

The feature beginning on page 298A of this issue, "Air Pollution Regulation of Nonvehicular, Organic-Solvent Emissions by Los Angeles Rule 66," by G. R. Maher, is a continuation of the series in publication from the AOCs Fats and Oils Processing Short Course held in East Lansing, Aug. 29-Sept. 1, 1966. Additional papers will appear in subsequent issues of the Journal.

• New Products

SUPELCO, INC., Bellefonte, Pa. has a new dimethylpolysiloxane stationary phase OV-1 for gas chromatography, designed for use at exceptionally high temperatures. It can be substituted for the commonly used nonpolar silicones without the need for recalibration since separation characteristics are identical.

VARIAN AEROGRAPH, Walnut Creek, Calif., has announced its new preparative gas chromatograph, Model 713, with a time pressure injector that allows automatic, reproducible introduction of a wide range of sample sizes up to 30 ml.

Also available from the company is a fully-automated gas chromatography integrator, Model 475, which can be used with all gas chromatography detectors. The compact, all-transistor model accepts an input signal range from 0 to 1400 mv and permits accuracy of better than 0.1%.

FISHER SCIENTIFIC Co., Pittsburgh Pa., has developed a new version of their potentiometric titralyzer. Called the photometric titralyzer, it fully automates routine colorimetric analysis, using optical-electronic detection of end-points. It presents answers on paper tape; recycles itself to its initial condition; indexes the next sample into position; and proceeds with the next analysis. Capacity: 15 samples.

STEPAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Northfield, Ill., has begun commercial production of alpha olefin sulfonates under the name Bio-Terge. They are said to offer complete and rapid biodegradability. Stevens says their nonhygroscopic surfactants offer good solubility and stability for hard water, acids, alkalis and heat, and are more compatible with soap than linear alkyl sulfonates.

SUPELCO, INC., Bellefonte, Pa., now has available 1,2 dimyristin, 1,2 dipalmitin, and 1,2 diolein. Each is offered as a 99% pure isomer and should be of value as calibration standards for those working with natural products or studying animal metabolism.

PHARMACIA FINE CHEMICALS, INC., Piscataway, N.J., has a new Sephadex laboratory column K 50 for analytical and preparative, as well as semi-industrial scale applications in gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography. Adjustable flow adaptors and a cooling jacket allow the column to be operated with aqueous systems at a constant temperature as part of an automatic or semiautomatic system.

BRINKMANN INSTRUMENTS, Westbury, N.Y., has announced a new line of homogenizers (dispersers, emulsifiers) for inducing physical or chemical change on samples with a kinematic high-frequency sonic and/or ultrasonic system. The latest version of Ultra Turrax homogenizers, they are most effective with highly concentrated samples.

• Obituaries

FRANK WOODSON (1928), member emeritus of AOCs, died April 12 in Memphis, Tenn.

C. F. RASCHKE (1940), Manager, Brookside Division, Safeway Stores, Inc., Oakland, Calif., died June 27, 1967.

Word has been received of the death in June of Mrs. J. R. MAYS, wife of J. R. Mays (1916) retired president of Barrow-Agee Labs, Inc.

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C₈ to C₂₀ fatty acids; and ethoxylated fatty alcohols containing C₈ to C₂₀ fatty alcohols.

SURFACE ACTIVE COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING MIXTURES OF MONO- AND DI-ALKYLOXY-METHYL ETHERS OF SUGAR. G. R. Ames (U.S. Sec'y of Agr.). U.S. 3,300,413. A surface active composition is claimed, consisting essentially of about equal parts by weight of: (I) a mono-(alkyloxymethyl) ether of a sugar and (II) a di-(alkyloxymethyl) ether of a sugar. The sugar in both I and II is either glucose or sucrose and the alkyl groups contain 6 to 12 C atoms.

PROCESS FOR THE SULFONATION OF PEROXIDIZED, DEPEROXIDIZED UNSATURATED FATTY ACID ESTERS AND PRODUCT. J. Plapper and H. J. Krause (Bohme Fettchemie G.m.b.H., Dusseldorf, Germany). U.S. 3,300,525. A process for the production of sulfonated fattening agents from unsaturated, hydroxy-free fatty materials, such as either natural or synthetic fats and oils, comprises the steps of: (a) peroxidizing the fatty materials by treatment with oxygen containing gases at 65-100C; (b) deperoxidizing by heat treatment at 110-160C; (c) sulfonating by reaction with 5 to 15% of sulfur trioxide at 0-20C; (d) bleaching the sulfonated products with hydrogen peroxide, and (e) neutralizing the bleached, sulfonated product.

WATER SOLUBLE ESTERS OF HYDROXYL-CONTAINING, MICELLE FORMING SURFACE ACTIVE COMPOUNDS. F. E. Woodward and R. A. Grifo (General Aniline & Film Corp.). U.S. 3,301,829. A composition is claimed comprising a water-soluble partial ester of: (1) an hydroxyl-containing micelle-forming surface active agent selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, alkylene oxide condensation products, alkyllamine condensation products with fatty acids or with fatty esters, and glycol and polyesters of fatty acids, and (2) an alkali-soluble interpolymer of an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydride with a terminal unsaturated monomer selected from the group consisting of vinyl ethers, vinyl esters and alpha olefins; the said partial ester containing not more than about 5% of the carboxyl groups present as ester groups.

DETERGENT PROCESSES AND COMPOSITIONS THEREFOR. C. Y. Shen and J. S. Metcalf (Monsanto Co.). U.S. 3,303,134. A process for manufacturing a heat-dried composition containing hydrated penta alkali metal tripolyphosphate comprises the steps of preparing an aqueous slurry containing at least about 10% by wt., based on the total slurry weight, of water, at least about 5%, based on the total slurry weight, of an alkali metal trimetaphosphate, and an alkali metal base. The alkali metal base should have a pH of at least 10.2 at 25C at a 1% by wt. concentration in water and should be present in the aqueous detergent slurry in an amount sufficient to convert at least one third of the alkali metal trimetaphosphate to hydrated penta alkali metal tripolyphosphate. Lastly, the aqueous detergent slurry is heat-dried.

METHOD OF PREPARING CLEANSING COMPOSITIONS. S. Goldwasser (Lever Bros. Co.). U.S. 3,303,135. An improvement is claimed in the preparation of a heat-dried nonionic detergent composition consisting essentially of (a) at least one nonionic surface active agent having detergent properties, (b) a phosphate builder such as an alkali metal pyrophosphate or tripolyphosphate, (c) sodium carboxymethylcellulose and (d) sodium silicate in an amount effective to inhibit corrosion. The composition is prepared by blending the ingredients with water to prepare a slurry and subsequently heat-drying the resultant slurry. The improvement consists in combining the carboxymethylcellulose, water and sodium silicate with alpha; beta-di-5-methyl-benzoxazolyl-(2)-ethylene as a brightening agent, and agitating the mixture for at least three minutes to affix the brightening agent to the carboxymethylcellulose, the amount of carboxymethylcellulose being sufficient to adsorb the brightening dye and to maintain it in an active state. The other ingredients are then added and the resultant slurry is heat-dried.

DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS. W. M. Bright (Lever Bros. Co.). U.S. 3,303,136. A detergent composition is claimed, consisting essentially of about 40-85% of a condensed, inorganic polyphosphate and of about 15-60% of a water-soluble arylsulfonate selected from the group consisting of benzenesulfonate, *o*-xylene sulfonate, *m*-xylenesulfonate, *p*-xylenesulfonate, toluene sulfonate, ethylbenzenesulfonate, *n*-propylbenzenesulfonate, isopropylbenzenesulfonate and mixtures thereof, the composition providing an alkaline reaction in aqueous solution.