

INSULATING GLOVES
LEATHER PROTECTORS, FABRIC LINERS
AND GLOVE BAG

1. GENERAL

1.01 This practice covers the description, care, and maintenance of insulating gloves provided for the protection of Continental Telephone Company workmen against electric shock, and the precautions to be followed in their use.

2. TYPES OF INSULATING GLOVES

2.01 All types of insulating gloves are of the gauntlet type and are made in sizes 10, 11, and 12. The size indicates the approximate number of inches around the glove, measured midway between the thumb and finger crotches. The length of each glove, measured from the tip of the second finger to the outer edge of the gauntlet, is approximately 14". See Figure 1.

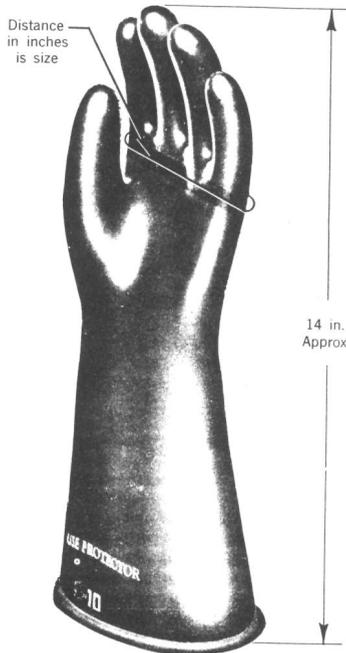


FIGURE 1. Insulating Glove.

3. LEATHER PROTECTOR GLOVES

- 3.01 Leather protector gloves must always be worn over insulating gloves to prevent mechanical damage to the insulating gloves. Leather protector gloves do not provide protection from electrical shock by themselves and should never be worn except over insulating gloves.
- 3.02 Leather protector gloves *are not* to be worn as a substitute for work gloves.
- 3.03 Leather protector gloves are of the gauntlet type. The overall length is about 13" and the cuff is about 4-1/2" wide. See Figure 2.

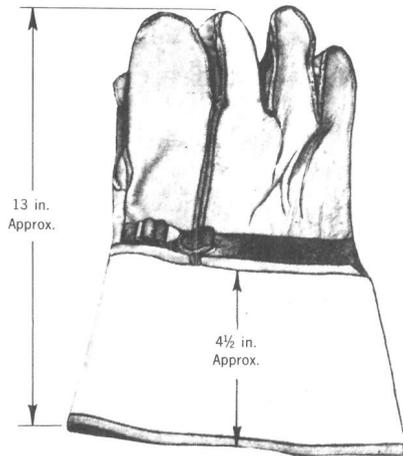


FIGURE 2. Leather Protector Glove.

- 3.04 Leather protector gloves are made of deerskin using the moccasin style outseam construction (seams sewn outside at the back of the fingers and thumb). These gloves are somewhat more flexible and less bulky.
- 3.05 Leather protector gloves are made in three sizes for use over insulating gloves of similar size designations.
- 3.06 Leather protector gloves are to be given reasonable care in their use. Oil, grease, paint, etc., on the palm and finger surfaces of the gloves impairs their usefulness for work operations. All foreign matter should be immediately wiped off the gloves with a soft, dry cloth.
- 3.07 Inspect leather protector gloves before and after use.

4. FABRIC LINER GLOVES

- 4.01 Fabric liner gloves are formfitting gloves made of lightweight interlock knit cotton cloth. They are equipped with 3" wide rubberized fabric gauntlets. The overall length of the gloves is about 10-3/4". See Figure 3.

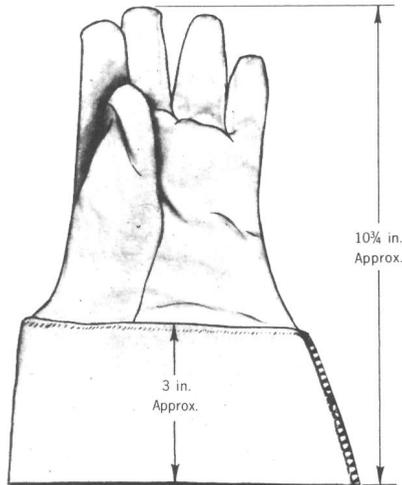


FIGURE 3. Fabric Liner Glove.

- 4.02 Fabric liner gloves are available in the following sizes:
- Size 7 for insulating glove size 10.
 - Size 8 for insulating glove sizes 11 and 12.
- 4.03 Fabric liner gloves may be worn inside all types of insulating gloves for warmth in cold weather and for absorbing perspiration in warm weather.
- #### 5. RUBBER GLOVE BAG
- 5.01 The rubber glove bag is provided for carrying and storing insulating gloves, associated leather protector, and fabric liner gloves.
- 5.02 The rubber glove bag is made of cotton duck. A snaphook is provided for suspending the bag from the body belt.

6. PRECAUTIONS

- 6.01 Except in emergencies (such as to prevent serious injury or loss of life), Continental Telephone employees will not handle electric power wires or associated switches, and will arrange to have the work required on these circuits performed by properly qualified employees of the Power Company.
- 6.02 Continental Telephone employees will not handle telephone wires that are known or suspected to be energized until the contact conditions have been cleared by the Power Company.
- 6.03 In general, conditions under which insulating gloves should be worn are covered in the CTSP 490-050 Series on various field operations. However, because of the complicated nature of the conditions encountered under which insulated gloves should be worn, it is impractical to provide a complete set of rules covering all of the specific cases in which they are to be used. Therefore, where workmen must handle wires or other objects on which there is any possibility of an abnormal voltage being introduced, insulating gloves are to be worn. Workmen wearing insulating gloves must avoid body contact with wires, poles, vehicles and any other object which might be energized.
- 6.04 Insulating gloves are inspected and subjected to an electrical test to ensure their insulating value when purchased from the manufacturer and periodically thereafter according to the company's established routine.
- 6.05 Workmen and storekeepers are to see that insulating gloves receive their periodic electrical tests in accordance with the company's established routine.
- 6.06 Insulating gloves are never to be worn inside out as this stresses the curved portions of the gloves. Exposure to ozone is more pronounced at points where rubber is stressed, causing these points to be more susceptible to deterioration.

7. INSPECTION OF INSULATING GLOVES

- 7.01 It is the responsibility of the employee to be certain that his insulating gloves are in good condition.
- 7.02 Each employee shall inspect his insulating gloves in accordance with this practice as follows:
 - a. At the time he receives the gloves.
 - b. Each time before using them.
 - c. Each time after using them.
 - d. A minimum of once each month if not used.
- 7.03 The supervisor is to inspect the insulating gloves periodically and is to see that all instructions contained in this practice are complied with.
- 7.04 The visual inspection of insulating gloves is to be made to determine their safety. If any of the following conditions exist, the gloves are to be replaced in accordance with the company's established practice:

- a. Cracks, cuts, or nicks that would tend to cause the glove to tear. Such defects within 1" of the open end of the gauntlet may be disregarded if of a minor nature.
- b. Deterioration or ozone cracking. This is best detected by rolling the surface between the thumb and forefinger and watching for fine surface cracks.
- c. Glove worn sufficiently to affect the mechanical strength. This is best detected by stretching the glove as follows:
 - (1) Grasp the gauntlet end of the glove with one hand and pull on each glove finger with the other hand.
 - (2) Pull the glove by grasping at both sides.
 - (3) Pull the fingers apart.

NOTE: Worn spots are indicated by undue stretching or, in severe cases, by tearing of the glove.

- (4) Check the date stamped on the gauntlet to ensure that the gloves are being used within the proper dates.

NOTE: The above inspections are to be made on both the inner and outer surfaces of the insulating gloves.

8. AIR TEST OF INSULATING GLOVES

- 8.01 The air test is to be made before and after each use of the insulating gloves. Make this test as follows: (See Figure 4.)
- a. Hold the glove at each side of the edge of the gauntlet.
 - b. Revolve it about the edge of the gauntlet as on an axis, thus rolling it toward the palm and confining the air to the palm and fingers.
 - c. Hold the rolled-up gauntlet tightly in one hand.
 - d. Squeeze the palm of the glove with the other hand so as to place the confined air under pressure.
- 8.02 If any puncture exists, it is indicated by escaping air and the hole in the glove should be evident.
- 8.03 If a puncture is found or if the condition of the gloves is such that there is any doubt as to their safety, replace the gloves at once.

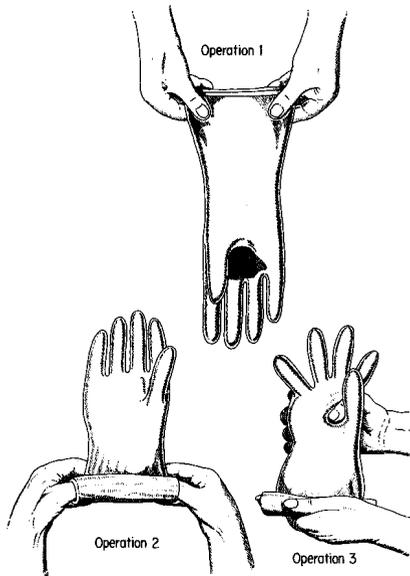


FIGURE 4.

9. CLEANING OF INSULATING GLOVES

9.01 Insulating gloves shall be cleaned when:

- a. They become wet from perspiration.
- b. They are subjected to contact with dirt, mud, paint, creosote, or any other foreign matter.

9.02 Perspiration, mud, dirt, and other foreign matter that does not adhere firmly to the glove may be removed with clear water.

9.03 Paint and creosote should be removed as soon as possible, because some oils have a deteriorating effect if allowed to remain on the glove.

9.04 The following method has been found satisfactory for removing paint or creosote from the glove:

- a. Wipe the gloves with a dry cloth, removing as much wet paint or creosote as possible.

- b. Clean the entire glove thoroughly with a cloth moistened with one of the following:
- (1) Dry-cleaning fluid.
 - (2) Petroleum spirits.
 - (3) Trichloroethylene.

NOTE: *Do not* use an excessive amount of the cleaning fluid and *do not wipe over the test date.*

IMPORTANT: *This cleaning should be done in a well-ventilated location as these materials are either flammable or their vapors constitute a health hazard. As soon as each glove has been cleaned, it should be wiped thoroughly with a dry clean cloth. Do not use gasoline to clean insulating rubber gloves.* Gasoline has a very low flash point and its use presents a much more serious fire hazard than the above mentioned cleaning fluids.

- 9.05 After insulating gloves are used, they should be thoroughly dried so that moisture from the hands does not penetrate and cause the glove to deteriorate. After each use, gloves should be turned inside out and laid flat to dry. After the gloves have been dried, they should be turned right side out and placed in the containers ready for use.

10. STORAGE

- 10.01 Fabric liner gloves and leather protector gloves should be stored with the insulating gloves so that they will be available for use. All gloves should be dry before being stored.
- 10.02 Fabric liner gloves, insulating rubber gloves, and leather protector gloves should be separated during storage.
- 10.03 Insulating gloves deteriorate even when not in use. This deterioration is caused by ozone in the atmosphere reacting with the glove material to produce fine surface cracks. Ozone deterioration will be materially reduced if the gloves are:
- a. Laid out flat, right side out without bends or folds.
 - b. Protected from:
 - (1) Light.
 - (2) Edged tools.
 - (3) Pressure due to heavy objects.
 - c. Stored in a ventilated room away from ozone producing equipment such as electric motors and generators.
 - d. Stored away from steam pipes, radiators or places subject to heat.
- 10.04 For maximum protection of the gloves, one of the following methods of storage should be used:

- a. On motor vehicles—Insulating gloves, leather protector, and fabric liner gloves should be kept in the glove bag with the flap secure.
- b. With tool bags—Insulating gloves, leather protector, and fabric liner gloves should be kept tightly closed in the glove bag, which should be attached to the tool bag.

NOTE: Care should be taken to attach the glove bag so that it will be flat against the side of the tool bag which is away from the body.

- c. When insulating gloves, leather gloves, and fabric liner gloves are being carried for intermittent use, they should be kept in the glove bag.
- d. If they are stored in lockers or central offices, the gloves should be kept in the container in which they were returned from electrical testing.

11. DISPOSITION OF INSULATING GLOVES REQUIRING ELECTRICAL TESTING

- 11.01 Storekeepers are responsible for insulating gloves in the storerooms and workmen are responsible for insulating gloves which they have in the field. The dates of return for tests are stamped inside the glove cuff.
- 11.02 Workmen are to see that gloves in the field are returned to the storeroom or office prior to the "Return for Test" date. Replacement gloves should be available before returning the gloves to be tested.
- 11.03 Storekeepers should see that all gloves in their possession are returned for inspection on the dates indicated to the authorized inspection agency. However, if gloves are held beyond this date, they should not be used or issued until retested.
- 11.04 Before being returned to the authorized agent, all insulating gloves should be given a careful inspection in accordance with paragraph 7 and a careful test in accordance with paragraph 8. Gloves with obvious defects should be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 12.

12. DISPOSITION OF DEFECTIVE INSULATING GLOVES

- 12.01 Gloves with obvious defects should have the front cut open from the fingers to the top of the gauntlet and should be disposed of as junk in accordance with the company's established routine.