

CERAMIC ABSTRACTS

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The Medical Re- her investigations

of pulmonary silicosis and of other pulmonary conditions associated with the inhalation of dusts arising from industrial processes. E.P.R.

Some aspects of silicosis in industry. G. QUIN LENNANE. *Jour. State Med.*, 37, 602-606 (1929); *U. S. Pub. Health Eng. Abs.*, 10, IHS. 1 (1930).—Inhalation of silica dust causes the formation of fibrous tissue in the lung substance, gradually extending and encroaching on the aerating function of the lung tissue. Crystalline sandstone, quartz, quartzite, and flint produces a crystalline dust which is much more harmful than dust containing amorphous silica. The onset of the disease is very gradual and at first difficult to recognize. The common complication is pulmonary tuberculosis, which is usually rapidly fatal. The use of water, steam, oil, and mechanical equipment for minimizing dust in factories, quarries, and mines is discussed. (C.A.)

Asbestosis and silicosis. M. J. STEWART. *Chem. and Ind.*, 49, 34 (1930).—Silicosis was formerly believed to be the result of mechanical irritation by fine particles of silica; it has now been traced to the action of colloidal silica. S. believes that both silicosis and asbestosis are due to chemical effects. H.H.S.

Use of aluminum vs. ceramics. ANON. *Ceram. Ind.*, 14 [4], 423 (1930).—Aluminum shingles, roofing, and corrugated sheets which are standard products of growing importance have been joined in this field by ornamental castings for crestings, spandrels, cornices, finials, and other metal accessories. Several recently constructed office buildings carry from 50 to 100 T. of aluminum mainly in the form of cast spandrels or ornamental exterior wall plates and sills. F.P.H.

Effect of abnormal air conditions on mine workers. R. R. SAYERS. *Bur. Mines, Information Circ.*, No. 6245, 22 pp. (1930).—The report gives a summary of recent investigations on silicosis in Australia, England, France, Germany, Russia, South Africa, and the U.S. Also a summary of recent investigations on abnormal air conditions (abnormal temperatures and humidities) in England, France, South Africa, and the U.S., and some toxic gases found in mines. R.A.H.

Mechanical and human elements in smoke abatement. GEORGE C. FISHER. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Eng.*, 52 [1], 59-65 (1930).—A brief history is given of smoke abatement in Nashville, with the local conditions, technical details, and general policies followed. The human elements that entered into the problem of enforcement and the educational effort to put smoke abatement into effect are discussed. E.P.R.

Role of chemistry in ceramic industry. L. P. COLLIN. *Chem. and Ind.*, 49, 55 (1930); for abstract see *Ceram. Abs.*, 9 [4], 316 (1930). H.H.S.

Bonus methods of wage payment as related to production. H. R. STRAIGHT. *Bull. Amer. Ceram. Soc.*, 9 [4], 95-99 (1930); for abstract see *Ceram. Abs.*, 9 [3], 236 (1930).

Wage incentives in manufacturing. ANON. *Iron Age*, 125 [11], 786 (1930).—"Management factors and responsibilities preliminary to and coincident with installation and operations of wage incentives" by D. B. Kift was presented before the Chicago meeting of the Amer. Soc. of Mech. Eng. Kift states that the wage incentive must be large enough to bring forth the desired results from the employees. Most incentive plans need a penalty clause to correct conditions not reached by regular methods. The payroll investment should give greater returns by the wage incentive method. E.C.C.

Cost of modern glass factory. W. F. SCHAPHORST. *Glass Ind.*, 11 [4], 92 (1930).—A graphic method of determining approximately the cost of a new factory building, based on varying dimensions as to height, length, and width, is presented. Certain basic assumptions made in constructing the chart are enumerated, and features allowed in the construction costs are discussed. E.J.V.

Managers should promote safety. ANON. *Abrasive Ind.*, 11 [4], 33 (1930).—A safety organization without an enthusiastic manager back of it is a failure. E.P.R.

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