

Personal Protective Equipment

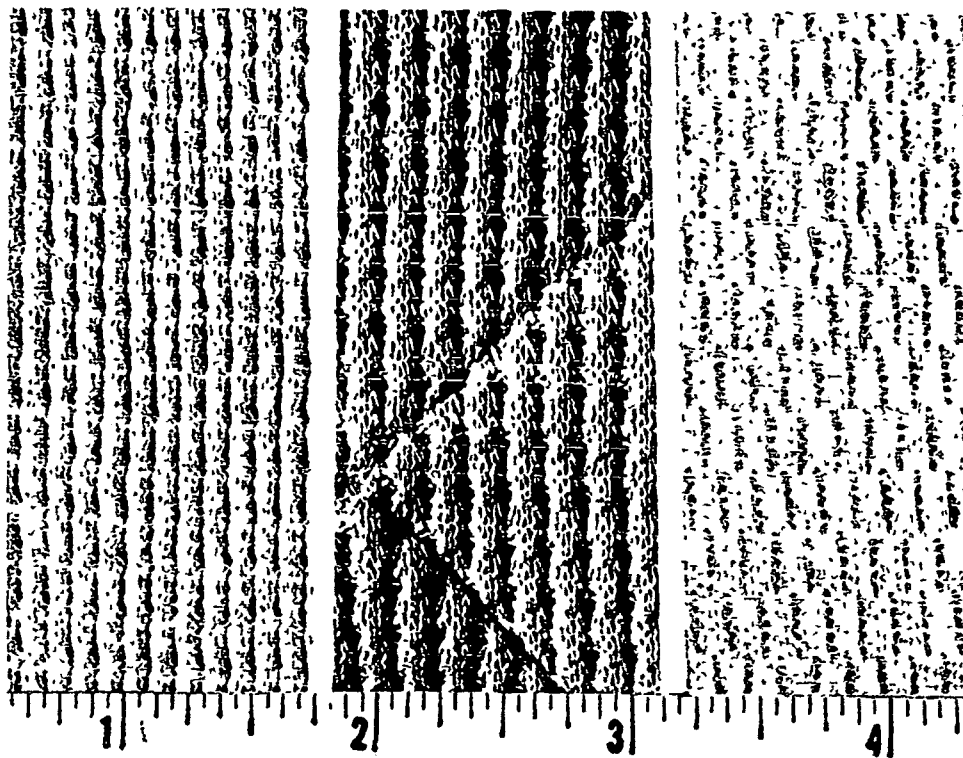


FIG 38-54 —Various types of thermal knit cotton materials used for regular style cold weather underwear. Note the air pockets which give materials their insulating properties.

chinery. Static electricity, built up on moving belts, may pull long hair into moving machine parts, and direct contact with drills, spindles, and other pieces of equipment is the cause of many injuries.

Accidents of these kinds may be prevented to some extent by guarding the dangerous area, but women exposed to such hazards should wear caps that completely cover the hair. Even if there is little danger of scalping, hair covering is desirable for cleanliness, particularly in food products industries.

Caps to be used near sparks or flame should be flame-resistant. A cap should have a stiff brim long enough and rigid enough to provide some warning before the head itself comes in contact with moving objects. Any fad of wearing cap visors turned up should be combatted. When string-tied caps are worn, the bow in the back should be tucked under the cap.

Hair-nets and turbans do not give sufficient protection against moving machinery. Additional details on women's caps were given under "Head Protection."

Shoes with high or run-over heels and toeless shoes or sandals are not suitable for factory work, particularly where heavy materials or hot liquids are handled. Many companies require women employees to wear a medium or low heeled shoe. Safety shoes are also available in women's styles and their use should be encouraged.

Rings, bracelets, and earrings commonly cause accidents. Many companies require that no jewelry or ornaments be worn on or near jobs involving moving machinery.

Rules on the use of protective equipment, such as eye protective devices, face shields, and respiratory protective equipment, such as discussed previously in this chapter, should