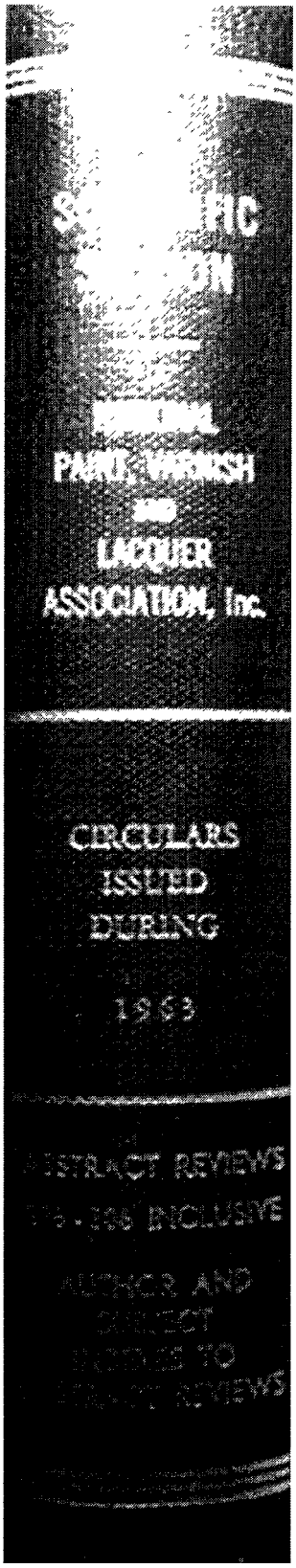
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PAINT, VARNISH
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DELLA WILSON, *Editor*
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FINISHING: Treating Films with Sulphur Dioxide

Esso Res. & Eng. Co.—SWISS PAT. No. 359,631—Contents Pages Appl. No. 62, 4 (1962)—B.V.P., No. 245, 847 (Nov., 1962)

Treating films of oxidised polymerised drying oils, after application but before stoving, with SO_2 gas improves the surface hardness.

FINISHING: Use of Titanium Adhesion Promoters in the Paint Industry

H. W. Lang—Deutsche Farben-Z., 16, No. 3, 95-9; No. 4, 155-9 (1962-3), No. 245, 846 (Nov., 1962)

A review with 23 refs. Ti ester (e.g., butyl titanate) pretreatments improve the adhesion to synthetic foils in lamination and of paints to various surfaces.

FINISHING: Zinc Phosphating Spray Line Cut to Three Stages

Anon.—PROD. FINISHING, 16, No. 5, 74-6 (May, 1963)

A three-stage spray zinc phosphating plant is described which allows work to pass directly to the phosphating stage without prior degreasing. The process results savings in space and savings in costs both for chemicals (since no separate degreaser is required) and for heating. The three stages are a combination zinc phosphate/degreasing, a cold water rinse and a "hellacrome" passivation, followed by infra-red drying.

HAZARDS

HAZARDS: Dusts, Fumes, and Mists in Industry

Anon.—NAT. SAFETY NEWS, 87, No. 89-93, 95-105 (June, 1963)

A discussion on industrial dusts, mists and fumes and on their hazards and control. A guide is given as to steps in a control program (ascertainment of properties of the dust, mist or fume, evaluation of the exposure and use of appropriate control methods) and mention is made of methods by which irritants can enter the system (as by inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption). Topics discussed include the following: (1) the origin and properties of particulate matter, definitions being given here of dust, fume, mist and smoke, (2) the inhalation of dusts, fumes and mists and the physiological reactions to such inhalation which may lead to pneumoconioses (as silicosis, asbestosis, talcosis or anthracosis) or other serious reactions or damaging effects, (3) toxic dusts and fumes and systematic reactions to such dusts and fumes, lead poisoning, beryllium intoxication and metal fume fever being described, (4) allergic reactions, (5) infections (pneumoconiosis, and bacterial and fungal infections), (6) radioactive dusts, (7) permissible dusts, and (8) methods of control. Control methods mentioned include control at the source, use of a local exhaust system, use of adequate ventilation, substitution of less hazardous materials, use of respiratory protective equipment, keeping materials moist, performing of dust-protection operations in separate buildings or when a minimum number of employees are present and the installation of an effective medical control program.

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