# Oil Chemists' Committees

## President Richardson Announces Personnel of Organizations Detailed to Carry Forward Society's Co-operative Work

A. S. RICHARDSON, President of The American Oil Chemists' Society, has announced the appointment of complete membership of most of the standing committees of the Society for the current year. The chairmen of the major committees are in most cases the same members who have served so faithfully in such capacities for one or more years in the past.

The President is chairman of the Governing Committee, according to the custom of the society. W. H. Irwin, of Swift and Company, has been persuaded to remain as chairman of the Referee Board for another year. The Uniform Methods and Planning Committee continues under the able leadership of J. J. Vollertsen, of Armour and Company, and C. B. Cluff of The Procter and Gamble Company remains at the head of the Refining Committee. The work of the Detergents Committee and the Fat Analysis Committee will continue under the direction of James G. Vail and W. D. Richardson, respectively.

New names in the list of chairmen include N. C. Hamner, Membership Committee, and M. L. Sheely, Soap Analysis Committee. The Glycerine Analysis Committee will continue its excellent work of last year under the leadership of the same chairman, J. T. R. Andrews, and M. F. Lauro remains at the head of the Olive Oil Committee. The full list of committees as announced by President Richardson to date follows:

GOVERNING Committee: A. S. Richardson, *Chairman,* The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio, W. H. Irwin, W. R. Stryker, A. W. Putland, H. P. Trevithick, N. C. Hamner, J. C. McMillan, A. K. Schwartz, A. Campbell.

Referee Board: W. H. Irwin, *Chairman,* Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., H. Aspegren, L. C. Haskell, F. Paquin, A. S. Richardson.

Uniform Methods & Planning Committee: J. J. Vollertsen, *Chairman,* Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill., A. Campbell, C. B. Cluff, J. D. Evans, H. P. Trevithick.

Refining Committee: C. B. Cluff, *Chairman,* The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio, E. R. Barrow, R. H. Fash, J. J. Ganucheau, R. C. Hatter.

Membership Committee: N. C. Hamner, *Chairman,* Southwestern Laboratories, Dallas, Texas, J. P. Harris, A. P. Lee.

SOAP Analysis Committee: M. L. Sheely, *Chairman,* Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill., W. H. Burkhardt, A. K. Church, M. H. Ittner, C. P. Long, W. A. Peterson, W. D. Richardson, L. M. Roeg, F. W. Smither, H. P. Trevithick, R. B. Trusler.

Glycerin Analysis Committee: J. T. R. Andrews, *Chairman,* The Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio, R. W. Bailey, A. K. Church, J. C. Gundel, L. F. Hoyt, M. W. Ittner, J. W. Laurie, W. A. Peterson, W. D. Richardson, M. L. Sheely, C. M. A. Stine.

Olive Oil Committee: M. F. Lauro, *Chairman,* Bureau of Chemistry, New York Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y., L. G. Copes, W. H. Dickhart, A. H. Gill, G. S. Jamieson, S. Musher, M. L. Sheely, W. F. Whitmore.

DETERGENTS Committee: J. G. Vail, *Chairman,* Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa., W. D. Appel, H. C. Bennett, W. H. Burkhardt, A. K. Church, L. F. Hoyt, L. T. Howells, E. B. Millard, H. S. Mitchell, C. J. Post, W. C. Preston, F. H. Rhodes, M. L. Sheely, F. D. Snell, F. W. Smither, W. R. Stryker, P. H. Walker.

Fat Analysis Committee: W. D. Richardson, *Chairman,* Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., R. W. Bailey, T. C. Law, C. P. Long, H. J. Morrison, M. L. Sheely, L. M. Tolman, H. P. Trevithick, J. J. Vollertsen, D. Wesson.

(*Turn to page* 397)

## Forming Press Cakes

(*From page* 384)

length of cloth, the data given above indicates that the cake must always be completely covered. Economy in press cloth would require that the lap be very small though the amount of lap will depend largely upon the kind of stripper used.

Even after the cake is properly formed it may be ruined by improper panning. The pan shover should never permit any meal to fall from the pan while he is working nor should the cake be mashed or broken as it is slid into the press.

No one can attempt to set a rule for pressing. Ram speeds, time under low pressure, maximum pressure, and drainage time are all factors which depend entirely upon the character of the seed and the market for products. We do know, however, that the press boxes should be in good condition, not bent or distorted, and the drainage channels kept open. The chokers furnished by the manufacturers of the usual change valves are ground to give good uniform action to the ram in the press and the operator need concern himself only with their proper operation.

Remember that uniformity in the press room is one of the principal factors in securing good results. Maintain a uniform operating schedule, permitting the presses to be under pressure as long as possible, speed the crew up so that the presses are charged rapidly without letting the forming of the cake suffer, and watch the hydraulic system so that every pressing receives the maximum pressure on schedule; if these things are followed religiously, good press room work will become the rule.

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## Oil Chemists' Committees

(*From page* 381)

Color Committee: W. D. Hutchins, *Chairman,* Southern Cotton Oil Co., Savannah, Ga., G. W. Agee, E. B. Freyer, G. G. Grant, T. C. Law, C. W. Rice.

SMALLEY Foundation Committee: A. W. Putland, *Chairman,* Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill., G. W. Agee, C. A. Butt, L. B. Forbes, N. C. Hamner, L. C. Haskell, G. K. Wittmer.

Moisture Committee: N. C. Hamner, *Chairman,* Southwestern Laboratories, Dallas, Texas, E. C. Ainslie, C. H. Cox, A. E. King, E. H. Tenent.

Crude Mill Operations Committee: A. K. Schwartz, *Chairman,* South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Houston, Texas, E. C. Ainslie, R. H. Fash, J. J. Ganucheau, J. G. Gibson, J. J. Morris, H. L. Thomas.

Revision of Methods Committee: W. H. Irwin, Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.

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## Micro-Kjeldahl Method

(*From page* 390)

run using the same reagents and procedure as with the samples, after the apparatus had been thoroughly steamed for at least 15 minutes. Care was taken that the same amount of liquid was contained in each flask to insure the same intensity of color. The contents of the receiving flask *C* from a sample were titrated directly with dilute standard sulfuric acid from a microburet; and the end point was taken when the shade of color of the indicator exactly matched that of the blank. This proved to be a very faint pink at a pH of about 5.7. By matching the blank it was unnecessary to subtract a blank correction from the amount of acid used.

Table I—Comparative Accuracy of Micro-Kjeldahl Method

| Samples Analyzed | Nitrogen in Sample | Error with Micro-Kjeldahl | Error with Micro-Kjeldahl |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Mg.* | % | % |
| 8 | 21.114 | 0.62 | 0.29 |
| 6 | 1.000 | | 1.20 |
| 4 | 0.583 | 1.85 | 0.24 |
| 4 | 0.100 | | 3.00 |

It can be readily observed that this apparatus and procedure can be used with rapidity and accuracy on samples requiring as much as 10 cc. of cencentrated sulfuric acid in the digestion mixture, as well as samples containing as little as 0.1 mg. of nitrogen. The comparative accuracy of this method with the micro-Kjeldahl method is shown in Table I. By running two sets of apparatus at the same time it was found that 20 samples could easily be analyzed in a half day.

### Literature Cited

(1) Kemmerer and Hallett, IND. ENG. CHEM., *19,* 1295 (1927).
(2) Pregl. "Quantitative Organic Microanalysis," pp. 94—104, Blakiston, 1924.
(3) Scales and Harrison, J. IND. ENG. CHEM., *12,* 350 (1920).

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