IN REF: ABRAMS November 1992

442 Protection Against Poisoning in Blast Furnace Plants. F.W.E. Spies. Ingenieu 55, G.59-G.62 (August 16, 1941). (Dutch).
The various types of respirators used against furnace gases are described, including the carbon monoxide catalyzer, charcoal filter, and supplied oxygen respirators.

443 Protection Against Poisoning by Insecticides. M.F. deBruyne. Ingenieur. 55, G.55-G.58 (August 9, 1940). (Dutch).
The paper is devoted mainly to a discussion of the respirators for protection against various types of insecticides, including the supplied air filtering, a oxygen generating forms of protectors.

444 In Dusty Work Places, Science Enables Men to Breathe Safely. A.C. Carruthers. Safety Eng., 81, 8-10 (April, 1941).
The author discusses dust prevention and personal protective devices briefly, beginning with the history of dust exposure and of preventive measures, especi ly the part played by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in establishing approval tests respirators. He lists four general methods of dust prevention and protection: wetting the dust, exhaust systems, enclosed systems, and respirators. The importance of educating beginners in competent and faithful use of protective d vices is stressed.

445 The Gas Mask for the Protection of the Worker. E. Noitzel. Z.ges.Schiess- u Sprengstoffsw. 35, 133-4 (1940). (German).
Cases of fatal accidents, poisoning, etc., caused by nitrous fumes, halogens their compounds, ammonia, carbon dioxide, lime and alkalies, benzine, dust, Cartox gas, ethylene oxide, methyl sulfate, Firinit, Prodorit lacquer, Ronga solution, methyl alcohol, etc., are described. The use of proper gas masks i recommended.

446 Respiratory Protection. Anonymous. Nat. Safety News, 43, 19-20, 28 (March,1
The entire March number of NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS is devoted to safety equipmen of all types, with a brief article on each division of the subject. The gene sections are: (1) personal protection; (2) mechanical protection; (3) fire a plant protection; (4) first aid and medical service; (5) sanitary equipment a supplies, and (6) miscellaneous products and services. The first section is divided into clothing, eye protection, head coverings, shoes, respiratory pro tection, hand and arm protection. While the treatment of each subject is nat ly general and does not justify detailed abstracting, the issue is a good com ium of safety devices in general. An up-to-date list of Safe Practice Pamphl comprising General Pamphlets, Pamphlets for Special Industries, Industrial D Sheets, and Health Practices Pamphlets, issued by National Safety Council, is included. In the section on respirators, the classification used by the U. S Bureau of Mines is followed by a list of factors to be taken into considerati as compiled by H.W. Lehmberg including (1) efficiency in removing dusts; (2) minimum obstruction to breathing; (3) tight fit; (4) comfort; (5) non-interf ence with goggles and proper weight distribution; (6) minimum free space wit positive-acting, low-resistant inhalation valves; (7) compactness and good appearance; (8) durable cover, and (9) non-injurious materials, and replacea and sterilizable parts.

447 Artificial Lungs for the Testing of Gas Masks and Respirators. R. Sauer. Gasmaske, No. 1 (1940). (German).
The paper describes with illustrations, an artificial mechanical lung appara for testing gas masks and respirators.