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
- Chlormethylchlorformate
- 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
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