

Common & Alternative Chemical Names Table

Chemical	Other Related Names
acetaldehyde	ethanal
acetic acid, 50%	acetyl hydroxide (AcOH), Ethanoic acid, hydrogen acetate (HAc), Methanecarboxylic acid
acetone (B: EN374:2003)	dimethyl ketone, propan-2-one and - ketopropane, propanone, 2-propanone
acetonitrile (C: EN374:2003)	Ethanenitrile, Methyl cyanide
acetophenone	Phenyl methyl ketone, 1-phenylethanone
2-aminoethanol	2-Amino-1-Ethanol, 2-Aminoethanol, Aminoethanol, Aminoethyl alcohol, Ethanolamine, Glycinol, hydroxyethylamine, MEA, Monoethanolamine, Olamine, UN 2491
ammonia, 10%	Ammonia (NH3), Azane NH3, Hydrogen nitride, Spirit of harshom Nitrosil, Vaporole [1]
ammonia, 25%	Ammonia (NH3), Azane NH3, Hydrogen nitride
aniline	Phenylamine Aminobenzene
antifrogen N	none known
benzaldehyde	Benzenecarbaldehyde, Benzenecarboxaldehyde, Benzoic aldehyde, Phenylmethanal
boric acid, conc.	Boric acid, Borofax®, Optibor®, Orthoboric acid, Sessolite,
n-butanol	Butan-1-ol, 1-Butanol, Butanol, n-Butanol, normal-Butanol, Butyl alcohol, Butyric alcohol, Propylcarbinol
Butanox M 50	none known
butyl acetate	acetic acid, butile, n-butyl ester, butyl ethanoate
butylamine (1-aminobutane)	1-aminobutane, 1-butanamine, n-butylamine, monobutylamine, NBA
tert.-butylamine	2-Amino-2-methylpropane, 1,1-Dimethyl ethyl amine
calcium hydroxide, conc.	Calcium(II) hydroxide, hydrated lime, Milk of Lime
carbon disulfide (E: EN374:2003)	Dithiocarbonic anhydride
caustic soda solution, 40% (K: EN374:2003)	Lye, sodium hydrate, Sodium hydroxide
chlorhydric acid, 32%	hydrochloric acid, muriatic acid, salt acid (US)
chlorobenzene	benzene chloride, monochlorobenzene, Phenyl chloride
chloroform	Formyl trichloride, Freon 20, Methane trichloride, Methyl trichloride, Methyl trichloride, TCM, Trichloromethane
chromic acid, 10%	chromium trioxide
chromosulphuric acid, 10%	chromic sulphuric acid, chromosulfuric acid
citronic acid, conc.	E 330, 2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-Hydroxypropane-1,2,3-tricarboxylic acid
cyclohexanone	Anon, Anonsextone, Ketohexamethylene, Sextone,
m-dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene, meta-dichlorobenzene,
dichloromethane (methylene chloride) (D: EN374:2003)	DCM, Di-clo, Freon 30, methylene chloride, methylene dichloride, Narkotil, Solaaesthin, Solmethine, R-30,
Diesel fuels	petrodiesel
diethyl ether	diethyl ether, ethoxyethane, ethyl ether, ethyl oxide, 3-oxapentane
diethyl ketone (3-pentanone)	diethylketone, pentan-3-one, 3-Pentanone
diethylamine (G: EN374:2003)	DEA
diethylene glycol	diethylene glycol, dihydroxy diethyl ether, ethylene diglycol, 3-oxa-1,5-pentanediol, 2,2'-oxybisethanol
diethylene glycol monobutylether	diethylene glycol, diglycol, ethylene diglycol, 2-hydroxyethoxyethan-2-ol, 2,2'-oxybisethanol
diethylphthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
dimethyl sulfate (DMS)	dimethyl ester, DMSO4, Me2SO4, Sulphuric acid,
dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)	DMSO, Methyl sulfoxide, methylsulfinylmethane,
dimethylformamide (DMF)	dimethylformide, N,N-dimethylformide, N,N-dimethylmethanamide, DMF, DMFA,
dioctylphthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, DOP
1,4-dioxane	1,4-Dioxacyclohexane, (1,4)Dioxane, p-Dioxane
ethanol	drinking alcohol, Ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol, hydroxyethane
ethyl acetate (I: EN374:2003)	acetic ester, ester of ethanol, ethyl ester,
ethylamine, 70%	Aminoethane, Ethanamine, Ethylamine, Monoethylamine,
ethylene chloride (1,2-dichloroethane)	1,2-dichloroethane, Vinyl chloride
ethylene glycol	Ethane-1,2-diol, Ethylene glycol, MEG 1,2-ethanediol, Monoethylene glycol
ethylene glycol monobutylether	Ethane-1,2-diol, Ethylene glycol, MEG 1,2-ethanediol, Monoethylene glycol

Chemical	Other Related Names
ethylenediamine	1,2-diaminoethane, en
formaldehyde, 37%	formalin, formol, Methanal, methyl aldehyde
formic acid, 10%	Formylic acid, Hydrogen carboxylic acid, Methanoic acid
formic acid, 90%	Formylic acid, Hydrogen carboxylic acid, Methanoic acid
fumaric acid, conc.	Allomaleic acid, Boletic acid, 2-Butenedioic acid, (E)-Butenedioic acid, trans-1,2-Ethylenedicarboxylic acid
glycerol	glycerin, glycerine, glyceritol, glycy alcohol, Propane-1,2,3-triol, 1,2,3-propanetriol, 1,2,3-Trihydroxypropane
n-heptane (J: EN374:2003)	dipropyl methane, getsylve-C or heptyl hydride
hydrofluoric acid, 10%	fluohydric acid, fluoric acid
hydrofluoric acid, 48%	fluohydric acid, fluoric acid
hydrofluoric acid, 73%	fluohydric acid, fluoric acid
hydrogen peroxide, 30%	Dihydrogen dioxide, Dioxidane, -1 O-2 O'-Dioxidodihydrogen, Hydrogen dioxide, Hydrogen peroxide
isobutanol	Isobutyl alcohol, 2-Methyl-1-propanol
isooctane	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
isopropyl alcohol (2-propanol)	isopropanol, 2-propanol
kerosene	aircraft/jet fuel, kerosine, paraffin, paraffin oil
Loctite 243	none known
lubricating oil	none known
maleic acid, conc.	(Z)-butenedioic acid, cis-butenedioic acid
Marlotherm 5	none known
methanol (A: EN374:2003)	carbinol, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, wood spirits
methyl acetate	acetic acid methyl ester, methyl ethanoate
methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	Butanone, Ethylmethylketone, Methylpropanone,
methyl isobutyl ketone (4-methylpentanone)	Hexone, Isobutyl methyl ketone, Isopropylacetone, Isopropylacetone, 4-Methyl-2-pentanone,
methyl methacrylate	2-(Methoxycarbonyl)-1-propene, 2-Methyl 2-propenoic acid, methyl ester, 2-Methyl propenoic acid, MMA,
methylpyrrolidone	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone
Mobilcut 311	none known
nitric acid, 50%	Aqua fortis, Salpêtre acid, Spirit of nitre,
nitrobenzene	nitrobenzol, oil of mirbane
orthophosphoric acid, conc.	Phosphoric acid, phosphoric(V) acid
oxalic acid, conc.	ethanedioic acid
1-pentanol	Pentan-1-ol, n-pentanol
perchloric acid, 60%	chloric(VII) acid
petrol/gasoline	petrol or gasoline (Americas)
phenol, 85% (not 85%)	Benzenol, carboic acid, Hydroxybenzene, Phenylc Acid,
potash lye, conc.	caustic potash, potassa, potassium hydroxide,
propionaldehyde	Methylacetaldehyde, Propanal, propionic aldehyde,
propyl acetate	Acetic acid, Propyl ethanoate, n-Propyl ethanoate,
ricinus oil	castor oil
Sandoclean PC liquid	none known
Skydrol LD 4	none known
sodium hypochlorite (12% active chlorine)	Sodium chlorate(I)
spirits	denatured alcohol, methylated spirit, methylated spirits
sulphuric acid, 96% (L: EN374:2003)	battery acid, oil of vitriol, sulfuric acid
tannic acid, conc.	Gallotannin, Tannin
tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)	PCE, perc, tetrachloroethene perchloroethylene,
tetrachloromethane	Benziform, Benzinoform, Carbon chloride, Carbon tet, Methane tetrachloride, Perchloromethane, Tetraform
tetrahydrofuran (THF) (H: EN374:2003)	butylene oxide, cyclotetramethylene oxide, 1,4-epoxybutane, Oxacyclopentane, tetrahydrofuran, THF
1,1,1-trichloroethane	chloroethene, methyl chloroform
trichloroethylene	1-Chloro-2,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloro-2-Chloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethene, trichloroethene
toluene (F: EN374:2003)	methylbenzene, phenylmethane, toluol
p-toluenesulfonic acid	4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid, PTSA, tosic acid
xylene (isomers)	Metaxylene, Orthoxylene, m-Xyloil, o-Xyloil, p-Xyloil



Love your hands, we do™



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Disclaimer

The data provided is based on the informed judgment of Comasec International Group in the light of data available at that time. Any advice given is intended to guide and inform and is advisory only. Conditions of use are beyond our control and because it is impossible to test every work situation, the suitability of a glove for a specific job must be determined through testing by the user.

In our tests it is not possible to stimulate each condition of use. Thus this is a recommendation permeation chart and not an exact permeation chart.

Note: The results come from either internal lab tests or estimations based on other similar raw materials.

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Determination of Resistance to Permeation by Chemicals

Permeation defined - permeation is a process by which a chemical can pass through a protective barrier (e.g. glove) without going through visible openings, such as pores. Thus molecules of the chemical enter the barrier and pass through by maneuvering between the molecules of the glove compound. In many cases the permeated material may appear unchanged to the human eye.

Permeation performance levels are assessed by measuring the time for a chemical to breakthrough the glove material. Samples, cut from the palms of the gloves are placed in a permeation cell which enables the chemical to be placed in contact with the outer surfaces of the gloves. Our CMIG laboratories are equipped with different measuring instruments to detect any chemical (e.g. solvents, acids, alkalis and salts) that has broken through to the inside surface of the glove sample.

The breakthrough time tests are carried out for up to eight hours, according to EN374-PT3.

EN374:2003 – Chemical Protection; this pictogram is used for liquid proof gloves that have a breakthrough time > 30 minutes for at least 3 chemicals from this list: (EJL represent the code letters for 3 of these chemicals for which the glove obtained > 30 minutes breakthrough time).



- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| A Methanol | E Carbon disulphide | I Ethyl acetate |
| B Acetone | F Toluene | J n-Heptane |
| C Acetonitrile | G Diethylamine | K Sodium hydroxide 40% |
| D Dichloromethane | H Tetrahydrofurane | L Sulphuric acid 96% |

Permeation performance level and breakthrough time

level 0	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4	level 5	level 6
≤ 10 mins	> 10 mins	> 30 mins	> 60 mins	> 120 mins	> 240 mins	> 480 mins
x = no test						

Chemical guidelines

Nitrile gloves are best used with oil based chemicals such as solvents, oils and greases. Exceptions to the rule are many, with halogenated hydrocarbons (containing the words chloro, fluoro, bromo, iodo) and aromatic hydrocarbons (phenol, xylene, toluene, benzene and derivatives) being the main examples. Nitrile gloves exposed to these exceptions will have low useful times, often of less than 30 minutes.

Natural Rubber Latex and Nitrile gloves can be used with water based chemical solutions (aqueous solutions). The useful time is generally long - up to 8 hours - with some exceptions. This is because the degradation score with solutions is generally low. Acids and alkalis fall into this category, although care must be taken when recommending gloves for concentrated acids, since these generally form the exceptions mentioned above. Gloves exposed to salt solutions (sodium chloride etc), in general will have a long useful time.

Chemical	CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No)	365R, 368F & 368R	Astroflex	Comaprene	Emperor H/W	Flexiproof	G02T/450	G04Y	G07B+	G12B/P G12T/488 G12Y/326	G17K (formerly 173/459)	G25 & G26	G43 & G45GY	Multiplus	Nitrotough™ CR Series
		Nitrile	Natural Rubber	Neoprene	Natural Rubber	Nitrile	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Nitrile	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Nitrile	Natural Rubber and Nitrile	PVC & Nitrile	Nitrile
acetaldehyde	75-07-0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
acetic acid, 50%	64-19-7	6	3	6	3	6	3	3	5	2	3	6	5	6	6
acetone (B: EN374:2003)	67-64-1	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
acetonitrile (C: EN374:2003)	75-05-8	1	2	3	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
acetophenone	98-86-2	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
2-aminoethanol	141-43-5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ammonia, 10%	1336-21-6	6	4	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	4	6	4	5	6
ammonia, 25%	1336-21-6	6	3	5	6	5	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	4	4
aniline	62-53-3	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	2
Antifrogen N	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
benzaldehyde	100-52-7	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
boric acid, conc.	10043-35-3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
n-butanol	71-36-3	6	4	6	6	6	2	2	4	1	2	6	4	5	6
Butanox M 50	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
butyl acetate	123-86-4	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2
butylamine (1-aminobutane)	109-73-9	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
tert.-butylamine	75-64-9	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	3
calcium hydroxide, conc.	1305-62-0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
carbon disulphide (E: EN374:2003)	75-15-0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
caustic soda solution, 40% (K: EN374:2003)	1310-73-2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
chlorhydric acid, 32%	7647-01-0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	6	6
chlorobenzene	108-90-7	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
chloroform	67-66-3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
chromic acid, 10%	7738-94-5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
chromosulfuric acid, 10%	65272-71-1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
citronic acid, conc.	77-92-9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	2
m-dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	75-09-2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel fuels	68476-34-6	6	2	6	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	6	2	6	6
diethyl ether	60-29-7	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
diethyl ketone (3-pentanone)	96-22-0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
diethylamine (G: EN374:2003)	109-89-7	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2
diethylene glycol	111-46-6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
diethylene glycol monobutylether	112-34-5	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	6
diethylphthalate	84-66-2	6	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
dimethyl sulphate (DMS)	77-78-1	4	2	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	3
dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO)	67-68-5	5	3	6	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	6	3
dimethylformamide (DMF)	68-12-2	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1
dioctylphthalate	117-81-7	6	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
ethanol	64-17-5	6	3	6	6	4	2	2	3	1	2	5	3	6	4
ethyl acetate (I: EN374:2003)	141-78-6	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
ethylamine, 70%	75-04-7	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
ethylene chloride (1,2-dichloroethane)	107-06-2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ethylene glycol	107-21-1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ethylene glycol monobutylether	111-76-2	6	2	5	3	6	2	2	2	1	2	6	2	5	5
ethylenediamine	107-15-3	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	5	2
formaldehyde, 37%	50-00-0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
formic acid, 10%	64-18-6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Chemical	CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No)	365R, 368F & 368R	Astroflex	Comaprene	Emperor H/W	Flexiproof	G02T/450	G04Y	G07B+	G12B/P G12T/488 G12Y/326	G17K (formerly 173/459)	G25 & G26	G43 & G45GY	Multiplus	Nitrotough™ CR Series
		Nitrile	Natural Rubber	Neoprene	Natural Rubber	Nitrile	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Nitrile	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Nitrile	Natural Rubber and Nitrile	PVC & Nitrile	Nitrile
formic acid, 90%	64-18-6	4	6	6	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	2
fumaric acid, conc.	110-17-8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
glycerol	56-81-5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
n-heptane (J: EN374:2003)	142-82-5	6	1	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	3
hydrofluoric acid, 10%	7664-39-3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
hydrofluoric acid, 48%	7664-39-3	4	4	6	6	3	4	4	2	2	4	3	2	6	3
hydrofluoric acid, 73%	7664-39-3	1	x	5	4	1	1	1	x	0	1	0	x	5	0
hydrogen peroxide, 30%	7722-84-1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
isobutanol	78-83-1	6	4	6	6	6	3	3	5	2	3	6	5	6	6
isooctane	540-84-1	6	1	6	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	6
isopropyl alcohol (2-propanol)	67-63-0	6	3	6	6	6	3	3	4	2	3	6	4	6	6
kerosene	8008-20-6	6	4	5	5	6	3	3	3	1	3	6	3	6	6
Loctite 243	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
lubricating oil	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
maleic acid, conc.	110-16-7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Marlotherm 5	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
methanol (A: EN374:2003)	67-56-1	4	2	6	6	3	2	1	2	1	3	3/2	6	3	2
methyl acetate	79-20-9	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	78-93-3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
methyl isobutyl ketone (4-methylpentanone)	108-10-1	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
methylpyrrolidone	872-50-4	3	3	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	1
Mobilcut 311	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
nitric acid, 50%	7697-37-2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	6	4
nitrobenzene	98-95-3	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	2
orthophosphoric acid, conc.	7664-38-2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
oxalic acid, conc.	144-62-7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
1-pentanol	71-41-0	6	5	6	6	6	3	3	4	2	3	6	4	5	6
perchloric acid, 60%	7601-90-3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
petrol/gasoline	ROZ 91	6	1	2	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	2	3
phenol, 85%	108-95-2	3	3	1	6	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	6	2
potash lye, conc.	1310-58-3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
propionaldehyde	123-38-6	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
propyl acetate	109-60-4	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
ricinus oil	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sandoclean PC liquid	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Skydrol LD 4	n/a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
sodium hypochlorite (12% active chlorine)	7681-52-9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
spirits	n/a	6	4	6	6	5	2	2	3	1	2	5	3	4	4
sulphuric acid, 10%	7664-93-9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
sulphuric acid, 96% (L: EN374:2003)	7664-93-9	4	4	3	5	3	2	4	2	1	3	3	2	4	2
tannic acid, conc.	1401-55-4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)	127-18-4	6	1	2	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	2	4
tetrachloromethane	56-23-5	6	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	0	1	5	1	3	5
tetrahydrofuran (THF) (H: EN374:2003)	109-99-9	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1,1,1-trichloroethane	71-55-6	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
trichloroethylene	79-01-6	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
toluene (F: EN374:2003)	108-88-3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
p-toluenesulphonic acid	6192-52-5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
xylene (isomers)	1330-20-7	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1