

# AT THE SCENE OF SPRING MEETING DALLAS, TEXAS

MAY 13-14



IN THE ADOLPHUS HOTEL,  
DALLAS, TEXAS



VIEWS OF DALLAS HOTELS: A—BAKER HOTEL B—  
ADOLPHUS HOTEL. C—JEFFERSON HOTEL. D—  
HILTON HOTEL

## Chemurgic Possibilities of Southern Vegetable Oils

Thomas C. Law, an active member of The American Oil Chemists' Society, addressed the Georgia Chemurgic Conference on the subject of "Chemurgic Possibilities of Southern Vegetable Oils." The conference was held on April 9 at Macon, Georgia.

### New Anderson Expeller

The V. D. Anderson Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced a new Expeller called the Super Duo Oil Expeller.

The principal advantage of the new expeller, according to claims of the manufacturer, are higher capacity and better color and quality of oil and cake. This result is obtained by control of the temperature of the barrel in order to secure the greatest possible pressing efficiency. The thermal control is the result of a unique cooling system whereby both vertical and horizontal barrels, in which the pressing worms are located, are kept at uniform temperatures by circulating the expressed oil through cooling coils and thence around the barrels.

Reduction of power costs are claimed as the result of simplification in the driving mechanism.

A photograph of the new machine appears in the advertising pages of the March issue of this Journal.

### Bleaching Earth, a New Tennessee Industry

Bleaching earth, extensively used in the refining of petroleum and vegetable oils, is the latest addition to the minerals industry of Tennessee. Production of bleaching earth was begun on March 6 by the Tennessee Bleaching Clay Corporation from their recently completed modern processing mill at Paris in Henry County, a West Tennessee county long famous for its mining of high-grade pottery clays. This new industry, based largely on preliminary investigations by the Tennessee Division of Geology, will use clays of the Porters Creek (Tertiary) formation, a natural resource that has heretofore, been practically ignored by the clay-mining interests of the region. Production from the new mill will be confined, for the present, to natural bleaching earths particularly suited to petroleum oil refineries. Officials of the new organization are, Mr. J. K. Dick, president; Mr. Sam Kohn, vice-president; and Mr. C. E. Hastings, secretary-treasurer, all of Paris. An experienced operating engineer has been employed as superintendent.

The Porters Creek clay being exploited by the Tennessee Bleaching Clay Corporation has not been previously developed in Tennessee. Studies of the West Tennessee occurrences of Porters Creek clay in 1934 by Geo. I. Whitlatch, assistant geologist of the Tennessee Division of Geology, showed that numerous deposits in this formation had definite oil bleaching possibilities. Subsequent investigations of these Tennessee clays by the U. S. Geological Survey confirmed these findings and called attention to the fact that some of the deposits were even superior in quality to similar bleaching clays mined in Illinois. The Tennessee Bleaching Corporation was organized largely because of the favorable findings of these preliminary studies. Later studies published by Dr. Whitlatch show that Porter Creek clays may also be adapted to the bleaching of cottonseed oil and other vegetable oils. Four cottonseed refineries operating at Memphis constitute a lucrative potential market for the products of the new mill at Paris, and refineries for peanut, soya bean, corn,

and other vegetable oils at Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Atlanta and Savannah, Ga.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Ft. Worth, and Houston, Texas; and several other Southern cities are also potential markets for the new industry.

The new mill of the Tennessee Bleaching Clay Corp., designed and equipped by the Williams Crusher & Equipment Co., of St. Louis, Mo., is of the most modern design in which drying, grinding, and classifying is done in a single continuous operation. Grinding is by hammer-mill, and during this process, hot air at temperatures ranging between 800 and 900° F., introduced into the mill under forced draft, partially dries the clay. The ascending currents of hot air carry the particles of ground clay up a long flue to an air separator, drying of the clay being completed during its passage up the flue. Classification of the ground clay is done by centrifugal force in the air separator, which is equipped with a "Cyclone" dust collector for the finest particles of clay. Further grading of the clay, before it goes to storage, can be done in a rotary cloth screen. The product supplied to petroleum refineries has a particle-size distribution of: 1% on 100-mesh, 30% on 200-mesh; and 69% through 200-mesh. Earths for vegetable oil bleaching will be ground to 200-mesh and finer, approximately 43% of the clay particles being less than 300-mesh size.