

RECENT PATENTS

Fatty acids, such as oleic acids, acids from coconut oil, peanut oil, animal fats or oils, or mixtures of fatty oils or fatty acids and mineral oils, are made soluble in water by a treatment with alkali hypochlorites alone. The products find application in the textile industry for purifying raw fibers, and in general industry for cleaning paint, varnishes, etc. Fr. Patent No. 637,274.

Oils or fatty substances of vegetable or animal origin are bleached by the conjoint use of inorganic oxidizing agents such as permanganate, chlorate or hypochlorite, and inorganic substances acting by reduction or adsorption, such as nascent hydrogen or bleaching earths. The material may be preliminarily treated with concentrated sulfuric acid or made into an emulsion with soap and during the bleaching an amount of acid at least equivalent to the alkali in the oxidizing agent used is added. After bleaching the material may be converted into soap and bleached with hypochlorite. Br. Patent No. 286,794.

Mixtures of fatty substances (such as castor oil or wool olein) with mineral oils, lactones, alcohols, ketones, aliphatic or aromatic acids, hydroxy acids, keto acids, acid anhydrides or acid chlorides are sulfonated by the use of strong sulfonating agents such as chlorosulfonic acid to obtain products which may be used as emulsifying agents, wetting or fatting agents or in cleaning or dyeing paper, textile fabrics, leather, etc., or bleaching, mercerizing, carbonizing or finishing operations. Br. Patent No. 288,126.

Fats, or oleic or other aliphatic acids are aralkylated by treating the materials, which must be of unsaturated character, with benzyl chloride or other aralkyl halide, preferably in the presence of a catalyst such as iron powder, zinc chloride or aluminum chloride. Substances suitable for use as wetting agents in dyeing and as substitutes for Turkey red oil are obtained when these aralkylated products are sulfonated. Br. Patent No. 286,796.

The residues obtained in purifying wool wash waters may be made to yield fatty substances by washing the residues in tepid water and boiling to dryness in the presence of sodium carbonate heating under pressure to allow the impurities to precipitate to the bottom, then decanting and again boiling in water. Fr. Patent No. 638,739.

French patent 643,672 describes a device for cleaning soap kettles while drawing off the lye, thus economizing time and labor. The device consists of a rotary vertical shaft carrying a metal arm to which are attached a series of chains. These chains dredge the bottom of the kettle while the lye is being drawn off.

French patent 641,584, granted to Hertog and Hamon, Aug. 7, 1928, applies to a process for inlaying wax, stearine, fat, tallow, paraffin, cetin, etc., in soap cakes, in such a way as to form words or designs.

U. S. Patents

No. 1,683,677, FILLING MECHANISM, Patented September 11, 1928 by James Kantor, Otto W. Fick and William James Traxel of Chicago, Illinois, assignors to Liquid Carbonic Co., Chicago, Illinois, a Corporation of Illinois. In a machine for filling with liquid, bottles containing air under pressure, a filling mechanism comprising an air pressure tank, a cover for said tank having an air passageway therein communicating with each of the bottles and a centrally disposed opening, a valve stem having an air inlet and an air outlet and extending through said opening, said valve stem being held against rotation with respect to said cover, means communicating with said air outlet and disposed in said tank for communicating with the air passageways in said cover for cutting off the air pressure in said tank from the bottles and for allowing a portion of the air in the bottles to pass into the atmosphere and means disposed adjacent said air outlet for varying the amount of air passing therefrom.