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Classified

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FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

AOCS 42nd Annual Fall Meeting

S. S. Chang, Technical Program Chairman, has issued the first call for papers to be presented at the AOCS Fall Meeting, Oct. 20-23, 1968, Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Lipids, fats and oils—papers in these and all related areas are welcome. Submit two copies of a 100- to 300-word abstract with title, authors and speaker to Dr. Stephen S. Chang, Food Science Department, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, N. J. 08903.

BLEACHING DARK-COLORED SULFONATION PRODUCTS. W. Stein, O. Koch and H. Weiss (Henkel & Cie. G.m.b.H.). *U.S. 3,354,187*. An improvement is claimed in the process for bleaching dark-colored acid sulfonation products obtained by sulfonating with an excess of gaseous sulfur trioxide C_6-C_{28} saturated fatty acids or their esters with C_1-C_{20} alcohols. The improvement consists in treating the dark colored sulfonation product with hydrogen peroxide or with compounds producing hydrogen peroxide *in situ*, in an amount of 0.2 to 6% by wt, in the presence of sufficient water to dilute the free SO_2 to a concentration below 90%, until the blue color value in the sulfonation product has been lowered to at least 5. At least 75% of the sulfo groups are subsequently neutralized with ammonium, alkaline metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxides, carbonates and bicarbonates, after which the substantially neutralized product is further contacted with 0.2-6% by wt of hydrogen peroxide until the color of the product is substantially further lightened.

GERMICIDAL NONIONIC-DETERGENT IODINE COMPOSITIONS. A. Cantor and M. W. Winicov (West Laboratories, Inc.). *U.S. 3,355,386*. A detergent-iodine composition providing enhanced iodine color at high dilution is claimed, consisting essentially of a detergent-iodine complex in which the detergent component is one of the following: (1) a $C_{12}-C_{20}$ primary alcohol-ethylene oxide condensate having n/2-1 to 2n-1 mols of ethylene oxide, n being the average number of C atoms in the alcohol; (2) a $C_{12}-C_{18}$ alkylphenol-ethylene oxide condensate having a number of ethylene oxide units equal to 0.8 to 3.0 times the number of C atoms in the alkyl chain; (3) a $C_{12}-C_{18}$ primary alcohol-alkylene oxide condensate having the formula $RO(EO,PO)_x(EO,PO)_yH$, where EO and PO are ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, the wt percent of EO is 0-45% in one of the blocks x, y and 60-100% in the other of the blocks x, y and the total number of mols of EO and PO is in the range of 6-40, with 1-10 mols in the PO-rich block and 5-30 mols in the EO-rich block. The ratio of detergent to available iodine in all those complexes is at least 5:1.

CLEANSING COMPOSITIONS ADAPTED TO INHIBIT THE FORMATION OF BODY ODOR. K. S. Karsten (R. T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc.). *U.S. 3,355,388*. A composition is claimed, consisting essentially of a detergent base and a skin-substantive antioxidant selected from the class consisting of mono-, di- and tri-styrenated phenols, tri-[(intermediate alkyl)phenyl] phosphites, 2,2'-ditertiary butyl-4,4'-isopropylidene diphenol (para intermediate-alkyl phenyl) phosphites, and 2,2'-methylenebis [6-(1-methyl-cyclohexyl)-para-cresol], the antioxidant being present at a level of 1-4% by wt of the composition and sufficient to inhibit the formation of body odor from an area of the human body cleansed with the composition.

DETERGENT BARS HAVING LIME SOAP DISPERSING CHARACTERISTICS. D. M. Marquis (Chevron Research Co.). *U.S. 3,355,389*. A detergent bar having good lime soap dispersing characteristics and suitable for use in hard water consists essentially of a water-soluble soap, a water-soluble nonsoap synthetic detergent salt containing in its structure either a sulfonic acid or a sulfuric acid ester radical, and, as a lime soap dispersant, a water-soluble salt of thiodisuccinic acid having at least two H atoms of its carboxyl groups replaced by either an alkali metal or magnesium. The relative amounts of the various ingredients in the detergent bar are: soap, 5-90%, synthetic detergent, 5-90% and lime soap dispersant, 5-25%, all by wt.

ALKALINE GERMICIDAL CLEANER WITH COLOR INDICATOR. A. Cantor, W. Schmidt and M. W. Winicov (West Laboratories, Inc.). *U.S. 3,355,392*. An alkaline germicidal cleaning composition having indicator means to signify the minimum contact time for effective germicidal action at usage concentrations consists essentially of a mixture of inorganic alkaline cleaning components providing a pH of 10.5 to 11.5 at a usage concentration of 1.0-2.5% by wt of the composition, 0.25-3% of a quaternary ammonium germicide, 0.01 to 0.1% of a water soluble dye and an oxygen releasing inorganic peroxide compound in an amount to decolorize the dye at usage dilution in a time interval of 0.5 to 5 minutes, the inorganic peroxide compound being selected from the group consisting of perborates, persulfates, perphosphates, percarbonates and stabilized sodium peroxide.

SURFACE CHEMISTRY OF METAL SOAPS. Ryohei Matsuura (Kyusyu Univ., Fukuoka). *Yukagaku* 16, 585-595 (1967). A review with 52 references.