

explosions without deformation are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (l)(8)(viii) (a) and (b) of this section.

(ix)-(x) [Reserved]

(xi) Where the gas supply pressure is substantially higher than that at which the burners of an oven are designed to operate, a gas pressure regulator shall be employed.

(a)-(c) [Reserved]

(d) A relief valve shall be placed on the outlet side of gas pressure regulators where gas is supplied at high pressure. The discharge from this valve shall be piped to the outside of the building.

(10) *Direct-fired ovens.* (i) Direct-fired ovens shall be safeguarded against failure of fuel, air, or ignition.

(ii) To prevent the possible accumulation of explosive gases from being ignited after a shutdown, all direct-fired ovens with a heating capacity over 150,000 B.t.u. per hour shall be ventilated before the ignition system, combustion air blower, and the fuel can be turned on. The preventilation shall insure at least four complete changes of atmosphere in the baking chamber by 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 recirculating 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*—(1) *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.

(2) *Incorporation of standards by reference*. Certain of the paragraphs of this section incorporate and apply occupational safety and health standards of general application without regard to any specific industry. Such standards shall apply to sawmill operations in accordance with the rules of construction set forth in § 1910.5.

(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*