

- 780 Noise Control by Phase Control of Extended Sources. G. J. Thiessen. Noise Control 3, 33-36, 90 (Mar. 1957).

The author presents a report on the control of noise from paper mill couch roll and presents a graphic technique for determining couch roll drilling patterns. The operation of the couch roll is described, and the technical discussion includes: energy flow in a siren, efficiency of a linear array of point sources with linear phase variation, and efficiency of the array with periodic phase variation.

- 781 The Acoustical Design of Enclosures for Power Transformers. T. D. Northwood, L. B. Smith, and E. J. Stevens. Noise Control 3, 37-39, 86 (Mar. 1957).

This paper discusses the design of enclosures for controlling the noise from large power transformers. The design of ventilating ducts and resonant absorbers for lining enclosures is described.

-- Editor's summary

- 782 Noise Control for Offices Located Near Production Machines and Mechanical Equipment Spaces. L. N. Miller and I. Dyer. Noise Control 3, 70-75 (Mar. 1957).

There is no fixed or stereotyped solution to noise problems. Each problem is solved on the basis of the amount of noise reduction required and the analysis of noise and vibration levels along the various paths from the noise to the receiver. A number of case histories are presented showing variations in the approach to the problem. In older offices several types of remedial measures can usually be found; for new offices, noise problems can frequently be resolved by proper office location relative to noisy areas and by intelligent use of readily available materials and techniques now in widespread use.

-- Cond. from authors' conclusion

- 783 The Why, How, and Cost of Eye Protection. R. A. Sherman. Safety Maintenance 113, 20-24 (May 1957).

Some of the basic ingredients of a successful eye protection program are: (1) indoctrination of workers and supervisors, especially by meetings with safety committees, foremen, labor representatives, and others concerned; (2) a vision testing program; (3) a dispensing and maintenance program; and (4) cooperation by professional eye men or the services of a professional consultant. Expected results from an eye protection program include: (1) elimination of losses of one or both eyes; (2) reduction of first aid eye injuries; (3) decrease of lost time eye accidents to a low percentage; (4) improvement in productivity; (5) accident reduction by better seeing; (6) reduction of damage to equipment; (7) improvement in job satisfaction; (8) greater awareness of over-all safety practices; and (9) reduction of insurance costs. The average cost of all protective glasses, including prescription and plano lenses, is estimated at \$5.00, not including examination or fitting fees. Administrative and accessory costs may average \$4.50 per pair of glasses. Maintenance costs vary, but may be roughly estimated at \$1.60 per pair per year. References are given to available literature.

- 784 Report of Glaucoma Survey at Frankford Arsenal. L. P. Devlin. Proc. Am. Acad. Occ. Med. 8, 96-98 (1956).

In the examination of 3,213 persons over 40 years of age, 37 unsuspected cases of glaucoma were discovered. The benefit of this survey to industry was the prolongation of the usefulness of 37 employees for an estimated 8 years each. On that basis the cost of the survey was \$8 per man year per patient, and the increased morale and personal satisfaction of the 3,176 glaucoma-free employees was a benefit the Arsenal obtained without cost. Recurrent glaucoma surveys are necessary, easy to accomplish, productive, and economical.

-- Cond. from author's summary