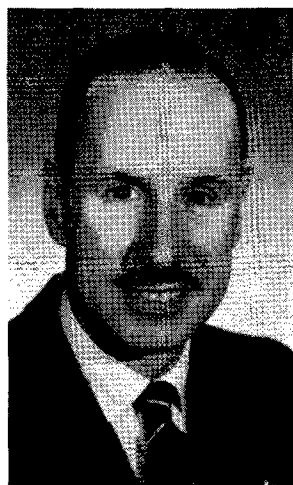


## L'INSTITUT DES CORPS GRAS DE PARIS ET L'ECOLE SUPERIEURE D'APPLICATION DES CORPS GRAS

WE HAVE been deeply touched by the call sent by the American Oil Chemists' Society, and we take great pleasure and consider it our duty to answer this call by presenting J.A.O.C.S. readers with a brief survey of the efforts which have been made in France during the last 10 years in the fields pertaining to practical research, documentation, and training of the technicians and staff belonging to our profession.



J. P. Sisley

The French Institut Des Corps Gras, initially known as Institut Technique d'Etudes et de Recherches des Corps Gras (whence the abbreviation I.T.E.R.G.), was created during World War II, in 1943, by the late Jean Ripert, assisted by a few colleagues and collaborators.

The founders of the I.T.E.R.G. understood the necessity of promoting technical progress in our country, and they had the great merit of undertaking a task greatly hampered by post-war conditions. The various departments were rapidly installed, and the first realization from a chronological point of view was to create a cycle of advanced training lasting three months, which went into application in the autumn of 1943, grouping some 20 young engineers who intended to specialize or who were sent by their firms to perfect their knowledge by advanced training. This cycle, to which we shall come back when treating school subjects, had immediately a great success, which has never ceased to increase ever since.

The management however also directed its efforts towards documentation and technical research, the latter constituting, in fact, the final goal of the other activities of the Institute.

AS REGARDS technical progress, France had a lot to learn from other countries at the end of the war, more especially from our American friends. This is the reason why, in 1945, Jean Ripert and Jean-Paul Sisley, president and managing director of the Institute, respectively, were sent on a mission to the United States, from which they brought back a great amount of extremely valuable information. This mission was the first great act realized in the field of technical documentation. The results were widely diffused through reports as well as by conferences held in Paris and in many other important French towns.

At this same period, international relations having been resumed, a documentation center was established. This office received the most important French and foreign magazines, which were examined and digested. The teachings found were recorded on cards for future reference by members of the profession.

As for technical research, this was the main thought of the management and was started on the premises of an already existing organization, the National Laboratory for Fatty Substances at Marseilles. Later another laboratory was built in Paris.

Thus the various activities of the Institut des Corps Gras took a concrete form, and, following the premature passing of Jean Ripert in 1947, they were defined by our present president, M. J. Philipart, in three words: researching, teaching, documenting.

*Research.* This is now carried out in our different laboratories. We have mentioned our Paris laboratory, placed under the direction of Maurice Loury, and our Marseilles laboratory, headed by Pierre Desnuelle, whose works are well known in the United States. Since then a third laboratory has been added to the first two: the Bordeaux laboratory, under the management of Dr. Dangoumau. From a geographical point of view Paris, Marseilles, and Bordeaux constitute the three most important centers of the Fatty Substances Industry, and this is one of the reasons for which they have been chosen.

So-called "associated" laboratories receive grants from the Institute with a view to promoting special studies. The research schedules are established every year by scientific committees, which examine the requirements of industry. These schedules are then submitted to the Board for approval.

The activities of the Institute have to this day been diffused through more than 200 publications, and we have been pleased to note that the J.A.O.C.S. and Chemical Abstracts have mentioned our works on many occasions.



Pierre Merat

(Continued on page 25)

## Distilled monoglycerides and the anatomy of fluff

Anybody with a commercial interest in icings, biscuit fillings, or shortenings for such products has but to give us the word and we shall send him samples of three kinds of Myverol® Distilled Monoglycerides—Type 18-00, Type 18-40, and Type 18-85.

The idea would be for him to try out what proportions of which type do the best job of enhancing the creaming characteristics of the particular fats he wants to use. Put more broadly, how much of which lets his fat entrap and firmly hold the most sugar solution and air—the almost fully saturated 18-00, the largely unsaturated 18-85, or the intermediate 18-40? All three are equally recognized for utter wholesomeness. The choice depends on the ratio between animal and vegetable fats employed, the creaming time permitted, the other ingredients of the mix, processing temperature, and the particular set of conditions likely to beset the product between blending vessel and final triumphal descent down the esophagus.

The doctrine preached here is not that Myverol monoglycerides are the most powerful emulsifiers that money can buy. On the contrary, too thorough emulsification defeats the purpose of the icing and filling maker. He does not want the finest attainable dispersion of aqueous phase into lipid phase. He wants the course of the emulsification arrested and frozen at a relatively early stage when there is still a goodly volume of air to contribute fluffiness. He wants this microstructure to have a certain mechanical strength, not too much and certainly not too little. Of macrostructure he wants a minimum, of course, so that emulsification must be advanced enough to justify the pleasant words "creamy smoothness." All in all, a fine balance that the monoglycerides appear best fitted to provide.

The difference between monoglyceride preparations in general and the molecularly distilled type we make is largely one of cost. Strange as it may seem, the highly purified Myverol kind costs less to use than mono-di reaction mixtures. This, we admit, is hard to believe. The only way to prove it is to run some experiments with our samples and put down a few figures on paper. *Distillation Products Industries*, Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York, Chicago, and Memphis • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles, Portland, and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

distillers of  
monoglycerides  
made from  
natural fats  
and oils



Also ...  
vitamins A and E

**Distillation Products Industries**  
is a division of **Eastman Kodak Company**

## People and Products

Knitted electrothermal tape produced by ARTHUR S. LA PINE AND COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., is finding new industrial uses on pipes, valves, gas cylinders, spray guns, and injection molding machines in addition to its laboratory applications.

Among the new laboratory instruments introduced by FISHER SCIENTIFIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., is an implement with a stainless steel spoon at one end and a keen-edged spatula at the other. Early in 1955 Fisher will begin marketing reagent chemicals in laminated, disposable envelopes.

The recent development of a line of insulation blocks for use as safe laboratory supports has been announced by CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Final approval has been given by the Iraq Development Board to a contract between the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States government and ARTHUR D. LITTLE INC., Cambridge, Mass., for making an industrial survey of Iraq.

General manager of the chemical sales division, Marshal N. de Noyelles, has retired from CHARLES PFIZER AND COMPANY INC., Brooklyn, N. Y., after 38 years of service.

A new indicating controller in the low-price range for use on simple industrial processes has been designed by THE FOXBORO COMPANY, Foxboro, Mass.

After 23 years of service John Sanderson is retiring from AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, New York, N. Y., where he recently has been assistant to the general manager of the plastics and resins division. He plans to remain active in the paint and plastics industries on an independent consulting basis.

A new internal standard flame photometer for rapid analysis of sodium, potassium, and lithium has been announced by the NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS COMPANY INC., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

An account of the application of an automatic counter-current distribution apparatus to the glyceride structure of linseed oil and to the low-temperature decomposition of linoleate hydroperoxide was presented in New Orleans recently by HERBERT J. DUTTON at the third meeting of the Informal Research Committee of the Protective Coatings Industry, at which Francis Scofield served as chairman.

A commercially proven process for the continuous production of fatty alcohols by high pressure hydrogenation is being offered for use in the United States and Canada by the RUST ENGINEERING COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., as exclusive licensing agent for the French firm, Societe D'Innovations Chimique S. A. and its allied company, American Aleocae Corporation.

Formerly vice president of CLIMAX MOLYBDENUM COMPANY, Arthur Linz has opened his own offices as a technical consultant at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

## Hold Cottonseed Clinic

NEW APPROACHES and recent progress in the cleaning of cottonseed at oil mills were reported at the fourth cottonseed processing clinic, held February 7-8, 1955, at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., under the joint sponsorship of the Southern Utilization Research Branch of the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Research Service and the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. In addition, staff members of the Laboratory discussed their research program to improve and extend the utilization of cottonseed. E. A. Gastrock, head of the laboratory's engineering and development section, presided.

The February meeting of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will be held February 22 at the Chicago Engineers Club. Johan Bjorksten, director of research at Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Madison, Wis., will speak on "Effective Use of Chemists."