Best Practice for the Correct Welding Gloves

There are 3 different types of welding gloves available for welding in the collision industry. Body shops are required by OSHA, to supply the proper PPE (Personal Protection Equipment) and gloves are considered PPE. If a technician's gloves have a hole or open seam in them, extremely hot slag can burn a hand or any part of the body in a matter of seconds (How much is a visit to a Urgent Care going to cost versus a new pair of gloves?). Gloves and welding jackets (another PPE item that needs to be supplied by ownership) should be checked on a regular basis. Here are the 3 Types of Welding gloves:

MIG Gloves

Do not require the dexterity of TIG gloves so will be a bit thicker and offer more protection. MIG welding requires less heat protection than stick welding. These gloves are usually made from Pig, deer or cow hides for protection along with high durability. MIG gloves tend to be a bit thicker with more insulation.

TIG Gloves

TIG welding gloves need more dexterity and finger sensitivity that MIG and Stick gloves because TIG is an intricate process. You'll

ideally want gloves that are maneuverable but still provide adequate heat protection. It can be hard to hold a small welding rod with thick gloves, so TIG gloves usually use thinner materials such as goatskin, pigskin or deerskin. Having a thin lining or no lining will also help with dexterity. These gloves won't be suitable for Stick welding or MIG.

STICK Gloves

Stick welding produces the highest temperatures so stick welding requires as much heat protection as possible to be able to withstand maximum heat, but lack the dexterity that comes with MIG and TIG Gloves. Stick gloves are typically made from cow hide or elk hide.