

STANDARD
REVIEW
OF
LITERATURE
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Digest of Industrial Hygiene - 11.

- 448 Avoidable Loss of Life. W. Meyer. Gasmasks 12, 42-5 (1940). (German).
A description of deaths caused by breathing fumes of lead, mercury, benzene, miscellaneous organic vapors, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide and dust. These could have been avoided by the use of a gas mask.
- 449 Public Notice of the German Minister of Labor Concerning Decisions of the German Committee for Dust Protective Apparatus, January 30, 1940. Reichsgesundheitsbl 15, 283-7 (1940). (German).
The published regulations relate principally to protection for sandblasters. Each must have a positive pressure helmet which must have sufficient excess pressure and an air supply of at least 80 liters per minute. Construction must be such as to prevent decrease below that amount; the air supply must be free from dust and oil and there must be an adjustable contrivance for heating which will provide a temperature of at least 20°C. It is recommended that air be brought in by special ventilators, and direct connection with the ordinary compressed air supply is allowed only temporarily and only if the other conditions are fulfilled. Three commercial German helmets meet the specifications, (one Auor and two Draeger) and others have been rejected.
- 450 Resuscitation After Electric Shock. C. F. Dalziel. Elec. West 86, 38-42 (April, 1941).
Several first aid techniques for the electrical worker are presented. The pressure (Shaefer) method and pole top method are described, with the aid of numerous illustrations. The various organic causes of death from electric shock, the treatment of shock, and safety measures are fully discussed.
- 451 Resuscitation from Shock. G.H. Bell and J.A.C. Knox. Elec. Rev., 127, 241 (September 20, 1940).
Experiments in resuscitation using the Jellinek and Shaefer methods were performed on subjects who were trained to relax their respiratory muscles. In the Jellinek method, the subject is laid on his back and his shoulders are forcibly pushed backward toward the ground, bending the vertebral column. The authors found that this method did not bring enough air into the lungs and that the subjects were very uncomfortable. The well-known Shaefer method proved entirely satisfactory and is much preferable to the other.
- 452 Muscular Paralysis Caused by Electric Currents. C.F. Dalziel and J.B. Lagen. Electronics 14, 22-3 (March, 1941).
This is a report on tests conducted to determine the threshold of muscular non-control of a group of normal men on direct and alternating currents from 5 to 10,000 cycles per second. The results give the values of the electric current at which muscular paralysis occurs in humans and range from 10 to 20 milliamperes at ordinary frequencies. The results are independent of electrode size, moist on hands, current pathway and previous experience in the tests. The threshold increases as the frequency decreases to very low values and also increases as it increases from about 200 to 10,000 cycles per second.
- 453 Training Men in Pole-Top Resuscitation. H. Miller. Elec. Light & Power 19, 56 (February, 1941).
A new pole-top technique developed by Southern California Edison Company, eliminates some difficulties found in the former method. A series of photographs demonstrates the method of resuscitation.