

# New Oil Settlement Rule

## Oil Millers Association Makes Vital Change in Trading Regulations

**A**T their Thirty-first Annual Convention in Memphis, Tennessee, on May 25, the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association adopted new regulations for the adjustment of value on sales of crude cottonseed oil as recommended by the Rules Committee and incorporated in Rule 142 of the Association, as follows:

### Rule 142

Strike out Rule 142 as at present written and substitute the following:

“RULE 142—Seller shall pay buyer for off color at rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of contract price for each one point in excess of 7.6 red, also  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1% of contract price for slightly off flavor and odor, or  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  of contract price for off flavor and odor, also at rate of 1% of contract price for each 1% refining loss above 9%. All allowances to be based on net weight of crude oil received by buyer. In no case shall the net return to the shipper be less than the value of the shipment as soap stock at time of delivery.

Where Crude Cotton Seed Oil delivered on a 'Prime Crude' or 'Basis Prime Crude' contract refines with a loss in weight under 9% and/or with a color under 35 Yellow, 7.6 Red, the buyer will credit the seller  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of the contract price for each 1% of refining loss under 9% and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of the contract price for each one point of red color under 35 yellow, 7.6 Red.

All fractions in color and refining loss to be figured fractionally, ex-

cept that no credit or charge shall be made unless the difference is greater than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one point in color and/or in excess of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% in refining loss.

When Off Oil is sold by sample, any oil tendered shall equal sample, but if it should refine at a loss exceeding the loss of the sample by not over 5%, but otherwise equal, it is still a good tender at a reduced price in proportion to the excess loss. The buyer shall have the right to reject any tank of oil if it tests beyond 5% refining loss as compared with sale sample.”

The adoption of this rule marks an epochal change in the trading methods in vogue in the sale of crude cottonseed oil and at the same time opens to the crude oil millers a wonderful opportunity for improvement of the quality of their products, for a substantial increase in their profits and for the establishment of the cotton oil milling industry of this country on a sounder economical basis than it has heretofore enjoyed.

### No Premiums in Past Years

Under the old oil-settlement rule, which has been replaced by the new Rule 142, whereas the oil miller was called upon to allow discounts to purchasers of crude oil for excessive refining loss and color, on the other hand the miller received no premium for refining loss under 9.0% or for red color and 7.6% Red, Lovibond Scale. The net result of this situation was that there was no incentive to the Oil Miller to produce oil any better than the minimum requirements for prime,

and if the loss was less than 9.0%, he could not be blamed for leaving enough meal and debris in the oil to increase the loss to that minimum of 9.0%.

#### New Rule Offers Profit Opportunity

Under the new rule this situation has been entirely changed and the miller receives a substantial premium for every improvement in color and reduction in refining loss which he can effect. By the application of modern methods, cottonseed oil millers can command thousands of dollars in premiums from purchasers of better than prime oil.

If, as is inevitably the case, some of the oil produced is "off" oil, the application of the same modern methods of manufacture will reduce the degree by which the oil is off, thereby saving the miller appreciable sums in consequent reduction of the discounts which he must allow for this off oil.

OIL AND FAT INDUSTRIES call particular attention to the articles immediately following, by Mr. Horine and Mr. Harrocks, as containing suggestions of vital interest to every cottonseed oil miller at the present time.

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## The Filtration of Crude Cottonseed Oils

Application of Simple Process  
Shows Definite Profit for Millers.

By F. L. HORINE

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**T**HE new agreement in regard to the terms of payment the buyer or refiner must meet in settling for cottonseed oil has at last placed a premium upon the production of a cleaner and higher quality oil, one that will refine with less loss and to a lower red color. At once it is of interest to the producer to know how to obtain this better and more valuable oil. The clearly indicated method is by filtration, a process already proven. The equipment called for is inexpensive and simple and the materials needed are upon the market. The actual costs involved are appended to this article.

The filter used is the ordinary plate and frame variety. Were the crude and very briefly settled oil to be filtered without the admixture of a filter aid, the rate of flow from the filter would be poor and the removal of impurities incomplete. These unsatisfactory results would

be due to the fact that the holes in the filter cloth are relatively large and, despite that fact, soon clogged with slimy matter. To maintain a high rate of flow, to give the filter a long operating cycle, and to produce a properly cleared oil requires the admixture into the oil to be filtered of a small percentage of filter aid, an especially prepared porous diatomaceous silica. The greater part of the oil can later be blown or steamed from the filter cake and the cake returned to the presses. The proportion of filter aid used to meal produced is insignificant. This paragraph does not attempt to give exact operating details but merely to outline the procedure.

The filtration process just described insures the complete removal of all suspended matter such as granular and colloidal meal, resins and gums, and moisture. The initial advantages of obtaining such