

- 811 Internal Derangement of the Knee Joint in Miners. J. B. Atkins.
Brit. J. Ind. Med. 14, 121-126 (Apr. 1957).

The problem of damage to the menisci of miners has been studied in a series of 100 men, drawn without selection from those undergoing treatment at a rehabilitation unit in South Wales in 1953. It is shown that these injuries are common and of considerable importance in the mining industry. They are predominantly of occupational origin. The consequences of injuries to menisci in terms of disability are described and their possible relationship with osteo-arthritis is discussed. The factors in mining which appear to contribute to the occurrence of these lesions have been studied. Kneeling in narrow seams is of itself by no means the only, or even the main, cause of them. Attention is drawn to the importance, as causal factors, of slipping and tripping both at the coal face, on underground roadways, and on the surface of mines. Finally, some suggestions are made as to means of reducing the numbers of these common injuries.

-- Author's summary

- 812 American Safety Standard for Pulp and Paper Mills. ASA Pl. 1-1956. American Standards Association, 70 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y. 18 pp. (1957). \$1.00.

This document outlines measures to protect employees and property during the journey of wood from freight car to finished pulp or paper. Protection for workers includes safety regulation for guards, protective clothing, floors and platforms, lockouts, and power trucks. Dust, fumes, and gases are to be controlled at the source wherever possible; otherwise respirators are to be provided. Other provisions involve methods of releasing wood from the woodpile, cutting, sawing, and other operations in reducing the wood to pulp.

-- Cond. from Natl. Safety News

- 813 Flammable Solvents in the First-Aid Room. E. R. Wallace.
Safety Maintenance 113, 53, 54 (May 1957).

There are many flammable solvents in use by the industrial nurse. Among these are acetone, naphtha, alcohol, acetic acid, ethyl ether, petroleum ether, and ethyl chloride. Flammable liquids are by definition readily volatilized, easily ignited, and form explosive mixtures with air. Sources of ignition include matches, cigarettes, the electrical and mechanical sparks, and last but not least, static sparks. Other problems in the handling of solvents include toxicity and dermatitis. The necessity of care in the use of these solvents is obvious.

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