

THE SAFETY LIBRARY

By MARY M. WELLS LIBRARIAN, N. S. C.

Sportsmanlike Driving

SPORTSMANLIKE DRIVING, a teacher's outline for a course in traffic safety and driving for high schools, published by the American Automobile Association, Pennsylvania Avenue at 17th Street, Washington, D. C., 51 page pamphlet, illustrated. Free.

Perhaps it is the success of safety instruction in primary grades which has focused attention on the possibility of similar accident prevention activities in the secondary schools. In any event, much advice is being given in these schools on how to conduct such activities, and at least a few schools have initiated some form of such instruction.

Very similar in purpose and content to "Good Driving", issued a year and a half ago by the National Safety Council, **SPORTSMANLIKE DRIVING** discusses in the first 15 pages the traffic accident problem, the necessity for its solution, and the general procedures adapted to secondary schools which wish to work in this field.

The remainder of this publication in 13 sections, covers such subjects as The Highway, The Pedestrian, Traffic Laws, Accident Factors and Circumstances, Driver Responsibility, and Tests for Operator's License. Unlike "Good Driving", some of these sections are expanded to include informational material in the outline which would be of help to teachers or pupils, but the expansion is not uniform. For example, the social and economic value of the automobile is covered in five lines, whereas driver responsibility occupies nine pages.

Each section is concluded by special suggestions to the instructor, and at the end is a proposed research project on traffic and driving knowledge with questions which survey this subject.

—J. S. BAKER

Course of Study in Highway Safety

COURSE OF STUDY IN HIGHWAY SAFETY, issued jointly by the Department of Public Instruction and the Division of Safety of the Department of Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 16 pages, illustrated. Free.

This is an outline of a course of study

in 12 "units" intended primarily for high school students. It does not supply the text book material to be put into the hands of the children or teachers, but rather outlines the subjects for discussion, and gives the approximate time recommended for each.

In general plan it follows the suggestions made in "Good Driving", a similar pamphlet issued by the National Safety Council, but suggests the discussion under each unit in the form of questions which should be answered through the classroom work and gives notes to the teacher regarding the conduct of the course with particular reference to material which should be used by the pupils in studying the subject. Most of these are particularly adapted to Pennsylvania conditions and motor vehicle laws. At the end of each section are lists of references.

The booklet cannot be expected to be used by one who is learning to drive, because practice exercises in the handling of an automobile are not suggested, and the discussions on the "skills of the road" do not cover details of driving practices which must be developed in learning successfully to manipulate a car.

Headings of the units: 1. The Causes of Automobile Accidents; 2. The Mechanism of the Automobile; 3. The State Motor Vehicle Regulations; 4. Selection, Inspection and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles; 5. Skills of the Road; 6. State and Local Traffic Violations and Traffic Courts; 7. The Economic and Social Effects of the Automobile; 8. The Safety Activities of Federal, State and Local Enforcement and Promotion Agencies; 9. School Examination; 10. Requirements for Driver's Licenses.

—J. S. BAKER

Dusts

ASBESTOSIS. Part 2. The nature and amount of dust encountered in asbestos fabricating plants. Part 3. The effects of exposure to dust encountered in asbestos fabricating plants on the health of a group of workers. Published by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., 1935. *Special Bulletin No. 42. Free. (35 page pamphlet)*

In Part 1 of this report the method of collecting and counting dusts encountered in this study is described and summarized. This investigation, while it does not establish the maximum safe concentration of asbestos dust in the air, shows the necessity of a reduction of the concentration in those operations where there is continuous exposure to high concentration.

Petroleum Industry

FUEL OIL, INDUSTRIAL STORAGE AND USE. Published by the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, 184 High Street, Boston Mass., 1935. Price 35c. (82 page pamphlet)

Previous editions of this pamphlet have stressed the importance of safe storage. The excellent fire record, however, now permits some changes in previously recommended methods of storage, particularly in regard to the capacities and locations of tanks. With greater quantities of fuel oil stored above ground, close to, or inside buildings, more attention is given in this edition to proper vents, fittings and installation.

Headlights

HEADLIGHTS. Great Britain. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. *The evaluation of glare from motor car headlights.* By W. S. Stiles and C. Dunbar. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London W. C. 2, England, 1935. *Illumination research, technical paper No. 16. Price 50c. (88 page pamphlet)*

By using the method described in this paper, it is possible to obtain a "figure of merit" for any headlight whose distribution of light is known. This paper is not an attempt to lay down a certain distribution of light as the ideal, still less does it describe an actual "anti-glare" headlight. Its use is to aid designers of headlights and others interested in the same problem in estimating the merits of different possible distributions of light without necessarily going to the lengths of constructing headlights to produce those distributions.

Storage Batteries

STORAGE BATTERY MANUFACTURE. Published by Retail Credit Company,

NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS

Atlanta, Ga., 1935. *Industry Reports.* A description of factory processes and potential health hazards. (12 page pamphlet)

Tanks

TANKS. Great Britain. Home office. Report of committee appointed to consider the precautions for securing the safety of persons working in and about kiers used in print works and bleaching and dyeing works. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London W. C. 2, England, 1935. Price 25c. (28 page pamphlet)

Recommendations of this report are of a highly technical character, but they specify in detail a large number of precautions, the adoption of which should remove the causes, not only of the accidents immediately concerned, but also of all other scalding accidents that have happened in the past, so that their recurrence would be impossible. Practical methods of compliance also are described.

Women Workers

THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY. By Harriet A. Byrne. *Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 136.* For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 5c. (23 page pamphlet)

Among facts presented in this report is the statement that approximately one in 50 industrial workers, on a full-time average, is unable to work because of illness, and each year more than one-eighth of all workers suffer one or more illnesses that disable them for a week.

PERIODICALS

Commercial Vehicles

DOCTOR PRESCRIBES PROPER WAY TO PLAY SAFE IN PICKING DRIVERS. *Swift, Dr. W. J. Thorough examination may stop costly suits. In Motor Transportation, November, 1935, page 26, 42.*

Dr. Swift is the official examiner of applicant drivers for the Greyhound Lines in Chicago. What he has found out in his job, as told here, will be valuable information for all fleet owners, both passenger and freight.

TWELVE - FEATURE PLAN CONTROLS ACCIDENTS IN OUR 3,000-VEHICLE FLEET. *Faulkner, F. Teeth in plan found in review board and application of driver penalties for preventable accidents. In Power Wagon, November, 1935, pages 5 to 7.*

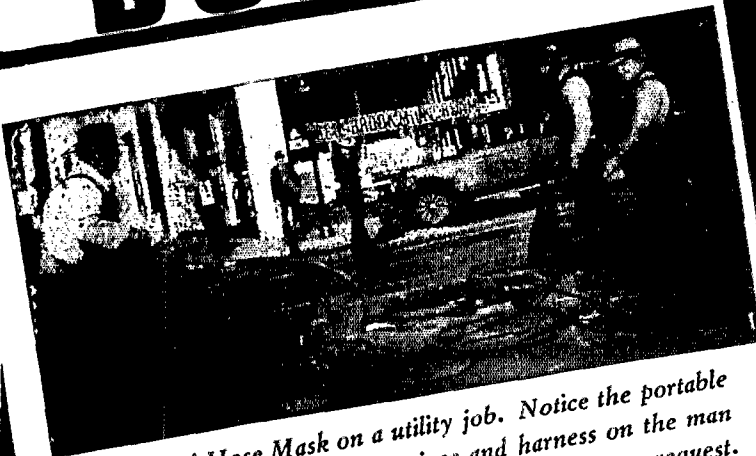
Occupational Diseases

ENGINEERING CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES. *Bloomfield, J. J. In*

JANUARY, 1936

Everything
BULLARD
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BULLARD



Bullard Reel Hose Mask on a utility job. Notice the portable blower; the hose reel; the facepiece and harness on the man about to enter the manhole. Complete catalog on request.

REEL HOSE MASK



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WEST

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PHILADELPHIA J. A. Hunt Co. - 2036 Sansome St.
BRAINTREE, MASS. Direct Sales Co. 108 President Road
CHATTANOOGA, TENN. C. D. Genter Company, Chattanooga Bank Building
C. H. Dockson Company - 2885 East Grand Boulevard
E. D. Bullard Company - 215 South Leavitt Street
E. Safety Service Company - 108 No. Quincy Street
W. P. & R. S. Mars Company - 324 W. Michigan Street
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STEEL TOE • PLATER'S SHOE Wooden Sole • • •

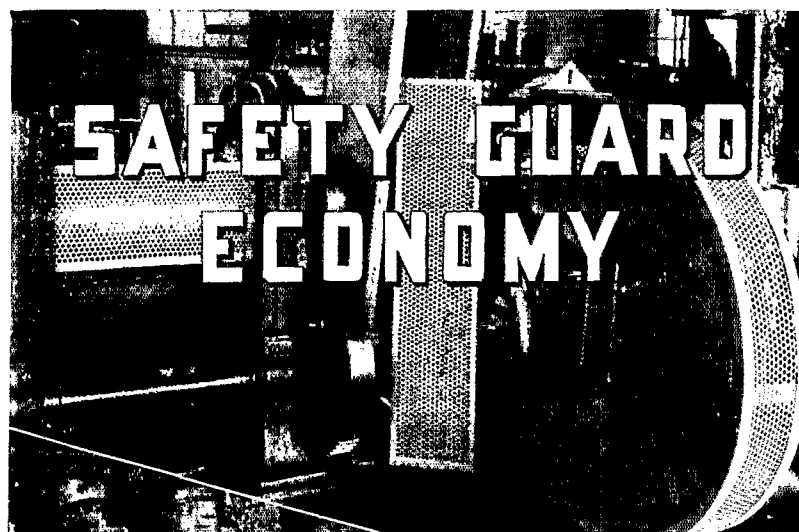
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REECE WOODEN SOLE SHOE Co., Inc.
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Safety Inventory

In making plant inventory why not check your machinery for safety guards? There may be some machines or belts without guard protection which should have attention.

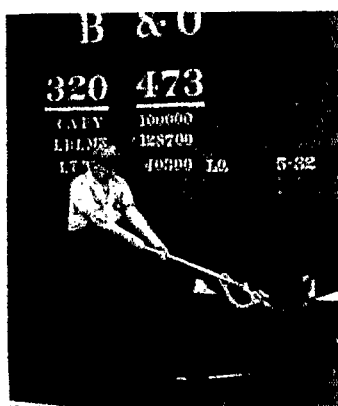
Safety guards, if properly made and installed, remove the fear of accidents and permit of stepping up production. Write us for guard information.

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Close Hopper-Bottom
Car Doors with
EASE and SAFETY

with the
Prescott Safety Tool

This special tool will close hopper-bottom car doors. Prevent smashed fingers, strained backs, ruptures and other serious injuries. Saves time—is inexpensive.

The Trumbull Mfg. Co.
Warren, Ohio

American Journal of Public Health, November, 1935, pages 1106 to 1204.

"In general, there are five methods which may be attempted to control an industrial poison: (1) Substitution of a non-toxic material; (2) isolation of the harmful processes; (3) set methods in the case of some dusty processes; (4) exhaust ventilation; (5) respiratory protection."

Traffic

ACCIDENTS CAN BE REDUCED. *Green, P. L. The Institute of Traffic Engineers asks "How?" and nine recognized experts answer. In American City, December, 1935, pages 69 to 71.*

Nineteen recommendations for reducing accidents on the open highway are presented. For example, seven of the nine participants in the symposium urge education of driver and public, whereas only two comment on the factor of speed.

Asked and Answered

CABLE FASTENINGS

QUESTION: We have adhered to the practice of using zinc in all cases of socketing steel cables. A few days ago our elevator needed new cables, and we employed a representative of a branch of the firm to make the replacement. He used babbitt instead of zinc, and when we questioned him about it, he said he had never used anything else and furthermore stated that this was acceptable to the underwriters. Will you please advise whether we should condemn the use of babbitt or say it is O.K.?

ANSWER: The American Standards safety code for elevators, dumb waiters, and escalators specifies that the car and counterweight ends of cables for freight and passenger elevators shall be fastened by spliced eyes, by return loops or by individual tapered babbitted sockets. The code also specifies that the fastening shall be capable of sustaining a load of not less than 80 per cent of the ultimate strength of the undisturbed portion of the cable. The code exempts the fastenings of compensating cables of elevators from these requirements.

The American Standards safety code for wire rope for mines, and Federal specifications (RR-R-571) for wire rope both specify that zinc shall be used for the socketing of wire rope cables.

Elevator ropes are moderate in strength and are generally used with a large safety factor (as high as 10 in many cases). These elevator ropes are usually inspected at frequent intervals by qualified inspectors and any defects found are corrected. Under such circumstances it may be permissible to use babbitt instead of zinc for socketing. However, in general rope practice other than elevator service, higher strength ropes with a lower factor of safety are used, and such ropes are not always inspected as often as they should be. Therefore, if a socket

NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS

attachment is used for such a rope, it should be made with zinc, not babbitt. Detailed information on socketing of wire ropes will be found in paragraphs 69 and 71 of our Safe Practices Pamphlet No. 26.

If the elevator cables to which you refer are exposed to sulphuric acid mists and fumes, it is recommended they be socketed with zinc.

SHOWER AND WASH ROOMS

QUESTION: We are contemplating installation of a wash room and shower room for our factory employees. It is our intention to have either a tile or a cement floor in the shower room and either rubber matting or a wooden runway in the aisles leading to and from the showers. We would like to have your opinion regarding the best materials for such an arrangement, as we are particularly interested in guarding against athlete's foot and any other common infection that might be traced to a shower and wash room.

ANSWER: Whether you use tile or cement is a matter of personal choice. While tile is a great deal easier to keep clean, it does tend to increase the slipping hazard. On the other hand, it is possible to install a concrete flooring with a very fine top dressing which will give practically the same surface as tile but will be a great deal less hazardous.

Individual companies use different types of solutions for combating ringworm and "athlete's foot." For instance, some companies use a 0.5 per cent solution of sodium hypochlorite in large rubber pans, the inside dimensions of which are approximately two feet square. Employees entering and leaving the shower rooms are required to walk through the solution.

Another company reports remarkable success with a 10 per cent solution of sodium theosulphate. This is also placed in large rubber pans and with the 10 per cent solution it is found necessary to provide a new quantity only once a week. An attendant is present during the shower period to see that the pan is always filled, for some of the solution is bound to be lost by splashing as the employees walk through.

Still another company uses sodium hypsulphite. The firm also uses a powder composed of one part of sodium hyposulphite to two parts of powdered boric acid. This powder is dusted on the feet of the men before they put on their shoes and socks.

There are, of course, several manufacturers of disinfectant who produce various mixtures of the above-named chemicals under their own trade names.

Several recommendations to prevent wash and shower room infections have also been formulated by Dr. W. R. Redden, of New York City:

1. Always wear some kind of foot covering, except when actually in bed, in the bath or in swimming.
2. If you know you have skin lesions on the feet or toes, dry them in the tub instead of stepping first on a bath mat.
3. After bathing wash the tub with soap and water and scald it thoroughly.
4. Dry the body from head to foot. Never reverse this order or you may transfer the ringworm fungus from the feet or the floor to the other parts of the body.
5. Wash your feet carefully at least once a day, especially between the toes and under the

JANUARY, 1936

DUST CONTROL...*Suppression*

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BE YOUR DUST PROBLEM
SMALL OR LARGE, IF IT
INVOLVES TEMPERATURE
CONSIDERATIONS OR
REQUIRES *Wet or Dry*
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Consult **BLAW-KNOX**
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Unprotected sharp edges of tools may cause a serious injury.

We can furnish guards made of vulcanized hard fibre, genuine harness leather or hard wood, as may be required, for edged tools of any design.

Prices and suggestions gladly furnished on receipt of samples or specifications.

Edged guards in stock for such tools as saws, axes, bush hooks, tree trimmers, draw knives, chisels, shave hooks, etc.

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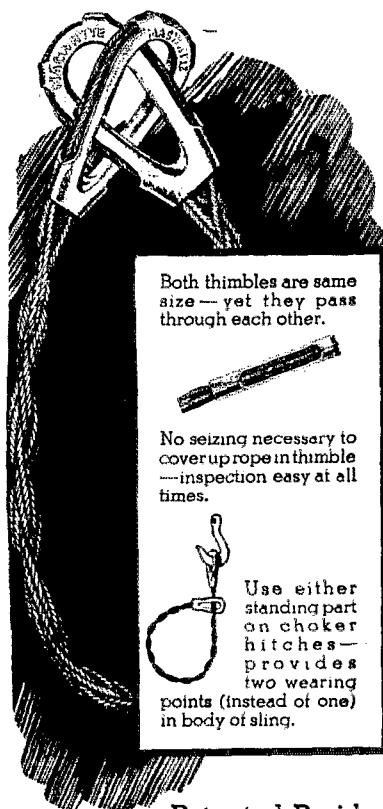
4538 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

NEW MACWHYTE THIMBLE

(Patent applied for)

on Macwhyte Wire
Rope Slings increases
utility...speeds loading
...easier to handle



Patented Braided Construction Gives Greater Flexibility Macwhyte ATLAS and DREW Slings have a braided body — made from endless elements of wire rope. Extremely flexible. Unusually high safety factor. Write for descriptive folders and circulars.

Macwhyte Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin

MACWHYTE WIRE ROPE

Slings

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toenails. Clean your toenails as thoroughly as your fingernails.

6. Keep your feet dry and well ventilated by wearing proper shoes. It is advisable to have at least two pairs and to wear them alternately.

Doctors in general agree that all towels used in bath houses, gymnasiums and other similar places should be strictly individual. Bath shoes of paper or other suitable material should be worn to prevent contact of the bare feet with floors that may be contaminated. Cotton socks are sometimes better than wool, because wool favors the growth of the fungus.

HONOR ROLL

Details of no-accident records in excess of 400,000 man-hours, or 300 working days, are invited for this department

American Rolling Mill Co.

The American Rolling Mill Company, Midletown Division, recently established a record of 753 days (936,000 man-hours) without a lost-time accident. The Blooming, Box and Strip Mill Departments were included in the record. A broken toe broke the safety span.

The Zanesville Hot Mill Turn No. 3 of the American Rolling Mill Co. completed, on November 4, eight years without a lost-time accident. The record, which represented 1,326,641 man-hours at the time of reporting, is still unbroken.

Associated Industries of New York State, Inc.

Three member plants of the Associated Industries of New York State, Inc., are establishing unusual safety records in the third "No-Accident Endurance Contest" conducted by the Association. In the lead is Dunn & McCarthy, Inc., Binghamton, with 1,748,364.75 man-hours without an accident. Two other plants have comparable records. The M. Wile & Co., Inc., Buffalo, has a record of 1,363,034 man-hours, and the Du Pont Cellophane Co., Buffalo, 1,137,667 man-hours. All records are as of November 30, 1935, at which time the contest had completed its fourteenth month.

The Brunswick Balke Collender Co.

A commendable record in the woodworking industries was established recently by employees in the Muskegon, Mich., plant of the Brunswick Balke Collender Co., manufacturers of billiard tables and similar sundries. The employees, averaging 750 in number, worked 680,403 man-hours without a lost-time accident. The record began January 1, 1935, and ended on August 2, 1935, when an empty acetylene tank fell, striking and injuring an employee's foot. The injured man was a careful worker, but the accident was caused by a new employee.

Compania Cubana de Electricidad

A record of five years without a single lost-time accident—684,000 safe man-hours—has been achieved by the Stores Department of the Compania Cubana de Electricidad. The 57 employees in this department perform diversified work, handling all kinds of material and equipment from small objects to ponderous transformers and machinery.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.

Cooperating with the safety program of the Massachusetts Safety Council, the Boston area of the Marketing Division, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., had operated 840,776 man-hours without a disabling injury since August 29, 1935.

CORRESPONDENCE

ABRASIVE CLEANING

CHICAGO—I desire to protest against the misleading statements in an article by Mr. J. J. Bloomfield appearing in the December National Safety News.

The article says: "In the case of abrasive cleaning with steel instead of sand, we have the example of the substitution of a substance involving a lesser dust exposure as well as the use of a less toxic material. Not only is the dust concentration reduced from an average of 969 million to 155 million particles, but the potential exposure to quartz dust is diminished from 42.98 per cent to 3 per cent." The statement that the quartz or silica content is reduced to 3 per cent through the use of steel grit is erroneous, as a large percentage of the 155 million particles mentioned undoubtedly consists of burnt sand with a high silica content.

The subheading of the article reads: "A method cannot be considered efficient unless it brings the dust count below the danger line..." While Mr. Bloomfield does not say in this article what constitutes the danger line, he has gone on record in other papers, particularly *Public Health Bulletin No. 217*, stating that a concentration of over six million particles of dust, caused by the use of the steel abrasive, is a safe working atmosphere. As a producer of sandblasting sand, I must emphatically protest against the publication of such misleading information.

I can go along wholeheartedly with Mr. Bloomfield when he says it was found that the only practical safeguard for the worker inside the sandblast room was to provide him with a mask or helmet of the positive pressure type, and when he says: "Table I shows the results of such a study and clearly indicates that the positive supply of six cubic feet of free air per minute will protect a worker under the operating conditions now in practice in sandblasting rooms."

It has always been my contention that the abrasive medium used for cleaning castings was unimportant, but that good housekeeping and good engineering practice, with proper protection for the workers through the use of positive pressure helmets, would eliminate any danger of injury to health from dust inhalation.

A. WARSAW, President
Wedron Silica Company.

TURN OFF THE CURRENT

KENNEBUNK, ME.—With reference to the illustration of the procedure for removing broken light bulbs, depicted on page 30 of the November National Safety News, it occurs to us that the first step toward a safe method would be to turn off the electric current in the light socket.

We mention this merely to demonstrate how thoroughly we read the magazine.

ELLIOT FREEMAN
Rogers Fibre Co.

NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS