

(Continued from page 244A)



Plan Now for
**AOCS 42ND
ANNUAL
FALL MEETING**
New York
Statler Hilton Hotel
Oct. 20-23, 1968

AOCS Member Since 1910, Daniel Picard Dies in Florida

DANIEL PICARD (1910), Emeritus Member of AOCS and member of longest standing in the Society's history, died Feb. 6, 1968, in West Palm Beach, Florida. He was 90 years of age.

Dr. Picard was a member of the Society for 58 years, having joined subsequent to its chartering in 1910 as the Society of Cotton Products Analysts.

He was President of the Picard Testing Laboratories in Birmingham, Ala., until his retirement in 1957. At this time he was elected to Emeritus Membership in the Society.

Although deafness prevented his taking as active a role as he wished in Society activities, the handicap did not prevent his graduating from MIT with honors and sub-synthesis; 3) Oils and Fats (technology); 4) Soaps and his superior abilities.

He is survived by his wife, Frances Adams Picard, and one grandson, Leon Charles Picard.

Call for Registration for Ninth ISF Congress

The Ninth Congress of the International Society for Fat Research (ISF) will be held in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, Sept. 16-21, 1968. The technical program will consist of plenary lectures by invited speakers, and about 100 papers to be presented in five sections: 1) Lipids (biochemistry, nutrition); 2) Oils and Fats (analysis, structure, synthesis); 3) Oils and Fats (technology); 4) Soaps and Detergents (physical chemistry, analysis, technology); 5) Chemicals (fatty acid derivatives, detergent raw materials).

Plenary lecturers and their subjects are as follows: H. J. Dutton, "Hydrogenation of Fats"; E. Lederer, "Les Applications de la Spectrométrie de masse à la Détermination de Substances lipidiques complexes d'intérêt biologique"; J. Lyklema, "Thin Liquid Films"; F. Lynen, "Chemical Mechanisms and Biological Regulation of the Biosynthesis of Lipids."

Registration forms and the preliminary program, giving the titles of papers to be presented, detailed information on technical excursions, social functions, ladies' program, etc. may be obtained from the Secretariat IXth ISF Congress, Unilever Research Laboratorium, P.O. Box 114, Vlaardingen, The Netherlands.

All interested persons are welcome to attend the Congress. Those who have not already done so should register by April 15, 1968, or as soon thereafter as possible.

DETERGENT COMPOSITION CONTAINING SUBSTITUTED BENZYL ETHER NON-IONIC DETERGENTS. R. J. Day (Monsanto Co.). *U.S. 3,359,205*. A low foam, high detergency composition consists essentially of a mixture of (1) 0.5 to 20% by wt. of a compound having the formula $C_6H_5(OCH_2CH_2)_nOCH_2C_6H_4R$, where R is an organic radical incapable of reacting with ethylene oxide and selected from the group consisting of (a) unsubstituted aromatic radicals as phenyl, benzyl, alpha- and beta-naphthyl, pyridyl, quinonyl and anthryl, (b) substituted aromatic radicals as halo-, nitro-, and alkyl-substituted phenyl, benzyl, alpha- and beta-naphthyl, pyridyl, quinonyl and anthryl, the alkyl substituent being a C_1 to C_{20} group, and (c) unsubstituted C_8 - C_{20} aliphatic radicals, n being a number between 21 and 30; and (2) a water-soluble alkali metal detergent builder salt together with a water-soluble, inert, inorganic neutral alkali metal salt.

CHLORINE-STABLE DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS AND PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF. T. M. Kaneko and I. R. Schmolka (Wyandotte Chemicals Co.). *U.S. 3,359,207*. A process is claimed for the preparation of a chlorine-stable detergent composition consisting essentially of 35-80 parts of an alkaline condensed phosphate, 5-15 parts of a hydrated metasilicate, 5-25 parts of an active chlorine-containing compound, 1-10 parts of a nonionic surfactant and 1-15 parts of water, the sum total of surfactant and water being at least 10 parts. The process comprises: (a) adding an aqueous solution of a nonionic surfactant to a mixture of tetrasodium pyrophosphate and other inorganic salts except metasilicate, whereby hydration of the phosphate and simultaneous absorption of the surfactant is accomplished; (b) adding a hydrated sodium metasilicate to the hydrated condensed phosphate with mixing; (c) reducing the size of the mixture resulting from (b) to a desired particle size, and (d) adding an active chlorine-containing compound such as chlorinated trisodium phosphate, chlorinated cyanuric compounds, or 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin to the mixture from (c), a dry, free-flowing, granular product being obtained from the process.

LIQUID HEAVY DUTY CLEANER AND DISINFECTANT. E. H. Krusius (FMC Corp.). *U.S. 3,360,476*. A clear germicidal liquid cleaner, having resistance to near-freezing temperatures, consists essentially of 50-60 parts by wt. of water, 3-12 parts alkali metal phosphate, 5-10 parts of an alcohol selected from the group consisting of methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol and ethyl or butyl ether of ethylene glycol, 15-25 parts of a glycol selected from the group consisting of ethylene, propylene, diethylene and dipropylene glycol, 5 parts of pine distillate and 5-10 parts of an alkali metal soap of a fatty acid, with at least about 10% of the alkali metal content contributed by the phosphate and the soap being potassium and the balance sodium.

PROCESS OF PREPARING DETERGENT TABLETS. A. W. Slob (Lever Bros. Co.). *U.S. 3,366,570*. A process for the preparation of a strong, hard surface, rapidly disintegrating and dissolving detergent tablet comprises thoroughly mixing together a powdered detergent composition and 2-40% based on the weight of the detergent of a liquefiable substance selected from the group consisting of the following hydrated inorganic salts: sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, sodium perborate, sodium borate, aluminum sulfate and potassium aluminum sulfate, anhydrous sodium carbonate, anhydrous sodium hexametaphosphate, sugar and gelatin. The resulting mixture, containing the liquefiable substance uniformly distributed throughout, is heated to a temperature between 40C and 300C for from about 90 seconds to about 6 minutes to liquefy at least the portion of the liquefiable substance at the surface of the tablet-shaped mixture without completely melting the powdered detergent composition. After cooling to solidify the liquefied substance, a strong detergent tablet is formed which disintegrates and dissolves in water in 15-75 seconds and which has a hard agglomerated surface portion and a center portion having a consistency ranging from hard agglomerates to loose powder.

CLEANING COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ALKYL ACID ORTHOPHOSPHATE SURFACTANTS. R. S. Cooper and A. D. Urfer (Stauffer Chem. Co.). *U.S. 3,366,571*. A cleaning composition is claimed, consisting essentially of sodium tripolyphosphate and didecyl acid orthophosphate surfactant having a ratio of condensed phosphate builder to surfactant from 98:1 to about 1:2 by wt. and yielding a solution pH between 7 and 12 when completely dissolved in a large volume of water.