hand injuries were not wearing gloves, and 30 percent of those injured may have been wearing the wrong glove for the application. Wearing appropriate gloves is crucial, because chemical and abrasion exposure are among the four main types of workplace hazards to hands. To be sure you select the correct hand protection for your workplace, ask your Brass Knuckle glove specialist.

### THE ABCS OF PVC

SmartSkin supported chemical and splash gloves consist of a liner that is double-dipped in a liquid polymer coating called PVC. ("Unsupported" gloves have no liners.) PVC makes the gloves strong, soft, and flexible.

### POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC)

**A** Offers low to medium cost, very good flexibility and comfort, and light-to-medium organic chemical resistance.

**B** Available with either cotton jersey or interlock liners. Interlock makes the glove launderable, but both liner types are sanitized to resist bacteria, mold, and fungus.

**C** Textured sandy finish provides excellent wet or dry grip.



### QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR PVC GLOVES

**Excellent resistance to most:** Oils, acids, fats, caustics and petroleum hydrocarbons

**Fair resistance to most:** Alcohols and glycol ethers

**Poor resistance to most:** Aldehydes, ketones, aromatic hydrocarbons, halogen compounds, heterocyclic compounds, and nitro compounds.

*Please consult Brass Knuckle specialists for specific chemical resistance guidelines.*

### PVC CHEMICAL CHART

BKPVC2BLK		
Chemical	BTT	Rating
Acetaldehyde	0	NR
Acetic Acid (Conc.)	2	F
Acetone	0	NR
Ammonium Hydroxide (Conc.)	6	E
Amyl Acetate	1	F
Aniline	3	NR
Benzyl Alcohol (benzene)	6	E
Bleach (Sodium Hypochlorite)	6	E
Boric Acid		E
Butyl Acetate	1	F
Carbon Tetrachloride	2	F
Chloroacetone		NR
Chromic Acid 50%	6	G
Citric Acid 10%	6	E
Creosote		E
Cyclohexane	2	NR
Diesel Fuel	6	NR
Diethanolamine	6	E
Diethyl Ether	0	F
Diethyl Phthalate (DOP)	6	NR
Ethyl Acetate	0	NR
Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)	2	F
Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze)	6	E
Formaldehyde 37% (Formalin)	6	E
Gasoline (Octane)	2	F
Hexene (Butyl Ethylene)	6	F
Hydraulic Fluid		G
Hydrochloric Acid 30%	6	G
Hydrofluoric Acid 30%	6	G
Hydrogen Peroxide	6	NR
Kerosene	6	F
Methyl Alcohol (Methanol)	1	G
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	0	NR
Methyl Formate		F
Mineral Oils		F
Naphtha	2	F
N-Heptane	3	F
Nitric Acid 10%	6	F
Nitrobenzene	2	NR
Oleic Acid	6	F
Perchloroethylene		NR
Phosphoric Acid		E
Potassium Hydroxide 50% (KOH)	6	E
Propylene Dichloride		NR
Silicates		E
Sodium Hydroxide 50% (NaOH)	6	F
Sodium Hypochlorite	6	E
Stearic Acid		G
Sulfuric Acid (47%)	6	G
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	5	NR
Toluene (Toluol)	1	F
Trichloroethylene	1	NR
Trinitrobenzene		F
Turpentine	1	G
Weed Killer		E
Wood Preservative		F

### Breakthrough Time (BTT)

6	> 480 minutes
5	241- 480 minutes
4	121- 240 minutes
3	61- 120 minutes
2	31- 60 minutes
1	11- 30 minutes
0	1- 10 minutes

### Rating

NR	Not Recommended
P	Poor
F	Fair
G	Good
E	Excellent

