New Date for Athens Symposium, "Fresh Water from the Sea"

Because of a conflict of dates with the recently announced "Water for Peace" Conference in Washington, the 2nd European Symposium on Fresh Water from the Sea will be held one week earlier than originally planned, i.e., from May 9–12, 1967, in Athens.

Included in the program are 136 lectures by well-known scientists, including the following:

1) Distillation Processes: Use of Nuclear Energy, Multistage Flash Evaporation, Other Distillation Processes, Scale Formation and Its Prevention, Corrosion Phenomena.

2) Freezing Processes: Electrodialysis, Reverse Osmosis (Hyperfiltration), Membrane Properties, Ion Exchange Techniques.

3) Freezing Processes and Hydrates.

4) Evaporation by Means of Solar Energy.

5) Other Desalting Processes.

6) Economic Considerations.

7) Properties of Sea Water.

8) General.

A three-day cruise will follow the symposium, and will take participants to the islands of Mykonos, Patmos, Symi and Rhodos. Discussions of the papers will take place on board ship.

As an alternative to the cruise offered, participants may attend the official dedication of the Patmos Solar Distillation Plant, largest in the world, and visit the solar stills at the island of Symi.

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by organic molecules. (Rev. Current Lit. Paint Allied Ind. No. 294.)

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING OIL-MODIFIED ALKYD RESINS. P. J. Campagna (Allied Chemical Corp.). *U.S. 3,291,765.* A process for producing an oil-modified alkyd resin consists essentially of mixing an ester of an olefinic higher aliphatic acid with phthalic anhydride and hydrogen peroxide in the proportion of 1.5 to 2 mols of phthalic anhydride and 1.25–1.75 mols of hydrogen peroxide per mol of ester. The reaction mixture is maintained at a temperature suitable to effect epoxidation of the ester, then a polyhydric alcohol is added to the reaction mixture in the ratio of 1 mole per 3.5–4.5 mols of reaction mixture and the resultant reaction mixture is heated to produce an oil-modified alkyd resin having an acid number less than 10.

EMULSIONS OF CURABLE RESINOUS COMPOSITIONS AND A SALT OF AN ADDUCT OF AN UNSATURATED DICARBOXYLIC ACID AND A FATTY OIL. F. S. Shahade and R. M. Christenson (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.). *U.S. 3,293,201.* An air-drying aqueous emulsion coating composition consists essentially of (I) from 5 to 70% by weight of an adduct of (a) 6–45% by weight of a member of the class consisting of alpha-beta-ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids and mixtures thereof, and (b) 55–94% by weight of an unsaturated fatty ester, the adduct having at least 50% of its acidity neutralized, and (II) from 30 to 95% by weight of a resinous composition selected from the class consisting of epoxy esters containing unconjugated unsaturated aliphatic radicals of at least 8 C atoms; adducts of an unsaturated fatty acid containing at least 8 C atoms and a polymer of an unsaturated primary alcohol and a monomer containing a single $CH_2=C<$ group; diisocyanate modified alkyd resins and diisocyanate modified drying oils.

COATING COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING EPOXY RESIN FATTY ACID ESTER-HYDROCARBON RESIN REACTION PRODUCTS. W. J. Belanger (Devoe & Raynolds Co.). *U.S. 3,294,721.* A binder composition for use in coating compositions comprises: (A) 10 to 50% by weight of a polymerizable unsaturated hydrocarbon resin, and (B) 90 to 50% by weight of an epoxy resin ester free of unreacted epoxy groups and containing 30 to 60% by weight, based on the weight of the ester, of drying oil acids, the said epoxy resin being a glycidyl ether of a polyhydric phenol. The reaction between A and B is conducted to a point where the viscosity of the reaction product, expressed in centipoises for a 50% solids solution in xylene, is at least four times the viscosity of the substantially unreacted initial mixture of A and B.

DRYING OIL COMPOSITION AND A PROCESS FOR IMPROVING PARTICLE BOARD. G. D. Mase (Standard Oil Co.). *U.S. 3,297,603.* An improvement is claimed in the process of manufacturing particle board in which wood particles are first coated with a urea-formaldehyde binder composition and the coated particles then consolidated and bonded together by compression at high temperatures and pressures. The improvement consists of the step of applying to the urea-formaldehyde coated wood particles, prior to compression, 1–15% by weight, based on the dry weight of the wood particles, of a drying oil composition consisting essentially of (A) 10–60% by weight of a hydrocarbon drying oil having an iodine number between 120 and 350; (B) 10–75% by weight of a vegetable drying oil; (C) 5–50% by weight of a petroleum oil solvent boiling below 750F and having at least 50% boiling at temperatures above 350F; and (D) from 0.1 to 10% of a metal drier.

• Detergents

SURFACE ACTIVE DERIVATIVE FROM GLYCIDYL- AND GLYCERYL ETHERS. X. SOLUBILIZATION AND DISPERSION OF 1,4-DIAMINOANTHRAQUINONE BY NONIONIC SURFACTANTS DERIVED FROM GLYCERIDE HIGHER DIETHERS. Tsunehiko Kuwamura, Koji Sasahara, Kazuhisa Tobikawa and Eiichi Kameyama. *Yukagaku* 16, 17–22 (1967). Solubilization power of nonionics of a new type, $(ROCH_2)_2CHO(C_2H_4O)_nH$ (I) and of a common type, $R'O(C_2H_4O)_nH$ (II), with various contents of ethylene oxide (R = C_5, C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{12}, α-naphthyl, R′ = n-C_{12}, n-C_{18}) and their effects on the disperse dyeing of acetate rayon were examined using 1,4-diaminoanthraquinone as a solubilizate or dye. As to the solubilization power per mole of surfactant, I or II containing higher alkyl and longer polyoxyethylene (POE) chains were better solubilizers and I containing n-C_8 to C_{12} alkyl chains were somewhat better than those of II with the same content of ethylene oxide as I. However, comparison of solubilized amount (S/n) per oxyethylene unit showed it to be higher in II than I. In both types of nonionics, the S/n value