

large to small containers, sleeves should be worn outside gauntlets

In many operations, rubber gloves with extra long cuffs have been used to advantage. The cuffs of these gloves are made with a heavy ridge near the top edge, which, when turned back, forms a trough to catch liquids running down the wrist or forearm.

Gloves or mittens having metal parts or reinforcements should never be used around electrical apparatus.

Work by such persons as linemen (Fig 38-52) and electricians on energized or high-voltage electric equipment requires specially made and tested rubber gloves. (The requirements for electrician's rubber gloves are detailed in the American Society for Testing Materials' *Tentative Specifications for Rubber Insulating Gloves* D-120-52T, 1952.)

Over-gloves of leather must be worn to protect the rubber gloves against wire punctures and cuts and to protect the rubber in the event of flash. Frequent testing and inspection of linemen's rubber gloves are essential, and those gloves failing to meet original specifications should be discarded.

Where acid may splash, rubber boots or rubber shoes also should be worn. The tops of the boots should be high enough to come beneath the edge of the apron. If shoes are worn, the tops should come inside the legs of impervious trousers. These precautions keep the liquid from draining off apron or trousers into the footwear.

Procedural setups. When personal protective equipment is used in a corrosive atmosphere, a rigid procedure should be set up for taking care of it after use to prevent contact with contaminated parts. Before the equipment is removed, whether or not it has come in contact with the corrosive chemical, it should be thoroughly washed with a hose stream. Gloves can be laundered to remove contaminants, prolong glove life, sanitize, and permit reissue (Fig 38-53).

Boots, coats, aprons, and hats should then be removed, followed by removal of the gloves. This is the logical order of removal if the coat has been properly put on with the sleeves outside the cuffs of the gloves. Hands should be washed thoroughly before face shield and goggles are removed. The hands and face should then be thoroughly washed



FIG 38-53 - Laundering of gloves removes contaminants, prolongs glove life, sanitizes, and permits reissue.

again, but complete shower and change of clothing are much more desirable.

For protection against exposure to oil and the various other compounds which rapidly attack ordinary rubber, all the equipment discussed can be obtained in plastic and synthetic rubbers.

Women's clothing and protection

Women require practically the same safety features in protective clothing and equipment as men do, but styles of clothing may differ considerably in appearance.

It is desirable to have women wear the same type of dress, uniform, or smock. Skirts and loose, frilly clothing are easily caught in moving machinery. Where this danger is present, slacks and short sleeved shirts are commonly worn. Tie strings for aprons should be of a type that can be easily broken.

The possibility of serious scalp injury is present when women work near moving ma-