

Production Number: 5-093.0

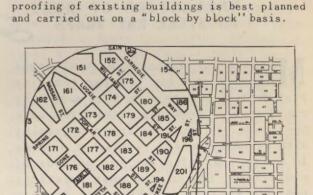
Running Time: 14.4 minutes, 80 frames

Ratproofing means the sealing of all possible building entrances to rodents. First, all entrances and possible means of entry are determined. Then appropriate steps are taken to eliminate each as a possibility of entry by rats. Thereafter, periodic inspections are made to maintain the effectiveness of the measures taken.

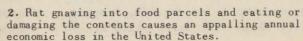
The film strip conveys advantageous "know-how" to field personnel working with ratproofing projects. Numerous examples are given for easy guidance.



1. These diseases and many so-called food infections are caused by rats.



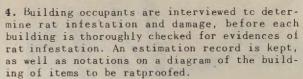
3. In effective rat control programs, the rat-





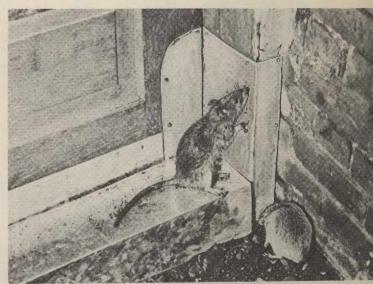


5. The gnawed hole in the door and the burrow under the wall typify rat entrances.



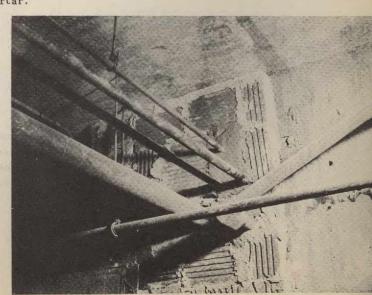


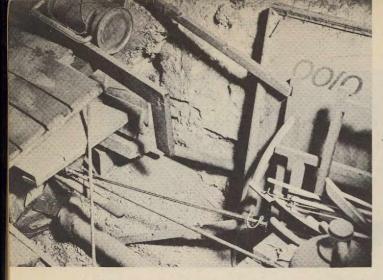
6. The same door, after a metal cuff and channel have been added, ratproofing that particular entrance.



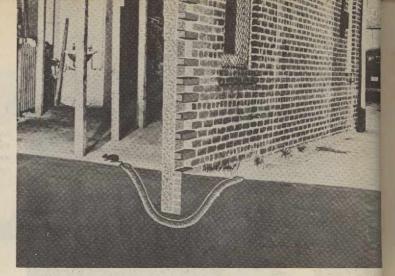
7 & 8. Plumbers often forget to completely close holes in walls where they have installed new piping. These rat entrances are closed by sealing with cement or mortar.



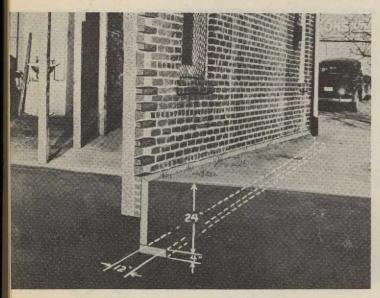




9. Accumulated debris in basements conceals rat entrances, and acts as rat harborage. Cooperation of the occupant of the premises in removing debris facilitates finding and sealing of rat entrances.



10. Rats will burrow under tight masonry foundation walls to gain entrance to a building.



11. An "L' shaped wall on the outside of the building foundation discourages rats from burrowing by simulating an impervious floor.



12. Ratproofing effectiveness is maintained by periodic inspections every 30 to 45 days.

To obtain this film, address request to:

Production Division Utilization Branch 605 Volunteer Building Atlanta 3, Georgia