

Sources of Help

Ferrous metals

Cementitious ceramic and masonry materials, soils, roads, and waterproofings

Paint, wood, adhesives, and shipping containers

Fuels, petroleum, aromatic hydrocarbons, soap, water textiles, and leather

Electrical insulation, plastics, rubber, and paper

ASTM test methods are of interest to the safety engineer since they identify areas of hazard and establish guidelines for safe performance. The society also publishes test methods for atmospheric sampling and analysis, fire tests of materials and construction, methods of testing building construction, non-destructive testing, fatigue testing, radiation effects, pavement skid resistance, and protective equipment for electrical workers and others.

These constitute basic reference material for the safety engineer, who will frequently be confronted with ASTM specifications in processes, as with power plant installations in which vessels, pipe, valves, and other component parts are designed and fabricated according to these standards. ASTM specifications may also be factors in the raw materials used in protective equipment or other devices encountered.

American Standards Institute

1430 Broadway, New York, N Y 10018

The American Standards Institute—the national standards body in the United States—provides the machinery for an orderly and voluntary method of establishing recognized American Standards.

The Standards Council of the ASI is composed of representatives of member bodies of the association. It initiates a project, determines its scope, approves committee personnel, and finally approves a standard as an ASI Standard, when requirements have been met.

Editor's note While the Manual was being edited, it was learned that the name American Standards Institute (formerly United States of America Standards Institute) was changed to American National Standards Institute to avoid possible conflict with other usage of the term American Standard.

The safety department of the ASI devotes itself to servicing the committees engaged in the development of safety standards. The Safety Standards Board and Highway Traffic Standards Board serve in a general advisory capacity to the Standards Council and have jurisdiction over various sectional committees concerned with safety.

Standards development in these two fields have in many cases been adopted by state and municipal regulatory bodies, and even more frequently have been adopted voluntarily by industry.

Standards established by the ASI are generally accepted as minimum requirements by safety professionals.

Below are listed the ASI committees concerned primarily with safety codes. This list is current as of June 1, 1968. A code is usually published by the title of the committee preparing it.

ASI Sectional Committees reporting to Safety Standards Board

- A10 Standards for Safety in the Construction Industry
- A11 Code for Lighting Factories, Mills and Other Work Places
- A12 Safety Code for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toe Boards
- A13 Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems
- A14 Safety Code for the Construction, Care, and Use of Ladders
- A17 Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators, and Moving Walks
- A23 School Lighting
- A39 Safety Code for Window Cleaning
- A64 Safety Standards for General Industrial Stairs
- A85 Protective Lighting for Industrial Properties
- A90 Safety Code for Manlifts
- A92 Mobile Scaffolds, Towers, and Platforms
- A113 Safety Code for Mechanized Parking Garage Equipment
- A120 Power-Operated Platforms Used for Exterior Building Maintenance
- B7 Safety Code for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels
- B11 Safety Code for Power Presses and Foot and Hand Presses
- B15 Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus
- B19 Safety Standards for Compressor Systems
- B20 Safety Code for Conveyors and Related Equipment