

more air than those with tight fitting facepieces.

There is some difference of opinion among users of respirators as to whether or not adjustments should be provided whereby the wearer can vary the flow of air to meet variations in his requirements. It was the opinion of the National Silicosis Conference Committee that definite recommendations for all situations cannot be made, but for many situations, and particularly where tight-fitting facepieces are used, an adjustable flow is desirable and may even be necessary; also, most workmen can learn to adjust the air properly. On the other hand fixed-flow procedures require a minimum amount of instruction and supervision and are the most conducive to safety under all conditions.

While Hose Masks and Air-Line Respirators have many definite advantages the area of travel of the wearer is limited to the length of the hose, and movements are handicapped to some extent by the hose. Manifestly, the air for the hose and the mask should be fresh and pure, but unfortunately this is not always so.

Abrasive Blasting Respirator - Abrasive blasting respirators consist essentially of a hood, with windows, that fits loosely over the head and shoulders and designed to withstand and protect the wearer's head, neck and shoulders from abrasion by the rebounding of particles of sand or grit; and a supply of fresh air, at least six cubic feet per minute, blown into the hood. Only equipment which has met the United States Bureau of Mines test requirements and which is approved by the Medical and Safety Departments should be used.

(c) Acceptance and Use of Personal Respiratory Protection by Workmen - As stated in a paper by G. M. Kirtz and E. C. Fowler of the United States Bureau of Mines (I.C. 6915 No. v1936) presented at the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma, May 21 1936, selecting respiratory protective equipment is simple compared with getting men to wear it after it is supplied. Generally workmen will wear masks readily in places where they have seen others asphyxiated, or in some similar trouble, but they are likely to resist wearing protective equipment where the dust cannot be seen or where the fumes and mist have no objectionable odor. There are three main reasons for such resistance:

First, inbred objection to any new idea;

Second, the feeling that the individual is a superman and can "take it" without protection; and,

Third, the inconvenience of wearing the equipment.

In a survey conducted among the employees of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company by Mr. F. H. Wallner of that Company's Insurance Department, it was found that the men didn't like the disfiguring appearance of a "muzzle" over their faces. This survey also disclosed that some workers objected to the respirator because they thought it made breathing difficult when the real trouble was that they were not breathing correctly. Breathing through a respirator should be done deeply and slowly and after the proper habit has been acquired much discomfort may be eliminated. Quoting Mr. Wallner:

"Foremen should appreciate that the position of the straps that hold the respirator in place has much to do with comfort. They should learn whether the straps should be worn over the head or around the neck. Some types have two straps, one to be worn around the neck, the other around the head."

Probably the most effective plan in getting respirators worn is first to "sell"