

19—Personal Protective Equipment



FIG 19-47 —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 19-48 —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

treated asbestos clothing has been developed which is impervious to metal splash up to 3000 F

Asbestos and wool garment requirements are in general the same as those for leather, except that metal fastenings should be covered with flaps to keep them from becoming dangerously hot

The most common types of asbestos clothing are the leggings and aprons usually worn by foundrymen working with molten metal (Fig 19-47). 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. There is no evidence that wearing asbestos equipment presents a health hazard.

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