Detergents Eight-O returns to Hershey

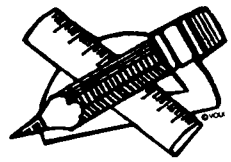
The Hotel Hershey & Country Club will be the site for the 1980 AOCS Short Course on Soaps and Detergents to be held Sept. 14-17, just as it was for the same short course when it was last presented in 1975.

The facility includes 270 guest rooms and a new indoor recreation complex. Indoor and outdoor swimming are available with five golf courses, four tennis courts, plus trails for hiking, cycling, or horseback riding.

Dining facilities include the Circular Dining Room, Sandwich Shop and the new Garden Terrace restaurant. General chairman for the short course will be Irving R. Schmolka of BASF Wyandotte. James Bohrer of Colgate-Palmolive will be house chairman.

Registration information will be available next spring from the American Oil Chemists' Society, 508 S. Sixth St., Champaign, IL 61820.

SD&C Abstracts



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NONIONIC SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS BASED ON 1,2-ALCANEDIOLS. E.N. Anishouk et al. *Maslo-zhir. Promst.* 1979(1), 18–20. (Rev. Fr. Corps Gras)

COMPARATIVE TESTS ON THE BIODEGRADATION OF SECONDARY ALKANE SULFONATE USING ^{14}C-LABELLED PREPARATIONS. K. Lotzsch, A. Neufahrt and G. Tauber. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(3), 150–5 (1979). The biodegradability of ^{14}C-labelled and unlabelled secondary alkane sulfonate (SAS) and an unlabelled alkyl benzene sulfonate as well as a ring-labelled sodium-4-(dodecyl-(4′))-benzene sulfonate(LAS) was tested over a period of 12 days with slight germ introduction under aerobic conditions (Hach apparatus.) In the "one pot method" (simultaneous determination of MBAS, DOC and BSB) with the unlabelled A-surfactants, it was shown that biodegradation of both substances started at different speeds and is almost finished after 15 days in the case of SAS and after 30 days in the case of LAS. The tests with radioactively labelled secondary alkane sulfonate showed that the greater part of the surfactant carbon is quickly degraded to CO_2. It therefore behaves like uniformly labelled stearate or like a stearyl alcohol ethoxylate uniformly labelled in the alkyl chain.

LOW-SURFACTANT EMULSIFICATION. T.J. Lin. *J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem.*, 30(3), 167–80 (1979). Although surfactants are indispensable in formulating modern cosmetic emulsions, their presence has caused many problems such as skin irritation, preservative inactivation, reduction of water proofing property, increase of drying time or stickiness, air bubble entrainment during processing and promotion of skin penetration by undesirable impurities. It is often desirable to keep the total surfactant content in a cosmetic formulation as low as possible. One way to compensate for the increase in emulsion droplet size or decrease in stability resulting from a reduction in surfactant concentration is to increase the rate of shear in processing the emulsion. A better way to formulate a low-surfactant emulsion is proposed by carefully choosing the surfactant-oil combination which is most effective for the given system and process it under an optimum condition for emulsification. A new technic utilizing solubilization is proposed.