Detergents Short Course Brings 170 to Pocono Inn

Representatives of all major soap and detergent companies were on hand for the AOCS 1967 Detergent Short Course, "Advances in Soaps and Detergents," held at the Pocono Manor Inn, Pennsylvania, June 25–28. More than 170 participants were registered, many of them accompanied by their wives.

A bonus value for the Society is the fact that over 30 of the men attending who had not previously held membership status in the AOCS, joined the American Oil Chemists' Society following this excellent symposium.

Special interest was engendered in the sessions dealing with the effect of detergents on the many new fabrics now being developed; varying views were given on the status of antibacterial soaps; the latest developments in soap processing technology were considered.

A unit publication, including all of the papers delivered at the Symposium will be published in the very near future, in the JAOCS technical section.

As in the 1963 Symposium, Eric Jungermann, of Armour & Co., served as Chairman. J. F. Gerecht, Colgate-Palmolive Co., and L. J. Garrison, Jefferson Chemical Co., were again among the committee members, serving to make this meeting as successful as its predecessors.

Opening session at the Detergent Short Course, Pocono Manor Inn, Pennsylvania.

Evening session speakers, left to right: Paul Becher, Atlas Chemical Co.; R. C. Davis, Whirlpool Corp.; Henri Rosano, The City University of New York; and Leo Weaver, Monsanto Chemical Co.

Short Course Program Committee, left to right: I. R. Schmolka, Wyandotte Chemical Corp.; Eric Jungermann, Armour Grocery Products Corp.; J. F. Gerecht, Colgate-Palmolive Co.; Arno Cahn, Lever Bros. Co.; L. J. Garrison, Jefferson Chemical Co.

• Drying Oils and Paints

(Continued from page 447A)

CONVERSION OF METAL CATALYSTS INTO INHIBITORS OF AUTOXIDATION. A. T. Betts and N. Uri. *Makromol. Chem.* **95**; 22–39 (1966). (in English). It is demonstrated that certain Co compounds which are autoxidation catalysts at low concentrations become inhibitors at higher concentrations. In all these cases inhibition implies a lengthening of the induction period, but only in a few systems (*N*-alkylamide + cobaltous acetate) is the inhibitory effect observable beyond the induction period. In the case of hydrocarbons and Co(II) salicylaldimines the rate of oxygen uptake beyond the substantially increased induction period is not reduced even at the highest catalyst concentrations. A reaction mechanism and a kinetic scheme, consistent with the novel experimental observations, are proposed. (Rev. Current Lit. Paint Allied Ind. No. 297).

EMULSIFICATION OF LINSEED OIL. I. EFFECT OF OIL VISCOSITY, TEMPERATURE, TIME OF AGITATION AND AGE OF EMULSIFICATION ON PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION. L. H. Princen, J. A. Stolp and W. F. Kwolek (NRRL, USDA, Peoria, Ill.). *Paint Technol.* 39, No. 507, 182–187 (1967). Linseed oils varying in viscosity from 80 to 28,000 cp were emulsified between 40C and 60C under identical mechanical conditions. A Coulter Counter was used to study the particle size distribution of these emulsions during a 40 week period. Highly viscous oils decrease in mean particle size as agitation time increases while oils with a viscosity below 1600 cp reach equilibrium particle size distribution within the first 10 minutes of shear. Shearing force, oil viscosity and the emulsifying system are used to explain this behavior. Special attention is given to the amount of water evaporated during the emulsification process and its effect upon the interpretation of Coulter Counter data.

STORAGE STABLE ISOCYANATE-MODIFIED DRYING OIL AND DRYING OIL-ALKYD COMPOSITIONS AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION THEREOF. J. A. Seiner (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.). *U.S. 3,318,828.* A method of producing an ungelled, storage-stable, isocyanate-modified oil composition essentially free of residual isocyanate groups comprises reacting a drying, semi-drying or non-drying vegetable or marine oil or fatty acid with a polyol and an organic isocyanate to produce a urethane oil, and after at least 95% of the organic isocyanate has reacted, mixing in water in an amount sufficient to react with essentially all of the free isocyanate groups in the urethane oil.

FRACTIONATION OF ALKYD RESINS BY GEL PERMEATION CHROMATOGRAPHY. D. G. Lesnini. *J. Paint Tech.*, 1966, 38, No. 500, 498–507 (1966).—Four alkyds of different oil length were fractionated on the basis of molecular size by gel permeation chromatography. The fractions were characterised by number average mol. wt. Integral and differential mol. wt. distributions are presented and related to theory. (Rev. Current Lit. Paint Allied Ind. No. 299).

STABILIZATION OF OIL-MODIFIED URETHANE COATING VEHICLES MADE WITH METHYL GLUCOSIDE. H. M. Kennedy (Corn Products Co.). *U.S. 3,321,419.* A process is claimed for preparing an oil-modified urethane coating composition stabilized against viscosity increase which comprises reacting a drying oil triglyceride with methyl glucoside, and reacting the resultant product with toluene diisocyanate in the presence of a dibutyltin dilaurate catalyst at a temperature of 90–130C.

• Detergents

LOW FOAMING DETERGENTS. I. R. Schmolka and M. H. Earing (Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.). *U.S. 3,314,891.* A composition adapted to be formulated with automatic dishwashing products for reducing foam during their use in the presence of proteinaceous matter, comprises 50.0 to 99.9% by wt. of a nonionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene condensates of alkyl phenols with 6–20 C atoms in the alkyl portion, polyoxyethylene esters of higher fatty acids having 8-22 C atoms in the acyl group, polyoxyethylene condensates of higher fatty amines or fatty amides with 8–22 C atoms in the fatty group, and alkylene oxide adducts of higher aliphatic alcohols and thioalcohols having 8–22 C atoms in the fatty portion; and about 0.1 to 50.0% by wt. of an alkyl phosphate ester component such as stearyl acid phosphate or oleyl acid phosphate.

DETERGENT ALKYLATE AND THE SULFONATE DERIVATIVE. G. C. Feighner and B. L. Kapur (Continental Oil Co.). *U.S. 3,316,294.* A detergent alkylate is claimed, which is obtained by the aluminum chloride catalyzed alkylation of benzene or a lower