10-in to 14-in width (Table 24-C), even for a belt less than 10 in wide However, 20-gauge steel may be used as a filler on guards for belts less than 10 in wide

The requirements to which horizontal overhead rope and chain drive guards should conform are the same as those for horizontal overhead belt guards of similar width, but solid filler material should be used The sides for the lower run of the belt or chain guard should extend 2 in above the lower run level and 2 in within the periphery of the pulley which the guard encloses

Vertical and inclined belts Vertical and inclined belts should be guarded to a height of 7 ft On inclined belts, the distance of 7 ft is measured perpendicularly from the top of the guard to the floor or platform

If the lower pulley is less than 7 ft above the floor, it should be enclosed up to that point

Cone pulley The cone pulley belt should be equipped with a belt shifter constructed so that it will guard the nip point of the pulley belt If the frame of the belt shifter does not guard the nip point, the nip point should be further protected by means of a vertical guard placed in front of the pulley and extending at least 3 in above the largest step of the cone

If the belt is of the endless type or laced with rawhide, and if a belt shifter is not provided, the nip point may be guarded by a barrier guard formed to follow the contour of the pulley Cone pulleys less than 3½ ft from the floor or working platform should be guarded to that height regardless of whether the belt is endless or laced with rawhide

Belt tighteners

Belt tighteners (idlers) should be securely fastened Bearings should be capped and the tightener further secured by being fastened to a chain or cable suspended from the roof or an overhead support This precaution will, in case the belt should break, prevent the tightener from falling on persons working below

Gears, sprockets, and chains

Power driven gears should be protected by one of these means

1 A complete enclosure on all sides with no openings in the guard exceeding ½ in , if the guard is within 4 in of the gear Wood guards are permissible only where excessive exposure to water or chemicals might cause rapid deterioration of metal guards

2 A woven wire or expanded, perforated, or sheet metal guard at least 7 ft high, placed between 4 and 15 in from the moving gear on all sides and extending 6 in above the gear Openings in such guards should not exceed 2 in

3 A band which covers the face of the gear and has flanges extending inward beyond the roots of the teeth on the exposed side or sides of the gear If any portion of a train of gears guarded by a band is less than 7 ft from the floor or working platform, an enclosure guard, such as that specified for pulley wheels, should be provided to a height of 7 ft

Hand-operated gears are frequently changed by a short lever or crank, and when the operator braces himself against the frame of the machine, he may come into contact with the gears Where there is the slightest danger of injury from this source, guards should be provided

Sprocket wheels or chains less than 7 ft from the floor or platform, or located so that the breaking of a chain would cause injury to an employee or to other persons nearby, should be guarded in the same manner as belts and pulleys

Starting and stopping devices

Clutches Clutches, cutoff couplings, or clutch pulleys which have projecting parts or are 7 ft or less from the floor should be enclosed by stationary guards Some clutches within a machine may be considered "guarded by location," but if any possibility of contact exists, a complete enclosure should be provided

If bearing supports are installed adjacent to friction clutch or cutoff couplings, only self-lubricating bearings requiring infrequent attention should be used

Remote control The start-stop operation is remote controlled when it is impossible for the operator to see the machine, or an important part of the machine The controls should be clearly marked and should be