433 Acute Silicosis -- Occurring in Employees of Abrasive Soap Powder Industries. R. J. Ritterhoff. Am.Rev. of Tb., 43, 117-131 (January, 1941).
A report of two cases of acute silicosis due to abrasive soap powder dust with remarkably short exposure periods, being 100 days and 12 months respectively. The author summarizes and compares 15 other cases which have appeared in the literature. The duration of life after cessation of exposure is quite short averaging just a few months, although one lasted for seven years. Those exposures were prior to the inception of dust control measures. Analysis of the powders showed a free silica content of 60%.

434 Dust Control -- Silicosis Prevention. Verne A. Zimmer. Brass and Aluminum Foundry 40, November 9, December 7, 1940; 41, February, 1941.
Silicosis control in foundries is accomplished by two methods: prevention of dust generation; and a number of foundry practices, including good housekeeping, isolating dusty operations, and integration of dust control with production. Plans are shown for a foundry layout, showing isolation of tumblers, grinders and shakeout, also details of a duct system of local exhaust ventilation. Dust arrestors are described and the application of local exhaust to various foundry operations, such as shakeout, sandblast, tumblers, grinders, sand treating, and sand conveyors, is given in some detail. Oil is advocated instead of water for keeping dust down -- "coal-treating oil" being useful for this purpose and of moderate cost. Personal respiratory protection is discussed at length. Permissible concentrations of siliceous dusts is considered, together with two of the common methods for estimating dust in air. A list of selected references is given.

435 Regulations for Prevention of Silicosis from Sand Blasts in Foundries. G. Zweiling. Giesserei 27, 362-5 (September 20, 1940). (German).
Included in the discussion are notes on the use of steel shot, types of sand blast and safety regulations, breathing apparatus and medical examination of t sandblaster.

436 Air-cleaning Methods. R.E. Chase. Paper Trade J. 111, No. 21, 29-33 (1940).
Types of air filters are described which are available to provide air of any d gree of cleanness likely to be demanded by the industrial plant.

437 Predicting Dust Concentration. III. How to Figure Dust Concentration When Filt ing Process is Intermittent. F.B. Rowley and R.C. Jordan. Heating, Piping, Air Cond., 13, 304-6 (April, 1941).
In the third paper of the series (See Abstracts No. 250, 251 April Digest) the authors extend the mathematical discussion to cases where the filtering proce is intermittent.

438 Sources of Error in the Investigation of the Efficiency of Dust-collecting Equ ment. K. Guthmann. Stahl u. Eisen 60, 253-4 (1940). (German).
Operating efficiency depends principally on particle size and not velocity of fall.

439 Methods of Counting Dust Particles. John Finn. Mining J. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 2 No. 16, 4, (1941).
A konimeter of the Kotze type is recommended.

IN RE: ABRAMS November 1992