

## Work gloves





## EN 388:2016

Value Specs **MECHANICAL RISKS**

BEFORE  
4 values  
abcd



NOW  
6 values  
abcdef

- **a / Abrasion** (1 al 4).
- **b/ Cut by blade** (1 al 5). Optional if 'e' value is displayed.
- **c/ Tearing** (1 al 4).
- **d/ Perforation** (1 al 4).
- **e/ Cutting** (new test, EN ISO 13997, in Newtons). (A to F). Optional test, and mandatory if 'cut by blade' (b) shows wear.
- **f/ Impact** (P if test is passed).



## EN 374:2016

Specifies the requirements for:



### EN 374-1 CHEMICAL RISK

Type A	Type B	Type C
<b>MINIMAL CHEMICAL RESISTANCE</b>		
<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Contaminants	Contaminants	Contaminants

\*Each contaminant is assigned a letter and is shown below the type of glove.



### EN 374-5 FOR MICROORGANISMS (Bacteria and fungi)

'Virus' will be written beneath the logo if the 'virus test' is passed.

### Symbol Regulation Description



**EN 407**

Thermal risk (temperatures between 50°C and 100°C). Inflammable, contact heat, convective heat, radiant heat, small and large volumes of molten metal.



**EN 511**

Cold risks (up to -50°C). Convective cold, contact cold, water impermeability.



**EN 12477**

Welding risks. These are classified into two types: A and B. They have to be tested according to EN388 (mechanical risk) and EN407 (thermal risk) standards, and pass the minimum requirements for each. These ratings and dexterity give us the glove's classification. Type B gloves are generally recommended for jobs which require a high level of dexterity (for example, TIG welding).



**EN 1082-1**

Cutting and puncture risks brought about by handheld blades.





**EN 60903**

Electrical risks. They are grouped into six classes, according to their maximum voltage usage.

Class	00	0	1	2	3	4
Test Voltage	2.500V	5.000V	10.000V	20.000V	30.000V	40.000V
Max Power Usage	500V	1.000V	7.500V	17.000V	26.500V	36.000V

REFERENCE	GENERAL HANDLING	MECHANICAL PROTECTION	ANTI-CUT PROTECTION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION	WELDING PROTECTION	HEAT PROTECTION	COLD PROTECTION	ANTI-PUNCTURE PROTECTION	ELECTRICAL PROTECTION	FOOD INDUSTRY	PAGE NUMBER
 688-PF	•										15 pag.
 688-PG	•										15 pag.
 688-G	•										14 pag.
 688-NYPU/N	•	•									21 pag.
 688-NYPU/G/N	•	•									21 pag.
 688-NYN/N	•	•									20 pag.
 688-NYN/B	•	•									19 pag.
 688-NYNC	•	•									20 pag.
 688-NYPU/U	•	•									18 pag.
 688-NYLF	•	•					•				19 - 43 pag.
 688-NYL	•	•									18 pag.
 688-CUT PRO	•	•	•								16 pag.
 688-MM			•					•		•	17 pag.
 688-AA		•	•							•	17 pag.

REFERENCE	GENERAL HANDLING	MECHANICAL PROTECTION	ANTI-CUT PROTECTION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION	WELDING PROTECTION	HEAT PROTECTION	COLD PROTECTION	ANTI-PUNCTURE PROTECTION	ELECTRICAL PROTECTION	FOOD INDUSTRY	PAGE NUMBER
 688-CUT	•	•	•								16 pag.
 688-EGRIP	•	•									23 pag.
 688-LUT	•										45 pag.
 688-NUT	•									•	45 pag.
 688-VAUT	•									•	44 pag.
 688-VTUT	•										44 pag.
 688-LT top	•	•									22 pag.
 688-LC top	•	•									23 pag.
 688-LDA/N		•		•						•	25 pag.
 688-IDY	•	•								•	24 pag.
 688-LDN/N		•		•						•	25 pag.
 688-LB/N		•		•						•	31 pag.
 688-NEO/N		•		•							30 pag.
 688-NEOL/N		•		•							31 pag.



# Behaviour with Chemical Elements

	Risk	Latex	Neoprene	Nitrile	Vinyl PVC
Ammonium acetate	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Ammonium acetate	A	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange
Amyl acetate	C	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange
Calcium acetate	-	Green	Green	Green	Green
Ethyl acetate	C	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange
Potassium acetate	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Acetone	C	Green	Yellow	Red	Red
Acetic acid (glacial)	B	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange
Concentrated boric acid	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Hydrobromic acid	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Hydrobromic acid	B	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange
Hydrochloric acid, 30% and 5%	B	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
Chromic acid	B	Red	Red	Orange	Yellow
Citric acid	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Hydrofluoric acid, 30%	B	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow
Formic acid, 90%	B	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange
Lactic acid, 85%	A	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Nitric acid, 20%	B	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange
Oleic acid	A	Orange	Green	Green	Orange
Oxalic acid	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Carbolic acid	D	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Phosphoric acid	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Stearic acid	A	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Sulphuric acid (concentrated)	B	Red	Orange	Red	Yellow
Sulphuric acid (diluted)	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Tartaric acid	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Amyl acid	C	Green	Green	Green	Green
Benzyl alcohol	E	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Butyl alcohol (or n-butanol)	D	Green	Green	Green	Green
Ethyl alcohol (or ethanol)	D	Green	Green	Green	Green
Isobutyl alcohol (or isobutanol)	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Methyl alcohol (or methanol)	C	Green	Green	Green	Green
Acetic aldehyde (or acetaldehyde)	F	Green	Green	Orange	Red
Benzaldehyde	E	Red	Red	Orange	Red
Formaldehyde, 30%	C	Green	Green	Green	Green
Concentrated ammonia	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Aniline	E	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red
Asphalt	E	Red	Orange	Green	Red
Benzene	E	Red	Red	Orange	Red
Potassium bicarbonate	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Sodium bicarbonate	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Sodium bisulfite	A	Green	Green	Green	Green

	Risk	Latex	Neoprene	Nitrile	Vinyl PVC
Borax	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Bromides	C	Green	Green	Green	Red
Ammonium carbonate	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Sodium carbonate	-	Green	Green	Green	Green
Potassium carbonate	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
quicklime	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
slaked lime	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
chlorine	B	Red	Green	Green	Green
chloroacetone	C	Green	Green	Red	Red
chloroform	F	Red	Orange	Yellow	Red
Ammonium chloride	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
calcium chloride	-	Green	Green	Green	Green
Stannous chloride	E	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Methylene chloride	C	Red	Orange	Orange	Red
Nickel chloride	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Potassium chloride	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Sodium chloride	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Creosote	D	Orange	Green	Green	Green
cresol	D	Red	Green	Green	Green
Potassium cyanide	D	Green	Green	Green	Green
cyclohexane	C	Red	Orange	Yellow	Red
cyclohexanol	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
cyclohexanone	C	Orange	Orange	Red	Red
Herbicides	A	Green	Green	Green	Green
Household detergents	A	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Diacetone alcohol	C	Green	Green	Red	Red
dibutyl ether	E	Red	Orange	Green	Red
Dibutyl phthalate	E	Yellow	Orange	Green	Red
Dichloromethane	F	Red	Red	Orange	Green
Propylene dichloride	F	Red	Red	Orange	Red
Diethanolamine	E	Green	Green	Green	Green
Diocetyl phthalate	E	Yellow	Green	Green	Red
Bleach	B	Green	Green	Green	Green
Oxygenated water	D	Orange	Green	Green	Red
Agua Regia	F	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange
Fertiliser	C	Green	Green	Green	Green
Turpentine	E	Red	Orange	Green	Orange
Car oil	E	Red	Yellow	Green	Orange
Light oil	E	Red	Yellow	Green	Red
Diethyl ether (pharmaceutical)	A	Orange	Green	Green	Orange
Ethylamine	A	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange
Ethylaniline	E	Orange	Green	Green	Orange

Green	Excellent
Yellow	Good
Orange	Average
Red	Discouragement

Note: This list is merely a guideline as to how the glove materials will react in contact with certain chemical elements. The correct glove should be used for the specific chemical risk, taking specific work conditions (contaminants, concentration, period of exposure, etc.) into account.

	Risk	Latex	Neoprene	Nitrile	Vinyl PVC
Ethylene glycol	F				
Fixatives	E				
Hydraulic fluids (ethers)	C				
Calcium fluorophosphate	B				
Fluorides	B				
Formol (or formaldehyde)	-				
Combustibles	F				
Fural (furfural or furaldehyde)	E				
Diesel	F				
Glycerin	-				
Glycol	F				
Animal fats	-				
Mineral oils	F				
Hexane	F				
Cutting oil	F				
Brake oil (lockhead)	F				
Greasing oils	F				
Hydraulic oils (petroleum)	F				
Lard oils	-				
Paraffin oil	-				
Pine oil	-				
Castor oil	-				
soybean oil	-				
Calcium hydroxide	B				
calcium hypochlorite	B				
Sodium hypochlorite	B				
Methyl isobutyl Ketone	F				
Kerosene	F				
Milk and dairy products	-				
Washing powder	B				
Magnesium oxide	-				
Fuel oil	F				
Methyl acetate	E				
Methylamine	E				
Methylaniline	E				
Methylcyclopentane	F				
Butanone	F				
Methyl formate	F				
Methyl isobutyrate	F				
Monochlorobenzene	F				
Naphtha	F				
Naphthalene	F				

	Risk	Latex	Neoprene	Nitrile	Vinyl PVC
n-Butylamine	F				
Ammonium nitrate	B				
Calcium nitrate	B				
Potassium nitrate	B				
Sodium nitrate	B				
Nitrobenzene	B				
Nitropropane	B				
Perfumes and spirits	B				
Glycerophthalic paint	C				
Water-based paints	A				
Perchloroethylene	F				
Potassium permanganate	D				
Calcium phosphates	C				
Potassium phosphates	D				
Sodium phosphates	B				
Potash flakes	B				
Potash in concentrated lye	B				
Petroleum products	F				
Polyester resins	F				
Silicate	B				
Soda flakes	B				
Soda in concentrated lye	B				
Styrene	A				
Potassium sulphate	B				
Sodium sulphate	B				
Zinc sulphate	D				
Sulphates, bisulphates and hyposulphates	B				
Carbon tetrachloride	B				
THF = Tetrahydrofuran	B				
Toluene	A				
Tributyl phosphate	D				
Trichloroethylene	F				
Trinitrobenzene	E				
Trinitrotoluene	E				
Triphenyl phosphate	E				
Vinegar and condiments	B				
White spirit	F				
Xylene	F				
Xylophene	F				

Risk guidelines	
-	Non-toxic but contact may be harmful
A	May cause burns
B	Danger of burns
C	Toxic
D	Highly toxic
E	Highly toxic with secondary effects
F	Highly toxic with irreversible and mortal effects

## COTTON gloves



### 688-G

Cotton canvas gloves with PVC points on the palm and fingertips.

**Applications** General handling. Specialised glove for jobs requiring a high level of adhesion (bottling, packaging, assembly, removing pieces from molds, etc). Also used for agriculture, fruit picking and general gardening.

**Features and Advantages**

- Canvas glove (very tightly woven and) reaming 100% cotton with PVC points on palm and fingers with elastic wrist closing.
- Being 100% cotton it is comfortable, breathable and absorbs sweat very well.
- Elastic cuff that keeps inside of the glove dry and keeps dirt out.
- The PVC finger points permit not only greater adhesion, but also prolong the useful life of the glove, since they offer great resistance to abrasion.

CE EN 420

Size\_9



## 688-PG

**Knitted fisherman's glove in white/grey cotton or polyester.  
Elasticated cuff.**

**Applications** General handling . Specialised gloves for or jobs that relate to construction , fishing, mining , agriculture and assembly.

**Features and Advantages**

- Blended cotton knitted cotton seamless glove made with cotton (35%) and polyester (65%).
- Very comfortable, warm and with high dexterity.
- The polyester fibre provides good mechanical resistance (especially to tearing) and greater resistance to chemicals and humidity.
- Cotton gives a pleasant touch and allows better breathability and sweat absorption.
- Can be used as a glove or as a over - glove.
- Closure by means of elastic cuff, which hinders the passage of dirt and water to the inside of the glove.

CE EN 420

Size\_ 9



## 688-PF

**Raw colour knitted cotton glove and elastic cuff.**

**Applications** General Handling Glove for tasks requiring greater sensitivity (auto, cleaning, photography, small parts...).

**Features and Advantages**

- 100% cotton glove with elastic cuff.
- Very comfortable, warm and with a high dexterity.
- Being 100% cotton it is comfortable, breathable and absorbs sweat very well.
- Elastic cuff that keeps the inside of the glove dry and keeps dirt out.
- For use for warmth under colder gloves (PVC, rubber, dielectric gloves).

CE EN 420

Size\_ 9





## ANTI-CUTTING gloves

### 688-CUT PRO

HPPE-fibre glove with PU coating and a high anti-cutting level (D).

**Applications** General handling. Mechanical and anti-cutting protection. Glove specially designed for precision work where maximum anti-cut protection is required. Works with metals, glassware, workshops, sheet, etc.

**Features and Advantages** HPPE (High Performance Polyethylene), support with Goldsilk™ technology:

- Maximum anti-cutting rating (F) according to the new EN ISO 13997 test for the new mechanical risk standard EN388: 16, measured in Newtons.
- Maximum anti-abrasion rating (level 4).
- Maximum Dexterity. Ultra light, soft and flexible, offering a superior tactile quality and reducing user fatigue.
- Exceptional comfort. Heat dissipation offers additional freshness in the hand, while keeping the glove dry.
- Reusable: Washable and long-lasting, without losing its value. Polyurethane (PU) coating, which ensures excellent grip, breathability and resistance to abrasion.



CE EN 420 Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10



### 688-CUT

HPPE-fibre glove with PU coating and a high anti-cutting level (D).

**Applications** General handling. Mechanical and anti-cutting protection. Glove specially designed for precision work where maximum anti-cut protection is required. Works with metals, glassware, workshops, sheet...

**Features and Advantages**

- Maximum anti-cutting rating (F) according to the new EN ISO 13997 test for the new mechanical risk standard EN388: 16, measured in Newtons.
- Maximum anti-abrasion rating (level 4).
- RPolyurethane (PU) coating, which ensures excellent grip, breathability and resistance to abrasion.

CE EN 420 Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10



## 688-AA

Blue coloured Level 5 cut resistant for the food processing industry.

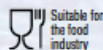
**Applications** Tasks related to the food processing industry where the maximum cut resistance protection is required.

**Features and Advantages**

- Glove manufactured in the CE (Germany) by highly qualified workers.
- Approved for alimentary use.
- Much lighter and with greater dexterity than other similar gloves.
- Long cuff for extra forearm protection.
- Maximum (level 5) cut resistance.
- Blue colour for better identification in food industry.
- Washable at high temperatures.
- Ambidextrous (price per unit).
- Dyneema® fibre (high performance synthetic fibre, very light and with an excellent resistance to cutting and tearing).



CE EN 420 Sizes 7, 8, 9 and 10



## 688-MM

Stainless steel mesh glove.

**Applications** Cut protection and anti-puncture. Special glove with protection against cuts and punctures by hand knives. Works with manual knives in meat markets, meat processing industries, fish or shellfish, opening of oysters, restaurants and de-boning establishments, game and poultry. Tasks using hand knives in the plastics industry, hides, textiles, and paper, floor laying, etc.

**Features and Advantages**

- Glove manufactured in the CE (Germany) by highly qualified workers.
- Mesh made of stainless steel of 0.55mm. thickness.
- Approved for alimentary use.
- Very easy to remove in case of emergency.
- Easy to use and easy to change from one hand to the other.

Size	Colour
6	Brown
7	Green
8	White
9	Red
10	Blue
11	Orange



CE EN 420 Sizes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11



## SEAMLESS gloves

### 688-NYL

Black nylon glove with black-coloured latex covering.

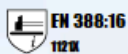
**Applications** General Handling Mechanical risks. Special glove for general handling tasks, handling of abrasive and slippery objects...

**Features and Advantages**

- Latex is a natural substance, which provides great comfort thanks to its high flexibility; it also provides excellent grip and resistance to abrasion.
- Excellent anti-slip grip provides an excellent grip in damp and abrasive conditions, with a strong resistance to tearing.
- Highly breathable nylon.
- Dark colour for work that stains.

CE EN 420

Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10



### 688-NYPU/U

(18 gauge) ultra-thin nylon glove with black polyurethane covering.

**Applications** General handling Mechanical risks. Glove for tasks with mechanical risks, which also require dexterity, reliability, comfort and precision, such as assembling small parts, high-tech jobs, electronics, cleaning, packaging, using tools, plumbing, automobiles, storage, etc.

**Features and Advantages**

- Polyurethane provides the glove with excellent resistance to abrasion and breathability.
- Maximum level of dexterity (level 5). The gloves offer the minimal resistance to movement or tactility.
- Its ultra-thin nylon (18 gauge) base and its light coating of polyurethane provide comfort, breathability and unsurpassed tactile sensitivity.

CE EN 420

Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10



## 688-NYLF

Black colour nylon glove with black latex covering.

**Applications** General Handling. Mechanical risks and cold. Special glove for tasks where it is necessary to combine protection against mechanical risks, and cold (due to climatic conditions or for its industrial activity) with good grip. Exterior building works, outside maintenance, (highways, railways, aeronautics, and general handling in a cold or damp atmosphere which calls for a good grip...).

**Features and Advantages**

- Latex is a natural substance, which provides great comfort thanks to its high flexibility; it also provides excellent grip
- and resistance to abrasion.
- Excellent anti-slip grip provides an excellent grip in damp and abrasive conditions, with a strong resistance to tearing..
- Highly breathable nylon.

CE EN 420 Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10



## 688-NYN/B

White polyester glove with grey nitrile coating.

**Applications** General handling. Mechanical risks. Special glove for handling, assembly, changes, construction in greasy and humid working environments.

**Features and Advantages**

- Nitrile is a flexible material that provides the glove with a strong resistance to oils, greases and hydrocarbons.
- Maximum level of dexterity (level 5). The gloves offers minimal resistance to movement or tactility.
- Highest anti-abrasion level. Glove has a long working life.

CE EN 420 Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 y10



## SEAMLESS gloves

### 688-NYN/N

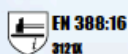
Black polyester glove with black nitrile coating.

**Applications** General handling. Mechanical risks. Special glove for handling tasks, assembly, changes, construction in greasy and damp areas with a high degree of dirt.

**Features and Advantages**

- Nitrile is a flexible material that provides the glove with a strong resistance to oils, greases and hydrocarbons.
- Maximum level of dexterity (level 5). The gloves offers minimal resistance to movement or tactility.
- Dark colour for work that stains.

CE EN 420      Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10



### 688-NYNC

Black polyester glove with black nitrile coating on the palms, fingers and back.

**Applications** General handling. Mechanical risks. Special glove for handling tasks, assembly, changes, construction in greasy and damp areas with a high degree of dirt. With the fingers, palm and back coating, the glove permits greater exposure and impermeability.

**Features and Advantages**

- Nitrile is a flexible material that provides the glove with high resistance to oils, greases and hydrocarbons.
- Maximum level of dexterity (level 5). The gloves offer minimal resistance to movement or tactility.
- Black for tasks that stain.

CE EN 420      Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10



## 688-NYPU/N

Seamless polyester glove with polyurethane-coated palm and fingers.

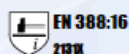
**Applications** General handling. Mechanical risks. Special glove for precision work. High-tech jobs, electronics, cleaning, small parts assembly, packaging, etc.

**Features and Advantages**

- Polyurethane provides the glove with excellent resistance to abrasion and breathability.
- Maximum level of dexterity (level 5). The gloves offer minimal resistance to movement or tactility.
- Highest anti-abrasion level. Glove has a long working life

CE EN 420

Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10



## 688-NYPU/G/N

Grey polyester glove with grey polyurethane coating.

**Applications** General handling. Mechanical risks. Special glove for precision tasks, where maximum tactility and dexterity are required (assembly work, installation, packaging, classification...); coloured grey for tasks that stain, extending the useful working life of the glove.

**Features and Advantages**

- Polyurethane provides the glove with excellent resistance to abrasion and breathability.
- Maximum level of dexterity (level 5). The gloves offer minimal resistance to movement or tactility.
- Highest anti-abrasion level. Glove has a long working life.

CE EN 420

Sizes\_ 7, 8, 9 and 10

