# Mohawk Finishing Products, Inc.
# Technical Tips
# Gloveworks Nitrile Gloves (Disposable, single use)
# M959-3504 (XL) and M959-3505 (Medium)

Nitrile is a petroleum-based hypoallergenic synthetic polymer that resists chemicals and static charge better than natural latex rubber, and is more puncture resistant than latex or vinyl of comparable thickness. Because nitrile does not contain latex rubber proteins, it can provide an alternative for people who experience latex sensitivity. Nitrile gloves are increasing in popularity due to their superior performance.

The most common disposable glove types worn are latex, vinyl, and nitrile. The attached chemical resistance chart shows the recommended glove types. Nitrile is recommended for the greatest number of chemicals. Nitrile is more puncture resistant then either vinyl or latex. More people are allergic to latex than to vinyl or nitrile.

These gloves have a very slightly textured surface for better wet gripping power. Smooth latex and vinyl are slippery when wet. These gloves are powder free. While powdered gloves are easy to put on, the powder can be irritating to some people.

Many of our products warn against skin contact. Some of them can be irritating, and some are skin sensitizers. People doing production work with the epoxy sticks, for instance, should always wear gloves if they are going to be constantly in contact with the epoxy. Finishers applying stain or glazes should wear gloves to avoid having to wash their hands too often, or too long, with harsh and abrasive cleaners.

Some of the solvents, like acetone, have an extreme drying effect on the skin, and others can be absorbed through the skin into the blood stream.

Forms of contact dermatitis can be contracted by handling certain wood species and abrasions and splinters from lumber handling are common. All hand-sanding operations (including use of hand held power sanders such as DA, jitterbug, or in line reciprocating) tend to be abrasive to the skin.

The most important caution concerns acetone, and Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, (MIBK) important ingredients in lacquer thinners. Latex is better for acetone. Both nitrile and vinyl have limited resistance to acetone, and none are particularly good in MIBK.

For stripping operations or other situations where the hands are immersed in a solvent for a lengthy period, we recommend a heavier, longer non-disposable type of glove, such as the NL34, (M959-3402).

# Mohawk Finishing Products, Inc.
# Frequently Asked Questions
# Disposable Gloves
**October 19, 2001**

***1) What is the difference between medical and industrial grade gloves?***

Medical grade gloves are FDA approved as a barrier to prevent the transmission of blood borne pathogens. The easiest way to distinguish the difference between medical and industrial grade gloves is by the labeling on the box. When a box is labeled "exam," the FDA has regulated that this glove is classified as a non-sterile medical glove. The manufacturers must adhere to the labeling regulations from the FDA. The product you are purchasing is an industrial grade glove. If your sales team has a suspicion that a customer may be buying a box for a medical use, e.g. fire dept, police, EMT, childcare, I'd recommend them dissuading the customer from buying as you could be held liable. You cannot tell the difference by the naked eye between gloves, industrial grade gloves do not go through testing procedures to be a proven medical barrier.

***2) Why are powder free gloves more expensive?***

All gloves are manufactured with powder so that they can be removed from the porcelain and ceramic formers. It takes two to three washings in large vats to remove the powder and residue. At this time, the removal of powder is not done on the production line. It is very labor intensive, and as a result, brings the cost to manufacture significantly up.

***3) Are powder free gloves difficult to put on?***

No. Powder free gloves typically have a polymer coating inside for easier donning. (On a side note, powder free gloves were created for two reasons, one being the increased number of respiratory ailments in medical offices. When the employees were removing the powdered gloves, the powder snapped into the air and wouldn't dissipate quickly. The second reason being that they found in latex gloves, that the powder is the carrier of the latex proteins to the skin, causing latex sensitivity. Some folks will say that they are allergic to powder- some are but a majority of folks are allergic to the latex proteins. In turn, they found out that powder free gloves have a lower latex protein content due to the washings, thus reducing the chances of having latex sensitivity.)

***4) Why are sizes different between brands?***

In the glove industry, there is no set standard for the formers used to make gloves. Sizes will vary between brands, and manufacturers.

***5) What is the difference between latex, vinyl and nitrile gloves?***

Latex- gloves made from natural rubber extracted from rubber trees grown near the equator. Large amounts of raw materials available to manufacture these gloves, thus they are the least expensive.

Vinyl- gloves made from synthetic PVC. These were created in response to latex sensitivities that arose from extended use of latex gloves. As vinyl has been used in many industrial applications, raw materials are abundant and thus this is the lower cost alternative to latex.

Nitrile- petroleum based synthetic glove. These were created in response to vinyl gloves not being form fitting. This glove fits similar to latex. Nitrile gloves are more expensive as the raw materials are exported to the glove manufacturers, and in turn we import the finished product!

Nitrile gloves have been found to hold up to many chemicals and applications in industry. Oftentimes, latex gloves will expand, or balloon, when they come in contact with chemicals. If you have customers asking about a specific application, we recommend giving them samples to test the glove. No cost to them, and therefore we aren't telling them a false claim.

***6) I've had poor experience with imported gloves, why should I buy Gloveworks brand gloves?***

Ammex works closely with our team of manufacturers. Fred Crosetto, president, travels overseas a minimum of once a year to check on quality and the manufacturing plant. He has a decade long relationship with the manufacturer and shares our goals with them. In turn, they partner with us to help us reach our goals. This one on one relationship significantly increases our consistent quality, on time deliveries, and consistent low pricing which we can pass along to our customers.

***7) But what if I get a glove that rips and tears, or isn't the same as previous orders?***

Ammex stands behind our product. Making gloves is like making cookies; if you miss an ingredient they are not going to taste good! Sometimes we have a bad lot of gloves. If and when it happens, provide us with the lot number on the bottom of the individual box. We will replace the product, and depending on how many boxes we are looking at, we may bring them back or have you toss them out. Keep in mind; humans are still involved in the production line!

***8) What is the mil thickness of your gloves?***

Anywhere between 4 to 6 mils, depending on where you test the glove. Most gloves are thicker at the fingertips, and between the fingers as they are dried hanging fingers down. Our gloves meet or exceed ASTM standards for industrial grade gloves. (Please refer to the glove spec chart .)

***9) Why should I wear gloves?***

As the theory goes, folks are wearing gloves for more than keeping your hands clean. What they found in the automotive industry was that the mechanics began having internal organ ailments. Their skin absorbed the chemicals, and their organs processed the toxins to rid their body of the chemicals. So, to protect your body overall, it's best to wear gloves when working with chemicals.