

## Personal Protective Equipment

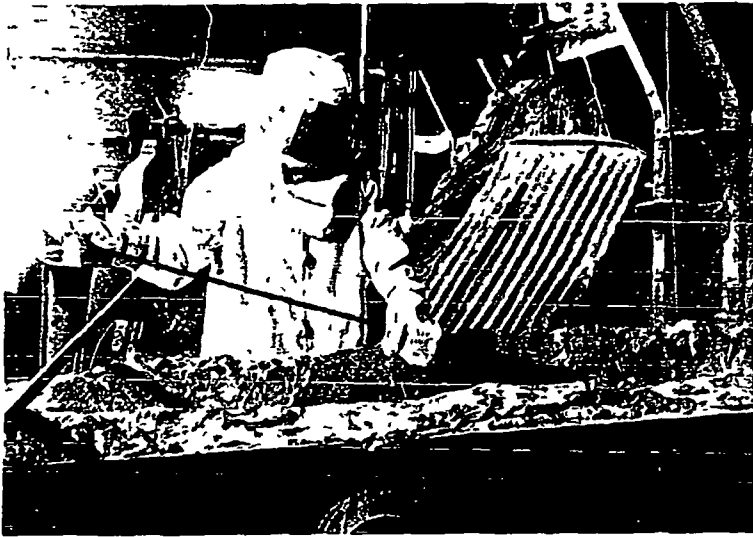


FIG 38-45 - Open hearth worker opens tap hole. He is protected by long coat and hood made of asbestos-polyester cloth, gloves are sewn to cuffs of the coat



FIG 38-46 - Aluminum-coated, heat-protective suit is used in fighting fires without entering the burning area. Transparent face shield is metal coated to offer increased heat protection. Head fitting includes chin strap

ing are the leggings and aprons usually worn by foundrymen working with molten metal (Fig 38-45). Such leggings should completely encircle the leg from knee to ankle, with a flare at the bottom to cover the instep. The design of the leggings should permit rapid removal in emergencies.

The front part of the legging may be reinforced to provide impact protection when it is required. The most common material for this reinforcement is fiber board.

**Aluminized clothing.** Where men must work in extremely high temperatures up to 2000 F, such as furnace and oven repair, coking, slagging, fire fighting and fire rescue work, aluminized fabrics are essential. The aluminized coating reflects much of the radiant heat and the underlying material insulates against the remainder. Some of these suits consist of separate units of trousers, coats, gloves, boots, and hoods. Others are one-piece from head to foot. Some suits used in industrial operations are air-fed to reduce heat and increase comfort.

Aluminized heat resistant clothing generally falls into two classes

- Emergency suits (Figs 38-47 and -48) may be used where the temperatures may exceed 1000 F, as in a kiln or furnace, or where men must move through burning areas