Meter, is capable of giving an instantaneous and continuous read-out of residues as low as one part per million and may be used either for batch sampling or as an on-line continuous monitor for recirculating cleaning systems. Typical laboratory studies using the meter, as well as results from in-process cleanliness testing applications on component production lines, are discussed. Evaluations of the instrument, to date, have shown it to be a useful production line monitor for testing the purity of cleaning solvents, as an indirect measure of component cleanliness, and for pointing out errors or problem areas when troubleshooting component cleaning problems.

116 Clean Room and Work Station Requirements, Controlled Environment. Federal Standard No. 209a, Aug. 10, 1966. Superseding Fed. Std. No. 209, Dec. 16, 1963. General Services Administration. AVAILABLE FROM: General Services Administration, Specifications Activity, Printed Materials Supply Division, Bldg. 197, Naval Weapons Plant, Washington, D.C. 20407. pp. I-II and 1-21. PRICE: 15 cents.

In recent years, components and systems have become more sophisticated. This sophistication has brought with it many new requirements, one of which is the demand for new cleanliness standards. Manufacturing facilities providing the environmental control necessary for this type of cleanliness are known as clean rooms, white rooms, and dust controlled facilities. Thus, a clean room may be: "A space in which airborne contamination, and if needed, temperature and humidity are controlled to a far higher degreee than conventional air-conditioned areas." Many industrial corporations, educational institutions, and governmental agencies have contributed to the advancement of the state-of-the-art clean room design and operation without adequate standardization. The need for standardization of definitions and levels of environmental control is now recognized.

117 Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials. National Fire Protection Association. AVAILABLE FROM: National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass. 02110. 768pp. (1966). PRICE: $4.75.

This work, which is a collection in a single volume of five indispensable reference manuals, has recently been published by the National Fire Protection Association. The content of the new guide is as follows: Flash Point Index of Trade Name Liquids (NFPA No. 325A) listing flash points of more than 6,300 trade name products; Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases and Volatile Solids (NFPA No. 325M) summarizing available data on more than 1,100 substances, listed alphabetically; Hazardous Chemicals Data (NFPA No. 49) covering more than 500 chemicals which have a health or reactivity hazard or present unusual storage or fire fighting problems; Manual of Hazardous Chemical Reactions (NFPA No. 491M) listing alphabetically by chemical name the mixtures of two or more chemicals reported to be potentially dangerous as causes of fires, explosions or detonations; and Recommended System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials (NFPA No. 704M) describing the Hazard Index which simplifies identification of type and degree of health, flammability and reactivity hazard of materials; particularly in industrial and storage situations where fire hazards of materials may not be readily apparent. This authoritative reference volume has been designed for persons inspecting, handling, using, storing, pre-planning or fighting fires in chemicals (including flammable liquids, gases and volatile solids.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PRACTICE

118 The Teaching of Occupational Health in Israel. K. Dror. Arch. Environmental Health 13, 220-222 (Aug. 1966).

Teaching of occupational health has progressed in Israel, in spite of the lack of a properly equipped, staffed and endowed institute of occupational health. In order to put this teaching on a firm basis, including research and contact with clinical teaching, it seems highly urgent to create such an institute of occupational health for purposes of service, teaching, and research. Such an institute, as an organic part of medical schools and their hospitals, would represent the experts' center for problems of occupational health for the whole teaching body and a place for the specialist to familiarize himself with the day-to-day problems of occupational health, methods used, and research performed. There are 10 references. -- Author's conclusions

119 Closed-Circuit Television. A Communication Technique for Industrial Medical Departments. G.H. Collings, Jr. J. Occ. Med. 8, 578-580 (Nov. 1966).

As facilities become more generally available for closed-circuit television (CCTV), large industry is finding this medium ideal for management communication between plants, offices, or other divisions of the corporate enterprise. Similarly, CCTV offers the industrial medical department a degree of communication throughout its often scattered operations which has not been possible

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