

FIG 19–49 —Demonstration of fire-entry suit Spun glass material of suit is chemical resistant and will not burn, even in pure oxygen atmosphere

against the remainder Some of these suits consist of separate units of trousers, coats, gloves, boots, and hoods Others are one-piece from head to foot Some suits used in industrial operations are airfed to reduce heat and increase comfort

Aluminized heat-resistant clothing generally falls into two classes

- Emergency suits (Figs 19–49 and –50) may be used where the temperatures may exceed 1000 F, as in a kiln or furnace, or where men must move through burning areas for fire fighting or rescue operations These suits are constructed of aluminized asbestos or glass fiber, with layers of quilted glass fibers and a wool lining on the inside
- Fire proximity suits (Fig 19–48) are used in the proximity of high temperature, such as slagging, coking, furnace repair work with hot ingots, and fire fighting where the flame area is not entered These suits are seldom of 1-piece construction. They depend primarily on the reflective ability of an aluminized coating on a base cloth of asbestos, glass fiber, or synthetic fiber *Never use fire proximity clothing where fire entry suits are required*

Flame-retardant work clothes

Ordinary clothing can be protected against flame or small sparks by flameproofing One



FIG 15–50 —Fire-entry suit for use in entering a burning area Note the self-contained breathing apparatus