

# Chemical resistance table.

	Blue	Red	Green	Yellow	Orange
Acetaldehyde	+	+	-	-	+
Acetic acid 50%	++	++	=	-	++
Acetic acid, glacial	+	++	=	=	=
Acetone	=	=	-	-	-
Alcoholic beverages	++	++	++	++	++
Ammonium acetate	++	++	++	++	++
Ammonium carbonate	++	++	++	++	++
Ammonium chloride	++	++	++	++	++
Ammonium hydroxide (conc.)	++	++	+	+	++
Ammonium nitrate	++	++	++	++	++
Amylic alcohol	=	+	+	+	=
Aniline	=	++	-	+	=
Animal fats	=	++	++	++	+
Asphalt	-	=	++	++	=
Beet	++	++	++	++	++
Benzaldehyde	-	=	=	+	-
Benzene	-	-	=	++	-
Benzyl alcohol	=	+	=	++	+
Bleach	+	++	++	++	+
Borax	++	++	++	++	++
Brake fluid	=	++	++	++	+
Bromide	=	++	++	++	=
Butoxyethanol	+	++	++	++	=
Butter	-	++	++	++	=
Butyl acetate	-	+	+	=	-
Calcium chloride	++	++	++	++	++
Calcium hydroxide	++	++	++	++	++
Calcium hypochloride	++	++	++	++	++
Calcium nitrate	++	++	++	++	++
Calcium phosphate	++	++	++	++	++
Carbon tetrachloride	-	=	+	++	=
Castor oil	-	++	++	++	=
Chlorine	=	++	++	++	=
Chloroacetone	++	++	-	-	-
Chloroform	-	-	=	+	-
Chromic acid	=	+	=	=	+
Citric acid	++	++	++	++	++
Creosote	=	++	++	++	+
Cresol	+	++	++	++	+
Cutting oil	-	++	++	++	++
Cyclohexane	-	++	++	++	=
Cyclohexanol	++	++	++	++	++
Cyclohexanone	+	=	-	-	-
Dead lime	++	++	++	++	++
Diacetone alcohol	++	++	+	=	-
Dibutyl phthalate	=	++	++	++	-
Dibutylether	-	=	+	+	=
Dichloroethane	-	=	=	++	-
Diesel oil	-	=	++	++	=
Diethanolamine	++	++	++	++	++
Diethyl phthalate	=	++	++	++	-
Dyes (hair)	++	++	++	++	++
Ethanol (ethylic alcohol)	+	++	++	++	++
2-Ethoxyethanol	=	++	++	++	+
2-Ethoxyethylacetate	-	++	=	=	-
Ethyl acetate	-	+	=	=	-
Ethylamine	-	+	-	-	-

	Blue	Red	Green	Grey	Orange
Ethylaniline	=	++	++	++	=
Ethylene glycol	++	++	++	++	++
Fertiliser	++	++	++	++	++
Fish and shellfish	=	++	++	++	=
Fixing salt	++	++	++	++	++
Fluorine	=	++	++	++	=
Formaldehyde 30 %	++	++	++	++	++
Formic acid 90 %	+	++	=	=	+
Fuel oil	-	=	++	++	+
Furaldehyde	+	++	-	++	-
Gas oil	-	+	-	++	+
Glycerine	++	++	++	++	++
Glycerophtalic paint	-	=	++	++	=
Glycol	++	++	++	++	++
Hairdressing bleaches	++	++	++	++	++
Hexane	-	+	++	++	=
Household detergents	++	++	+	++	++
Hydraulic fluid	-	=	++	++	=
Hydraulic fluids (esters)	++	++	++	++	=
Hydrochloric acid 30% and 5%	++	++	++	++	++
Hydrofluoric acid 30 %	+	++	+	+	++
Hydrogen peroxide	=	++	++	++	++
Isobutanol (isobutylic acid)	+	++	++	++	++
Isobutylcetone	++	+	-	-	-
Kerosene	-	+	++	++	+
Lactic acid 85 %	+	++	+	+	++
Lard oil	-	++	++	++	=
Linseed oil	-	++	++	++	=
Lubricating oil	-	=	++	++	=
Magnesium oxide	++	++	++	++	++
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	=	+	++	++	+
2-Methoxyethanol	=	++	++	++	+
Methyl ethyl ketone	+	=	-	-	-
Methyl isobutyl ketone	+	=	-	-	-
Methylamine	+	++	++	++	++
Methylaniline	=	=	++	++	++
Methylene chloride	-	=	=	+	-
Milk and dairy products	=	++	++	++	-
Mineral fats	-	=	++	++	=
Monochlorobenzene	-	=	=	++	-
Monoethanolomine	++	++	++	++	++
n-butanol (butylic alcohol)	++	++	++	++	++
Naphta	-	+	++	++	+
Naphthalene	-	=	+	++	-
Nitric acid 20 %	+	++	+	+	++
Nitrobenzene	-	=	-	++	-
Nitrohydrochloric acid	-	+	=	=	=
Nitropropane	=	=	-	-	-
Non alcoholic beverages	++	++	++	++	++
Octanol (octyl alcohol)	++	++	++	++	++
Oleic acid	+	++	++	++	+
Olive oil	-	++	++	++	=
Oxalic acid	++	++	++	++	++
Paraffin oil	-	=	++	++	=
Peanut oil	-	++	++	++	=
Perchloroethylene	-	=	++	++	=
Perfumes and essences	++	++	++	++	++

Petrol	-	+	++	++	=
Petroleum ether	-	=	++	++	-
Petroleum products	-	=	+	++	=
Phenol (phenic acid)	=	+	+	+	+
Phosphoric acid 75 %	++	++	++	++	++
Polyester resins	-	=	+	+	=
Potassium bicarbonate	++	++	++	++	++
Potassium bichromate	=	++	++	++	+
Potassium carbonate	++	++	++	++	+
Potassium chloride	++	++	++	++	++
Potassium cyanide	++	++	++	++	++
Potassium hydroxide (conc.)	++	++	+	++	++
Potassium nitrate	++	++	++	++	++
Potassium permanganate	++	++	++	++	++
Potassium phosphate	++	++	++	++	++
Potassium sulphate	++	++	++	++	++
Poultry	=	++	++	++	-
Setting agents	++	++	++	++	++
Shampoos	++	++	++	++	++
Silicate	++	++	++	++	++
Sodium bicarbonate	++	++	++	++	++
Sodium bisulphate	++	++	++	++	++
Sodium carbonate	++	++	++	++	++
Sodium chloride	++	++	++	++	++
Sodium hydroxide (conc.)	++	++	+	++	++
Sodium hypochloride	++	++	++	++	++
Sodium nitrate	++	++	++	++	++
Sodium phosphate	++	++	++	++	++
Sodium sulphate	++	++	++	++	++
Soya bean oil	-	++	++	++	=
Steam turbine oil	-	=	++	++	=
Styrene	-	=	=	++	-
Sulphites, bi-sulphites, hyposulphites	++	++	++	++	++
Sulphuric acid concentrated	=	+	=	-	+
Sulphuric acid Diluted (battery)	++	++	++	++	++
Tetrahydrofurane	=	=	-	-	-
Toluene	-	=	+	+	=
Tributylphosphate	-	=	-	-	-
Trichlorethylene	-	=	=	++	-
Triethanolamine 85 %	++	++	++	++	++
Trinitrobenzene	-	=	+	++	=
Trinitrotoluene	-	=	+	++	=
Triphenylphosphate	=	+	-	-	-
Turnipseed oil	-	=	++	++	-
Turpentine	-	=	++	++	=
Unhydrated lime	++	++	++	++	++
Vinegar and condiments	++	++	++	++	+
Vinyl acetate	-	=	=	=	-
Washing powders	++	++	++	++	++
Water paint	++	++	++	++	++
Weedkillers	+	++	++	++	+
Wood turpentine	-	=	++	++	=
Xylene	-	=	+	++	=
Xylophene	-	=	+	++	=
Zinc sulphate	++	++	++	++	++

This guide gives only general indications on the materials. It is important to bear in mind that the resistance of a glove depends on factors such as the exact nature of the chemical product, its temperature, concentration, the thickness of the glove, the immersion times, etc.

We recommend to refer to the detailed chemical information on each glove and to carry out a preliminary test to determine whether or not the glove is suitable for use in real conditions.

**++ Excellent**

The glove may be used **over long periods of contact** with a chemical product (limited to breakthrough time)\*.

+ Good

The glove may be used over periods of **short repeated contact** with the chemical product (for a total period of time not exceeding the breakthrough time)\*.

= Fair

The glove may be used against chemical **splashes**.

- Not recommended

Usage of this glove **is not recommended.**

\*For more detailed information, see Chemical resistance guide or product brochures available from Mapa Professionnel Customer Service.

■ Natural latex
 ■ Neoprene
 ■ Nitrile
 ■ Fluoroelastomer
 ■ Vinyl (PVC)