



Chemical protection

SUPPORTED (KNITTED)

TYPE C



TYPE B



TYPE A



- A** : EN ISO 374-1 Type A
- B** : EN ISO 374-1 Type B
- C** : EN ISO 374-1 Type C
- A** : EN12477 Type A
- B** : EN12477 Type B

NOT SUPPORTED (FLOCKED / CHLORINATED)



Thermal protection

VERY HOT (250°C)



EXTREME (T > 350°C)



COOL (0°C < T < 10°C)



COLD (-10°C < T < 0°C)



EXTREME (T < -10°C)



HOT MIG



VERY HOT MIG



EXTREME TIG



EN407

Resistance to contact heat



- EXTREME** : index 4
- VERY HOT** : index 3
- HOT** : index 2 or less

Welding



- PU** : PU
- Nitrile** : Nitrile
- PVC** : PVC
- Latex** : Latex
- Vinyl** : Vinyl
- Leather** : Leather
- Neoprene** : Neoprene
- Other** : Other

- Supported** : Supported
- Flocked** : Flocked
- Chlorinated** : Chlorinated
- Powdered** : Powdered
- Non powdered** : Non powdered
- Without** : Without

- Long cuff** : Long cuff
- Tactile** : Tactile
- Grip** : Grip
- Fine Touch** : Fine Touch
- Waterproof** : Waterproof
- Heat contact** : Heat contact

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Cold Risk



EXTREME
(T < -10°C)



THRYM VV736 HERCULE VV750 EOS NOCUT WINTER VV913



COLD
(-10°C < T < 0°C)



FBF50 FBF15 DCTHI APOLLON WINTER CUT VV737



COOL
(0°C < T < 10°C)



CHEMSAFE PLUS WINTER VV837 APOLLON WINTER VV735 APOLLON WINTER VV735



VE728 BOROK VV903 ATON VV731

EN511 - COLD RISK

The EN511 standard defines the requirements and test methods for cold protection gloves from cold transmitted by convection or conduction down to -30°C (optionally up to -50°C). This cold can be from climatic conditions or industrial activity.

PERFORMANCE LEVELS

1 to 4 1 to 4 1

REQUIREMENTS

IMPERMEABILITY TO WATER

RESISTANCE TO CONTACT COLD
Measurement of the thermal insulation of the palm of a glove with respect to contact with an object of low temperature

RESISTANCE TO CONVECTIVE COLD
Measurement of the thermal insulation of a glove with respect to an ambient atmosphere.

PERFORMANCE LEVEL	INTENSE ACTIVITY	AVERAGE ACTIVITY	SLOW ACTIVITY
1	-10°C ≤ T < 0°C		
2	-30°C < T	0°C ≤ T < 10°C	
3		-15°C < T	5°C < T
4		-30°C < T	-10°C < T

Heat and fire risk



EN407 - HEAT AND FIRE RISK

The EN407 standard specifies the test methods, the general requirements, the thermal performance and the labelling of gloves and cuffs to protect from heat and fire.

It applies to all gloves which must protect hands from heat and/or flames in any one or several of the following forms: fire, contact heat, convective heat, radiating heat, small spray of molten metal or large spray of melting metal.

PERFORMANCE LEVELS

1 to 4 1 to 4 1 to 4 1 to 4 1 to 4 1 to 4

REQUIREMENTS

RESISTANCE TO LARGE MELTING METAL SPRAY
Amount of spray required to cause damage.

RESISTANCE TO SMALL MELTING METAL SPRAY
Amount of spray required to raise the glove to a certain temperature.

RESISTANCE TO RADIATING HEAT
Time required to raise to a given temperature level.

RESISTANCE TO CONVECTIVE HEAT
Time during which the glove is able to delay the transfer of the heat of a flame.

RESISTANCE TO CONTACT HEAT
Temperature (within the range of 100°C to 500°C) at which the person wearing the gloves will not feel any pain (for a period of at least 15 seconds).

RESISTANCE TO FLAMMABILITY
Time during which the material remains lighted and continues to be consumed after the ignition source has been eliminated.

If the product **claims** flammability resistance, the pictogram will be



If the product **does not claim** any resistance to flammability (0 or X), the pictogram will be



PERFORMANCE LEVEL	CONTACT TEMPERATURE °C	THRESHOLD TIME (second)
1	100°C	≥ 15 s
2	250°C	≥ 15 s
3	350°C	≥ 15 s
4	500°C	≥ 15 s

EN12477 - WELDERS RISK

Requirements and test methods for gloves used for manual welding of metals, for cutting and related techniques.

Welding gloves are classified into two types:

Type **A** : concerns gloves with higher protection against heat but whose flexibility and dexterity are less. (Ex MIG welding)

Type **B** : concerns gloves with less effective protection against heat but whose flexibility and dexterity are greater. (Ex TIG welding)


DELTA PLUS



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Chemical resistance table

	CAS number	Natural latex	Neoprene	Nitrile	PVC vinyl
20% nitric acid	7697-37-2				
30% and 5% hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0				
30% formaldehyde	50-00-0				
30% hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3				
85% triethanolamine	102-71-6				
90% formic acid	64-18-6				
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0				
Acetone	67-64-1				
Ammonium acetate	631-61-8				
Ammonium carbonate	10361-29-2				
Ammonium chloride	12125-02-9				
Amyl alcohol	71-41-0				
Aniline	62-53-3				
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7				
Benzene	71-43-2				
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6				
Bichromate of potash	7778-50-9				
Butyl acetate	123-86-4				
Butyl alcohol (or n-butanol)	71-36-3				
Calcium acetate	62-54-4				
Calcium chloride	10043-52-4				
Calcium hydrate	1305-62-0				
Calcium nitrate	10124-37-5				
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5				
Chlorinated lime	7778-54-3				
Chlorine	7782-50-5				
Chloroform	67-66-3				
Chromic acid	7738-94-5				
Citric acid	77-92-9				
Concentrated ammonia (aqueous solution)	1336-21-6				
Concentrated boric acid	10043-35-3				
Concentrated sulphuric acid	7664-93-9				
Creosote	8001-58-9				
Cresol	1319-77-3				
Crystallisable acetic acid	64-19-7				
Cyclohexane	110-82-7				
Cyclohexanol	108-93-0				
Cyclohexanon	108-94-1				
Dibutyl ether	142-96-1				
Dibutyl phtalate	84-74-2				
Diehanolamine	111-42-2				
Dioctylphtalate	117-81-7				
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6				
Ethyl alcohol (or ethanol)	64-17-5				
Ethylamine	75-04-7				
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2				
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1				
Formaldehyde	50-00-0				
Furol (furfural or furaldehyde)	98-01-1				
Glycerin	56-81-5				

	CAS number	Natural latex	Neoprene	Nitrile	PVC vinyl
Glycols	107-21-1				
Hexane	110-54-3				
Hydrobromic acid	10035-10-6				
Isobutyl alcohol (Isobutanol)	78-83-1				
Magnesia	1309-48-4				
Methyl acetate	79-20-9				
Methyl alcohol (or methanol)	67-56-1				
Methyl salicylate	119-36-8				
Methylamine	74-89-5				
Methylaniline	100-61-8				
Methylcyclopentane	96-37-7				
Methylene chloride	75-09-2				
Mono ethanol amine	141-43-5				
Naphtalene	91-20-3				
N-butylamine	109-73-9				
Nickel chloride	7718-54-9				
Nitrate of ammonium	6484-52-2				
Nitrate of potassium	7757-79-1				
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3				
Octyl alcohol	111-87-5				
Oleic acid	112-80-1				
Oxalic acid	144-62-7				
Phenyl chloride	108-90-7				
Phosphates of calcium	10103-46-5				
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2				
Potassium acetate	127-08-2				
Potassium bicarbonate	298-14-6				
Potassium carbonate	584-08-7				
Potassium chloride	7447-40-7				
Potassium cyanide	151-50-8				
Potassium manganate	7722-64-7				
Potassium sulphate	7778-80-5				
Propylene dichloride	78-87-5				
Sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8				
Sodium bisulphite	7631-90-5				
Sodium carbonate	497-19-8				
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5				
Sodium chlorite	7681-52-9				
Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4				
Sodium sulphate	7757-82-6				
Stearic acid	57-11-4				
Styrene	100-42-5				
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4				
THF = tetrahydrofurane	109-99-9				
Toluen	108-88-3				
Tributyl phosphate	126-73-8				
Trichlorethylene	79-01-6				
Tricresyl phosphate	1330-78-5				
Triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6				
Zinc sulphate	7733-02-0				

Choose the right glove according to the chemical environment

CHEM D-FINDER



http://gloves.deltaplus.eu

