



speeds, it becomes necessary to raise the drop lock arm before repositioning of the back gear lever can be obtained.

The drop lock not only acts to prevent accidental change of the lever but also is a reminder to the lathe operator that he is changing operating speeds.

In the case of this installation of a drop lock the ratio of speed change was about 8 to 1.

#### E. Special Welder's Glove

A glove designed to meet a dual purpose. To allow operators of automatic welding equipment touch control and positive feel of the equipment's operating panel and to safeguard against ultra-violet rays causing damage to the operator's hands.

The glove hand is made of thin goat skin to which is attached a heavy five inch leather gauntlet to provide protection between glove and sieve.

#### F. Welding Snood

A welding snood, made of black wool, is used to prevent ultra-violet ray burns to the back of the head and neck of welders working inside of cylinders and bowls of bright metals where reflections are prevalent. The welding snood is made to be attachable to the headband of the welding helmet easily. There are only two snap hooks involved in the attachment.

Along with use of the welding snood, the welding helmet is equipped with a fresh air plenum to supply the welder with



a constant supply of filtered fresh air removing possible heat, smoke, and fume problems.

#### G. Fire System Indicator Board

The purpose of the fire system indicator board is to mark attention to any part of the plant sprinkler and fire main system



that may be reported non-operational. With the marked attention to a non-operational part of the fire system, the plant security force and the plant fire protection section can maintain a closer vigilance over the indicated section, and be prepared to operate under a secondary system in advance should it be necessary.

The indicator board is a photo copy of the drawing of the plant fire protection and sprinkler system. The purpose of the photo copy is to reduce the board to a more suitable size. In this case it was reduced from a drawing 36 inches by 126 inches to 14 inches by 34 inches.

The photo copy was marked with colored indicators to represent the various valves and equipment of the system and each

indicator was numbered or lettered to correspond with its actual valve or equipment. Hydrants are indicated by a fluorescent green triangle; sectional valves on the main are indicated by a fluorescent orange square, and building sprinkler valves are indicated by a yellow circle.

The fully indicated and marked photo copy is mounted over a plyboard back and under a piece of clear plastic glass. Below each marked indicator a 1/16-inch hole is drilled through the mounted board so that a non-operational indicator could be placed if needed. The non-operational indicator, a

round fluorescent red plastic tack with a 1/16-inch shaft, is placed in the mounting hole of the corresponding non-operational equipment. The easily noticed red indicator when placed on the board becomes a caution notice that a part of the system is non-operational.

A procedure requiring the reporting of any change in any operation of the fire protection system, either repairing, construction, testing, etc., to the plant security force and plant fire protection section is the first step of functional value for the basic purpose of the indicating board.

## VIII

**WILLIAM F. PITCHER, Safety Administrator, Kokomo Plant, Chrysler Corp.**

**Subject: Limit Switch for Electric Carts**

We found that the employees using an electric cart had a tendency to ride with their foot out of the left hand side of the cart. This practice resulted in a four-day lost time injury earlier this year. To eliminate this source of injury, we substituted

a limit switch for the ignition switch. The limit switch is located on the left floor board. The employee must keep his left foot on the switch to maintain a closed circuit so that the cart will run. This is a simple change and cost us about \$12.00.

## IX

**MILTON RATHERT, Personnel and Safety Dir., Hages Hinge Co., St. Louis, Mo.**

**Subject: Metal Drum Check and Disposal**

Our metal drums through hard use become ragged or torn at the top; and, as a consequence, created quite an injury potential. We frequently had difficulty in removing the ragged drums from our operation due to the fact that as soon as they were empty, they would be re-used. The procedure we set up to eliminate the re-use of bad drums consisted of:

1. Having our safety engineer mark a yellow X on the torn or ragged barrels he found.
2. The foreman sends all barrels marked with an X as soon as it is empty to the scrap bin.
3. An electric magnet is dropped on the drum, thus removing it from further use.

## X

**A. CAVANAGH, Safety Dir., The Budd Co., Inc., Detroit.**

**Subject: "I'm a Bug"**

We had a problem. We went through a period which many of you have gone through and many of us are starting to climb back out of—a process of changing people on jobs, of nervous individuals, people who are unsure. In short, I'm saying

we went through a period of a potential grave hazard, the changing around of people within a plant.

We had tried quite a number of things, the same things that I know most of you fellows have tried—posters, "Safety Every-