

WORLD WAR I

POISON GAS



TYPES OF POISON GAS

- Lacrimators-eye irritants (“tear gas”)
- Sternutators-nasal irritants (“sneeze gas”, “vomiting gas”)
- Lung Irritants-suffocants and respiratory irritants
- Vesicants-skin irritants and eschaotics

LACRIMATORS

- Eye Irritants
- Benzythromide

STERNUTATORS

- Nasal Irritants
- Diphenylchlorarsine
- Usually mixed with other gases to clog protective masks

LUNG IRRITANTS

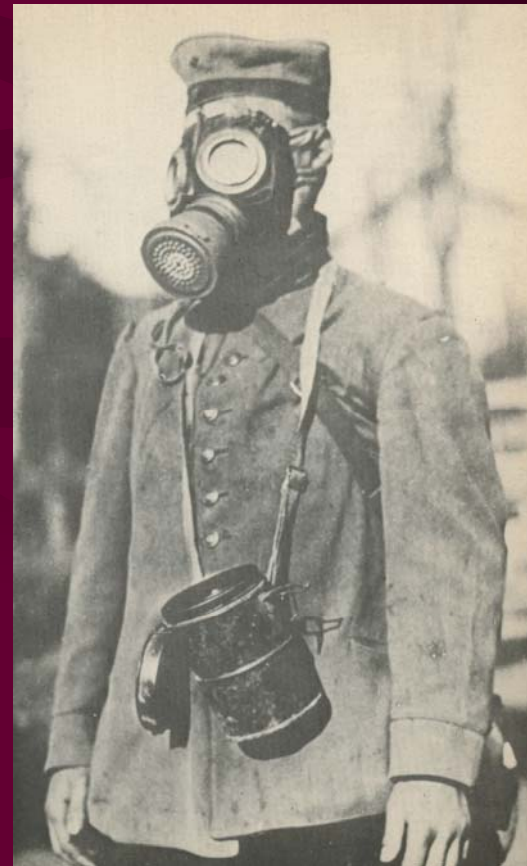
- Suffocants, Respiratory Irritants
- Chlorine
- Phosgene
- Carbon Oxychloride
- Chloromethylchloroformate
- Bromacetone
- Chloropicrin

VESICANTS

- Skin Irritants and Escharotics
- Dichlorethylsulphide(Mustard Gas)
- Chlorarsines
- Bromoarsines

GAS MASKS

- GERMAN GAS MASK 1915



EARLY ALLIED GAS MASKS



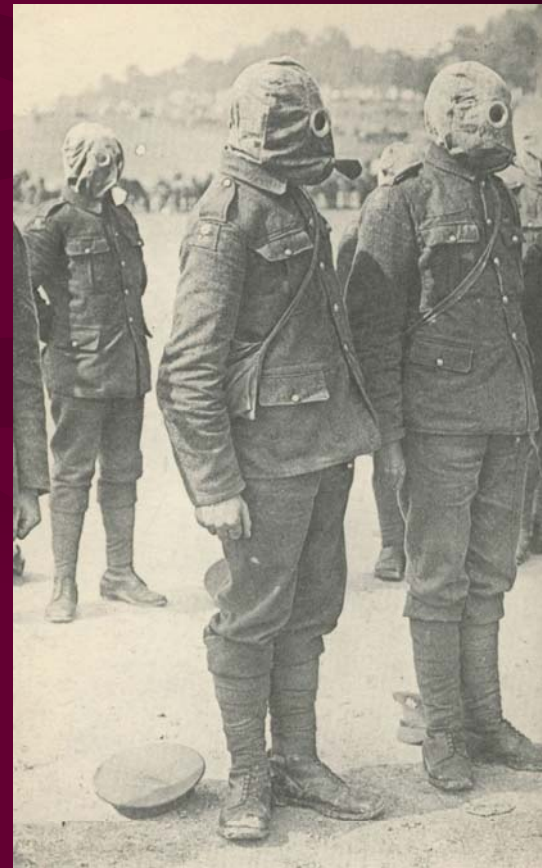
FRENCH GAS MASK

- FRENCH GAS MASK 1915



LATER FRENCH GAS MASK

- MASK USED 1914-
LATE 1915



BRITISH 1916 GAS MASK

- BRITISH BOX GAS MASK USED BY ALLIES INCLUDING AMERICANS FOR THE REST OF THE WAR



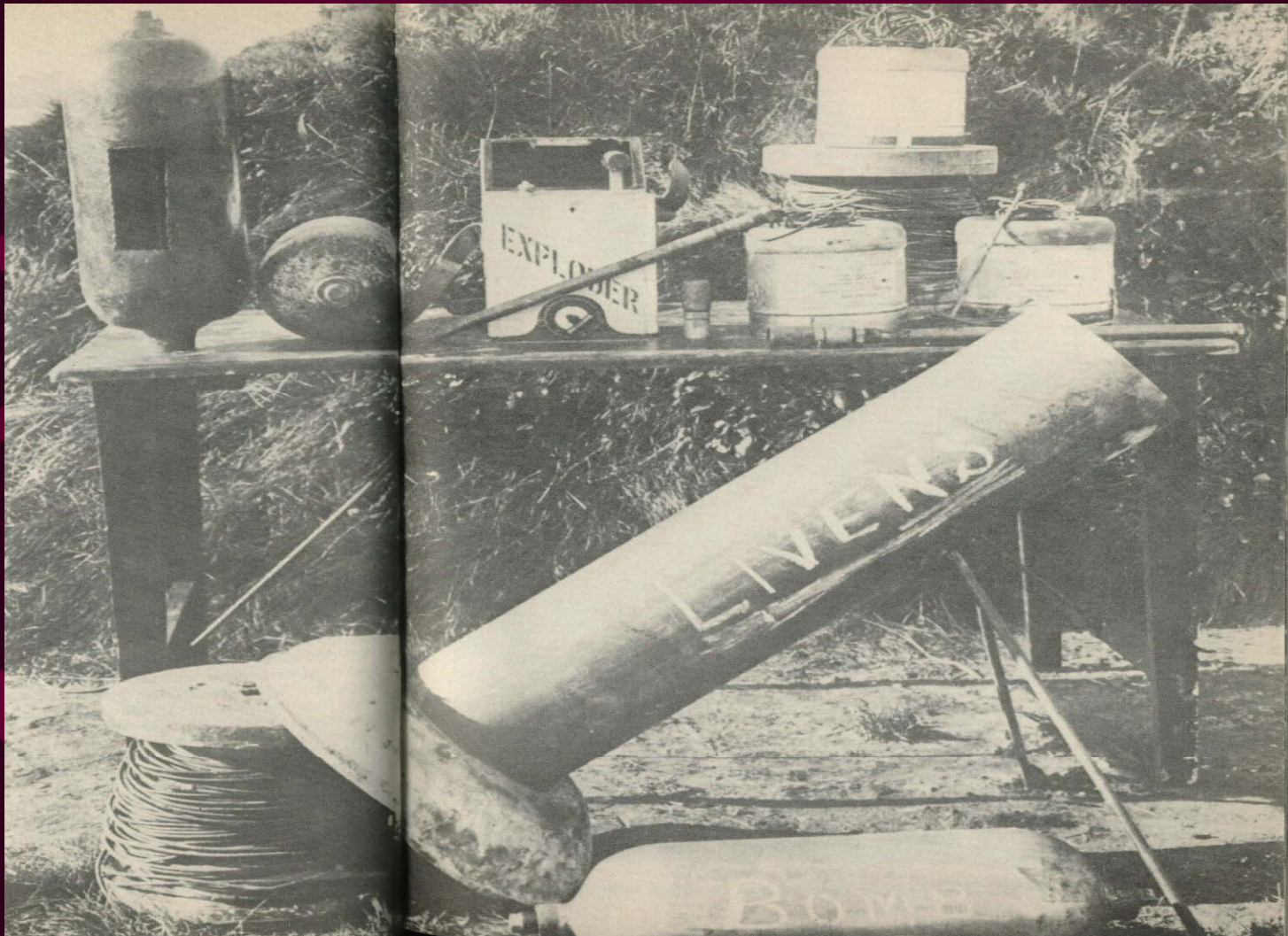
GAS MASKS FOR MAN AND BEAST



GERMAN GAS PROJECTORS

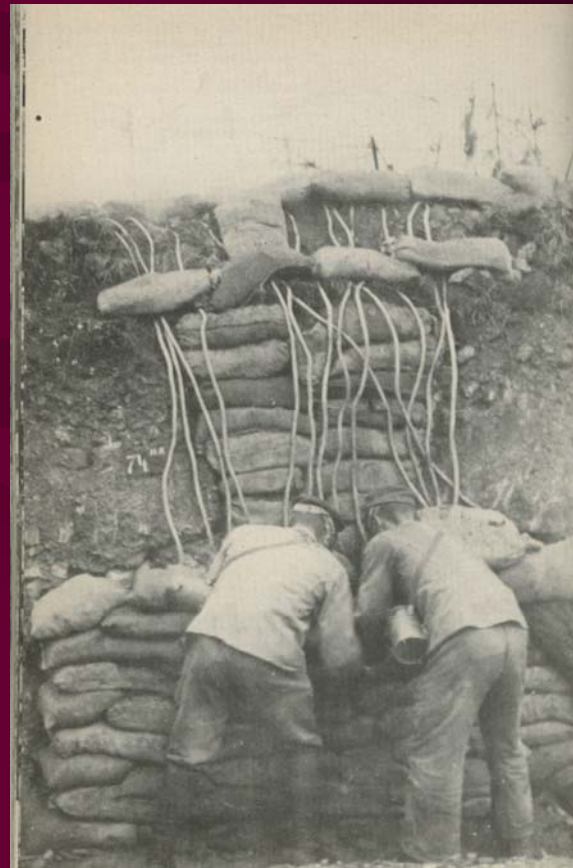


ALLIED LIVENS GAS PROJECTOR



PREPARING TO FIRE GAS PROJECTORS

- WHAT COUNTRY IS PREPARING TO FIRE THEIR GAS PROJECTORS?



GAS PROJECTORS FIRING



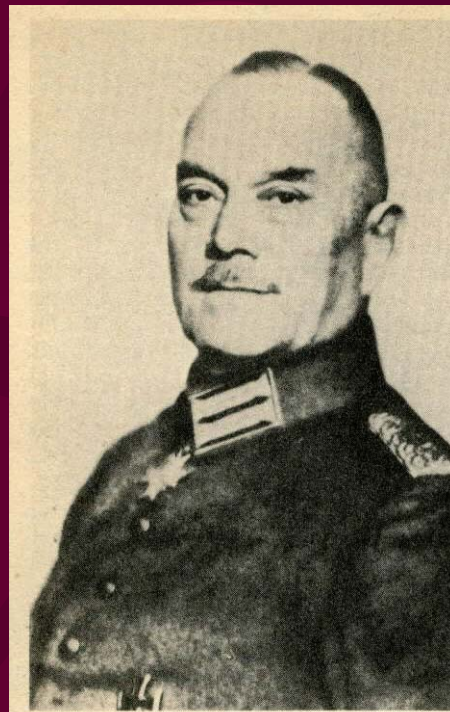
GAS ATTACK



“DURCHBRUCHMILLER MIX”

- Created by Lt. Colonel Georg Bruchmuller this was the most effective use of gas in the war. Used during Germany's last offensive
- 1. Fire Yellow Cross Shells Mustard Gas on the flanks (disperses slowly)
- 2. Green Cross Shells Phosgene Gas used on forward and rear areas (odorless, colorless)
- 3. Blue cross shells Diphenylchloramine over entire area (to clog gas masks)
- 4. Heavy Artillery Shells

LT.COLONEL BRUCHMULLER



Lieutenant-Colonel Bruchmüller