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# Industry News

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## Soy Protein Council

The Food Protein Council has changed its name to Soy Protein Council to reflect the dominance of soy protein in the vegetable food protein industry.

The council is a nonprofit association representing firms that produce and sell vegetable protein and its products for use in human foods.

Council chairman Willis S. Clark, head of Central Soya's Chemurgy Division, said the name provides a readily identifiable source of information about soy protein use and benefits. Council by-laws allow producers of other

types of vegetable food protein (cottonseed, peanut, sunflower, etc.) to be members.

The council estimates approximately 2,500 readily available grocery items contain soy protein. Council members are: Archer Daniels Midland Co., Cargill Inc., Central Soya Company Inc., Grain Processing Corporation, Honey-mead Products Company, Kraft Inc., The Procter & Gamble Co.; Ralston Purina Company, and A.E. Staley Manufacturing Company. □

## CasChem buys NL Industries division

NL Industries has sold its castor oil and urethane product lines and its Bayonne, New Jersey, manufacturing facility to CasChem, a recently formed, privately owned company. Arthur I. Mendolia is chairman and chief executive officer, and Cyril C. Baldwin is president and chief operating officer.

All CasChem operations, including manufacturing, research and development, and headquarters will be at the Bayonne facility, which is the former Baker Castor Oil Company. Products will be marketed under the Baker Castor Oil name.

Major markets for CasChem castor oil and urethane products include the cosmetic, coatings, telecommunications and biomedical industries. □

## P & G expands Baltimore plant

The Procter & Gamble Company has modernized its Baltimore glycerine refinery, the firm's largest such facility. The Company's total production is about 110 million pounds of natural glycerine a year, out of an estimated worldwide production of 1.1 billion pounds a year.

P&G spokespersons say the new plant would be the nation's largest single natural glycerine plant, if P&G set up each of its four glycerine refineries as separate operations. □

## Glyco to produce refined glycerine

Glyco Inc., a manufacturer and marketer of specialty chemicals derived from animal and vegetable oils, is expanding its manufacturing facility at Painesville, Ohio, to produce both food (FCC) and U.S.P. grades of refined natural glycerine. Glyco will market its refined glycerine in grades of 99.5%, 99%, and 96% to the food, cosmetic, drug and pharmaceutical, tobacco, and coatings industries. □

## Vegetable oil processing plant for Unilever Group

A vegetable oil refining plant has been delivered to the Purfleet, Essex, factory of Van Den Berghs and Jurgens Ltd. by Simon-Rosedowns Ltd., Hull, UK.

Equipment supplied includes two six-tray, semicontinuous deodorizers, with each unit capable of handling either 8.5 tons an hour of oil during normal deodorizing, or 6.8 tons an hour when fatty acid stripping (physical refining) is required.

Simon-Rosedowns Ltd. is a Simon Food Engineering company, and Van Den Berghs and Jurgens is a member of the Unilever Group. □

## De Smet announces contract

Extraction De Smet (Belgium) has signed a contract with Vandemoortele of Belgium to supply a large semicontinuous deodorizing unit.

The deodorizer is specially adapted to process successively, without any contamination, small batches of different oils for final production of margarine and shortenings.

The unit is fully automatic and uses an intermediate fluid heat-exchanger to recover the majority of heat used in the process. □

## Menhaden oil supply falls

Supplies of menhaden oil totaled about 150.3 million pounds from January to September 1981 compared to 262.2 million pounds for the same period the previous year, according to a report from the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The report was published in the Jan. 11, 1982, *Chemical Marketing Reporter*. CMR said some analysts expect the 1982 catch to be about the same, with 605,000 metric tons of menhaden taken in the Gulf of Mexico and 350,000 metric tons from the Atlantic. This would mean about the same supply of oil in 1982 as in 1981. □