Convention Proceedings

Summary of Deliberations of American Oil Chemists' Society at New Orleans

May 14 *and* 15, 1928

THE Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Oil Chemists' Society was called to order by the President, Mr. H. P. Trevithick of New York, in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 9:30 A. M., May 14, 1928. After the meeting had been duly opened, the President had given his address, and the Secretary-Treasurer had presented his report, the President gave the report of the Governing Committee in which he discussed the question of Referee Chemists' certificates. He said in part, "We decided that two styles of referee certificates were to be issued, one to be a limited referee certficate and the other full. The limited referee certificate covers those who are at present holders of referee certificates, and will be issued to future applicants who wish to be certified on special limited products covered by the A.O.C.S. method. The full referee certificate is to cover all products coming under the official methods of analyses of the Society. The applicant for the full referee certificate must be a university graduate of at least a four-year course in chemistry, and have had three years' actual experience analyzing products covered by the Society's methods.... Furthermore all applicants for referee certificates of any kind must be able to pass satisfactorily any of the examinations of the Referee Examining Board." In accordance with this change in referee certificates the report of the Referee Board of 1926 was changed so that its rules would include the Governing Board's recommendation. The report of the Board was accepted.

Following the matter of Referee certificates, the President brought up the question of Miss Walker and her work on the certification of glasses. He stated that "it is certainly necessary to have correct glasses in connection with reports on that subject," and recommended that the Governing Board be allowed to continue the work until January 1. A motion to the effect that the "Governing Board have the power to limit this work" was adopted.

After the report of the Refining Committee by Mr. Cluff, Mr. Barrow spoke in praise of the work of the committee and a motion was made and carried that it be given a vote of thanks. All the recommendations made by this Committee were sent to the Uniform Methods Committee except the last one, which considered the question of putting all purely development work of the Committee into the hands of an investigator, who could give practically his whole time to the work until finished. After some discussion of the matter, a motion was carried that gave the Governing Board the power to carry out this recommendation of the Refin-

The above proceedings contain no reference to papers read, as those have been fully covered elsewhere in the Journal. The purpose of this account merely is to present business matters considered at the Convention.

ing Committee in co-operation with the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The first day closed with the appointment of the following committees by the President: Committee on President's address, Messrs. Porter, Schwartz and Cornam; nominating committee, Messrs. Vollertsen, Hutchins, and Cluff; auditing committee, Messrs. Cox, Pelofsky and Evans; resolution committee: Messrs. Battle, Barrow and McLeod.

Early on the following day, Mr. Cluff, after giving the report of the Revision Committee, recommended to the Convention that the abstract of revisions being prepared by the Committee be published in loose-leaf book form. The President raised the question of cost, saying that with a printing of 300 copies, each one would have a value of about three dollars. A motion was carried, however, to permit a committee to investigate the printing and cost of the book, followed by another motion permitting the Governing Board to see that the investigation be carried on and that when the price per book became determined, to manage its sale not only to members but to other chemists as well.

The President then opened a discussion in connection with the Governing Board recommending a standard set of glasses for the Referee Chemists, the set to consist of the fractions of red glasses .1 to .2 on up to .9, the units from one to twelve and the 16-14-20 red, and the yellow glass set of 1-2-3-5-10-15-20 and 35. Another suggestion of the Board that was brought up at this time also was that only three glasses be used in reading any color up to 12.9 and four for any color over that. In answer to Mr. Helm's question of how one would read fifty red with the glasses named, the President stated, "If you have two twenties and a ten you can get your fifty. That will be four just the same. This standard set is not a maximum, but it is a minimum. There is no reason why you cannot have 100 twenties if you want them, but you must at least have this one set standardized, and that you use three glasses up to 12.9 and four thereafter." Mr. Dunkee offered an amendment to the suggestion that a seventy-yellow glass be added in the official color glasses, but it failed of appproval and the matter was dropped.

Following reports by Miss Walker and Mr. Priest of work done on the Standardization of Lovibond Glasses at the Department of Commerce, the Conventon gave them a rising vote of thanks for their co-operation.

In the absence of Mr. Moore, chairman of the Reward Committee, the President reported the results of the contests for efficiency in the determination of both oil and ammonia, and the Conventon then went on record, by means of a rising vote, as being grateful to Mr. Moore for the work he did under unexpected difficulties.

Several of the associate members of the Society explained their ovens. Mr. Boyer merely stated that his oven sold for $130, but Mr. Pitann of the Precision Scientific Company explained that both copper and monel were used in making an oven which sells for $150. He recommended monel because of better facilities for securing it and of less labor difficulty in handling it.

Dr. David Wesson presented a brief survey of the life of Robert

Hulme in which he praised his work and his personality and requested that the brief outline of the man's life, as presented, be incorporated in the minutes of the Convention and a copy sent to his widow. The Convention carried out these desires.

The Auditing Committee reported that the Treasurer's books were in order, and the nominating committee announced the candidates, all of whom were elected, as noted elsewhere in this issue. The Resolution Committee presented its resolutions extending gratitude to numerous men throughout the country who had helped the Society during the year, all of which were accepted by the Convention.

Just before the final adjournment of the gatherng, Mr. Richardson noted that during the past year improvements had been made on Kries' test for the determination of rancidity, that Government chemists had been giving it more attention, and that investigating consumers were becoming interested in it. In view of these facts, Mr. Richardson moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the value of the Kries test as an index of the degree of rancidity of fats and oils. This motion was carried.

Report of the Du Bosq Colorimeter Committee

BY DAVID WESSON, CHAIRMAN

SOMETHING over a year ago Mr. Priest and the writer while dining together at the Cosmos Club in Washington, discussed the problem of color readings and color glasses. It was suggested that by using a standard color glass for prime oil, of 35 Y., 7.6 R., and varying the depth of oil we could avoid having the large number of unsatisfactory glasses as at present in use.

Some time later in Mr. Priest's Laboratory we tried several oils in a DuBosq instrument, and apparently it was possible to read colors of oils ranging from white to crude in terms of prime summer yellow. It seemed a beautiful idea to assume prime summer yellow of an established standard as one hundred, and read off the color of an oil matched against it in percentage by varying the lengths of column and measuring the same.

Thus a choice oil might show 80% color, white oil 15 to 20%, and off oil anywhere from say 105 to 500%, and a crude oil 1000% more or less.

Mr. Priest made a number of experiments in his laboratory and reported verbally that the difference in hue made matching very difficult.

We have the same trouble with Lovibond glasses so it was decided to give the instrument a trial.

Duplicate sets of twelve samples of oils giving a considerable range of color were sent to five laboratories with requests for Lovibond color readings. These were obtained from four laboratories.

Three laboratories were equipped with DuBosq instruments, and the results found by all are given in the following table: