

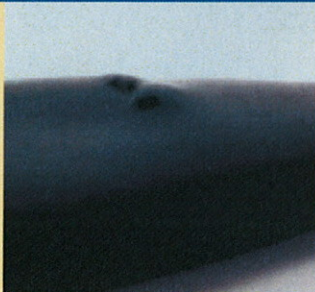
## GENERAL CARE & INSPECTION OF SALISBURY RUBBER GOODS

**Type I** natural (non-ozone resistant) and **Type II SALCOR®** synthetic rubber (resistant to ozone) both provide electrical workers with the highest level of electrical insulating protection. However, in order to maintain this level of protection and ensure long life, it is essential that rubber goods are properly cared for. Before each use, rubber goods should be visually inspected for holes, embedded wires, rips or tears, ozone cutting, UV checking and signs of chemical deterioration. For additional information, refer to ASTM F1236, standard guide for visual inspection of electrical protective rubber products.

### Common Problems to Look for



**Cracking & Cutting:** This type of damage is caused by prolonged folding or compressing.



**Chemical Attack:** This photo shows swelling caused by oils and petroleum compounds.



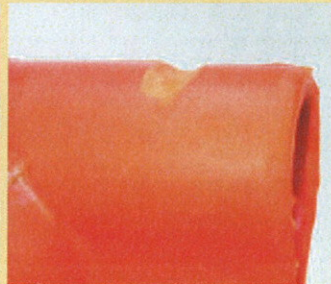
**Contamination:** Discard protectors contaminated with oil or petroleum compounds.



**Snags:** Damage shown is due to wood or metal splinters or other sharp objects.



**UV Checking:** Storing in areas exposed to prolonged sunlight causes UV checking.



**Physical Damage:** Rope burns, deep cuts and punctures are cause for rejection.



**Avoid Folding Electrical Gloves.** The strain on rubber at a folded point is equal to stretching the glove to twice its length.



**Avoid Storing Inside Out.** Storing reversed gloves strains the rubber severely and promotes ozone cutting.



**Embedded Wires:** Inspect for embedded wires or metal shavings that could puncture rubber gloves.

#### Manufacturing DATE CODES

G ..... Jan	Z ..... 1976	L ..... 1988	X ..... 2000
O ..... Feb	A ..... 1977	M ..... 1989	Z ..... 2001
D ..... March	B ..... 1978	N ..... 1990	A ..... 2002
H ..... April	C ..... 1979	O ..... 1991	B ..... 2003
E ..... May	D ..... 1980	P ..... 1992	C ..... 2004
L ..... June	E ..... 1981	Q ..... 1993	D ..... 2005
P ..... July	F ..... 1982	R ..... 1994	E ..... 2006
U ..... Aug	G ..... 1983	S ..... 1995	F ..... 2007
S ..... Sept	H ..... 1984	T ..... 1996	G ..... 2008
T ..... Oct	I ..... 1985	U ..... 1997	H ..... 2009
X ..... Nov	J ..... 1986	V ..... 1998	I ..... 2010
Z ..... Dec	K ..... 1987	W ..... 1999	J ..... 2011

#### IMPORTANT:

Rubber Insulating Equipment is for your personal protection against electrical shock.

If it is damaged and in use, a serious injury may result.

Remove damaged equipment immediately from the job.

## **GENERAL CARE & INSPECTION OF SALISBURY RUBBER GOODS**

### **INSULATING RUBBER GLOVE & SLEEVE CARE**

#### **Before Each Use:**

Inspect gloves and sleeves for holes, rips or tears, ozone cutting, UV checking and signs of chemical deterioration. Defective or suspected defective equipment shall not be used.

#### **Proper Glove Inflation:**

**Inflating gloves makes cuts, tears or ozone damage easier to detect.** Expand *no more than 1.5 times their normal size for Type I, and 1.25 times normal for Type II SALCOR*. Expansion stretches the rubber making cuts, ozone damage and abrasions easy to detect. Listen for escaping air to detect holes. If a portable inflator is unavailable, roll the cuff tightly to trap air inside, then apply pressure to areas of the glove to listen for escaping air. Repeat procedure with glove turned inside out.

#### **Sleeve Inspection:**

Roll sleeves lengthwise and inspect sleeves along the edge as they are rolled. Rolling will stretch the sleeve along the edge, making cuts, tears and ozone cutting more visible. Repeat with sleeve turned inside out.

*Proper storage extends the service life of linemen's gloves and sleeves.*

Folds and creases strain rubber and cause it to crack from ozone prematurely. By storing rubber gloves and sleeves in the right size bag or roll-up, and never forcing more than one pair into each bag, equipment will lie flat and last longer.

Refer to ASTM F1286, standard guide for visual inspection of electrical protective rubber products for additional information.

### **RUBBER INSULATING BLANKET CARE**

Both Type I and Type II Salcor® elastomeric compound **blankets are subject to chemical damage especially by petroleum base products**. Prompt removal of the contaminant is important to eliminate or reduce swelling and damage to the blanket. If swelling does occur and eventually goes down, the mechanical strength, that is, the resistance to snag, puncture and tear, may be greatly reduced. Depending on the type of contamination involved, the area affected can become spongy and discolored.

#### **Blanket Inspection:**

Roll blankets in order to locate scratches, tears, abrasions, snags, corona cutting or age-cracking. The blankets should be rolled two times on each side with the second roll at a right angle to the first. Blankets that show any signs of the damage described above should be removed from service.

The ASTM In-Service Specifications call for an electrical retest at an interval not to exceed one year. In addition to the electrical test, a visual inspection of blankets shall be made in the field by a designated person to determine that the blankets are being maintained in satisfactory condition by the users. The frequency of this inspection shall be at intervals of not more than 6 months.

#### **Blanket Care & Storage:**

Blankets should always be **stored flat or rolled in blanket roll-ups or canisters**. They should **never be folded, creased or compressed** in any manner. When more than one blanket is stored, the preferred method of loading is to roll and insert each blanket into the canister independently. A single blanket can then be removed without removing the others. **Do not use tape** of any type to hold the blankets in the rolled position. The adhesive plasticizer can damage the blanket surfaces. Also, **never stand on or work with blankets on the ground**. Blankets are rated for momentary or accidental contact only.

### **RUBBER INSULATING LINE HOSE, HOODS & COVERS CARE**

#### **Before Each Use:**

Rubber insulating line hose, hoods and covers should be **thoroughly inspected inside and out** for cuts, scratches, corona cutting, holes, tears and punctures, rope or wire burns and texture changes such as swelling, softening, hardening, becoming sticky or inelastic.

If mechanical damage extends one quarter the wall thickness of the hose or hood or if there are signs of chemical deterioration, they should be removed from service. Line hose, hoods and covers should be **wiped clean of any chemical contaminant** as soon as practical. They should be **stored in a relaxed position**, without distortion and mechanical stress. **Tape shall not be used** to secure these items when shipped or stored.

Frequently inspect line hose, hoods and covers in the field. Remove from service if damaged. Defective or suspected defective equipment shall not be used.

## **SALISBURY**

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