

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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f. SOOT. I. CHEMICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Soot is the product of the imperfect combustion of highly carbonaceous substances, such as coal, mineral oil, pitch, tar, resins, wood fats, vegetable and animal oils, and combustible gases. It is a deep black pigment in a very finely divided state, consisting mainly of carbon with an admixture of hydrocarbons. Soot represents an incidental by-product from burning of coal, wood, and other kinds of carbonaceous fuel in furnaces, stoves and, especially, in fireplaces in which the draft is deficient and combustion is imperfect. The soot thus formed is precipitated in part in the chimney and on its walls. Soot or lamp-black is manufactured in large scale operations by subjecting mineral oil, tar, pitch, and resins to incomplete carbonization. The substance finds employment for many industrial purposes, such as the manufacture of printing inks, oil paints, India ink, shoe black, explosives, black lacquers and, formerly, as a snail poison in gardening (Martineck; Oppenheim; Ullmann; Oliver).

Occupational exposure to soot or lamp-black exists for chimney-sweeps, stokers, smiths, workers employed in lamp-black factories (soot burners, packers, loaders), printers, paint manufacturers, shoe polish makers, workers of explosive plants (firecrackers), gardeners, and others.

II. HISTORICAL ASPECTS

Cancer of the skin, resulting from an occupational contact with soot,