dust could be ascribed to inadequate dosage. This may be true. However, from a practical point of view, it is not likely that a city dweller is apt to inhale more than an extremely small dose during a 24-hour exposure; and, as seen in these animals, there is no tendency for the lungs to accumulate, compact, and sequester the dust as is seen with certain other dusts.[14] Consequently, removal of the inhaled brake-drum dust from the lungs may be expected to be good.

Nevertheless, it is advisable to repeat this study with a larger number of animals, using also larger dosages and allowing the animals to live out their lives.

Conclusions

Brake-drum dust has evoked a pulmonary response in rats and hamsters which suggests that this dust is biologically "inert."

Brake-drum dust is capable of producing ferruginous bodies in the lungs of hamsters that are indistinguishable from asbestos bodies.