

CHAPTER 182

REGULATION OF EQUIPMENT AND PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

182.01 DANGEROUS MACHINERY; POWERS OF COMMISSION.

This section is not applicable in an action against employers for injuries suffered by an employee when struck in the eye by a steel chip from a hammer, there being no evidence that the employers knew of the defect. *Dally v Ward*, 223 M 265, 26 NW(2d) 217.

182.07 WHAT PLACES LIGHTED.

An employer may be found guilty of negligence for inadequately lighting a trestle on which its employees were required to work at night, where as a consequence of inadequate light a workman, while attempting to step across an open space between two sets of tracks, was killed by slipping on a defective tie and falling to the ground below, and where, if adequate light had been provided, he might have discovered the defect in the tie. *Crawford v Duluth, Missabe*, 220 M 225, 19 NW(2d) 384.

An employer with employee's consent may loan his employee to another so that for the time being the employee becomes the servant of the loanee. *Crawford v Duluth, Missabe*, 220 M 225, 19 NW(2d) 384.

182.09 CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOT TO BE EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.

This section does not apply in the instant case where the person injured was 19 years old. *Dally v Ward*, 223 M 265, 26 NW(2d) 217.

182.16 FIRE ESCAPES; DOORS; HAND RAILS.

A combination bakery and restaurant may close one of three exits provided the remaining two furnish a sufficient degree of safety to comply with the provisions of section 182.16. OAG June 13, 1947 (480).

182.30 DUTY OF EMPLOYER.

Liability is in the nature of a contractual obligation created by statute. When the record establishes that an occupational disease is a natural incident of a particular occupation to which there is attached a hazard which distinguishes it from the usual run of occupations, it is not necessary to establish that such disease arises solely out of the particular occupation in which the employee is engaged in order to make it compensable. *Sandy v Walter Butler Co.*, 221 M 215, 21 NW(2d) 614.

182.32 VENTILATION.

Where plaintiff was injured because of lack of ventilation in a grain elevator where a chemical was used to treat grain, the facts did not warrant classification under occupational disease named in the workmen's compensation act as compensable. The trial court had jurisdiction. The evidence made an issue for the jury. There can be no judgment notwithstanding the verdict. *Clark v Banner Grain Co.*, 195 M 44, 261 NW 596.

In action for injuries allegedly caused by inhaling carbon tetrachloride vapors while an invitee in defendants' machine shop, physician's testimony that plaintiff was allergic to carbon tetrachloride poisoning must be rejected in absence of any basis for such opinion. *DeVere v Parten*, 222 M 211, 23 NW(2d) 584.

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182.39 TOILETS IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Where plaintiff was employed in defendant's laundry, the evidence sustained the verdict of the jury to the effect that defendant was injured by being splashed with a caustic solution used in toilet furnished by defendant for use of employees. *Christopherson v Custom Laundry*, 179 M 325, 229 NW 136.