

Study of polypropylene benzenesulfonates as synthetic detergents. F. V. Nevolin. *Masloboino-Zhirovaya Prom.* 21(7), 24-5(1956). The detergency of a mixture containing both tetra- and penta-polypropylene benzenesulfonates (I) and of tetra- alone were found to be slightly better at 0.25% level and superior at 0.125%, respectively, than that of the ordinary soap. The tri-form of I in the mixture lowered somewhat the detergency of the compound. (*C. A.* 51, 4739)

Hydrolysis of the sodium tripolyphosphate during the atomization of detergent compounds. O. Pfrengle. *Rev. franc. corps gras* 4, 5-16(1957). The spray drying of alkyl-aryl sulfonate-tripolyphosphate, $\text{Na}_3\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$ (I), mixtures was investigated to determine the effect of spray nozzle, temperature, aging, working, and presence of sulfate and silicate on the decomposition of I to pyro- and o-phosphates. The decomposition can be limited but not avoided. (*C. A.* 51, 5448)

Attempts to standardize the testing methods for textile assistants. XI. Determination of the vat acid dispersing power of surface-active substances. G. Schwen and C. Rackemann. *Meliland Textilber.* 37, 1345-7(1956). Several anionic, cationic and nonionic surface-active agents were examined as to their ability to prevent the precipitation of vat dyes. The method for determining the minimum addition for preventing precipitation is described and results are tabulated.

Metered detergent container. P. A. Toensmeier (New Haven Board & Carton Co., New Haven, Conn.). *Soap & Chem. Specialties* 33(4), 117-18, 137(1957). A new folding paper carton for powdered home laundry products has built-in unit for measuring precise amounts of product.

The adsorption of cations by anionic foams. C. Walling, E. E. Ruff and J. L. Thornton, Jr. (Lever Brothers Co., Edgewater, N. J.). *J. Phys. Chem.* 61, 486-9(1957). A study of the relative adsorption of calcium and sodium ion by N-palmitoyl methyl taurine foams indicates a strong preferential adsorption of calcium ion by the anionic surface layer. Quantitative interpretation of the phenomenon is however complicated by a competitive preferential adsorption of calcium ion by micelles in the solution being foamed. Similar preferential adsorption of a number of other cations by anionic foams has also been demonstrated, polyvalent ions being, in general, the most strongly held. The relation of this absorption to foam properties is discussed.

Studies on rinsing. Eiko Ichihara, Yoshie Matsumoto, and Akihiko Yabe (Chiba Univ.). *J. Japan Oil Chemists' Soc.* 5, 155-63(1956). Adsorption of various detergents increased with temperature and concentration. Fabrics in decreasing order of adsorption were wool, silk, vinylon, acetate rayon, amylin, and cotton. The effect of rinsing increased with temperature.

Transitions in soaps and syndets. F. D. Snell (Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York). *Chem. Eng. News* 35, 106-10(1957). The development of synthetic detergents to their present market position is reviewed. The gradual replacement of soap by synthetic and builders and the results of this change are also described. The future of synthetics in toilet bars, petroleum recovery, animal feeds, fertilizers, etc., is discussed.

Treatment of soap particles. S. L. Eaton (Procter & Gamble Co.). *U. S.* 2,776,943. The balling of soap particles consisting essentially of sodium soaps containing insufficient soaps of saturated fatty acids having 8 to 14 carbon atoms to prevent balling and more than 1½% sodium silicate solids, is prevented by applying to the particles from 1% to about 7% of a saturated fatty acid having 8 to 14 carbon atoms and reacting the fatty acid in fluid conditions with silicate solids at the surface of the particles.

All-purpose detergent bar. R. K. Mayhew and J. A. Yeager (General Aniline & Film Corp.). *U. S.* 2,781,321. An all-purpose detergent bar consists of about 5 to 50% by weight of an alkylbenzene sulfonate detergent such as sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate; about 15 to 65% of a water-insoluble salt of a higher fatty acid of at least 9 carbon atoms such as calcium stearate; and about 5 to 25% of lathering agents such as sodium diisopropyl naphthalene sulfonate and sodium di-amylo-sulfosuccinate.

Guanidine salts of N-higher aliphatic amino carboxylic acids and compositions thereof. W. W. Wellman (Colgate-Palmolive

Co.). *U. S.* 2,778,773. Guanidine salts of N-higher aliphatic acyl lower aliphatic amino carboxylic acid having 12-16 C atoms in the acyl group possess detergent, foaming, softening, emulsifying, wetting and antibacterial properties.

Sulfoxide containing detergent compositions. I. D. Webb (Union Oil Company of California). *U. S.* 2,787,595. A detergent composition suitable for use in aqueous media consists of a dialkyl sulfoxide such as methyl dodecyl sulfoxide or ethyl octadecyl sulfoxide, and water soluble salts selected from the class consisting of the alkali-metal sulfates, carbonates, silicates, phosphates, borates, and mixtures.

Cleansing composition. D. Stewart (Scottish Oils Ltd.). *U. S.* 2,787,596. A single phase liquid cleaning agent comprises an alkali metal alkyl sulfate, obtained by the sulfation of a distillation fraction of shale oil, together with water, a mineral oil and a diethylene glycol alkyl ether.

Surface active composition containing a corrosion inhibitor. J. F. Yost (American Cyanamid Co.). *U. S.* 2,788,329. A surface-active composition consists of an aqueous dispersion of a dialkyl sulfosuccinate and, as a corrosion inhibitor therefor, an N,N-dialkylaniline in which the alkyl groups each contain from one to five carbon atoms such as N,N-dimethylaniline, this inhibitor being present in an amount of from 0.1% to 6% by weight of the dialkyl sulfosuccinate.

Soap-free washing composition. Boehme Fettchemie G.m.b.H. *Brit.* 759,837. A non-irritating soap-free composition for toilet purposes contains a major amount of a neutral-reacting, acid-stable, anion-active compound and a minor amount of a complex obtained by reacting an acid-stable, anion-active compound with a cation-active substance.

Detergent polyoxyethylene ethers and compositions thereof. Atlas Powder Co. *Brit.* 759,854. An improved detergent composition consists of a polyoxyethylene mono-ether reaction product of from 10 to 20 moles ethylene oxide with 1 mole of a saturated, multi-branched C_{12} - C_{15} alcohols having the configuration characteristic of alcohols produced by the OXO synthesis and suitable alkaline builders.

Improved alkyl sulfate detergent compositions. California Research Corp. *Brit.* 761,383. The foaming properties and foam stability of salts of C_{12} - C_{22} straight chain alkyl sulfuric acid detergents are improved by the addition of N-alkyl amino-carboxylic acids.

Detergent compositions. California Research Corp. *Brit.* 761-384. A detergent composition with a high degree of persistence of its foam under agitation in dilute aqueous solutions consists of a water-soluble salt of a C_6 - C_{18} monoalkylbenzene sulfonic acid and from 5 to 20% of a water-soluble salt of an N-alkyl iminodiacetic acid, where the N-alkyl group contains from 8 to 18 carbon atoms.

Improvements in or relating to antiseptic detergent compositions and process of making the same. American Cyanamid Co. *Brit.* 761,269. A germicidal detergent is prepared by incorporation of a very small amount of neomyein in an anionic organic detergent, either soap or synthetic. The compositions are useful as toilet soap, surgical soaps, shampoos, etc.

Fabric-conserving washing compositions. H. Flammer (Kraemer & Flammer Kommanditgesellschaft). *Brit.* 765,215. A washing composition which helps to avoid damage to textiles consists of a solid washing composition containing a salt of a sulfonated or sulfated synthetic organic detergent with a metal of the second or third periodic group such as aluminum and another salt of the same detergent.

CORRECTION

The abstract of the article **Solvent-detergent Combination Products** by A. Davidsohn, which appeared in Volume 34, p. 31 of this Journal, was incorrect due to an error in translation. The last two sentences of the abstract should have read "Experiments were carried out with pine oil and Teepol, a secondary alkyl sulfate. These experiments showed pine oil to exert a strong synergistic effect upon the wetting speed of the secondary fatty alcohol sulfonate."