SOME NOTES ON AMINE OXIDES AND AMINO POLYCARBOXYLIC ACIDS. A. Coeur and J. Alary (Univ. of Grenoble, France). *Tenside* 4, 65–9 (1967). The sequestering properties of amino polycarboxylic acids have long been known and used to neutralize the undesirable effects due to the presence of alkaline earth and heavy metal salts in aqueous solutions, as well as to stabilize hydrogen peroxide and persalts. These sequestering agents can be oxidized by the hydrogen peroxide, especially at high temperatures. The mechanism of the reaction between hydrogen peroxide and amino polycarboxylic acids is discussed, and the changes in the sequestering properties of these acids, through their transformation into amine oxides, are explained. Methods are given for the preparation of these amine oxides in both alkaline and acid media, as well as analytical methods for their detection. The decomposition of amine oxides in aqueous solutions is also examined.

GERMICIDAL DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING AMIDES AND HALOGENATED AMIDES OF SULFUR-CONTAINING PHENOL CARBOXYLIC ACIDS. H. C. Stecker. *U.S. 3,311,562.* A germicidal detergent composition consists essentially of an anionic, cationic, non-ionic or ampholytic surfactant, and about 0.01 to 1.0% by wt. of a sulfur-containing compound having the general formula: $R(AH)X_aC=ANH—RX_b$, where: R is a phenyl or naphthyl group, A is oxygen or sulfur, X is F, Cl, Br or I, a is a numeral between 0 and 2 and b is a numeral between 0 and 3.

THE USE OF FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENERS IN MODERN DETERGENTS, THEIR INCORPORATION AND WHITENESS MEASUREMENT. E. E. Lindermer (Ciba S.p.A., Basel, Switzerland). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 44, 79–85 (1967). Current developments are reviewed on the use of fluorescent dyes in detergent products.

THE POSITION OF THE DETERGENT PROBLEM IN EUROPE. H. Spohn (Sunlicht G.m.b.H., Hamburg, Germany). *Tenside* 4, 74–9 (1967). The current status is reviewed of affairs in 22 European countries with regard to the problem of detergent degradability in water systems.

THE USE OF CATIONIC SURFACTANTS IN INDUSTRY, I. A. Chwala. *Tenside* 4, 69–74 (1967). A review is given of the various types of cationic surfactants currently available and their industrial uses in road construction and the protection of buildings, in corrosion protection, flotation, leather finishing, in paints and varnishes, in disinfectants, in the preparation of polishes and in other applications.

THE USE OF DETERGENTS IN COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES. A. Lusetti (Milan, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 44, 86–8 (1967). The technical and economical principles of operation of commercial laundries are reviewed.

THE TESTING OF DETERGENTS AND WASHING PROCESSES BY MEANS OF ARTIFICALLY SOILED AND UNSOILED TEST FABRICS. H. Bruschweiler (Empa Co., St. Gallen, Switzerland). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 44, 25–33 (1967). Soiled and unsoiled test fabrics can be used for the evaluation of detergents and washing processes. Artifically soiled Empa fabrics and suitable optical measurements enable studies to be carried out on washing and bleaching effects, as well as soil redeposition. Since each type of soil exhibits characteristic washing and bleaching behavior, it is suggested that tests be carried out with several types of artifically soiled cloths. Mechanical and chemical damage to fabrics can also be evaluated by using unsoiled test fabrics subjected to repeated washings.

STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR TESTING LAUNDRY DETERGENTS. K. J. Nieuwenhuis (Inst. for Text. Cleaning, Delft, Netherlands). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 44, 13–24 (1967). The general concepts used in testing detergents for both home and institutional use are discussed in detail, with special reference to: mechanisms of soil and stain removal; effects on cloth, such as shrinkage, discoloration, whiteness maintenance, ash content, chemical damage to fibers and mechanical wear. Standard washing procedures used in testing and minimum performance requirements expected of a commercial detergent are given.

ACTIVITY OF THE TEST METHODS COMMITTEE OF THE SPANISH COMMITTEE ON DETERGENCY. *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 44, 11–2 (1967). The organization and activities of the Test Methods Committee of the Spanish Committee on Detergency are discussed.

INHIBITION OF HYDROLYSIS OF FATS. F. A. Norris and D. P. Grettie (Swift & Co.) *U.S. 3,300,524.* A process for inhibiting the hydrolysis of fats derived from oil bearing fruits to free fatty acids consists of treating the fats with an aqueous solution of an active chlorine-containing material.

• *New Members*

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