

§ 1910.264

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-06 Edition)

discharging the oven atmosphere to the outside of the building and entraining fresh air into it. The preventilation shall be repeated whenever the heating equipment is shut down by a safety device.

(11) *Direct recirculating ovens.* (i) Each circulating fan in direct recirculating ovens shall be interconnected with the burner in such a manner that the fuel is shut off by a safety valve when the fan is not running.

(ii) The flame of the burner or burners in direct recirculating ovens shall be protected by a quick-acting flame-sensitive safeguard which will automatically shut off the fuel supply in case of burner failure.

(12)–(14) [Reserved]

(15) *Indirect recirculating ovens.*

(i)–(ii) [Reserved]

(iii) Duct systems (in ovens) operating under pressure shall be tested for tightness in the initial starting of the oven and also at intervals not farther apart than 6 months.

[39 FR 23502, June 27, 1974, as amended at 43 FR 49765, Oct. 24, 1978; 43 FR 51760, Nov. 7, 1978; 61 FR 9241, Mar. 7, 1996]

§ 1910.264 Laundry machinery and operations.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *General requirements.* This section applies to moving parts of equipment used in laundries and to conditions peculiar to this industry, with special reference to the point of operation of laundry machines. This section does not apply to dry-cleaning operations.

(c) *Point-of-operation guards—(1) Washroom machines.*

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) *Washing machine.*

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Each washing machine shall be provided with means for holding open the doors or covers of inner and outer cylinders or shells while being loaded or unloaded.

(2) *Starching and drying machines.*

(i)–(ii) [Reserved]

(iii) *Drying tumbler.*

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Each drying tumbler shall be provided with means for holding open the doors or covers of inner and outer cylinders or shells while being loaded or unloaded.

(iv) *Shaker (clothes tumbler).*

(a) [Reserved]

(b)(1) [Reserved]

(2) Each shaker or clothes tumbler of the double-cylinder type shall be provided with means for holding open the doors or covers of inner and outer cylinders or shells while being loaded or unloaded.

(v) *Exception.* Provisions of paragraph (c)(2) (iii), (iv)(a)(1), and (iv)(b) of this section shall not apply to shakeout or conditioning tumblers where the clothes are loaded into the open end of the revolving cylinder and are automatically discharged out of the opposite end.

(3) [Reserved]

(4) *Miscellaneous machines and equipment.*

(i)–(ii) [Reserved]

(iii) *Steam pipes.* (a) All steam pipes that are within 7 feet of the floor or working platform, and with which the worker may come into contact, shall be insulated or covered with a heat-resistant material or shall be otherwise properly guarded.

(b) Where pressure-reducing valves are used, one or more relief or safety valves shall be provided on the low-pressure side of the reducing valve, in case the piping or equipment on the low-pressure side does not meet the requirements for full initial pressure. The relief or safety valve shall be located adjacent to, or as close as possible to, the reducing valve. Proper protection shall be provided to prevent injury or damage caused by fluid escaping from relief or safety valves if vented to the atmosphere. The vents shall be of ample size and as short and direct as possible. The combined discharge capacity of the relief valves shall be such that the pressure rating of the lower-pressure piping and equipment will not be exceeded if the reducing valve sticks or fails to open.

(d) *Operating rules—(1) General.*

(i)–(ii) [Reserved]

(iii) *Markers.* Markers and others handling soiled clothes shall be warned against touching the eyes, mouth, or any part of the body on which the skin has been broken by a scratch or abrasion; and they shall be cautioned not to touch or eat food until their hands have been thoroughly washed.

(iv) [Reserved]

(v) *Instruction of employees.* Employees shall be properly instructed as to the hazards of their work and be instructed in safe practices, by bulletins, printed rules, and verbal instructions.

(2) *Mechanical*—(i) *Safety guards.* (a) No safeguard, safety appliance, or device attached to, or forming an integral part of any machinery shall be removed or made ineffective except for the purpose of making immediate repairs or adjustments. Any such safeguard, safety appliance, or device removed or made ineffective during the repair or adjustment of such machinery shall be replaced immediately upon the completion of such repairs or adjustments.

(b) [Reserved]

[39 FR 23502, June 27, 1974, as amended at 43 FR 49767, Oct. 24, 1978; 43 FR 51760, Nov. 7, 1978]

§ 1910.265 Sawmills.

(a) *General requirements—Application.* This section includes safety requirements for sawmill operations including, but not limited to, log and lumber handling, sawing, trimming, and planing; waste disposal; operation of dry kilns; finishing; shipping; storage; yard and yard equipment; and for power tools and affiliated equipment used in connection with such operations, but excluding the manufacture of plywood, cooperage, and veneer.

(b) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(1) *A-frame.* The term *A-frame* means a structure made of two independent columns fastened together at the top and separated at the bottom for stability.

(2) *Annealing.* The term *annealing* means heating then cooling to soften and render less brittle.

(3) *Binder.* The term *binder* means a chain, cable, rope, or other approved material used for binding loads.

(4) *Boom.* The term *boom* means logs or timbers fastened together end to end and used to contain floating logs. The term includes enclosed logs.

(5) *Brow log.* The term *brow log* means a log placed parallel to a roadway at a landing or dump to protect vehicles while loading or unloading.

(6) *Bunk.* The term *bunk* means a cross support for a load.

(7) *Cant.* The term *cant* means a log slabbed on one or more sides.

(8) *Carriage (log carriage).* The term *carriage* means a framework mounted on wheels which runs on tracks or in grooves in a direction parallel to the face of the saw, and which contains apparatus to hold a log securely and advance it towards the saw.

(9) *Carrier.* The term *carrier* means an industrial truck so designed and constructed that it straddles the load to be transported with mechanisms to pick up the load and support it during transportation.

(10) *Chipper.* The term *chipper* means a machine which cuts material into chips.

(11) *Chock (bunk block) (cheese block).* The terms *chock*, *bunk block*, and *cheese block* mean a wedge that prevents logs or loads from moving.

(12) *Cold deck.* The term *cold deck* means a pile of logs stored for future removal.

(13) *Crotch lines.* The term *crotch lines* means two short lines attached to a hoisting line by a ring or shackle, the lower ends being attached to loading hooks.

(14) *Dog (carriage dog).* The term *dog* means a steel tooth, one or more of which are attached to each carriage knee to hold log firmly in place on carriage.

(15) *Drag saw.* The term *drag saw* means a power-driven, reciprocating crosscut saw mounted on suitable frame and used for bucking logs.

(16) *Head block.* The term *head block* means that part of a carriage which holds the log and upon which it rests. It generally consists of base, knee, taper set, and mechanism.

(17) *Head rig.* The term *head rig* means a combination of head saw and log carriage used for the initial breakdown of logs into timbers, cants, and boards.

(18) *Hog.* The term *hog* means a machine for cutting or grinding slabs and other coarse residue from the mill.

(19) *Husk.* The term *husk* means a head saw framework on a circular mill.

(20) *Industrial truck.* The term *industrial truck* means a mobile powerdriven truck or tractor.

(21) *Kiln tender.* The term *kiln tender* means the operator of a kiln.