



ALL GLOVES ARE NOT THE SAME

The Laboratory Safety Institute created this poster in memory of Karen Wetterhahn, a Dartmouth chemistry professor who died from dimethylmercury poisoning received through latex gloves.



LATEX
(Natural Rubber)



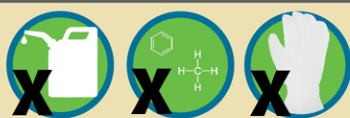
- Poor for organic solvents
- Little chemical protection
- Hard to detect puncture holes
- Can trigger latex allergies (consider nitrile gloves as an alternative)



- Good for biological and water-based materials



BUTYL RUBBER



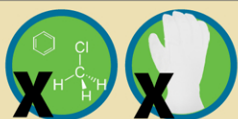
- Poor for gasoline, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and halogenated solvents
- Impaired dexterity



- Good for peroxides, strong acids and bases, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, nitro compounds



NEOPRENE



- Poor for halogenated and aromatic hydrocarbons
- Impaired dexterity



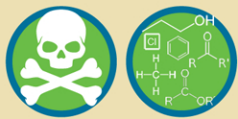
- Good for acids, bases, alcohols, fuels, peroxides, hydrocarbons and phenols



LAMINATE
(Silver Shield®)



- Poor dexterity
- Not puncture resistant



- Good for many highly toxic materials including alcohols, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, chlorines, ketones and esters



TIP: Try double-gloving. The chemical protection not provided by one type of glove may be provided by the other. Dexterity lost by wearing a loose-fitting glove can be partially regained by wearing a tighter glove over it.