

Trilites 983

Chemical Product	CAS #	BTT (minutes)	Permeation level	Standard	Degradatio level	Rating
2-Propanol (Isopropanol) 99%	67-63-0	4	0	ASTM F1383	NT	NA
Acetone 99%	67-64-1	1	0	ASTM F1383	NT	NA
Ammonium hydroxide solution 29%	1336-21-6	10	0	ASTM F1383	NT	NA
Benzene 99%	71-43-2	1	0	ASTM F739	1	-
Hydrochloric acid 35%	7647-01-0	10	1	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Hydrochloric acid 37%	7647-01-0	110	3	ASTM F1383	NT	NA
Hydrofluoric Acid 49%	7664-39-3	27	1	ASTM F739	NT	NA
Hydrotreated Light Naphthenic Distillate mixture	64742-53-6	13	1	ASTM F739	1	-
Kerosene mixture	8008-20-6	4	0	ASTM F739	1	-
Methanol 99%	67-56-1	10	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
n-Butanol 99%	71-36-3	2	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
N-Vinyl-2-Pyrrolidinone 99%	88-12-0	8	0	ASTM F1383	NT	NA
Naphtha VM&P mixture	8032-32-4	NT	0	ASTM F739	1	-
Nitric acid 68%	7697-37-2	14	1	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Phenol 85%	108-95-2	7	0	ASTM F739	3	=
Sodium hydroxide 20%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Sodium hydroxide 50%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Unleaded gasoline mixture	8006-61-9	1	0	ASTM F739	1	-

*not normalized result

Overall Chemical Protection Rating

Protection rating is determined by taking into account the effects of both permeation and degradation in an attempt to provide users with an overall protection guideline when using our glove products against specific chemicals.

- Used for **high chemical exposure** or chemical immersion, limited to BTT based on a working day.
- Used for **repeated chemical contact**, limited to total chemical exposure i.e. : accumulative BTT based on a working day.
- **Splash protection only**, on chemical exposure the gloves should be discarded and new gloves worn as soon as possible.
- **Not recommended**, these gloves are deemed unsuitable for work with this chemical.

 NT : Not tested

 NA : Not applicable because not fully tested (only degradation OR permeation results)

The chemical test data and overall chemical protection rating should not be used as the absolute basis for glove selection. Actual in-use conditions may vary glove performance from the controlled conditions of laboratory tests. Factors other than chemical contact time, such as concentration and temperature, glove thickness and glove reuse, may also affect performance. Other glove requirements, such as length, dexterity, cut, abrasion, puncture and snag resistance, or glove grip also need to be considered in making your final selection.