REPORT OF THE

SAMPLING COMMITTEE

A. O. C. S.

1934

I. The weight of the official sampler has heretofore been about eighteen pounds. It was felt that this was too heavy, and with the co-operation of the Refinery Supply Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, the weight has been reduced to approximately twelve pounds. Most of this weight reduction comes from using a lighter gauge tube, but the Committee feels that this sampler will stand up satisfactorily, and recommends that the change in weight be approved.

II. Some objection has been made to the handles on the sampler, which project from the side about 6 inches. It is believed that many will prefer rings of approved design which can serve the double purpose of valve rod guides and handles. It is recommended that these rings be approved as optional equipment.

III. A sectional sampler has been developed and the Refinery Supply Company is willing to make these up provided there is sufficient demand. It is made in three sections and when put together meets the specifications of the standard sampler.

IV. The following is proposed as a tentative method for the sampling of oils or fats in ships' tanks and shore tanks:

A. All oils to be sampled must be in a liquid or semi-liquid condition so as to permit the sampling devices to settle readily to the bottom. If not in condition to sample, the oil or fat must be warmed sufficiently to bring it to this condition without damaging the quality.

B. For sampling purposes, ships' tanks and shore tanks are divided into two groups, as follows:

1. Those tanks in which a sampler can be lowered vertically to the lowest part of the tank.
2. All other tanks.

C. For sampling oils or fats in tanks of Group 1, a bomb type or core type sampler of approved design shall be used. Sampling must begin at the lowest point in the tank, and at consecutive one inch levels higher until a level has been reached showing no free water, dirt, stearine or sludge, above which further sampling shall be conducted at consecutive levels of one foot until the top of the oil has been reached. The devices must in every instance be completely filled on being withdrawn, and the samples so obtained must be composited in the proportion each represents to the total depth of the oil in the tank sampled.

For example, the samples taken at successive one inch levels being representative of the total depth of twelve inches or one foot and the entire depth of the oil being twenty feet, then the samples would be combined in the ratio of one part of the composite of those taken at one inch levels to nineteen parts of the composite of those taken at the higher levels.

D. Oils or fats in tanks of Group 2 cannot be accurately sampled for moisture or settlings. If the contract or trading rules require the acceptance or rejection of the oil before it is moved from the tanks, the sampler shall secure the most representative sample possible under the conditions, but this sample must be considered to represent only the quality of the settled oil. In order to determine the amount of moisture and settlings in the oil, it must first be pumped into tanks

meeting the requirements of Group 1, and then sampled according to the methods described above, or a continuous bleeder sample shall be taken.

E. If bomb or core type sampling is impractical a continuous bleeder sampling must be taken from the main pump line or lines, such to be maintained in vertical position at the point tapped, the bleeder line or lines to be not less than ⅜ inch diameter inside measurement at any and all points and to be kept continuously clear, any visible change in color or quality of the oil during the course of pumping being duly noted. If more than one pump line is used to discharge the oil, the respective bleeder samples shall be thoroughly agitated and composited in the proportion each represents to the total quantity discharged.

F. Description of apparatus to be used in sampling oils or fats in ships' tanks or shore tanks.

a. Bomb-type sampler—A tightly closed cylindrical compartment fitted with a valve automatically opening on striking the bottom of the tank and capable of being opened by hand through the medium of a loaded line or cord. The design must be such that the sampler can be completely filled at any specified level in the tank or compartment, thereafter being closed and withdrawn without loss of any part of its contents. It must also be such that a sample can be taken within 0.5 inch of the bottom of the tank. The device is to be readily cleanable and must be kept clean and maintained in good working order during the use thereof.

b. Core type sampler—A hollow tube, sectional or otherwise, open at the end and capable of being lowered through the oil to the bottom of the tank, then closed tightly at the lower end and withdrawn without loss of any part of its contents, or so fitted as to allow of being lowered through the oil to the bottom of the tank or compartment while tightly closed whereupon it can be opened along its entire length, allowed to completely fill, thereafter being tightly closed and withdrawn without loss of any part of its contents. The design must be such that a sample can be taken within 0.5 inch of the bottom of the tank. The device must be kept clean and maintained in good working order while in use.

The committee recommends that the above methods of sampling ships' tanks and shore tanks be given tentative approval, and that they be tried out for one year, during which time suggestions and criticisms are invited.

Respectfully submitted,
SAMPLING COMMITTEE.
R. A. Duncan, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE

JOURNAL COMMITTEE

Chicago, April 10, 1934.

IN our report of last year we told you something of our difficulties in securing financial support through advertising for our Journal, and asked each of you to make a special effort this year to induce firms from which you purchase supplies to lend us their support in order that we might increase the editorial content of the Journal. We were able to secure two or three new advertisers, but lost others.

In order that our members may see at a glance to whom we are indebted for our financial support, the advertisers for the year 1933 are listed below:

The American Oil Chemists' Society, New Orleans, La.
Skelly Oil Company, Solvents Division, 121 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago.
The Sharples Specialty Co., 2313 Westmoreland St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Filtrol Company of California, 1755 Downey Road, Los Angeles, Cal.
Tamms Silica Co., 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
Industrial Chemical Sales Co., Inc., 230 Park Ave., N. Y., and 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Bennett-Clark Co., Inc., So. San Antonio, Texas.
E. H. Sargent & Co., 155-165 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
L. A. Salomon & Bro., 216 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., 7-11 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.
Doster-Northington Co., 1706-12 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Laboratory Construction Co., 1115 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo.
Croll-Reynolds Co., Inc., 17 John St., New York, N. Y.
Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Consulting Chemists:
Pease Laboratories, Inc., 39 W. 38th St., New York, N. Y.
Rozier D. Oiler, c/o Gillette Publishing Co., 400 W. Madison St., Chicago.
Foster D. Snell, 120 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank R. Gunn Company, Ontario & Brabant Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Referee and Official Laboratories:
Shilstone Testing Laboratory, Houston, Tex., New Orleans and Monroe, La.
Houston Laboratories, 1206½ Preston Ave., Houston, Texas.
Law & Company, Atlanta and Cordele, Ga., Wilmington, N. C.
John C. P. Helm, 705 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.
Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., Shreveport, La., Jackson, Miss., Cairo, Ill., Leland, Miss.
Southwestern Laboratories, San Antonio and Dallas, Texas.
The Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, Texas.
A. G. Hayes Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.

If each of us made it a practice to support and purchase from our advertisers whenever possible, it would not be such a hard matter to obtain advertising. We realize, of course, that we are not the only ones who have suffered from insufficient advertising. All scientific journals have doubtless felt the same loss of support that we have, but since business conditions are improving we think for the coming year we should be able to induce more concerns who sell their products to the oil, fat and soap industries to advertise in OIL AND SOAP, but we cannot do so unless we get support from our membership.

During the past year there have been a number of rather sad errors in the editorial content of our Journal, and for these we humbly apologize and can only offer the alibi that we have no paid editor and occasionally the Journal goes to press without any member of the Journal Committee having had a chance to see the final proof. Errors in titles of papers, captions of cuts, etc., should be checked in the final proof and we hope this year, by insisting that all papers and reports submitted at our meetings be placed in the hands of the Journal Committee prior to delivery, will allow us sufficient time to get the papers and reports set up and corrected, and thus eliminate to a large degree, the possibility of error.

During the past year our Journal has published 21 Committee Reports and 35 original papers which have attracted wide attention in the oil and fat field. We believe the quality of the papers presented warrants the support of the members of our Society, and as pointed out before, we cannot increase the editorial content of our Journal until we get sufficient advertising to warrant it.

Therefore, with this in mind, may we not urge you all again to keep in mind the necessity of trying to get new advertisers and giving your support as far as possible to our advertisers.

The terms of R. C. Newton, A. W. Putland and A. S. Richardson as members of the Editorial Board expire with the close of the fiscal year but they have been asked to serve again for the next three years, and have accepted.

JOURNAL COMMITTEE.
W. H. Irwin, Chairman.
T. C. Law,
E. R. Barrow,
H. P. Trevithick,
A. F. Sanchez,
N. C. Hamner,
J. J. Vollertsen,
J. P. Harris,
L. M. Tolman.