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29 C.F.R. § 1910.262

Textiles.

(a) *Application requirements*—(1) *Application.* The requirements of this subpart for textile safety apply to the design, installation, processes, operation, and maintenance of textile machinery, equipment, and other plant facilities in all plants engaged in the manufacture and processing of textiles, except those processes used exclusively in the manufacture of synthetic fibers.

(2) *Standards incorporated by reference.* Standards covering issues of occupational safety and health which are of general application without regard to any specific industry are incorporated by reference in paragraphs of this section and made applicable to textiles. All such standards shall be construed according to the rules of construction set out in § 1910.5.

(b) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(1) *Belt shifter.* A *belt shifter* is a device for mechanically shifting a belt from one pulley to another.

(2) *Belt shifter lock.* A *belt shifter lock* is a device for positively locking the belt shifter in position while the machine is stopped and the belt is idling on the loose pulleys.

(3) *Calender.* A *calender* in essence consists of a set of heavy rollers mounted on vertical side frames and arranged to pass cloth between them. Calenders may have two to ten rollers, or bowls, some of which can be heated.

(4) *Embossing calender.* An *embossing calender* is a calender with two or more rolls, one of which is engraved for producing figured effects of various kinds on a fabric.

(5) *Cans (drying).* Drying *cans* are hollow cylindrical drums mounted in a frame so they can rotate. They are heated with steam and are used to dry fabrics or yarn as it passes around the perimeter of the can.

(6) *Carbonizing. Carbonizing* means the removing of vegetable matter such as burns, straws, etc., from wool by treatment with acid, followed by heat. The undesired matter is reduced to a carbon-like form which may be removed by dusting or shaking.

(7) *Card.* A *card* machine consists of cylinders of various sizes—and in certain cases flats—covered with card clothing and set in relation to each other so that fibers in staple form may be separated into individual relationship. The speed of the cylinders and their direction of rotation varies. The finished product is delivered as a sliver. Cards of different types are: The revolving flat card, the roller-and-clearer card, etc.

(8) *Card clothing. Card clothing* is the material with which many of the surfaces of a card are covered; e.g., the cylinder, doffer, etc. It consists of a thick foundation material, usually made of textile fabrics, through which are pressed many fine, closely spaced, specially bent wires.

(9) *Comber.* A *comber* is a machine for combing fibers of cotton, wool, etc. The essential parts are a device for

feeding forward a fringe of fibers at regular intervals and an arrangement of combs or pins which, at the right time, pass through the fringe. All tangled fibers, short fibers, and neps are removed and the long fibers are laid parallel.

(10) *Combing machinery. Combing machinery* is a general classification, including combers, sliver lap machines, ribbon lap machines, and gill boxes, but excluding cards.

(11) *Cutter (rotary staple).* A rotary staple *cutter* is a machine consisting of one or more rotary blades used for the purpose of cutting textile fibers into staple lengths.

(12) *Exposed to contact. Exposed to contact* shall mean that the location of an object, material, nip point, or point of operation is such that a person is liable to come in contact with it in his normal course of employment.

(13) *Garnett machine.* A *Garnett machine* means any of a number of types of machines for opening hard twisted waste of wool, cotton, silk, etc. Essentially, such machines consist of a lickerin; one or more cylinders, each having a complement worker and stripper rolls; and a fancy roll and doffer. The action of such machines is somewhat like that of a wool card, but it is much more severe in that the various rolls are covered with garnett wire instead of card clothing.

(14) *Gill box.* A *gill box* is a machine used in the worsted system of manufacturing yarns. Its function is to arrange the fibers in parallel order. Essentially, it consists of a pair of feed rolls and a series of followers where the followers move at a faster surface speed and perform a combing action.

(15) *Interlock.* An *interlock* is a device that operates to prevent the operation of machine while the cover or door of the machine is open or unlocked, and which will also hold the cover or door closed and locked while the machine is in motion.

(16) *Jig (dye).* A dye *jig* is a machine for dyeing piece goods. The cloth, at full width, passes from a roller through the dye liquor in an open vat and is then wound on another roller. The operation is repeated until the desired shade is obtained.

(17) *Kier.* A *kier* is a large metal vat, usually a pressure type, in which fabrics may be boiled out, bleached, etc.

(18) *Lapper (ribbon).* A ribbon *lapper* is a machine used to prepare laps for feeding a cotton comb; its purpose is to provide a uniform lap in which the fibers have been straightened as much as possible.

(19) *Lapper (sliver).* A sliver *lapper* is a machine in which a number of parallel card slivers are drafted slightly, laid side by side in a compact sheet, and wound into a cylindrical package.

(20) *Loom.* A *loom* is a machine for effecting the interlacing of two series of yarns crossing one another at right angles. The warp yarns are wound on a warp beam and pass through heddles and reed. The filling is shot across in a shuttle and settled in place by reed and lay, and the fabric is wound on a cloth beam.

(21) *Mangle (starch).* A *starch mangle* is a mangle that is used specifically for starching cotton goods. It commonly consists of two large rolls and a shallow open vat with several immersion rolls. The vat contains the starch solution.

(22) *Mangle (water).* A *water mangle* is a calender having two or more rolls used for squeezing water from fabrics before drying. Water mangles also may be used in other ways during the finishing of various fabrics.