Glove Comparison Chart			
Glove Material	**Intended Use**	**Advantages**	**Disadvantages**
Latex	Incidental Contact	Good for biological and water based materials	Poor for organic solvents Little chemical protection Hard to detect puncture holes Latex allergies
Nitrile	Incidental and Extended Contact	Excellent general use glove. Good for solvents, oils, greases, some acids and bases Clear indication of tears and breaks	
Butyl Rubber	Extended Contact	Good for ketones and esters	Poor for gasoline and aliphatic, aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons.
Neoprene	Extended Contact	Good for acids, bases, alcohols, fuels, peroixides, hydrocarbons and phenols. Good for most hazardous chemicals.	Poor for halogenated and aromatic hydrocarbons
Norfoil	Extended Contact	Good for most hazardous chemicals.	Poor fit.
Viton	Extended Contact	Good for chlorinated and aromatic solvents. Good resistance to cuts and abrasions	Poor for ketones Expensive
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	Specific Use	Good for acids, bases, oils, fats, peroxides and amines God resistance to abrasions	Poor for most organic solvents.
Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA)	Specific Use	Good for aromatic and chlorinated solvents.	Poor for water-based solutions
Stainless steel/ Kevlar/ Leather	Cut resistance		
Cryogenic	Cryogenic materials	Designed to prevent frostbite	
Nomex	Pyrophoric Materials		

From University of California, Berkley, Environmental Health & Safety Office
http://www.ehs.berkeley.edu/healthsafety/gloveusage.html