WORKARMA
LATEX POWDER FREE
DISPOSABLE GLOVE

EN ISO 374-1:2016+A1:2018/ Type B
KPT

EN ISO 374-5:2016
Virus

Food Safe

FEATURES

- Certified to EN ISO 374-1:2016+A1:2018/Type B
- Certified to EN ISO 374-5:2016 Virus
- Food safe approved
- Low level of extractable latex proteins
- Powder free
- AQL 1.5
- Beaded cuff for easy donning and prevention of roll back
- Textured fingers for additional grip
- Ambidextrous
- Available in sizes S-XL

AVAILABLE RANGE

PART NUMBER	COLOUR	SIZE	PACK QTY
GDL45NUTSM2	Natural	Small	100 gloves
GDL50NUTMD2	Natural	Medium	100 gloves
GDL55NUTXL2	Natural	Large	100 gloves
GDL60NUTXL2	Natural	XL	100 gloves

WORKARMA

LATEX POWDER FREE DISPOSABLE GLOVE

Hand Protection

TEST AND CERTIFICATION

Certified to

- EN ISO 374-1:2016+A1:2018/Type B
- EN ISO 374-5:2016 Virus

Certified by Satra

SATRA TECHNOLOGY

EN ISO 374-1:2016+A1:2018/ Type B — KPT

EN ISO 374-5:2016 — Virus

Food Safe

SPECIFICATION

SIZE	S	M	L	XL
Weight (g)	3.2±0.3	3.5±0.3	3.8±0.3	4.1±0.3
Width (mm)	80±10	95±10	110±10	≥110
Length (mm)	≥240			
Finger thickness (mm)	0.10±0.03			
Palm thickness (mm)	0.08±0.03			
Cuff thickness (mm)	0.07±0.03			

UNDERSTANDING DISPOSABLE GLOVES

Nitrile

Nitrile gloves are the most common disposable glove as they provide superior resistance to low levels of chemical and oils. Nitrile gloves are durable and provide a snug fit when worn for long durations. Nitrile holds a long shelf life, so the glove will maintain its integrity. Nitrile gloves are also latex free with 3 times more puncture resistance than a latex or vinyl glove. However they do not conform to the hand as well as latex.

Latex

Latex provides high levels of flexibility, so the glove will conform to the hand, which is useful for handling smaller objects. Latex gloves can cause potential allergic reactions so care needs to be taken.

Vinyl

Vinyl gloves are the most cost-effective option however, durability isn't as strong as latex or nitrile. Vinyl gloves are well placed for short duration use, however tend not to conform well to the hand.

Poly Or Polyethylene

Poly gloves tend to be thinner when compared to nitrile, latex and vinyl which means they are more suitable for lighter duties. Thinner gloves tend to provide greater dexterity but reduced durability.

UNDERSTANDING CHEMICAL HAND PROTECTION

Chemical glove performance is broken into 3 categories depending on the glove's breakthrough time from a selected contamination. These 3 classifications are used in conjunction with a letter code to denote the gloves certification to AS/NZS 2161.10.2005. To assist with global harmonisation Australian Standards generally encompass European standard markings EN ISO 374:2016 outlined below:

TYPE	MINIMUM TEST DURATION	NUMBER OF CHEMICALS TESTED
A	Greater than 30 mins	6
B	Greater than 30 mins	3
C	Greater than 10 mins	1

The above information should be used in conjunction with the wearers own risk assessment, adequate knowledge of AS/NZS standards.

APPLICATIONS

Including but not limited to industries such as:

- Food preparation
- Domestic cleaning

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Hand Protection

FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

Dry the hand before putting on the gloves, adjust the glove to fit the fingers, palm and wrist, take off the glove by pulling the cuff area.

LIMITATIONS OF USE

- Wearer must complete a risk assessment to determine suitable protection required
- Risk assessment must determine if glove is suitable for known contamination
- Replace gloves when glove shows signs of wear and tear
- Designed to be SINGLE USE only
- Dispose of gloves after use sensibly

STORAGE & SHELF LIFE

- Store in a clean and dry environment
- Sunlight may cause gloves to become discoloured and lose their dexterity. Store away from direct sunlight

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