

BOILERS AND UNFIRED PRESSURE VESSELS

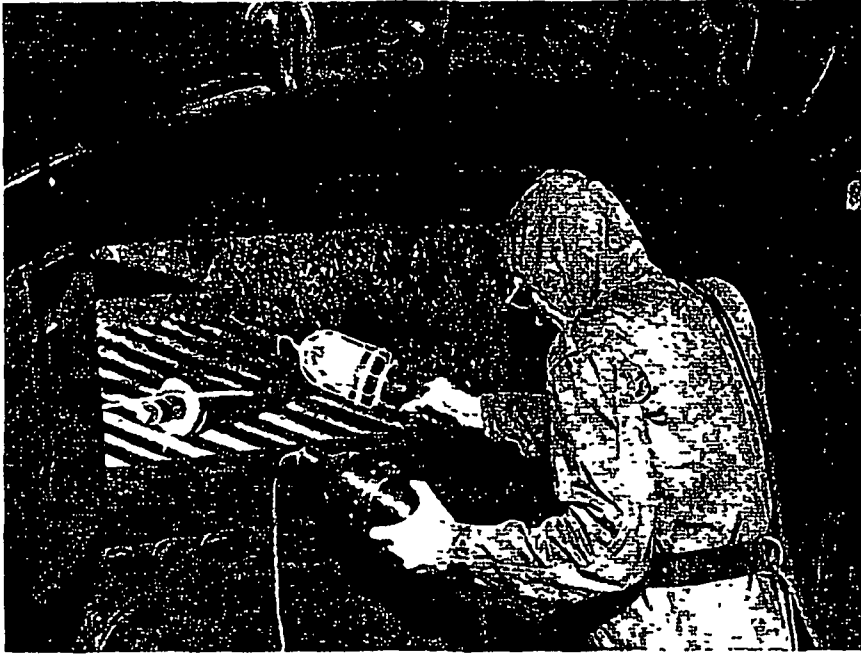


Fig. 16-5b. Men entering any confined space in boiler area (firebox, coal bunker, or ash pit for example) should wear a lifeline and be constantly watched by man stationed outside who is wearing similar protective equipment. Explosion-proof 6 volt lamp is supplied by sealed step-down transformer in inspector's left hand.

damage. Provision is often made so that a wall or large glass area will give away in case of an explosion inside the room.

Lighting. In addition to being well illuminated, the boiler room should have a source of emergency lighting. Gauges and controls should be especially well lit so they can be read easily. Exits, too, should be well lit and identified.

Exits. Each boiler room should have two or more exits, one at each end of the room. If a boiler extends more than one story above ground level, the room should have an exit at the boiler runway or floor level for each story. This exit should lead to a fire escape on the outside of the building.

If the boiler room is in a basement (or subbasement) exits should lead to outside stairways and runways, and should have

landings leading to the exit doors.

Stairs, ladders, and runways. Some state and local boiler codes require the installation of stairs, ladders, and runways around boilers which extend 10 ft or more above floor level. Even if not required by law, such access is desirable so that personnel can operate and service the boiler safely and without having to step on hot steam or water lines or stand on valve stems or handles.

Stairs, ladders, and runways must have handrails and toeboards. Runways should be fabricated of steel grating to provide a nonslip surface and at the same time permit circulation of air. Walkways should not be near water glasses or safety valve discharge areas where an operator might accidentally be scalded.