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The novel opens with Aunt Polly scouring the house in search of her nephew, Tom Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with jam, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tom cries out theatrically, "Look behind you!" and when Aunt Polly turns, Tom escapes over the fence. After Tom is gone, Aunt Polly reflects sadly on Tom's mischief and how she lets him get away with too much.

Tom comes home at supper time. He has been skipping school that afternoon and doing mischief. Aunt Polly is satisfied, though, since she had been skipping school herself a few years ago. Tom tells her about his adventures. During supper, Aunt Polly asks Tom if he has learned anything about his future. She had been to school and learned how to read and write.

Tom goes out to wash the fence. He is so engrossed in his thoughts that he doesn't notice the wriggling man nearby. Tom washes his face and hands, and Aunt Polly asks if he has learned anything. Tom says, "Nothing but how to wash a fence." Aunt Polly is angry, but Tom adds, "It's not my fault. The fence won't wash itself." Aunt Polly is satisfied, though, since she had been skipping school herself a few years ago.

When he returns home in the evening, Tom finds Aunt Polly waiting for him. She notices his dirtied clothes and resolves to make him work the next day, a Saturday, as punishment.

On Saturday morning, Aunt Polly sends Tom out to whitewash the fence. Jan passes by, and Tom tries to get him to do some of the whitewashing in return for a "white alley," a kind ofNA. Jan is almost agree, but Aunt Polly appears and chases him off, leaving Tom alone with his tallow.
Human factors and ergonomics (commonly referred to as human factors) is the application of psychological and physiological principles to the design of products, processes, and systems. The goal of human factors is to reduce human error, increase productivity, and enhance safety and comfort with a specific focus on the interaction between the human and the thing of interest.