mable and do not injure the skin are obtainable

The likelihood of a fire in a shop also can be reduced by good housekeeping, especially the disposal of oily waste and similar materials in metal receptacles

Grease rack operations

In greasing operations, employees may slip and fall because of grease and oil on the floor, injure their hands on sharp or rough edges on the vehicle, incur strains in trying to rock the vehicle to make grease penetrate into stiff bearings or springs, inhale sprayed or atomized oils used for spring lubrication, or suffer hand and head injuries from high pressure guns

Floors should be kept clean of grease and oil to prevent slips and falls Spills which occur during the working day should be immediately covered with an oil-absorbent compound

Workers should be constantly reminded to keep their hands away from sharp or rough edges and to obtain immediate first-aid treatment for all cuts and scratches

Workers should be warned against putting their hands in front of the grease gun nozzle when the handle is pulled Cases have been reported in which quantities of grease have been forced under the skin of workers by high pressure grease guns

Tops of grease cylinders should be screwed or clamped into place with great care, otherwise, covers may blow off and seriously injure the operator or nearby workers

All equipment should be inspected weekly and repairs should be made when needed

Men should be warned of the hazard of inhaling sprayed or atomized oils during lubrication of springs The men should stand clear of the lubricant spray, which settles quickly, and should not direct the spray at other employees

Wash rack operations

When washing cars, men may slip and fall because floors are wet, incur cuts or abrasions from the sharp or rough edges of the vehicle, or suffer burns if hot water or steam is used

The concrete floor of the wash rack should be rough troweled to produce a non-slip surface While washing cars, employees should wear safety toe rubber boots, preferably with nonslip soles and heels, and a rubber coat or apron

Workers should be warned never to point the high velocity streams of hot or cold water at one another because serious injury may result

Men should use the hose, particularly under the vehicle, in such a way as not to be struck by a backlashing stream of water and dirt.

Where hot water is used, it may be necessary to cover the metal parts of the hose to prevent burns Gloves and face masks should be provided when necessary. A portable fan may be needed to blow steam away, so that the operator can see his work Washers should be alert for sharp and rough edges on the vehicle which might cause cuts and abrasions

Battery charging

The principal hazards of battery charging operations are acid burns when men fill batteries or otherwise handle sulfuric acid, back strains and other injuries when they lift the batteries, electric shocks, slips, and falls

Employees should be supplied with chemical or splash-proof goggles, rubber gloves, rubber aprons, and rubber boots with nonslip soles (The rubber boots and aprons need be worn only when batteries are being refilled. It is good practice, however, for employees to wear the goggles when working around batteries to prevent the possibility of acid burns to the eyes)

Wood slat floor boards should be used and kept in good condition, to prevent slips and falls and to protect against electric shocks from the high side of charging equipment.

The charging rate should be held at a point that will prevent rapid generation of hydrogen Manufacturer's recommendations as to the charging rate for batteries of various sizes should be closely followed.

Open flames and smoking should not be permitted in the battery charging room An exhaust system should be kept in operation during the charging process Fire doors should be installed between charging rooms and rooms where flammable liquids are handled and stored