



## 1967 Short Course on "Advances in Soap and Detergents"

Great interest in the AOCS Short Course on "Advances in Soaps and Detergents" is indicated by the number of inquiries received. The course which concentrates on technological and scientific developments, as well as on comprehensive reviews of the field, is being held at the Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the beautiful Pocono Mountains.

The Pocono Manor Inn is just about 100 miles from the New York-New Jersey-Philadelphia Metropolitan areas and can be reached readily by car, bus, railroad or plane. Information on transportation will be made available in a special mailing covering registration.

### Short Course Fees

As previously announced, Short Course fees have been set at \$140 covering registration and all meal and tips. All rooms will be assigned on a double occupancy basis; a few singles are available at an extra charge for those requiring this type of accommodation.

Registration forms have been mailed out and should be returned promptly to the offices of the American Oil Chemists' Society in order to facilitate assignment of available space. Additional registration forms may be obtained from the AOCS offices.

### Additional Session Chairman Named

Dr. R. L. Bunch, Acting Chief, Biological Treatment Activities, Department of Interior, has been named chairman of the Tuesday evening session. This session is high-

lighted by a review by Ted Brenner, Technical Director of the Soap and Detergent Association on the "Impact of Biodegradable Surfactants on Water Quality" and by two papers dealing with possible substitutes for polyphosphates in detergent formulations. The first covers "Chelants in Liquid Chemical Specialties" and is presented by P. E. Dean, Dow Chemical Company; the second, entitled "Some Aspects of Nitrilotriacetate as a Detergent Builder" is given by G. K. Meloy, Standard Oil Company.

### New Trends in the Textile Industry

The dynamic course of textile technology in the last two decades has brought to the marketplace fabrics manufactured from many fibers and combinations of fibers, as well as fabrics chemically treated or "finished" to acquire specific functional properties and maintain them through multiple washing cycles. The most important classes of durable textile finishes will be reviewed, with reference to the chemical types, to the functions performed by the finish, and to the fabric substrates on which a finish is generally used. Some of the problems associated with the washing of chemically treated fabrics will be discussed by G. Tesoro, J. P. Stevens Co., including impairment of fabric appearance or strength and impairment of performance through gradual removal of the finish.—Practical problems involved in evaluating hydrophobic textile fibers in the home laundry will be reviewed by Robert T. Hunter, Colgate-Palmolive Company,

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L. Garrison  
Committee



A. Cahn  
Committee



I. Schmolka  
Committee



N. Kuhrt  
Committee

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was due to a reduction in the amounts of all major fatty acids synthesized, but the magnitudes of the decreases were considerably less for the lower and unsaturated than for the higher saturated fatty acids. Increased outputs of certain unsaturated and odd-numbered fatty acids were found. All-concentrate feeding increased the amount of milk secreted, but outputs of milk energy were about equal on the two feeds. Concentration and yield of SNF and live weight gains were higher on concentrate.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF INBRED STRAIN MOUSE MILK. II. TOTAL FATTY ACIDS AND FATTY ACID ANALYSES. H. Meier, W. G. Hoag, J. J. McBurney and D. D. Myers (The Jackson Lab., Bar Harbor, Maine). *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 124, 633-6 (1967). Fatty acid composition of milk from DBA/2J, C57BL/6J, B6D2F<sub>1</sub> and 3 backcross types classified according to coat color (B6D2F<sub>1</sub> × DBA/2J) was obtained by gas-liquid chromatography. The total of fatty acids in mouse milk ranged from 7.79 to 19.02 g/100 ml and 14 fatty acids were identified. Measureable quantities, 0.02 g/100 ml or more, of C-10 to C-22:1 were present. Eight were saturated fatty acids and of the 6 unsaturated ones, 4 were singly unsaturated and 2 were doubly unsaturated. Linoleic, palmitic, and oleic acids occurred in highest concentration, probably because the dietary corn oil is especially rich in these acids. Linolenic acid and arachidonic acids were absent in milk, and are also lacking in corn oil. Although genetic analysis of fatty acid composition could not be done because of procedural difficulties in obtaining sufficiently large samples of milk from individual mice, the possibility of genetic influences upon fatty acid levels exists.

## • Detergents

OIL-BASED SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS. IV. SULPHATION OF MONOGLYCERIDES. D. Atchvuta Ramayya, V. Sirish Chandra Kumar and S. D. Thirumala Rao (Oil Tech. Res. Inst., Anantapur, India). *Indian Oil Soap J.* 31, 335-340 (1966). Technical and pure monoglycerides were sulphated both on laboratory and pilot plant scale, the products were analyzed for their composition and evaluated for their gross properties. The use of high purity monoglycerides is not necessary for preparation of good quality sulphated products. In another set of studies, mixtures of glycerol and sulphating agent were added to the oil and the resulting products were evaluated for their surface active properties and composition. Reacting glycerol, oil and 30% sulfuric acid at 30C for 1 hour yielded satisfactory products.

THE SURFACE PROPERTIES OF AN OIL-WATER EMULSION STABILIZED BY MIXTURES OF CASEIN AND GELATIN. P. R. Mussellwhite (Unilever Res. Lab., (The Frythe, Welwyn Herts, V. K.)). *J. Colloid Interface Sci.* 21, 99-106 (1966). Casein will occur with gelatin at the interface of a palm oil-water emulsion unless the casein is present in too low a concentration to compete with the gelatin for adsorption at the interface or to penetrate any gelatin layer present.

LUBRICANTS CONTAINING MIXED METAL SALTS OF FATTY ACID AND AROMATIC POLYBASIC ACID. A. J. Morway (Esso Research Co.). *U.S. 3,298,953*. A lubricating grease is claimed, consisting essentially of a major amount of lubricating oil and about 5-40% by wt. of an alkali metal salt of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> fatty acid, a C<sub>10</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> fatty acid and a polycarboxylic aromatic acid consisting of a single benzene ring having 2 to 4 carboxyl groups, in a mole equivalent ratio of about 0.5 to 6.0 mole equivalents of C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> fatty acid per mole equivalent of the

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**F. H. Healey**  
Session Chairman**Giuliana Tesoro**

who will correlate laboratory detergency and redeposition testing with the practical laundry behavior of these fabrics.—A discussion directed towards the application of radiotracers to larger scale, practical laundry experiments using washing machines will be led by B. E. Gordon, Shell Development Company. He will present the advantages of the modern liquid scintillation counter combined with suitable computer programs together with an analytical scheme for the determination of labeled materials on fabric surfaces.

**Advances in Area of Toilet Soaps**

Four papers will be presented dealing with various phases of the toilet soap business and some of the new developments in this field. Luis Spitz, G. Mazzoni S.p.A., will discuss some of the developments in the area of soap manufacture, while R. J. Steltenkamp, Colgate-Palmolive Company, will review perfuming problems. E. Jungermann, Armour and Company, will discuss the growing use of bacteriostats in soaps. All classes of chemicals which find application in this field, such as bisphenols, salicylanilides and substituted ureas will be examined and their efficacy and properties compared. The various in vivo and in vitro test methodologies to evaluate potential new soap bacteriostats will be reviewed critically. Finally, C. C. Kraus of Procter and Gamble will review recent developments in the toilet bar market, emphasizing in particular the current trend towards surfactant formula bars and antibacterial bars.

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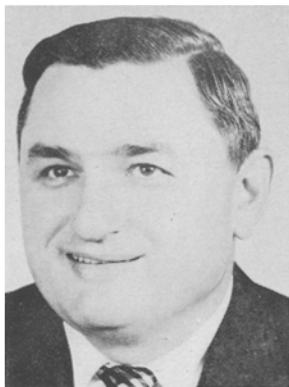
Membership in the American Oil Chemists' Society is not a prerequisite for attending this course. Please address any further inquiries to J. F. Gerecht, American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

**T. H. Grindstaff****Leo Weaver**  
Session Chairman**THE POPE TESTING LABORATORIES****Analytical Chemists**

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**R. C. Davis**



**Henri Rosano**



**H. W. Zussman**  
Session Chairman



**Hans Schott**

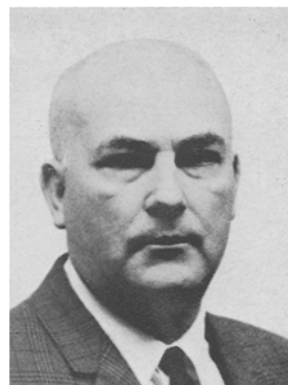
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**Luis Spitz**



**C. C. Krause**



**R. L. Bunch**  
Session Chairman

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**T. Brenner**



**P. E. Dean**



**M. J. Schick**  
Session Chairman

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**Per Stensby**



**C. Y. Shen**



**R. F. Knott**



**R. Egan**