

the supervising personnel who in turn should "sell" the worker by education, possibly accompanied by strict and fair supervision and discipline. Employees exposed to dust hazards requiring the wearing of respirators should be convinced that it is essential to sacrifice some comfort and dignity to avoid serious cases of disability and suffering. Every worker should have his own respirator. It requires time and effort to adjust this protective device so it contacts the face snugly with a minimum of head-band tension. It cannot be expected that the average workman will readjust a different respirator each day. Also, the psychological effect of using a respirator worn previously by another workman is not unimportant. Although he may not say anything about it, it is naturally revolting to most men's principles of bodily sanitation to have to clamp over his face a device that has been soaked with sweat and dirt of another man's face and into which one or more men have breathed day after day! It is too much like using the other fellow's tooth brush. The best practice is to mark every respirator so each workman can identify his own.

(d) Use, Maintenance and Care of Respirators - Personal respiratory protective devices must be maintained in a condition substantially the same as when received from the manufacturer. Depending on the density of the dust replaceable filters should be changed frequently to prevent their becoming clogged and usually it is desirable to use a respirator without a facelet. However, if they are considered necessary, the facelets should be changed often to avoid skin irritation. A clean facelet gives the respirator a clean appearance and removes one objection to wearing it.

The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company found that the habit of some workers of removing their respirators at intervals caused skin irritation. Everytime they did this, dust settled on the surfaces that lay next to the worker's face and irritating particles were transferred to the skin when the device was replaced. It is, therefore, best to have the employee wear his respirator constantly while under exposure. In some cases, ointments or petroleum jelly has helped to overcome the irritating effect of points that contact the skin.

Where a considerable number of respirators are used, it is good practice to have a "Respirator Room" with an attendant who issues the respirators and cleans, sterilizes and otherwise keeps them in good condition. Respirators may be cleansed by washing and brushing them with an antiseptic soap and warm water. They should be checked for damaged or improperly functioning parts such as rubber valve seats and head-bands. If defective, these should be replaced by new parts.

WHAT MEDICAL CONTROL SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN THE SELECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MEN WORKING ON DUSTY JOBS? - It is essential that adequate medical control be exercised. Such control should include the examination, prior to initial working on dusty jobs of the worker to insure that he is a suitable physical subject. This examination should preferably include X-ray examination of the lungs which permits closer control with subsequent X-ray tests as well as being a protection to the employer in the event of any later legal action.

A worker, to be classed as physically suitable, should be in addition, determined to be a nose-breather rather than a mouth-breather and the natural filtering capacity of the nose should be found to be satisfactory. G. Lehmann (J. Ind. Hyg. 17, 37 - 1935) indicates that the "Silicotic susceptibility of workers with poor nasal filtration is much greater than that of men with good nasal filters". He advises that jobs with a silicosis hazard be held only by men with good nasal filters and that mouth breathers are an especially bad risk. He suggests that the "dust retaining capacity of the nose be used as an index of the individual's qualification for working in a silicosis producing atmosphere". It is possible that Sternstein's technique for measuring nasal resistance ("Industrial Dusts - p. 65) could be developed into a simple procedure for selecting men best adapted to dust exposure.

According to Drinker and Hatch ("Industrial Dust" p. 32) it is wise to select