

SAFETY HEADGEAR

DESCRIPTION AND USE

	CONTENTS	PAGE
1.	GENERAL	1
2.	DESCRIPTION	1
	ACCESSORIES	1
3.	USE	1
4.	CARE	3
5.	REPLACEMENT	4

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the description, use, and care of safety headgear.

1.02 This section is reissued to include information on the B and C safety caps and the replacement program for these caps. Information on other safety headgear is deleted from this section. Since this reissue is a general revision, no revision arrows have been used to denote significant changes.

1.03 Safety headgear is designed to act both as a shield and a shock absorber to protect against head injuries. The headgear is also designed to provide protection against electric shock in case of accidental contact with electrically energized objects.

1.04 The use of safety headgear in no way reduces the need for good job planning or the requirements for observing the safety precautions outlined in other sections of the Bell System Practices.

2. DESCRIPTION

2.01 The B and C safety headgear (Fig. 1) consists of molded, high-impact plastic shells equipped with detachable suspensions which are adjustable to different head sizes. Both styles are available in

white color only with a pair of parallel reflective stripes (one blue and one ochre) running from front to back and a Bell System symbol hot stamped in blue and white on each side of the headgear.

2.02 The suspension for the caps (Fig. 2) consists of an adjustable molded plastic band with a sweatband and straps attached. The straps in both caps are in a fixed position to ensure proper clearance between the top of the head and the inside of the cap crown. A nape strap is provided as an integral part of the suspension.

ACCESSORIES

2.03 The B safety cap is manufactured by Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The C safety cap is manufactured by E.D. Bullard Company, Sausalito, California. A wide range of accessories are available directly from the appropriate manufacturer as described in their literature. Accessories are not generally interchangeable between manufacturers.

3. USE

3.01 Safety headgear shall be worn by all personnel engaged in outside plant or installation and repair work whenever they are subjected to conditions which could result in (1) head injuries from falling or moving objects or striking against stationary objects, or (2) electric shock from accidental contact with electrically energized objects. It is not feasible to cover every situation requiring the use of headgear; however, careful observance of the principles and precautions outlined below will do much to prevent head injuries and electric shock.

3.02 Following are the more common work operations and conditions under which safety headgear shall be worn:

- (a) Performing all kinds of work, ie, line, splicing, installation, and repair work, from aerial lifts or truck mounted ladders

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SECTION 081-020-010

- (b) Performing work aloft such as from poles, ladders, and platforms
- (c) Working with or in the vicinity of construction apparatus and equipment such as derricks, booms, winches, take-up reels, earth boring machines, cable trailers, tractors, trenchers, and cable plows
- (d) When below work being done aloft or when performing overhead work from the ground such as placing cable blocks on strand, raising wire, and pruning trees
- (e) All pole placing and removal work
- (f) Entering, leaving, and working in manholes except when not exposed under the opening and headroom is sufficient
- (g) Working in any area, or enclosure, where headroom is insufficient, such as in crawl spaces, cellars, and steam tunnels
- (h) Working in trenches, splicing pits, or other excavations of 3 feet or over in depth
- (i) When in or near buildings under construction or being demolished
- (j) When in an industrial establishment or on other premises where the wearing of head protection is mandatory
- (k) Storm restoration work
- (l) Performing blasting operations or when in the vicinity of such operations.

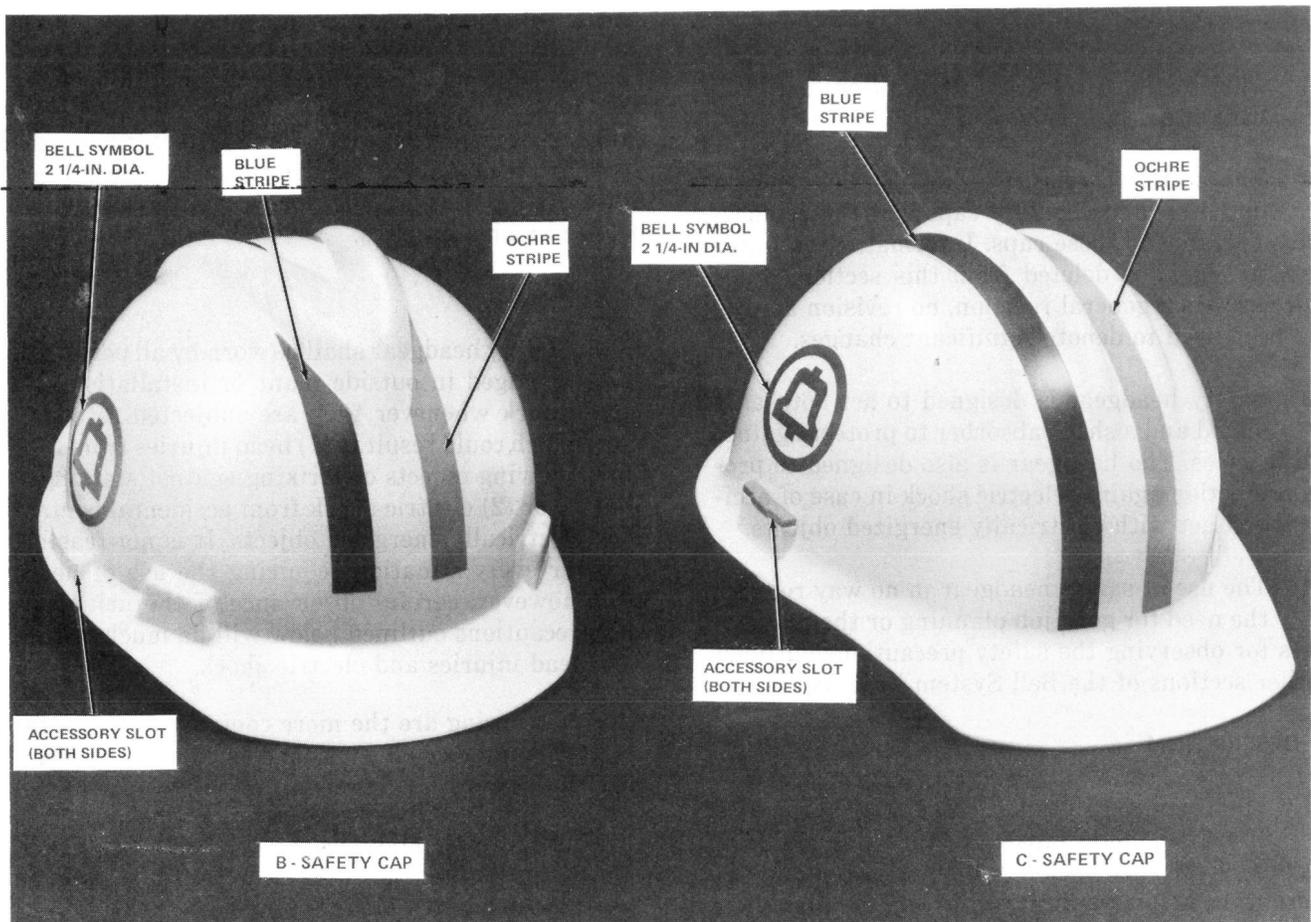


Fig. 1—B and C Safety Caps

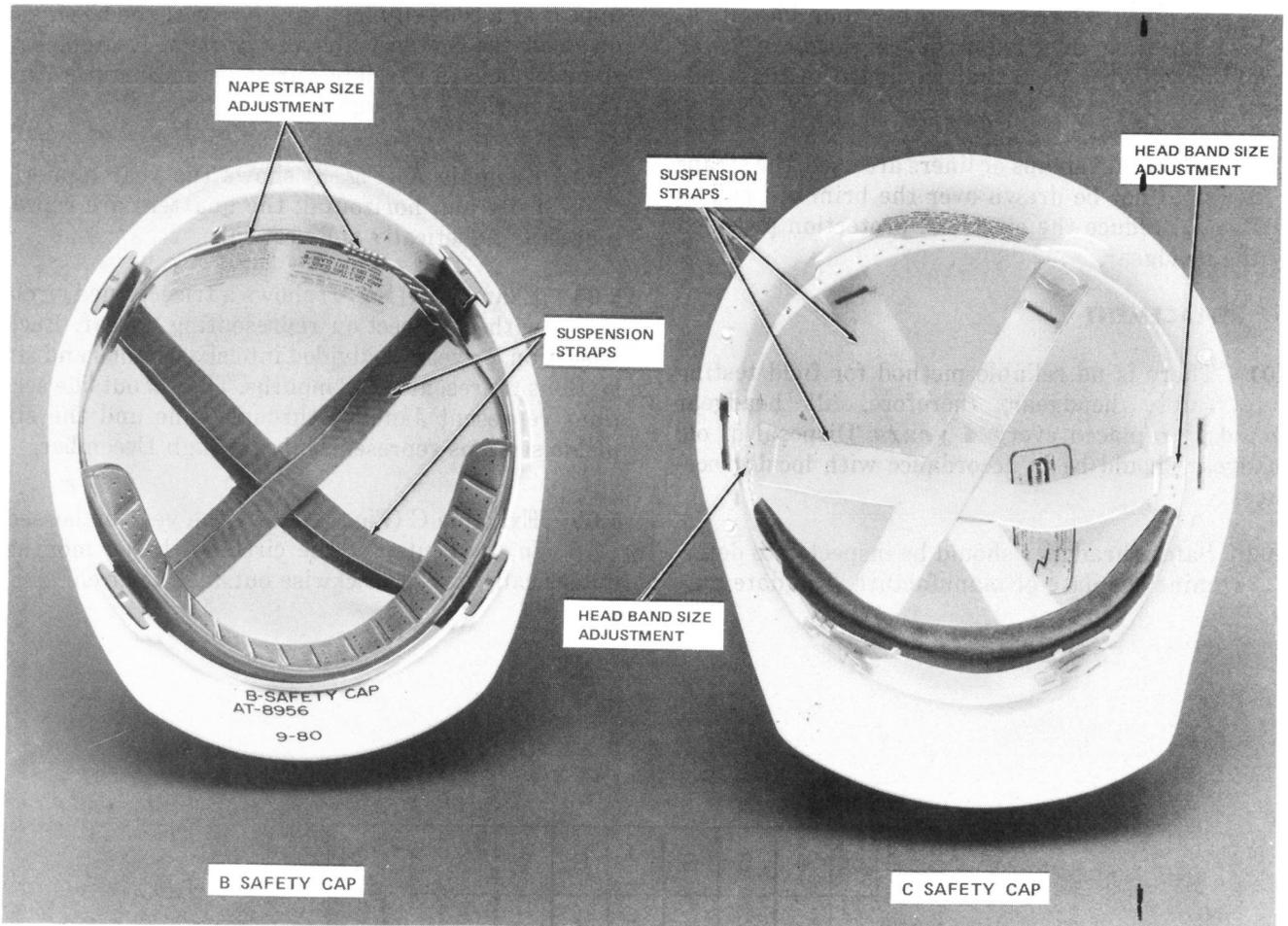


Fig. 2—B and C Safety Caps—Suspension

4. CARE

4.01 Safety headgear should be stored where it will not be damaged by other tools. Do not store safety headgear on the rear shelf of an automobile.

4.02 Safety headgear may be cleaned by washing with mild soap and warm water. To clean, remove the suspension and dip the crown in warm, soapy water. If necessary, scrub with a cloth or soft brush. A stiff brush may scratch the shell or striping. Rinse in clear, warm water and wipe dry. The suspension may be washed with regular soap and water.

4.03 If safety headgear should be subjected to a severe blow, it should be carefully examined

for signs of damage. Any safety hat or cap that becomes cracked, punctured, or otherwise damaged so its effectiveness is reduced, should be replaced.

4.04 Since some types of paint may damage plastic material, safety headgear should not be painted. Identification may be placed on the exterior surface of the safety headgear using the following guidelines:

- Identification labels of vinyl/acrylic adhesive only may be used (nothing metallic).
- Identification must be placed on the global surface of the headgear and not on the brim.
- Identification shall not be placed closer to the lower edge of the headgear than the striping.

SECTION 081-020-010

4.05 No holes or accessories other than identification tape mentioned in paragraph 4.04 or items covered in Part 2 shall be added to the headgear.

4.06 When chin straps or liners are used, the straps shall not be drawn over the brim or peak as this would reduce the electrical protection provided by the headgear.

5. REPLACEMENT

5.01 There is no reliable method for field testing safety headgear; therefore, all headgear should be replaced every **4 years**. Disposal of old headgear should be in accordance with local procedures.

5.02 Safety headgear should be inspected to determine the date of manufacture. The date may

appear as a code stamped in the roof of the headgear or under the forward edge of the visor. Examples of some of the codes used by various manufacturers are shown in Fig. 3 through 5.

5.03 Example A (Fig. 3) shows the year numerically and horizontally; the quarters are represented alphabetically and vertically.

5.04 Example B (Fig. 4) shows a trisected circle with each section representing a year. Each trisection, or year, is divided into six sections and six sections representing 12 months. The six outside sections represent January through June and the six inside sections represent July through December.

5.05 Example C (Fig. 5) shows the year embossed in the center of the circle with the months numerically shown clockwise outside the circle.

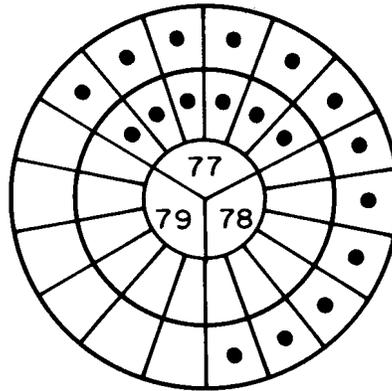
IN THE ROOF OF THE CAP:

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
B	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
C	•	•	•	•	•	•				
D	•	•	•	•	•	•				

ALL LETTERING, LINES AND DOTS ARE RAISED
DATE SHOWN IS 2079

Fig. 3—Date Code (Example A)

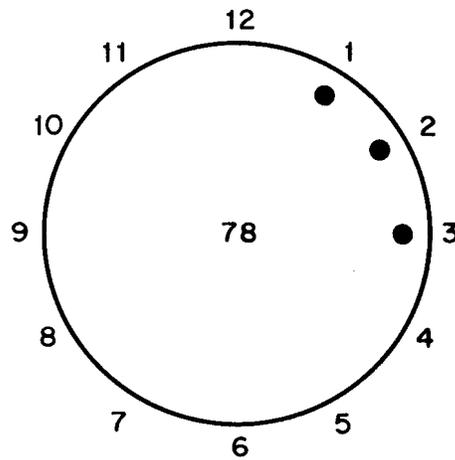
UNDER THE VISOR:



LETTERING, CIRCLES AND DOTS ARE RAISED
DATE SHOWN IS JUNE, 1978

Fig. 4—Date Code (Example B)

UNDER THE VISOR



LETTERING, CIRCLES AND DOTS ARE RAISED
DATE SHOWN IS MARCH, 1978

Fig. 5—Date Code (Example C)