



Overview

Utility Gloves offer workers task-specific hand protection. Glove selection should be based on the application and the type of protection needed. For example, vibration-reducing gloves protect workers when using vibrating tools or heavy equipment. Thermal gloves offer protection in cold weather. Other examples of utility gloves include trade or mechanic's gloves, and handler gloves. These gloves feature outstanding fit, high dexterity, flexibility, durability and comfort.

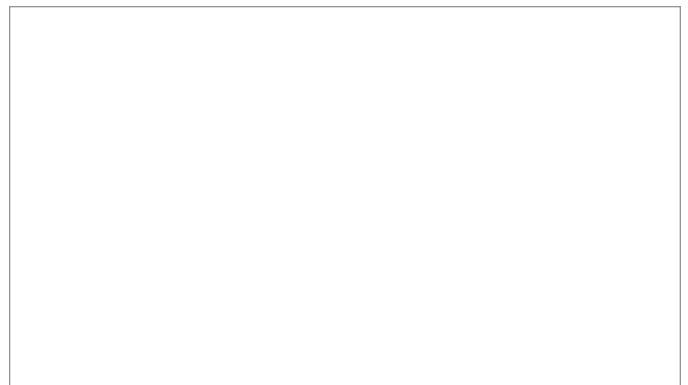
Leather Gloves offer protection from rough objects, sparks and heat, and cushion blows in heavy-duty applications. All kinds of leather provide comfort, durability, dexterity, mild heat resistance and abrasion protection. These advantages make leather a traditional favorite for industrial workers. Multi-task styles including Clarino®, Parity® and other synthetic leathers are also included in this category.

Cotton Gloves are a good choice for comfort and breathability in general-purpose applications and, in heavier weights, for abrasion and heat protection. Cotton gloves can also be used to protect the product as well as the hands. String knit gloves are used for general-purpose work applications. Various material weights provide longer durability or superior dexterity where needed. Some styles may be dipped or coated with a polymer to provide better grip and increase durability.

High-Performance String Gloves made from yarns such as Kevlar® and Dyneema® provide cut and abrasion resistance to protect hands when working with sharp objects. Various material weights provide longer durability or additional dexterity. Some styles may be dipped or coated with a polymer to provide better grip and increase durability.

Supported Gloves are great for protection against solvents, chemicals, abrasions, cuts and punctures. The glove shell may be dipped into a polymer or the material may be dipped into a polymer before the glove is sewn. The work applications determine which glove option is the best choice for your hand protection needs.

Unsupported Gloves are best for greater dexterity in applications requiring mild chemical protection or as a disposable glove solution. The gauge identifies the mil thickness of a glove. A thin gauge allows tactile sensitivity and a heavy gauge provides greater protection and durability.



Utility Hand Protection



Vibration-Reducing Gloves

Vibration-reducing gloves deliver maximum protection against vibration, impact and shock hazards. Some models are certified to ANSI S3.40/ISO 10819, the international standard for vibration reduction. Other features include:

- Patented Nu²O₂[®] polymer palm pad for maximum shock, impact and vibration protection
- Durable pigskin leather construction
- A neoprene knuckle pad
- A built-in wrist support with patented Open-Center Stay™



Trade/Mechanic's Gloves

Trade or mechanic's gloves are designed for the skilled tradesperson. Rugged and durable, they are built to perform on the jobsite day after day. Some of these gloves feature a gel polymer in the palm for shock and impact protection and fatigue reduction. Full-fingered gloves, half-finger gloves and gloves with touch control are available. Other features include:

- Textured PVC palms and other abrasion-resistance PVC reinforcement zones to increase life and enhance grip
- Four-way stretch spandex that moves with the hand for full range of motion
- Padded knuckles for protection against bumps and bruises



Cold Weather Gloves

Also called Temp or Thermal gloves, these gloves are designed and engineered for winter work in the elements. Cold weather gloves keep workers' hands warm and dry, enable a secure grip on icy surfaces, and protect against daily workplace bumping and bruising. Many of these gloves feature:

- 40g of 3M™ Thinsulate[®] insulation for the optimal balance of warmth and dexterity. This patented microfiber technology reflects back more radiant body heat with a thinner layer
- Hipora[®] membranes with unique "micropore" technology that is impervious to outside water, while allowing body-side moisture to escape, for warm, dry comfort
- Abrasion-resistant PVC palms specifically designed for sure, comfortable grip and long life
- Four-way stretch spandex that moves with the hand for full range of motion and padded protection against bumps and bruises

Leather Hand Protection



Leather gloves are best for protection from rough objects, sparks, heat, and for cushioning from blows in heavy-duty work environments. All kinds of leather provide comfort, durability, dexterity, mild heat resistance and abrasion protection. These advantages make leather a traditional favorite for industrial workers.

Styles and Patterns

- Leather Palms, Gunn Pattern – For protection from rough objects, sparks, heat, and cushioning from blows in heavy-duty work environments
- Leather Palms, Clute Pattern – Greatest economy glove offering leather protection
- Drivers – Allow more dexterity when operating heavy machinery and vehicles
- Welders – Provide protection for welding and heat applications
- MIG/TIG Welders – Afford a fine touch in low-heat applications

Types of Leather

- Cowhide – Most commonly used leather in the glove industry due to its plentiful availability. Advantages include comfort, durability, excellent abrasion and breathability.
- Pigskin – Offers the greatest breathability due to the porous texture of this hide. Additionally, pigskin tends to become softer with use and withstands moisture without stiffening. When laundered, this leather will return more readily to its natural soft texture than other leathers.
- Goatskin – Independent tests have proven this to be a stronger and more durable leather. The natural lanolin produced by goats helps create the softest, most abrasion-resistant leather. Goatskin is highly recommended for applications requiring tactile sensitivity.
- Deerskin – Known to be one of nature's most luxurious, softest leathers, deerskin provides all-day comfort and sensitivity. It is the warmest of all leathers.

Cuts of Leather

- Grain – Grain leather is the smooth external side of the hide. This type of leather provides durability and dexterity.
- Split – Split leather is the rougher internal side of the hide. The three different types of split leather are side, shoulder, or belly split.
 - Side Split Leather comes from the rib area of the animal. It is the most durable and provides the greatest protection because of greater fiber density.
 - Shoulder Split Leather is more economical than side split, but less durable. The additional movement in this shoulder area of the animal creates fewer fibers and a more visible texture difference.
 - Belly Split Leather is the most economical leather, but it has the least consistency of texture and appearance.

Cotton Hand Protection



Cotton gloves are a good choice for comfort and breathability in general-purpose applications and, in heavier weights, for abrasion and heat protection. Cotton gloves can also be used to protect the product as well as the hands.

Quilted – For heavy multipurpose applications and added heat protection

- Chore – General-purpose work
- Double Palm – Minimal heat protection
- Hot Mill – Moderate heat protection

Single Ply – For general-purpose applications – some styles have PVC dots to provide better grip and durability

- Canvas – 8, 10 or 12 oz. fabric
- Jersey – 9 oz. jersey
- Terrycloth – 9 oz. jersey

String Knit Hand Protection



String knit gloves are used for general-purpose applications. Various material weights provide longer durability or additional dexterity. Some styles may be dipped or coated with a polymer to provide better grip and increase durability.

Multipurpose Yarns – For general-purpose applications

- 100% Cotton – Absorbent and breathable
- Cotton/Polyester – General-purpose work
- 100% Synthetic – Less linting than cotton

High-Performance String Knit Hand Protection



String knit gloves using high-performance yarns can provide cut and abrasion resistance to further protect the hands when working with sharp objects.

High-Performance Yarns – For multipurpose applications requiring additional cut protection

- Dyneema® Knits – Excellent cut resistance
- Kevlar® Knits – Great cut resistance
- Stainless Steel – Steelcore®, Steelcore® II
- Spectra® Fiber – Survivor

Supported Hand Protection



Supported gloves are great for protection against solvents and chemicals, abrasions, cuts and punctures. The glove shell can be dipped in a polymer or the material can be dipped in a polymer before the glove is sewn. The applications determine which glove option is the best choice for your hand protection needs.

Dipped – Glove shell dipped in a polymer

- Neoprene – Provides greater flexibility and comprehensive chemical protection
- Nitrile – Offers excellent abrasion resistance
- PVC – Excellent liquid and solvent protection
- Rubber – Where gripping power, cut and puncture resistance are a concern
- Vinyl – Breathable, easy gripping, minimizes absorption of water, oil and grease

Cut-N-Sewn – Sewn from material dipped in a polymer

- Nitrile – Excellent abrasion resistance and dexterity
- Vinyl (Impregnated and Laminated) – Flexibility and mild abrasion resistance

Unsupported Hand Protection



Unsupported gloves are best when there greater dexterity is required for applications requiring mild chemical protection or where use of a disposable glove is indicated. The gauge identifies the mil thickness of a glove. A thin gauge allows tactile sensitivity and a heavy gauge provides greater protection and durability.

Heavy Gauge Unsupported – 45 mil to 50 mil thickness

Latex – Greater protection and durability

Regular Unsupported – 11 mil to 30 mil thickness

- Latex – Canners and flock-lined, natural rubber, most elastic substance known
- Nitrile – Unlined and flock-lined, provides cut, snag, puncture and abrasion resistance better than any other rubber
- Neoprene – Flock-lined, resists oils and reduces hand fatigue
- Neoprene on Latex – Flock-lined, unique dipping process specifically to resist MEK and other ketones and acetones
- Neoprene Latex Blend – Flock-lined, blending of two rubbers for multipurpose use

Disposable Unsupported – 5 mil thickness

- Latex – Medical or industrial grade, better dexterity, elasticity, cool and comfortable
- Vinyl – Medical or industrial grade, durability, softness, no latex allergens
- Polyethylene – 1.25 mil thickness, promotes good hygiene

Glove Sizing



It is important that gloves fit properly. Gloves that are too small bind and cause hand fatigue. Gloves that are too large are uncomfortable and can be hazardous. To determine glove size, measure the circumference of the hand across the palm then refer to the chart. This chart is meant to be used as a guide only. Manufacturers may size their gloves different.

Glove Size	Hand Circumference
XS	6" – 7"
S	7" – 8"
M	8" – 9"
L	9" – 10"
XL	10" – 11"

Cuff Styles

