GLOVES

Protective disposable gloves provide protection for the wearer against environmental hazards and/or protect healthcare personnel and patients from infections. The Fisher range of disposable gloves offers a variety of choices depending on your application.

Key Selection Criteria

Here are the top selection criteria to consider:

Testing and Labelling

Compliance to essential regulatory standards can be found in the manufacturers' specifications. Consider a glove's personal protective properties and be aware that multiple gloves may be needed to satisfy all workplace requirements.

Summary key test data for protective gloves				
Personal and product safety		People	Production	
Regulation/Norm	Testing/Documentation		Sterile	Non-sterile
(EU) 2016/425	PPE Regulations (Declaration of Conformity)	x		
EN420	Protective gloves - general requirements and test methods	x		
EN ISO 374-1	Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks	x		
EN ISO 374-5	Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 5: Terminology and performance requirements for micro-organisms	x	x	x

Material

The most commonly used raw materials for the production of disposable gloves are Natural Rubber latex (NR gloves), Nitrile Butadien Rubber (NBR gloves) and Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) gloves.

Material	Material properties
Vinyl/PVC	Low tensile strength and elongation. Reduced flexibility and ergonomics. High non-volatile residues. Wet particle counts.
Natural Rubber Latex	Superior tensile strength and good elastic properties. Low in particles and ionic extractables. Risk of allergic reactions.
Synthetic Latex: e.g. Nitrile, Neoprene, Polychloroprene, Polystyrene	Good elongation and tear resistance. Superior abrasion resistance. Very low ionic and particle residues. No latex proteins, reduced risk of allergic reactions.

Performance

Key performance factors to be considered are durability, strength and barrier protection, along with dexterity, size, length and overall wearing comfort.

Sterility

Non-sterile gloves are mainly used for hygienic purposes or for self-protection, whereas sterile gloves are used for sterile procedures in hospitals or laboratories, where contamination of patients and/or handled materials must be avoided.

Protection against Mechanical and Thermal Hazards

Depending on your application also consider a glove's mechanical and thermal protective properties. Mechanical safety gloves are tested according to standard EN388:2016 for resistance to abrasion, cut, tear and puncture. For applications involving heat the European standard DIN EN 407 regulates the requirements for protective safety gloves. For applications requiring protection from cold minimum requirements for safety gloves are regulated in standard DIN EN 511.