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Chemical Resistant Chart

This chemical resistant chart should only be used as a guide only. The chemical resistance of the gloves can be affected by concentration, temperature, presence of other chemicals, and other factors such as length of time that the glove is in contact with the chemical and thickness of the glove. All safety equipment should be selected in conjunction with an OSHA approved safety program that evaluates your specific hazards. Improper selection and/or use of safety products may cause serious injury.

Key: P=Poor, F=Fair, G=Good, E=Excellent, NR=Not Recommended

Chemical	Neoprene	Nitrile	Latex	PVC	Chemical	Neoprene	Nitrile	Latex	PVC
Acetadhyde	E	P	F	NR	Kerosene	E	E	P	F
Acetic Acid	E	G	G	F	Lactic Acid	E	E	E	E
Acetone	G	NR	G	NR	Lauric Acid	E	E	G	F
Acetonitrile	F	NR	F	NR	Linoleic Acid	E	E	P	G
Ammonium Hydroxide<30%	E	E	G	E	Linseed Oil	E	E	P	E
Amyle Acetate	NR	E	F	P	Malic Acid	E	E	P	G
Amyl Alcohol	P	G	G	NR	Methyl Acetate	G	P	P	NR
Aniline	G	NR	P	F	Methyl Alcohol	E	E	E	G
Animal Fats	E	E	P	G	Methylamine	G	E	E	E
Battery Acids	E	E	G	E	Methyl Bromide	NR	NR	NR	NR
Benzaldehyde	NR	NR	F	NR	Methylene Chloride	NR	NR	NR	NR
Benzene	NR	P	NR	NR	Methyl Cellosolve	E	F	P	-
Benzoyl Chloride	NR	NR	P	NR	Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	G	NR	G	NR
Butane	F	E	P	P	Methylisobutyl Ketone	NR	P	F	NR
Butyl Acetate	NR	F	P	NR	Methyl Methacrylate	NR	P	P	NR
Butyl Alcohol	E	P	E	G	Mineral Oil	E	E	P	F
Butyl Cellosolve*	E	E	E	NR	Mineral Spirits	G	E	NR	F
Carbon Acid	E	P	P	G	Monoethanalamine	E	E	G	E
Carbon Disulfide	NR	NR	NR	NR	Morpholine	P	NR	G	NR
Carbon Tetrachloride	P	G	NR	NR	Muratic Acids	E	G	G	G
Castor Oil	E	E	E	E	Naptha V.M & P.	G	E	NR	P
Cellosolve Acetate	E	G	G	NR	Nitric Acid <30%	E	P	G	G
Cellosolve Solvent	E	G	E	NR	Nitric Acid 70%	G	NR	F	F
Chlorobenzene	NR	NR	NR	NR	Nitric Acid Red Fuming	NR	NR	P	P
Chloroform	F	F	NR	NR	Nitric Acid White Fuming	NR	NR	P	P
Chloronaphalens	NR	F	NR	NR	Nitrobenzene	NR	NR	P	NR
Chlorothene VG	NR	F	NR	P	Nitromethane	E	F	G	P
Chromic Acid	F	F	NR	G	Nitropropane	G	NR	E	NR
Citric Acid	E	E	E	E	Octyl Alcohol	E	E	G	F
Cottonseed Oil	E	E	P	G	Oleic Acid	E	E	P	F
Cresole	G	G	P	F	Paint Remover	G	G	F	P
Cutting Oil	E	E	F	P	Palmitic Acid	E	G	G	G
Cyclohexane	F	E	P	P	Pentachlorophenol	E	E	P	F
Cyclohexanol	E	E	P	G	Pentane	E	E	P	NR
Diethyl Phthalate	F	G	P	G	Perchloric Acid 60%	E	E	P	E
Diethylamine	P	F	NR	NR	Potassium Hydroxide <50%*	E	G	E	E
DI-Isobutyl Ketone	P	E	P	P	Printing Ink	G	E	G	F
Dimethyl Formamide (DMF)	G	NR	E	NR	Propyl Acetate	P	F	P	NR
Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)	E	E	E	NR	Propyl Alcohol	E	E	E	F
Dicetyl Phthalate (DOP)	G	G	P	NR	Perchloroethylene	NR	G	NR	NR
Dioxane	NR	NR	NR	NR	Phenol	E	NR	G	G
Ethyl Acetate	F	NR	P	NR	Phosphoric Acid*	E	E	G	G
Ethyl Alcohol	E	E	E	G	Picric Acid	E	E	G	E
Ethylene Dichloride	NR	NR	P	NR	Propylene Oxide	NR	NR	P	NR
Ethylene Glycol	E	E	E	E	Rubber Solvent	G	E	NR	NR
Ethyl Ether	E	E	NR	NR	Sodium Hydroxide <50%	E	G	E	G
Ethylene Trichloride	P	P	P	NR	Stoddard Solvent	E	E	P	NR
Formaldehyde	E	E	E	E	Styrene*	NR	NR	NR	NR
Formic Acid	E	F	E	E	Sulfuric Acid 95%	F	G	NR	NR
Freon	G	F	NR	NR	Tannic Acid	E	E	E	E
Furfural	G	NR	E	NR	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gasoline	P	E	NR	P	Toluene	P	G	NR	NR
Glycerine	E	E	E	E	Toluene DI-Isocyanate (TDI)	NR	NR	P	P
Hexane	E	E	NR	NR	Trichlorethylene (TCE)	P	G	NR	NR
Hydraulic Fluid Petro. Based	F	E	P	G	Tricresyl Phosphate (TCP)	F	E	G	F
Hydraulic Fluid Ester Based	P	P	P	P	Triethanolamine 85% (TEA)	E	E	G	E
Hydrazine 65%	E	E	G	E	Tung Oil	E	E	NR	F
Hydrochloric Acid*	G	E	E	E	Turbine Oil	E	G	P	F
Hydrofluoric Acid	G	E	E	E	Turpentine	G	E	P	P
Hydrogen Peroxide	E	E	E	E	Vegetable Oil	E	E	P	F
Hydroquinone	G	E	E	E	Xylene	P	G	NR	NR
Isobutyl Alcohol	E	E	E	F					
Iso-Octane	E	E	NR	P					
Isopropyl Alcohol*	E	E	E	G					

* Basic chemical used for cleaning