
Calendar

AOCS NATIONAL MEETINGS

- Annual Meeting, 1981: May 17-21, Fairmont Hotel, New Orleans, LA.
Annual Meeting, 1982: May 2-6, Sheraton Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Annual Meeting, 1983: May 8-12, Chicago Marriott, Chicago, IL.

1980

Society of Cosmetic Chemists Annual Scientific Meeting, Dec. 11-12, New York City. Contact: Program Co-chairmen, Robert L. Goldemberg or Harvey S. Schnur, c/o Society of Cosmetic Chemists, 1995 Broadway, Suite 1701, New York, NY 10023.

Bold face indicates new listing.

1981

The Soap and Detergent Association Industry Convention, Jan. 28-Feb. 1, 1981, Boca Raton Hotel & Club, Boca Raton, FL.

International Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists annual meeting, May 28, 1981, Charing Cross Hotel, Strand, London. Contact: ISFCC, 56 Kingsway, London WC-2B 6DX, England.

Fourth International Conference on Surface and Colloid Science, July 5-10, 1981, Jerusalem, Israel. Contact: A.S. Kertes, Institute of Chemistry, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

Chemical Marketing Research Association national meeting, Sept. 20-23, 1981, Dunfey's, Hyannis, MA. Contact: CMRA, 139 Chestnut

Ave., Staten Island, NY, 10305 (tele: 212 727-0550).

1982

The Soap and Detergent Association Industry Convention, Jan. 27-31, 1982, Boca Raton Hotel & Club, Boca Raton, FL.

1983

The Soap and Detergent Association Industry Convention, Jan. 26-30, 1983, Boca Raton Hotel & Club, Boca Raton, FL.

1984

The Soap and Detergent Association Industry Convention, Jan. 1984, Boca Raton Hotel & Club, Boca Raton, FL. □

Abstracts

Soaps, detergents and cosmetics

FOAM CLEANSING OF SOLID SURFACES. 1. EXPERIMENTAL BASIS. K.J. Huber and G. Wildbrett. *Fette, Seifen, Anstrichm.* 82(3), 127-31 (1980). In addition to the rinsing and spraying processes, mainly carried out for cleansing in food processing plants, the process of foam cleansing might gain importance, especially for the treatment of cell surfaces or the outer side of plants. Therefore, a method for testing the efficiency of foam cleansing using a model tiled wall has been developed.

POLYGLYCEROLS AND PARTIAL FATTY ESTERS OF POLYGLYCEROLS. R. Neissner. *Fette, Seifen, Anstrichm.* 82(3), 93-100 (1980). Polyglycerols of varying degrees of condensation were synthesized by condensation of 99% glycerol and these products were analyzed by TLC. The polyglycerols were directly esterified with 99% capric acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid and stearic acid to the corresponding fatty partial esters of polyglycerols, which were analyzed, together with commercial products, by chemical constants and TLC.

SURFACE TENSIONS OF NON-IDEAL SURFACTANT MIXTURES. B.T. Ingram. *Colloid Polym. Sci.* 258(2), 191-3 (1980). A method is described for calculating the surface tensions of solutions containing binary mixture of surfactants which exhibit non-ideal surface mixing behavior. The method, which utilizes a regular solution model for surface and micellar mixing, has been used to predict the surface tension-concentration curves for a mixture of ionic and nonionic surfactants.

FORMATION OF MOLECULAR AGGREGATION STRUCTURES IN TERNARY SYSTEM: AEROSOL OT/WATER/ISO-OCTANE. *Colloid Polym. Sci.* 258(2), 174-8 (1980). B. Tamamushi and N. Watanabe. The phase equilibrium diagram for the ternary system: Aerosol OT/water/iso-octane is established at 25 C. In this diagram it is noticed that the reversed micellar solution or microemulsion phase extends in its area so far as the water content reaches 50-60 (wt.%) at which liquid crystalline phase begins to appear.

DECOMPOSITION OF SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS BY BAC-

TERIA ISOLATED FROM DEIONIZED WATER. Youji Wachi, et al. *J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem.* 31(2), 67-84 (1980). Microorganisms found in deionized water used to manufacture cosmetics products were investigated utilizing the spread-plate technic with casein-peptone-starch medium. Bacteria in the range of 10 to 100,000 per ml were found in deionized water storage tanks. Most of these bacteria were characterized as gram-negative, aerobic, non-spore-forming mobile bacilli and identified as the genus *Pseudomonas*.

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE MECHANISM OF IRRITATION BY SULFATE AND PHOSPHATE TYPE OF ANIONIC SURFACTANTS. G. Imokawa. *J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem.* 31(2), 45-66 (1980). Monoalkyl phosphates of high purity were synthesized and investigated for their surface active properties and cutaneous effects. Was found that these surfactants possess adequate surface active properties similar to those of common anionic surfactants and that they exhibit considerable safety on the skin in comparison with typical anionic surfactants used commercially.

EFFECT OF ADDED SALTS ON FLOCCULATION OF LOCAL ANESTHETIC SUSPENSIONS CONTAINING NONIONIC SURFACTANTS. Wei-Chi Liao and J.L. Zatz. *J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem.* 31(3), 123-31 (1980). The influence of salts on suspensions of benzocaine and butamben stabilized by several polyoxyethylene nonylphenols was studied. Apparent viscosity, refiltration rate and sedimentation studies were used to characterize the flocculation state of the suspension. The addition of a salt invariably increased the adsorption of surfactant molecules on the particle surface.

EFFECT OF SURFACTANT POLYOXYETHYLENE CHAIN LENGTH ON FLOCCULATION OF LOCAL ANESTHETIC SUSPENSIONS. Wei-Chi Liao and J.L. Zatz. *J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem.* 31(3), 107-21 (1980). The effect of nonionic surfactants on structure in aqueous suspensions of benzocaine and butamben was studied. Flocculation, evaluated by sedimentation, viscosity and refiltration technics, was a function of particle size, surfactant concentration and polyoxyethylene chain length.