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pigment containing zinc sulfide and requiring heat treatment for imparting adequate pigment properties thereto comprises carrying out the precipitation of the pigment at a temperature substantially in excess of 100°C and under a pressure of at least 200 lb./sq. in.

Method of producing chromates. J. B. CARPENTER, JR., AND E. P. STEVENSON (Arthur D. Little, Inc.). U. S. 1,964,719, July 3, 1934.

Process and apparatus for the production of barium oxide. KALI-CHEMIE A.-G. Brit. 411,402, June 13, 1934.

Process and apparatus for the treatment of boron minerals. BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD. Brit. 412,511, July 4, 1934.

Process for making pigments. H. A. DEFEW (American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.). U. S. 1,963,546, June 19, 1934.

Process for the preparation of pure beryllium compounds. WALTER ZISCH AND GUSTAV JAEGER (Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt vorm. Roessler). U. S. 1,968,371, July 10, 1934. A process for the preparation of pure beryllium compounds from materials containing, in addition, alumina and silicic acid consists in converting the beryllium present into beryllium oxide insoluble in dilute acid, treating the reaction product with a dilute acid which is capable of forming soluble salts with ammonia alkaline earths and iron, separating the solution from undissolved silica and beryllium oxide, and separating the two latter compounds.

Process of producing crystalline anhydrous borax. L. G. BLACK (American Potash & Chemical Corp.). U. S. 1,964,902, July 3, 1934.

General

American Standards Association symbols for fluid measurements. ANON. *Bull. Amer. Ceram. Soc.*, 13 [7], 190-92 (1934).

Colloidal slurry, a new bonding material. KRAUS RESEARCH LABORATORY. *Ceram. Ind.*, 22 [7], 392 (1934).—Colloidal slurry is made by digesting halloysite in the presence of a small percentage of asphalt base oil. It is claimed that colloidal slurry improves plasticity, acts as a lubricant for extruded ware, makes cast ware stronger, does not reduce the melting point, extends the vitrification range, improves firing behavior, reduces the cost of bonding agents, acts as a fixative in ceramic bodies, gives a better structure to fired bodies, adds great strength to both raw and fired bodies, is not glassforming at high temperatures, has a low water dispersion, influences the uniformity of mixes, and reduces the amount of bond necessary in mixes.

E.J.V.

Practical clayworking. XIII. ANON. *Brit. Clayworker*, 43 [505], 33-35 (1934).—A continuation of a discussion on humidity driers with special reference to the Keller drier is given. For Parts XI-XII see *Ceram. Abs.*, 13 [8], 217 (1934).

R.A.H.

Silicosis. W. R. JONES. *Bull. Inst. Mining Met.*, No. 352, pp. 1-42 (1934); abstracted in *Analyst*, 59, 191-92 (1934); see also *Ceram. Abs.*, 13 [8], 227 (1934). H.H.S.

Silicosis in the pottery industry in Denmark. Examination of workers in Danish pottery factories. S. V. GUDJONSSON. *Arch. Gewerbepath. & Gewerbehyg.*, 4, 748-71 (1933); abstracted in *Jour. Ind. Hyg. Abs.*, 16 [3], 58-59 (1934).—X-ray photography carried out on 798 workers provided the data upon which conclusions are based in this investigation. No distinction is drawn between earthenware and china in the making of which the exposure to flint dust is entirely different. No dust estimations were made regarding either the amount of dust, its composition, or the size of particles. G. considered he found signs of silicosis in 58.6% of the 461 men examined, and in 27.3% of the 337 women, but he states that the wet processes (which should be dust free) seem to be just as dangerous as the dry. The incidence of illness for all the workers was high, while respiratory diseases were especially frequent among those having silicosis. Out of 46 deceased potters 21 died from some form of respiratory disease.

Although active cases of tuberculosis were found among silicotics in an advanced stage, the occurrence of tuberculosis was not frequent.

E.J.V.

Sodium silicate: increasing uses in the ceramic industries. J. G. VAIL. *Chem. Trade Jour.*, 94 [246], 249-59 (1934).

M.V.K.

BOOK REVIEW

Pneumonokonioses (Silicosis): Bibliography and Laws. GEORGE G. DAVIS, ELLA M. SALMONSEN, AND JOSEPH L. EARLYWINE. Foreword by E. R. Le Count. Published by Industrial Medicine, Inc. 482 pp. Cloth, \$7.50. An exhaustive compilation of the references to the pneumonokonioses (silicosis) in the literature of the world, this book contains every available reference from the first published in Agricola's "De re Metallica" in 1556 to the last published articles in 1933. The authors, George G. Davis, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery, Rush Medical College, University of Chicago, Ella M. Salmonsen, Medical Reference Librarian, John Crerar Library, and Joseph L. Earlywine, Attorney, give authority to the work by their standing in their respective fields. The book has two sections, the first, the bibliography, is followed by subject index, author index, a reference-year index, and an index of reference headings. The second part, the law, contains a summary of the occupational disease laws, workmen's compensation laws, and common laws of the states of the United States with decisions as they relate to pneumonokonioses (silicosis). The law summary is followed by an index of states and an alphabetical index of cases. The book is exhaustively cross-indexed. Supplemental volumes are planned for successive years, the first to appear soon after January 1, 1935. Industrial executives, industrial boards, state commissions, engineers, and research workers will find this book indispensable.

HENRY H. SMITH

PATENT

Method of calcining diatomaceous earth. MCKINLEY STOCKTON (Dicalite Co.). U. S. 1,966,262 and 1,966,363 July 10, 1934.