Choosing Your Glove Leather

How to

How do you find the right glove leather?

Welding gloves aren't all the same. The leather you choose affects heat protection, grip, and how long your gloves last. This guide shows you how to pick the right glove leather for the job, so your hands stay protected and you keep full control.

Grain	The smooth outer layer of the hide. It's more flexible and gives better finger control.
Reversed Grain	Grain side worn inward for extra protection. More heat resistance than grain, better control than split.
Brushed Grain	Grain leather with a lightly roughened surface. Keeps flexibility while adding grip and light spark resistance.
Split	The rough inner layer of the hide. It's thicker an tougher, so it handles more heat and sparks but has less finger control.
Side Split	Split leather cut from the side of the hide. Strong and heat-resistant, with more consistency than belly splits.
Shoulder Split	Split leather from the shoulder area. Thick and durable for heat, with better wear life than most splits.
Belly (Economy) Split	Split leather from the belly area. Softer and lower cost, with less durability and heat resistance.
Elkskin	Very soft, thick grain leather. Excellent comfort and durability, with good heat resistance and flexibility.
Deerskin	Soft grain leather with great flexibility. Excellent finger control, with lower heat resistance.

Cowhide	Tough, thick grain leather. Strong heat and spark protection, with moderate flexibility.
Pigskin	Tough, breathable leather that stays flexible when wet. Good durability and heat resistance.
Goatskin	Thin, soft grain leather. Excellent finger control with light heat protection.
Kidskin	Very thin, smooth grain leather. Maximum finger control with low heat protection.