



FEEL THE SW
DIFFERENCE®

Understanding Glove Gauge

Choosing the right glove gauge for optimal protection

What is Glove Gauge?

Glove gauge measures the number of stitches per inch in a knitted glove.

The right gauge balances flexibility, cut resistance, and comfort for industrial use.

- **Higher gauge** = Thinner, more dexterous gloves.
- **Lower gauge** = Thicker, more durable gloves with added protection.

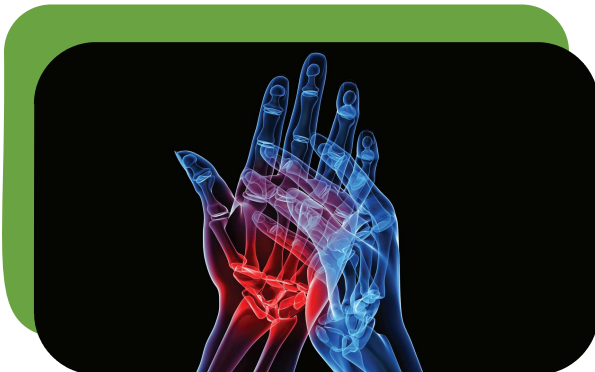


Glove Gauge Breakdown

Lower gauge gloves (7 gauge), also known as heavyweight gloves, are thicker and ideal for handling glass or sheet metal. Depending on the materials used, they offer superior durability, heavy-duty cut protection, and thermal resistance.

Medium-weight gloves (10 gauge) balance protection and agility, making them suitable for tasks requiring moderate cut, abrasion, or thermal protection.

Lightweight gloves (13, 15, 18, & 21 gauge) are thinner and designed for tasks that demand high skill and precision with the addition of cumulated protection performance, such as small parts handling or assembly work with hidden mechanical hazards.



Why Glove Gauge Matters for Workplace Safety

Glove gauge impacts safety and performance at work.

- **18G-15G (High-Gauge):** Thin, flexible, ideal for precision tasks (healthcare, electronics).
- **10G-7G (Low-Gauge):** Thick, durable, best for heavy-duty work construction, manufacturing).

Choosing the right gauge ensures protection, efficiency, and fewer injuries.

Glove Gauge Selection Guide

(18G)



(15G)



(13G)



(10G)



(7G)

Glove Gauge Key

18G

KarbonHex KX41
KarbonHex KX80
GraphEx® G45100
TotalForm® TF-14BK
GraphEx® G46200
KarbonHex KX90
KarbonHex KX10

15G

KarbonHex KX43A
KarbonHex KX42

10G

KarbonHex KX70
KarbonHex KX84V