

It is important to note that extreme care should be exercised in the handling and locating of this equipment.

Coke-burning equipment should not be left unattended and enough ventilation of enclosures should be provided to take care of harmful gases that are sometimes given off by such units. Portable coke ovens produce sulphurous acid which produces rust on hardware. Hardware should be coated therefore when these units are used.

Infra-red rays are being used on some winter concrete jobs. Banks of five 250-watt infra-red lights are used to keep fresh concrete from freezing. These are the ordinary bulbs for therapeutic heat lamps and can be bought in drug, hardware or appliance stores. Job-made troughs fitted with light sockets contain the lamp banks. The troughs are deep enough to protect the lamps and are about 20 feet long. The trough is set horizontally on the working platform and the lamps are directed at the form surfaces. These units have been used successfully for protecting concrete placed at -15°F . It is suggested that the lamps be not placed too close to wood forms or tarpaulins because of the fire hazard involved.

Natural gas, where available, is often used to supply heat for winter construction jobs. Where there is no fire hazard, it is common practice to use open flares; otherwise gas-fired unit heaters are used.

The most widely used heater is the oil-fired space heater which comes in a number of sizes up to 800,000 B.t.u. per hour. These heaters are usually located inside the enclosure and are not vented.

All heaters burning coal, coke, oil or gas which discharge the products of combustion into the heated space must be operated with care to prevent a build-up of harmful gases. While there is little danger from carbon monoxide with properly adjusted heating units, ventilation should be provided when workmen are in the enclosure. Ventilation must also be provided during the first 24 hours after placing concrete. During this period, floor slabs