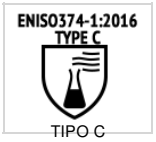
GUANTE LÁTEX JUBA - 530 JUBA

Guante desechable de látex alta calidad, sin polvo.

NORMATIVA



TIPO C

ESPECIALES

GUANTES DE TRABAJO RECOMENDADOS PARA:

- **Laboratorios, farmacia y uso médico**
- **Peluquerías**
- **Inspección y control**
- **Montaje eléctrico**
- **Industria alimentaria**

CARACTERÍSTICAS

- **Calidad extra**
- **El látex aporta mayor precisión y sensibilidad**
- **Excelente confort y ajuste a la mano**
- **Ambidextros**
- **Certificados para uso alimentario**
- **Para bacterias y hongos este guante tiene estanqueidad total según EN 374-2:2014**
- **Este guante protege contra las siguientes sustancias químicas: Hidróxido Sódico 40% (nivel 5, >240 minutos), Ácido sulfúrico 96% (nivel 1 >10 minutos), Peróxido de hidrógeno 30% (nivel 5, >240 minutos) y**

Formaldehico 37% (nivel 1, >10 minutos).

Látex calidad

530/530B
Contenido Protein Latex 50 ?g/g del guante
(Método Lowry modificado EN 455-3)

	520/520B ANTES	520/520B DESPUÉS	530/530B ANTES	530/530B DESPUÉS
Resistencia a la tensión	18	14	18	14
Rotura al estiramiento	600	500	600	500
Fuerza de rotura	8,0	6,0	8,0	6,0

código	acabado	color	grueso	peso	largo	talla	embalaje
530	Sin polvo	Natural	0,15 mm (en palma)	6,6 grm (peso medio talla M)	24cm	S/7, M/8 L/9, XL/10	Caja 100u Cajón 1000u (10 cajitas)

MÁS INFORMACIÓN

Materiales	Color	Grueso	Largo	Tallas	Embalaje
Latex	Natural	0.12 mm	S - 24 cm M - 24 cm L - 24 cm XL - 24 cm	7/S 8/M 9/L 10/XL	Cajita:100und/Caja:1.000und

NORMATIVAS

ENISO374-1:2016

The EN374: 2003 standard is renamed ENISO374: 2016. The purpose of this standard is to classify gloves according to their behavior when exposed to chemical substances.

They are divided into the following parts:
EN ISO 374-1:2016 - Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks.
EN 374-2:2014 - Determination of resistance to penetration.
EN 16523-1:2015 + A1:2018 - Permeation by liquid chemicals under continuous contact conditions.
EN ISO 374-4:2019 - Determination of resistance to chemical degradation.
EN ISO 374-5:2016 - Terminology and requirements demanded for risks of microorganisms.

Gloves classification according to ENISO374-1: 2016

Gloves are divided into three types:

TYPE A

Step time ≥ 30 min for at least 6 products

TYPE B

Step time ≥ 30 min for at least 3 products

TYPE C

Step time ≥ 10 min for at least 1 products

Letter	Chemical substance	Cas number	Class
A	Methanol	67-56-1	Primary alcohol
B	Acetone	67-64-1	Cetone
C	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	Nitrile compound
D	Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Chlorine hydrocarbon
E	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	Sulphate organic compound
F	Toluene	108-88-3	Aromatic hydrocarbon
G	Diethylamine	109-89-7	Amine
H	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	Heterocyclic ether
I	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Ester
J	N-heptane	142-85-5	Saturated hydrocarbon
K	Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2	Inorganic alkaline
L	Sulphuric acid 96%	7664-93-9	Inorganic, oxidising mineral acid
M	Nitric acid 65%	7697-37-2	Inorganic, oxidising mineral acid
N	Acetic acid 99%	64-19-7	Organic acid
O	Ammonia hydroxide 25%	1332-21-6	Organic alkaline
P	Hydrogen peroxide 30%	7722-84-1	Peroxide
S	Hydrofluoric acid 40%	7664-39-3	Mineral organic acid
T	Formaldehyde 37%	50-00-0	Aldehyde

Levels of resistance to permeability

Taverage penetration time	Performance levels	Average penetration time	Performance levels
> 10	Class 1	> 120	Class 4
> 30	Class 2	> 240	Class 5
> 60	Class 3	> 480	Class 6

Gloves classification according to EN374-2:2014
It is the advance of chemical products through the material, seams of the glove at a non-molecular level. Air leak test: the glove is inflated with air and immersed in water. The appearance of air bubbles is controlled within 30 '. Water leak test: the glove is filled with water and the appearance of water droplets is controlled. If these tests are positive, the pictogram will be put on.

Gloves classification according to EN374-4: 2013
Detriment to some of the glove's properties due to contact with a chemical. Eg: discoloration, hardening, softening, etc.Permeation test EN 16523-1. It is the advancement of chemicals at the molecular level. The resistance of the glove material to permeation by a chemical is determined by measuring the time it passes through the material.

Modification of the ENISO374-5: 2016 standard
When the glove passes the test described for virus protection, the word “virus” will appear under the pictogram. If nothing appeared, protection would only be assured against bacteria.