



## Control of Ergonomic Hazards in Commercial Drycleaning

To cite this article: (2000) Control of Ergonomic Hazards in Commercial Drycleaning, Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 15:8, 596-597, DOI: [10.1080/10473220050075581](https://doi.org/10.1080/10473220050075581)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10473220050075581>



Published online: 30 Nov 2010.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 28



View related articles [↗](#)



Citing articles: 1 View citing articles [↗](#)

## Hazard Controls

# Control of Ergonomic Hazards in Commercial Drycleaning

---

From the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

---

### Definition of Hazard

Ergonomic risk factors increase the threat of injury to the musculoskeletal system of the worker. Musculoskeletal disorders are caused by repetitive motions, awkward postures, excessive reaching, and precision gripping. In the drycleaning industry, ergonomic risks occur during garment transfer, pressing, and bagging. These activities, combined with a high work rate and frequency, may cause physical discomfort and musculoskeletal problems for workers. Disorders can include damage to tendons, muscles, nerves, and ligaments of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder, neck, and back.

### Description of Controls

Several engineering measures and work practices are recommended to control ergonomic hazards during garment transfer, pressing, and bagging activities in commercial drycleaning.

#### Work Station Design

Much of the equipment used in drycleaning shops is nonadjustable. Redesigning workstations will eliminate the need for excessive reaching and many awkward postures. Some drycleaning equipment manufacturers are beginning to market adjustable height workstations.

#### Work Organization

Frequent rest breaks and worker rotation may be used as a temporary measure to control the hazards of repetitive tasks or when engineering changes are not technically feasible.

#### Garment Transfer

Use dry-to-dry drycleaning machines that eliminate garment transfer. In shops with transfer machines, train workers to modify their work techniques by handling no more than 15 to 20 lbs. of clothing during the transfer operation.

Modify the workplace to reduce the amount of bending and reaching required by the operator. For example, place the bottom of clothing carts at least 16 in off the ground; preferably, use clothing carts with spring-loaded bottoms to raise the clothes to 16 in as the cart is unloaded. Position the cart to reduce reach distances and, consequently, stress on the back and shoulders.

#### Multi-Press Stations

Use utility presses that permit vertical and horizontal adjustment at the point of operation.

Place hand iron platforms near the worker to reduce excessive reaching. Attach the iron to a suspension or counterbalancing device to reduce the amount of weight lifted by the presser (Figure 1).

Use proximity sensors (i.e., infrared, presence sensing devices) instead of two-hand controls to reduce stress on the fingers.

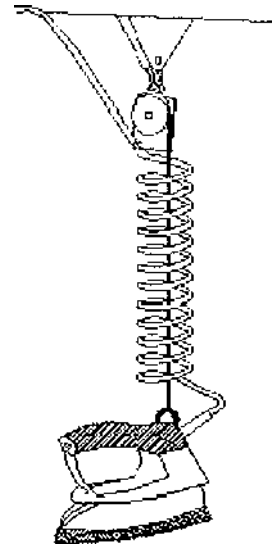
Use thick (3/8 in.), closed-cell silicone floor mats with a beveled edge to reduce leg fatigue and minimize tripping hazards.

#### Shirt Pressing Stations

Position the height of cabinet bag sleeve hand controls close to the point of operation to reduce excessive reaching (Figure 2).

Use proximity sensors instead of dual-hand activation buttons to reduce stress on the worker's fingers.

If possible, use a "button pulling" device/tool to aid the worker in pulling



**FIGURE 1**

Iron suspended from a support reduces the weight that must be lifted by the presser.

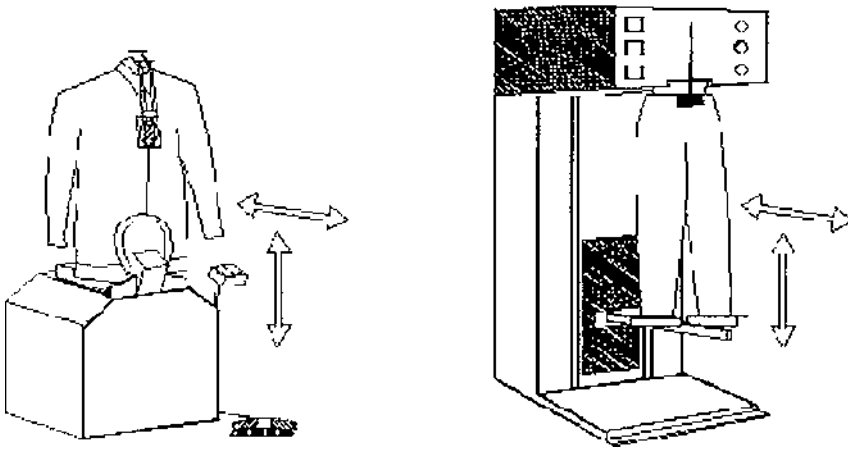
the collar button through the button hole. This device would reduce the repetitive pinch postures necessary during manual pulling.

#### Garment Bagging Areas

Use vertically adjustable bagging poles with a hydraulic pedal control system. Maintain bagging poles in good working condition by ensuring they are straight and lightly lubricated with a non-staining oil.

### For More Information

To obtain more information about controlling this hazard or for information about other occupational health and safety issues: call NIOSH at 1-800-35-NIOSH (1-800-356-674), or visit the NIOSH Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html>.



**FIGURE 2**

Figures showing several types of pressing equipment that are fully adjustable to reduce excessive reaching and awkward postures by the presser.

A NIOSH technical report, "Control of Health and Safety Hazards in Commercial Drycleaners: Chemical Exposures, Fire Hazards, and Ergonomic Risk Factors," has been published on this subject. This document is one in a series of seven Hazard Controls concerning control of hazards in the drycleaning industry that are available free upon request.

### **Acknowledgments**

The principal contributors to this publication are Gary S. Earnest, Stephen S. Smith, Lynda Ewers, Avima Ruder, Linda Goldenhar, Daniel S. Watkins, Rosmarie T. Hagedorn, and Jerome P. Flesch.

This document is NIOSH Publication No. 97-160.