

bonates, held in suspension in many instances by means of soap solutions. They are applied to the surface of the paper as a thin film by means of coating rolls and dried with the aid of steam-heated calender rolls. Soap is considered a good agent because it helps spread sizing easily and evenly, and because its stability permits standard mixing procedure of the coating materials. Soap is also a general aid in re-processing scrap paper. Soap aids in removing ink, old sizing, and oils, so that the paper can be used again.

SPECIALIZED USES OF SOAP IN TEXTILES. Georgia Leffingwell and Milton A. Lesser. *Rayon Textile Monthly* 44, No. 4, 78-9 (1944). The ordinary role of soap is that of a detergent and scouring agent. But specialized uses include piece dyeing, bleaching cotton sizing, lubricant, increase resistant finishes, primer in rubber coating and for fire resisting finish. Typical formulas for these uses are given.

PATENTS

FATTY ACID NEUTRALIZATION. Stanley J. Holuba (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.). *U. S.* 2,325,320. Continuous manufacture of soap and neutralization of fatty acids with sodium carbonate in reaction kettle built to remove excess foaming rapidly.

SOAP CAKE. Carl O. Swanson. *Can.* 418,490. A cake of soap is so constructed as to permit securing a used piece of soap to its side. Pointed members extend from the side of the soap cake for the purpose of entering the used piece of soap. (*April Soap.*)

DETERGENTS. Lever Brothers & Unilever, Ltd. *Brit.* 550,757. A process is described for the manuf. of bars

or cakes from nonsoapy detergents, consisting of derivs. of sulfocarboxylic acid ester of alc. amine. (*Chem. Abs.*)

ANTIOXIDATION AGENTS AND THE STABILIZATION OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES AGAINST OXIDATION. National Oil Products Co. *Brit.* 550,983. An antioxidant ext. for fat-sol. vitamin-contg. substances is prep'd. from wheat-germ oil, corn-germ oil or soybean oil. The oil is dissolved by heating it in isopropanol and the solution is cooled to a temp. below 0°. Two layers sep., and the soln. contg. the ext. is then sep'd. from the immiscible layer. (*Chem. Abs.*)

WASHING AGENT IN FORM OF A POWDER, GRANULES, FLAKES, ETC. August Noll to Zellstoffabrik Waldhof. *Ger.* 714,681. Powdered, water-free or nearly water-free residue of sulfite liquor free of Ca and Fe is intimately mixed with dry soap. (*Chem. Abs.*)

METALLIC SOAP. F. J. Licata to National Oil Products Co. *Can.* 418,734. Aluminum soap compositions are prepared by saponifying hydrogenated castor oil and the corresponding fatty acids with caustic soda. The aluminum soap is precipitated by reaction of the alkali soap with aluminum sulfate. (*Chem. Abs.*)

WETTING AGENT. Oranienburger Chemische Fabrik A.-G. *Ger.* 734,337. The wetting agent used is a mixt. consisting of high mol. sulfonic acids (I) or their H₂O-sol. salts and aminocarboxylic acid or their H₂O-sol. salts. I are obtained by the action of strong sulfonating and condensing agents, e.g., H₂SO₄-halohydrin, on neutral fats, fatty acids, rosins, wool fat, naphthenic acid, mineral acids or on a mixt. of these substances with hydrocarbons, alcs., ketones, phenols or carboxylic acids. (*Chem. Abs.*)

Circulating Stirrers, a Handy Laboratory Tool

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The circulating stirrer, described in *Oil & Soap* of March, 1943, by Van Zile, Schneider and Blank, has been found to have a great many uses other than the preparation of fatty acids for which it was originally designed.

In making titrations where a mechanical stirrer is used, the ordinary stirrer is replaced with a circulating stirrer, and the buret tip is located so that it delivers into the vortex formed by the stirrer. The titrating solution is sucked down by the stirrer and

becomes distributed through the solution much more rapidly than when an ordinary stirrer is used.

This stirrer is also very handy when adjusting solutions to definite pH and for effecting solution of finely divided powders that are not readily wet by the solvent, e.g., boric acid or powdered soap in water.

If one has several of these stirrers around the laboratory, it will be found that they will expedite many operations.