

are slightly lower than those determined by standard methods. The flammability in air of binary liquid mixtures of which one constituent is incombustible is examined experimentally in the particular case of n-hexane and difluorodichloromethane (freon 12), and a form of diagram is proposed to express the results. With the aid of a general diagram of the same kind the influence of mixture composition, temperature and volatility on the flammability of binary mixtures of the same type is discussed.

-- Authors' Summary

- 142 Extinguishing Burning Liquids by the Application of Non-flammable Gases and Liquids. J.H. Burgoyne and J.F. Richardson. Fuel 28, 150-158 (July, 1949).

The mechanisms by which the application of an incombustible gas or liquid may lead to fire extinction are discussed. Results are reported of measurements of the necessary concentration of the non-flammable compound required for the extinction of combustion of certain liquids. The non-flammable compounds studied were carbon dioxide, freon 12, and the vapors of methyl bromide and carbon tetrachloride applied to the air supporting combustion, and liquid methyl bromide and carbon tetrachloride applied to the liquid phase. The relations of the results to liquid and vapor flammability characteristics are discussed.

-- Authors' Summary

- 143 What's New in Mining Safety. J.J. Forbes and S.H. Ash. Mining Trans. Amer. Institute Meteorological Engineers 184, (Mining Eng. 1,) 349-357 (Oct. 1949). Also published as Technical Paper 2663A, AIME.

"Probably the newest thing in mining safety is the apparent dissatisfaction on the part of the mineral industries, as represented by both management and labor, and the general public of the Nation, with the safety record of the mining industry." However, progress has been made: the anthracite industry has set a new safety record; as have many individual companies. A number of changed details in codes, regulations, and union agreements are cited as contributions to safety, and the number of individual accomplishments of the research program of the Bureau of Mines are listed. Progress has also been made in safety education.

- 144 Promoting Eye Safety. A.G. Bungenstock. Sight-Saving Rev. 19, p. 79 (1949).

The issuance of 22,000 pairs of safety glasses, cost the Western Electric Company, Kearny, N.J. about \$58,000. The result over a period of time in which 24 pairs of glasses were shattered is an estimated saving of \$14,000. A more important consideration is that these 24 employees still have unimpaired vision.

-- Condensed from Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.

- 145 Coal Getting Machines and Safety. E.J. Daniell. Coll. Guard. Overseas Suppl. pp. 17-23 (Dec. 1949).

This paper describes the means for mechanical and electrical protection incorporated in the principal types of mining machinery and briefly discusses other safety measures such as safety lamps; fire extinguishers, and precautions against inflammable gases.