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OBSERVATORIES

See also Telescopes.

Royal Observatory. Engineering v 180 n 4691 Dec 23 1955 p 858-9. Review of annual report of Astronomer Royal, giving further details of transfer of Observatory from Greenwich to Herstmonceux, and of disposal of major astronomical equipment.

OBSIDIAN. See Petrology.

OBSOLESCENCE. See Depreciation; Office Equipment.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

See also Coal Mines and Mining—Dust Problems; Dust; Industrial Hygiene; Miners—Health; Nuclear Reactors—Accident Prevention; Perlite; Petroleum Industry—Health Hazards; Petroleum Products—Safe Handling; Radiation—Hazards; Welding—Accident Prevention.

Grime Does not Pay, W.SCHWEISHEIMER. Can Machy v 67 n 5 May 1956 p 133, 194, 196. Causes of occupational skin diseases; suggestions for prevention.

Les dermatoses professionnelles dans les industries chimiques, G.BOULANGER. Chimie et Industrie v 75 n 2 Feb 1956 p 342-5. Occupational skin diseases in chemical industry; general discussion on dangerous substances and their action on skin, preventive measures and pertinent legislation.

Skin Disease: Hazard to Refinery Workers. Petroleum Refiner v 34 n 11 Nov 1955 p 252, 254. Occupational dermatoses by industries; causes of occupational dermatitis; measures for prevention.

Sulfur Dioxide Exposure and Control, B.FEINER, S.MARLOW. Paper Industry v 38 n 1 Apr 1956 p 37-40. Investigation made during last 1½ yr in 11 chemical pulp mills in New York State, on effect and control of exposure to hazardous materials, such as sulphur dioxide, chlorine gas, lime and salt cake dust.

Treated Silica Brick Eliminates Dust, C.E.CLINE, R.A. BLOOM. Iron Age v 178 n 8 Aug 23 1956 p 100-1; see also Foundry v 84 n 10 Oct 1956 p 256-8. Problem of silica dust evolved in handling and installing bricks used in furnace construction at Timken Roller Bearing Co, Canton, Ohio; surface treated silica brick investigated; water solutions of dry binders effectively eliminated dust arising from impact and abrasion, with ammonium lignosulphonates being most promising dry binders.

Pulmonary. See also Coal Mines and Mining—Dust Problems; Dust Analysis; Foundries—Dust Problems; Silica.

Algunos aspectos de la silicosis que interesan a los ingenieros de minas, J.AYZA. Sociedad Nacional de Mineria y Petroleo —Boletin n 46 Nov-Dec 1955 p 22-55, n 47 Jan-Feb 1956 p 23-60. Some problems of silicosis which interest mining engineers; generation of mine dust, its detection, sampling, biological effect; dust suppression and methods of ventilation.

Are You Slated for Silicosis? W.SCHWEISHEIMER. Can Machy v 67 n 9 Sept 1956 p 186-208. Susceptibility of foundry workers to silicosis which may take 15 yr to develop; statistical data on silicosis of foundry employees in United States and several European countries.

Données récentes sur l'action pathogène des diverses variétés de poussières minérales, A.POLICARD, A.COLLET. Revue de l'Industrie Minérale v 38 n 638 Apr 1956 p 101-7. Recent data on pathogenic action of different varieties of mine dust.

Etude de la vitesse d'élimination des poussières retenues par le poumon, J.CHARBONNIER, L.Le BOUFFANT. Revue de l'Industrie Minérale v 38 n 644 Aug 1956 p 471-9. Study of rate of elimination of dust, held by lung.

Pneumoconiosis and Dust, J.C.CHAKRAVORTTY. Colliery Guardian v 193 n 4984 Sept 6 1956 p 279-83. Simple and infected pneumoconiosis; relationship of dust and pneumoconiosis; minerals found in lungs.

Properties of Airborne Dusts in Relation to Pneumoconiosis, W.D.EVANS. Instn Min & Met—Trans v 65 pt 1 1955-56 p 13-32, (discussion) pt 4 n 590 p 154-65. Biologic effect of airborne dusts grouped into those which are highly siliceous and in general toxic, and those which are mixtures, minerals and coal; analyses of dust.

Protection from Silicosis. Mass Production v 31 n 12 Dec 1955 p 108, 110. Duties and responsibilities of employers toward workers in iron foundries with regard to protective measures against only recently discovered dangers of invisible particles of silica and dust; enforced wearing of masks; example of three recent cases and two cases of molders before courts.

Untersuchungen ueber das chemische Verhalten von Gestein und Kohlenstaub unter physiologischen Bedingungen im Hinblick auf die Staublungenkrankheit im Steinkohlenbergbau, A.THAER. Bergbau Archiv v 16 n 2 1955 p 21-39. Investigation of chemical behavior of rock and coal dust under physiological conditions with regard to pulmonary diseases in coal industry.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES—Continued

OCEAN WAVES. See Waves, Water.

OCEANOGRAPHY

See also Hydrographic Surveying; Radiation—Hazards; Seaplanes—Design; Ship Models—Testing; Ships—Research; Sounding Apparatus; Waves, Water.

Engineering Oceanography, R.SILVESTER. Commonwealth Engr v 43 n 11 June 1956 p 349-51. Definition; measurement of wind generated waves; wave hindcasting; hindcasting formulas; use of wave information; application in hydraulic model studies. Bibliography.

Flow of Water Through Straits of Dover Related to Wind and Differences in Sea Level, K.F.BOWDEN. Roy Soc Lond—Philosophical Trans Series A v 248 n 953 Feb 9 1956 p 517-51. Research in which difference in electric potential between water on opposite sides of English Channel, as recorded on telephone cable running from St Margaret's Bay to Sangatte, was used to measure mean flow of water through Straits of Dover; records were calibrated by means of tidal currents known from previous measurements; interpretation of results.

Instruments for Ocean Research. Engineering v 181 n 4707 May 25 1956 p 398-400. National Institute of Oceanography's techniques and instruments developed for study of ocean physics; measuring near-shore waves and waves in open sea; shipborne and airborne wave recorder; pitch and roll buoy; neutral buoyancy float; instruments for deep sea trawling.

Laboratory Studies of Gravity Waves Generated by Movement of Submerged Body, R.L.WIEGEL. Am Geophysical Union—Trans v 36 n 5 Oct 1955 p 759-74. To gain insight into phenomenon of gravity waves generated by underwater seismic disturbances i.e., "tsunami", study was made of waves resulting from idealized 3-dimensional model of movement of submerged body; bodies of several shapes, sizes, and weights were allowed to drop vertically or to slide down inclines of several angles, in water of various depths, from heights above bottom; analysis of results.

On Offshore Circulation and Convergence Mechanism in Red Tide Region off West Coast of Florida, F.CHEW. Am Geophysical Union Trans v 36 n 6 Dec 1955 p 963-74. Offshore water is shown to move as single column; sloping bottom and equation of continuity are applied to show existence of horizontal convergence mechanism which, over period of several weeks, may effect several-fold increase in concentration of floating particles; southbound current in 'loop' is thought of as Rossby jet which drives cyclonic eddy offshore.

Physics in Oceanography, K.F.BOWDEN. Brit J Applied Physics v 7 n 8 Aug 1956 p 273-81. Examples of development or adaptation of physical methods for research at sea, with results obtained in problems such as those of waves, storm surges and ocean currents; progress made within last 10 yr or so. 20 refs.

Recherches récentes en Océanographie littorale, A.RIVIÈRE. Houille Blanche v 10 n B Sept 1955 p 646-57. Recent research on littoral oceanography; new solutions to technical problems; review of coastal morphology or littoral phenomena, and new conception concerning evolution of sediment grading during transport; procedure to protect port of La Cotinière, France, against silting up, and groin system particularly effective in protecting shores against littoral erosion. 50 refs.

Relationship Between Wind and Heat Change Observed in Vertical Column of Sea, C.R.SPARGER. Am Geophysical Union—Trans v 36 n 5 Oct 1955 p 775-8. Work relating to influence of atmosphere on short term heat changes in sea; comparison of certain local heat changes and wind stresses computed from observed velocities; there seemed to be connection between cumulative effect of wind stress acting during one week and total heat change in 600-ft column of sea during following week.

Submarine Slope of Southern California, K.O.EMERY, R.D. TERRY. J Geology v 64 n 3 May 1956 p 271-80. Sounding of submarine basin slope near San Pedro, Calif, shows it to be steep (9°-18°) from shelf break at 170 ft to depth of between 1400 and 1800 ft; it is suggested that mud accumulates on slope, and some of it periodically slides away, part deposited at base of slope, and part forming turbidity currents that deposit gravels and clean sands on floor of adjoining basin to depths as great as 3000 ft.

Terminology. Waves, Tides, Currents and Beaches: Glossary of Terms and List of Standard Symbols, R.L.WIEGEL. Published by Council on Wave Research—Eng Foundation, July 1953 113 p, $1.00. Glossary of terms beginning with accretion, beach, and ending with yawing; photographs and sketches presented to illustrate some of more difficult concepts, list of standard symbols.

OCHRE. See Ore Deposits.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of London
Discussion Pt 1 n 611 1957-58 p 21-3