

with gases. Not as an answer, but as a preventive, I might recommend the very close scrutiny of the possible dangers and warn the men against entering into gaseous areas without the necessary equipment. We also try to emphasize that to employees particularly in our process operations, by giving them at least once a year instruction in the pressure prone method. You can always get a capable instructor. We emphasize the pressure prone method of resuscitation.

We usually catch the men after their shifts and reimburse them for coming there so there is a considerable number of the men entering into that training, and after they have that it makes them more conscious of that danger. In case of necessity, although there are plenty of them I have seen get out of there, I would hate to have my life depend on their ability, but it does make them safety conscious and in a number of cases it is advantageous.

Mr. BERQUIST: We may have a break in the line in the ammonia building; the men in there possibly may be overcome. How do you get them out?

Mr. TIMM: As far as the self-contained apparatus is concerned we find we can add the fresh air hose line to the gas mask; that is, if the man is overcome. If the man is overcome in the first place, we can get to him with a twenty-five or fifty foot length of fresh air hose. We have not discovered any case yet where we have to use a self-contained breathing apparatus, either a Gibbs or McKay. We use the ammonia canister type of gas mask, with a fifteen hundred or two thousand c. c. canister to it.

Mr. BERQUIST: I think any plant, of any size, ought to have a man drilled in McKay or Gibbs apparatus. We recently had a Bureau of Mines man, Mr. Grimes of Vincennes, Indiana, come up and train some of our men. It seemed we could do with green men; in the use of McKay apparatus, you can train them in a short period of time. We trained them in a month. They can go through the process, take the machine apart; we held competitive drills with those men after one month training, three teams; we put them through a smoke room for three minutes, changing the apparatus, sterilizing, shutting off the bottle, sterilizing, putting on the goggles, made a complete change of four men in twelve minutes.

Mr. TIMM: If you have use of that type of self rescue, it is a fine thing to train a man. We did back in 1920 train a man in the use of the McKay machine. We found it was a two hour machine at that time; a man trying to get into the tank car would have an awful job on his hands.

Mr. BERQUIST: In a tank car it is impossible to do that.

We also use a power blower. We have a little different situation than you probably do in a chemical plant, because with the gases and carbon monoxide being present you may have them spread around. With the power blower, if you do not set them down in an atmosphere that is absolutely pure, you are liable to blow gases or draw gases into the blower and blow them to the men.

Dr. EDWARD G. MEYER (United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): There is a representative here with the Bureau of Mines, with a gas mask exhibit. I invite you people to write in and tell your experiences and ask what suggestions we can give to solve your difficulties. There are a great many of these difficulties we never hear about and naturally we can not improve the equipment.

FRANK SCOTT (Hamlin and Company, New York): I am representing the Consolidated Gas Company in New York. In connection with this question regarding rescue work, they have cars equipped for emergency service. They have on them the two hour apparatus and also the half hour oxygen breathing equipment; we recently have installed one hour apparatus on our larger holdings. I do not think it is generally known that they have the one hour oxygen breathing apparatus. The

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Tuesday Morning Session

October 13, 1931

GEORGE WIDUA, Chairman

Woods Brothers Construction Company, Lincoln, Neb.

The first session of the Construction Section convened with General Chairman George Widua presiding.

CHAIRMAN WIDUA: It is a great pleasure to see this large assembly and I bid you welcome.

I want to say that I think the chairman of our Program Committee, Mr. Tubesing, has arranged a fine program, one of the finest that I can remember in the Section, and I think we will all learn considerable from the speakers who are to deliver the papers.