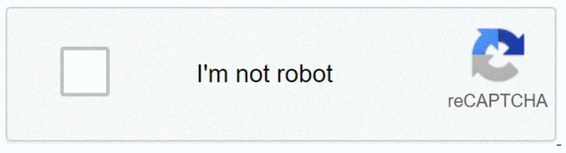

I am not robot!

Ansi cut level gloves chart. Different cut level gloves. Cut level rating on gloves. What are the cut levels for gloves. Cut level 5 gloves chart. Cut level c gloves chart. Gloves cut level chart uk. Cut level gloves explained.

Understanding the **cut level gloves chart** is essential for selecting the appropriate hand protection.

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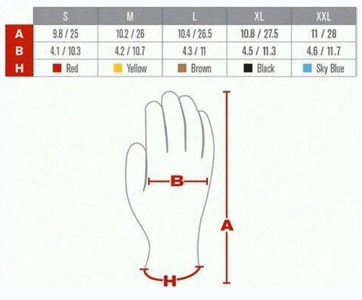

Cut level gloves explained.

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The glove is rated on a scale from 0 to 4, with the following cycle thresholds: - **Level 1:** At least 100 cycles - **Level 2:** At least 500 cycles - **Level 3:** At least 2000 cycles - **Level 4:** At least 8000 cycles Gloves with higher abrasion resistance are more durable and suitable for handling rough materials. **Our Selection of Abrasion-Resistant Gloves** We offer a variety of abrasion-resistant gloves that cater to different needs: - **Level C cut-resistant gloves:** Lightweight, flexible, and can endure temperatures up to 100°C. They are durable and cost-effective. - **Lightweight handling gloves:** Offer a balance of sensitivity and strength, providing grip, durability, and comfort. - **Oil and water-resistant gloves:** Ideal for wet and oily conditions, these gloves offer strong abrasion resistance and hand protection. Each pair of gloves is designed with materials like nylon and elastane to ensure dexterity, and coatings like nitrile foam and PU to enhance grip in various working conditions. Incorporating the keyword 'cut level gloves chart,' this revised text provides a clear and concise explanation of the EN 388 ratings and the range of abrasion-resistant gloves available, suitable for SEO purposes. To assess the durability of gloves, a compression-test machine applies a force of 50mm at a speed of 100mm per minute. The maximum force the glove can withstand before tearing is measured, categorizing the gloves into four levels of puncture resistance. The levels are defined by the puncture force they can resist, detailed in the 'cut level gloves chart' as follows: - **Level 1**: Resists up to 20 Newtons (N) - **Level 2**: Resists up to 60 N - **Level 3**: Resists up to 100 N - **Level 4**: Resists up to 150 N Puncture-resistant gloves are designed to reduce the likelihood of tears and holes, particularly when working with sharp objects. However, it's important to note that even the highest levels of puncture resistance may not provide adequate protection against extremely sharp objects like needles. For those in industries such as handling, warehousing, logistics, automotive work, and rigging, selecting the right pair of gloves is crucial. Gloves that offer flexibility, impact reduction, and enhanced grip, such as those with a nitrile palm coating, are available and can withstand temperatures up to 100°C. They also provide protection against cuts, abrasions, tears, and punctures and are suitable for use with oil and water. The ISO Cut Resistance test, updated in 2016, addresses the issue of blade dulling encountered in previous tests. It employs a straight blade drawn across the glove material until it cuts through. This method provides a more accurate reflection of a glove's resistance to cutting, with the following levels: - **Level A**: Tolerates up to 2 N - **Level B**: Tolerates up to 5 N - **Level C**: Tolerates up to 10 N - **Level D**: Tolerates up to 15 N - **Level E**: Tolerates up to 22 N - **Level F**: Tolerates up to 30 N This revised testing method ensures a more reliable indication of a glove's cut resistance, essential for safety in various work environments. When selecting puncture-resistant safety gloves, consider the specific tasks and hazards present to ensure adequate protection. In the realm of occupational safety, understanding the levels of cut resistance can be vital. The new ISO Cut rating system expands the scale to six levels, with Level C aligning with the previous Level 5. 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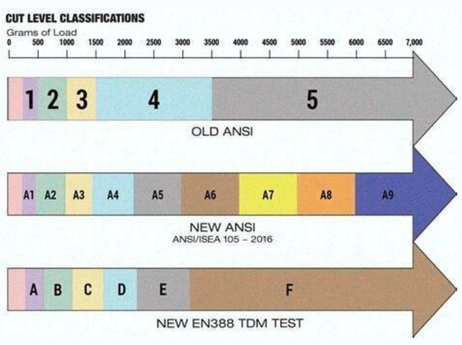

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Understanding EN 388: Your Questions Answered EN 388 is a standard that measures the protective qualities of gloves. Here, we address some frequently asked questions about this standard: **Cut Test Differences:** EN 388 includes two types of cut tests. The older circular blade test involves a rotating blade, while the newer ISO cut test uses a straight, static blade. The ISO test is considered more stringent as the blade in the circular test may dull over time. **Testing Scope:** Gloves are typically tested for abrasion, puncture, tear, and cut resistance. However, not all gloves undergo both cut tests, and impact resistance tests are less common. **Test Failure:** If a glove does not pass a test, it receives a Level 0 rating. **Disposable Gloves:** Most single-use gloves are not tested to EN 388 standards due to their inability to meet the criteria. For disposable gloves, standards like EN 455 and EN 374 are more relevant. **Reusable Gloves:** Not every reusable glove is tested to EN 388. Some gloves designed for low-risk tasks, such as

gardening or light handling, may not require this level of certification.
Other Standards: For comprehensive guides on various protective standards, explore our resources. **Purchasing EN 388 Gloves:** Our website offers a wide range of EN 388 gloves. We suggest browsing our Abrasion, Cut, Puncture, and Tear Resistant categories to find the best options. If you have further questions or contributions, feel free to reach out in the comments section. This revised text incorporates the keyword 'cut level gloves chart' and is optimized for clarity, conciseness, and SEO. It avoids sensational language and provides an informative overview of EN 388 standards and glove selection. When selecting protective gloves for work, understanding the cut resistance level is crucial.
The cut level indicates the glove's ability to withstand cuts and is determined by two primary standards: ANSI in the U.S. and EN388 in Europe. Each uses different methods to assess cut resistance. **ANSI/ISEA 105 Standard** The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) introduced a cut resistance scale from A1 to A9 in 2016. This scale measures the force needed to cut through material with a straight blade. The ratings are as follows: - **A1**: \(200 - 499\) grams - comparable to grain leather - **A2**: \(500 - 999\) grams - **A3**: \(1000 - 1499\) grams - **A4**: \(1500 - 2199\) grams - **A5**: \(2200 - 2999\) grams - **A6**: \(3000 - 3999\) grams - **A7**: \(4000 - 4999\) grams - **A8**: \(5000 - 5999\) grams - **A9**: \(6000+\) grams The progression from A1 to A9 is not linear, with A9 requiring significantly more force than A1. **EN388 Standard** The European Commission's EN388 standard includes both the coup test and the TDM-100 test. The TDM-100 cut resistance levels are: - **A**: \(2 - 4.9\) newtons (\(204 - 508\) grams) - **B**: \(5 - 9.9\) newtons (\(509 - 1019\) grams) - **C**: \(10 - 14.9\) newtons (\(1020 - 1529\) grams) - **D**: \(15 - 21.9\) newtons (\(1530 - 2242\) grams) - **E**: \(22 - 29.9\) newtons (\(2243 - 3058\) grams) - **F**: \(30+\) newtons (\(3059+\) grams) While both standards use the TDM-100 test, they present the ratings differently. **Choosing the Right Level** In the U.S., work sites with specific safety requirements will refer to the ANSI cut rating. The appropriate level depends on the nature of the job. For guidance on which gloves to select, consider the tasks you'll be performing and consult with industry experts or suppliers who specialize in protective equipment. For optimal search engine visibility, ensure that your content includes the keyword 'cut level gloves chart' to help users find the information they need about cut resistance levels and glove selection.