

Tentative Report

Committee for the Study of Paper and Inks Used in Soap Wrappers Presented at the October 12 Meeting of the A. O. C. S. at Chicago

A meeting of this committee was held at Hotel Stevens, Chicago, on Wednesday, September 13. Those in attendance were Archibald Campbell, A. E. King of Swift & Co., E. Randa, representing Mr. Sheeley of Armour & Co., F. D. Libby of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., who is a member of Mr. Crossley's Soap Wrap Paper Testing Committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, and L. F. Hoyt.

The problem of soap wrapper paper and inks was freely discussed. The members present described tests used in their respective laboratories to determine whether or not a printed soap wrapper might be expected to prove satisfactory in use. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion of the soap company representatives that the bulk of the trouble encountered with soap wrappers is not so much a discoloration of the paper as it is a fading or bleeding of the printing inks used on the soap wrapper.

It was felt that collaborative work by this committee should include two different types of test: (1) the effect of alkali on the soap wrapper paper itself, by means (a) of a "spot" test with caustic soda according to a standardized procedure, and (b) of a test applied to the aqueous extract of the paper proposed by Mr. Crossley, and (2) fading or bleeding of inks such as are used in printing soap wrappers.

The Soap Wrap Paper Committee of T. A. P. P. I., of which Mr. Crossley is chairman, is investigating a test which appears to have merit. There is considerable evidence that the discoloration of soap wrap papers by soaps or alkalis is due to impurities in the paper rather than to an action on the fibers themselves. This test proposed by Mr. Crossley consists of extracting the paper with water. A definite amount of caustic soda is added to the extract and the color produced is compared with standards. This test has this advantage over ordinary alkali spot tests, viz., results can be more accurately and quantitatively expressed.

To test the fading or bleeding of inks some sort of a contact test with freshly cut soap, as outlined by Mr. Sheeley, in which the soap wrapper is placed between freshly cut bars of soap and kept under a pressure of 2 lbs. per sq. in. for 16 hours at room temperature, or contact with a soap solution under definite conditions as outlined in the procedure used by Mr. King of this committee would appear to give more dependable results than to rely on an alkali spot test applied to the inks on the wrapper. A contact test with freshly cut or freshly milled soap is admittedly difficult to standardize and reproduce in different laboratories but it is a type of test which the soap manufacturer usually considers very important.

The tentative program which this committee contemplates undertaking is as follows:

(1) Spot tests with 3 strengths of caustic soda, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 per cent, using the standardized procedure communicated to the chairman by Dr. Ittner.

(2) Extraction of soap wrapper paper with distilled water and estimation of the color produced when caustic is added to the extract, as outlined in detail by Mr. Crossley.

Tests 1 and 2 are to be made on five grades of paper:

- (a) News print.
- (b) Book paper, one-third soda, two-thirds sulphite.

(c) Book paper, two-thirds old papers, one-third sulphite.

(d) Blotting paper (cotton linters and bleached sulphite).

(e) 100 per cent bleached sulphite paper.

(3) Effect of freshly cut soap on inks printed on 100 per cent bleached sulphite paper; four colors to be tested, each color printed separately on different sheets of the same grade of paper. This test is to be a contact test with the collaborator's own brand or brands of soaps but under a standard set of conditions as to time, temperature, pressure to be used, etc.

(4) Use by the collaborator of any special test he may have devised in his own laboratory, on the same printed papers used in (3).

(5) An expression of opinion by the collaborator as to whether or not the several grades of paper and the printed wrappers would be considered acceptable for wrapping soap.

A. O. C. S. Soap Wrapper Committee

Messrs. H. C. Bennett, Los Angeles Soap Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Archibald Campbell, 3239 Stettinius Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Linsey Crossley, 74 University Ave., Toronto, Can.; H. H. Ittner, chief chemist, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., 105 Hudson St., Jersey City, N. J.; A. E. King, Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Libby, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Parchment, Mich.; M. J. Neubauer, chief chemist, Ind. Chem. Sales Co., Mechanicsville, N. Y.; A. S. Richardson, Chemical Division, The Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio; M. L. Sheely, Armour Soap Works, 1355 W. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Hoyt, Larkin Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., chairman.

Mississippi Governor Vetoes Margarine Tax

By vetoing a bill which would have placed a tax on the sale of oleomargarine, Governor Sennet Conner, of Mississippi, becomes the third Chief Executive to disapprove, within the past eight months, of measures discriminating against this product.

Governor Conner sent back to the Legislature a bill which was passed in the 1932 session and which would have imposed a stamp tax of five cents a pound on the sale of margarine in Mississippi, and certain license fees, including a license of \$5 a year on grocers handling the foodstuff.

The other Governors who have recently vetoed bills which would have, in one form or another, taxed margarine, are Horner of Illinois and Rolph of California.

Pompeian Has New General Manager

Baltimore, Md.—Louis A. Pelton, for the past eight years sales manager for Grocery Store Products, Inc., New York City, has been made General Manager of the Pompeian Olive Oil Corporation here.

The Pompeian concern, formerly a subsidiary of the Van Camp Packing & Products Companies, is now an entirely local corporation. Its product, Pompeian Virgin Olive Oil, enjoys a national distribution.

Mr. Pelton, who assumes the duties of his new position today, was before becoming connected with Grocery Store Products with Kellogg Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. He was sales manager for the Kellogg concern's Kingnut Oleomargarine and Kingtaste Mayonnaise.