

During equilibrium, just as much of the tracer gas is removed due to ventilation as is supplied by the harness. In this case the ventilation is given by the simple formula:

$$\text{Vent} = \left(\frac{C_i}{C_s} - 1 \right) \text{flow} \quad (\text{l/min})$$

where C_i and C_s are the inlet and sample concentrations and the flow is that circulated by the harness. The method requires no other calibration than that of the flow and makes no assumptions whatsoever about the patterns of ventilation.

In a small scale experiment, using 4 subjects, the ventilation of a rainsuit, consisting of a jacket and trousers with suspenders, made out of windproof fabric, was investigated as a function of walking speed (0,2.5 and 5 km/h) and windspeed (0,2 and 6 m/s frontal). The data show that up to 2 m/s windspeed the effect of motion is relevant, but that the effect of higher windspeeds tends to overrule the motion effect.

Those high windspeeds may cause ventilation up to 300 l/min for the jacket and 200 l/min for the trousers. Since wind is not related to metabolic heat production it is unproductive in supporting thermal control, however.

The lower windspeeds show ventilation up to 60 l/min for the jacket and up to 160 l/min for the trousers, depending on the speed of walking. This causes effective support of thermal control, up to 110 W of body heat. The latter figure is based on the measured 10°C temperature gradient and 7 g/m³ vapour concentration gradient between microclimate and surrounding air, each l/min of ventilation removing 0.5 W of body heat.

Various locations of vents have been investigated, but the general conclusion is that those seem to have a local effect only. Obtaining general ventilation, servicing major parts of the body, is far from easy. A condition is that there be enough space between body and garment to enable free circulation. Use of spacers between body and garment showed an increase of ventilation under the jacket of 30 to 100%, depending on the tightness of fit.

The often advocated chimney effect seems hardly to exist inside the garment. It is the increased internal circulation due to pumping rather than natural convection that promotes ventilation, as may be concluded from ventilation data of standing people.

The conclusion is that there are limited possibilities to ventilate with motion but not with wind, and that the cooling effect will not meet the increase in metabolic heat production due to increased activity.

17 The air exchange of foundry workers' clothing

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The design of comfortable but safe workwear for use in the iron foundry industry still remains a problem. Seven garments were constructed which included design differences: overall, belted trousers and jacket, braced trousers and jacket; and fabric differences in terms of material, cotton and wool, air permeability, weight of fabric and flame proofing finish.

The garments were tested using a trace gas technique. Standing and five work routines were used to assess the garments and rank them in terms of air exchange rates.

Differences were found in air exchange rates which could be related to design, fabric permeability and the work routine.