

Report of the Refining Test Committee

VERY little work has been undertaken by the Refining Committee during the past year. It was proposed to give further study to the refining of soya bean oil and coconut oil in the endeavor to improve the conditions specified for temperature and time of agitation. Only a few tests made, however, on soya bean oil and none on coconut oil. Hence this work should be continued next year.

Change in Tentative Method for Refining Soya Bean Oil

The requirement of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the maximum amount of lye permitted for hydraulic crude cottonseed oil has been rendered a little uncertain by limiting the maximum lye for cotton oils with low F. F. A. to 80% of the permitted maximum. Hence, to avoid ambiguity in expressing the lye to be used for soya bean oil, we recommend the use of a formula as stated below which makes no change in the lye now required, but puts it in more definite form. This section will then read as follows:

“RULE 274. Miscellaneous Oils.

Section 3. Soya Bean Oil (Tentative Method)

The apparatus and general procedure shall be the same as prescribed for hydraulic pressed Crude Cotton Seed Oil, with the following exceptions: Maximum caustic soda to be used in refining shall be calculated from the following

F. F. A.
formula: $\frac{\text{F. F. A.}}{7.8} + .36 = \text{Max. NaOH.}$ Two

refining tests shall be made, using 14 degree lye in both cases, one test to be made with the maximum caustic soda calculated from the formula and the second with three quarters of this amount.”

Change in Tentative Method for Refining Corn Oil

For the same reason as mentioned under the heading “Soya Bean Oil” we recommend the use of a formula for calculating lye to be used in refining corn oil, as stated below. This section will then read as follows:

“Section 4. Corn Oil (Tentative Method)

The apparatus and general procedure shall be exactly as prescribed for hydraulic pressed

crude cotton seed oil, with the following exceptions: Maximum caustic soda to be used in refining shall be calculated from the following

F. F. A.
formula: $\frac{\text{F. F. A.}}{7.8} + .36 = \text{Max. NaOH.}$ Two

refining tests shall be made, using 16 degree lye in both cases, one test to be made with the maximum caustic soda calculated from the formula and the second with three quarters of this amount.”

We recommend the adoption of these two changes.

(Signed) C. B. CLUFF,
Chairman Refining Test Committee.

Committee Changes

President Hamner of the American Oil Chemists' Society reports the appointment of a committee to study the effect of atmospheric conditions, temperature and humidity on the moisture content of cottonseed, cake and meal. The personnel of this committee consists of W. J. Bramblert, F. R. Robertson and E. B. Freyer, *Chairman*, South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Houston, Texas.

R. A. Duncan, Procter and Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio, has been appointed chairman of the Sampling Committee in place of C. V. Serbell, who has asked to be relieved from the chairmanship of this committee.

Senate Resolution Merged in Investigation

The Tariff Commission announces that Senate Resolution No. 243, of June 20, 1932, directing the Tariff Commission to conduct an investigation under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to linseed or flaxseed oil, and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil, has been merged in an investigation already in progress with respect to those articles.

China Imports Glycerin.—During the first quarter of 1932 China imported 98,736 pounds of glycerin compared to none in the January-March, 1931 period.