

Industrial 299

Chemical Product	CAS #	BTT (minutes)	Permeation level	Standard	Degradatio level	Rating
2-Propanol (Isopropanol) 99%	67-63-0	64	3	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Acetone 99%	67-64-1	11	1	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Dimethylformamide 99%	68-12-2	127	4	EN 374-3:2003	4	++
Ethanol 95%	64-17-5	70	3	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Hydrochloric acid 10%	7647-01-0	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Hydrochloric acid 35%	7647-01-0	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Methanol 99%	67-56-1	42	2	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone) 99%	78-93-3	11	1	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
n-hexane 95%	110-54-3	2	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
N-N dimethyl acetamide 99%	127-19-5	41	2	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Sodium hydroxide 20%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Sodium hydroxide 50%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Styrene 99%	100-42-5	9	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Sulfuric acid 96%	7664-93-9	155	4	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Toluene 99%	108-88-3	6	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Xylene 99%	1330-20-7	8	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA

*not normalized result

Overall Chemical Protection Rating

Protection rating is determined by taking into account the effects of both permeation and degradation in an attempt to provide users with an overall protection guideline when using our glove products against specific chemicals.

- Used for **high chemical exposure** or chemical immersion, limited to BTT based on a working day.
- Used for **repeated chemical contact**, limited to total chemical exposure i.e. : accumulative BTT based on a working day.
- **Splash protection only**, on chemical exposure the gloves should be discarded and new gloves worn as soon as possible.
- **Not recommended**, these gloves are deemed unsuitable for work with this chemical.

 NT : Not tested

 NA : Not applicable because not fully tested (only degradation OR permeation results)

The chemical test data and overall chemical protection rating should not be used as the absolute basis for glove selection. Actual in-use conditions may vary glove performance from the controlled conditions of laboratory tests. Factors other than chemical contact time, such as concentration and temperature, glove thickness and glove reuse, may also affect performance. Other glove requirements, such as length, dexterity, cut, abrasion, puncture and snag resistance, or glove grip also need to be considered in making your final selection.