

Wardrobe

(See Fire Safety and Fire Retardance section)

A manufacturing workroom should be treated as a factory and the layout and safety measures should comply with the Health & Safety in Employment Act 1992 and its subsequent amendments

Guidelines

- 1) Ensure there is adequate illumination for the task to be undertaken. For fine handwork, dedicated light sources should accompany the workstation.
- 2) Each machine should also have adequate illumination that provides safe working light level with minimal glare.
- 3) Always use the appropriate machine for the task.
- 4) All machines should be switched off and the machinist should wait for the motor to wind down before changing bobbins or needles
- 5) Always ensure that the needle is the appropriate one for the task.
- 6) All machinery should have regular maintenance
- 7) The department should maintain a maintenance schedule that details each machine and its recent service history.
- 8) An adequate first aid kit should be available and sited close to the machinery.
- 9) Safety zones should be clearly marked around all work areas but particularly around presses and ironing areas.
- 10) Fabric should not be stored at heights likely to cause injury when retrieving them.
- 11) Dyeing should be done in a separate area from all other tasks and take into account waste disposal and ventilation as per local bylaws.
- 12) All hazardous substances should be stored in a fireproof lockable container.
- 13) A well-ventilated spray room should be provided and used for all spraying.
- 14) Workrooms should be clean and tidy at all times.
- 15) Clear pathways of egress through the workroom should be maintained at all times.
- 16) The plant and machinery should be connected to a safety cut off switch that will kill supply of electricity to all equipment, in the case of emergency.
- 17) 17. The cut off should be accessible from each workstation.