Committee Activities

At the Annual Convention of the American Oil Chemists' Society, held recently at New Orleans, upon the recommendations of the Color Committee and the approval of the Uniform Methods and Planning Committee, the following was adopted as a tentative change in the method for reading colors.

1. That under the Section headed "Lovibond Color Glasses," the following paragraph be added:

"The ratio of yellow to red in determining color shall be as follows, except where Rules specify the yellow and/or red to be used in determining given grades:

Cottonseed Oil	Refined	35 yellow with necessary red to obtain best match.
	Bleached	70 yellow to 1 red.
Cocoanut Oil Palm Kernel Oil Peanut Oil	Refined or Bleached	10 yellow to 1 red where red is 3.0 or more. 6 yellow to 1 red where red is lower than 3.0.
Soya Bean Oil Corn Oil		10 yellow to 1 red where red is less than 3.5. 70 yellow where red is more than 3.5.
Tallows, Greases, Fatty Acids, etc.		10 yellow to 1 red where red is less than 3.5. 35 yellow where red is from 3.5 to 5.0. 70 yellow where red is more than 5.0.

This was adopted because it was felt that some steps should be taken to define, if possible, the exact combination of glasses that should be used in reading colors.

In our opinion the entire Society should become interested in this matter during the coming year and study the various relations suggested, writing to the Chairman of the Color Committee, or the Planning Committee, in order that the view of the Society may be available when the matter comes up again for discussion. It is our desire to have the Society at large interest themselves in the methods and take an active part in their study. We hope that this will find a ready response among the members.

J. J. VOLLERTSEN, Chairman
Uniform Method and Planning Committee,
American Oil Chemists' Society.

Report of Color Committee of the American Oil Chemists' Society, Year 1932-1933

The Color Committee, for the present year, has made a thorough investigation of the instrument designed and manufactured by Precision Scientific Company. During the year this investigation included a personal examination and comparison readings as well as trying out changes which members of the Committee suggested. Your Committee does not feel that it should go into the merits and shortcomings of this instrument. We feel that, in fairness to the Company which has so kindly cooperated with us in this matter, we should give all of our comments upon it to them and allow them the privilege of improving the instrument. The recommendations of your Committee have been passed on to the manufacturers and it is hoped that they will change the instrument to agree with the recommendations.

The Committee approves the principle of the machine and feels that when it is perfected it will be a great improvement over the instrument now in use. At one time we contemplated recommending it as a tentative colorimeter, but after further consideration it was decided that it would be impossible to get the number of changes and improvements perfected in time for specifications to be given the Society, and for this reason no recommendation as to a change of standard colorimeter is made.

It is recommended that the incoming Committee give special attention to completing the investigation, and the final examination of the Precision Scientific Company's instrument, and that they also get in touch with the Emil Greiner Company and obtain the information as to the instrument which they are developing. It has only recently been called to our attention that they were working on an instrument designed for determining the color of oil. We would also suggest that the Committee determine the advisability of placing a standard daylight filter or glass between the source of light and the magnesia block in the present standard colorimeter, if another should not be approved by them.

The question of standard uniform light is one of the most important to be considered in connection with our colorimeter. Your Committee has, in connection with the examination of the new instrument, given consideration to this question, and they realize the difficulty of obtaining a standard daylight filter screen which is uniform and which transmits the proper light. It is a question of whether a daylight filter screen can be found which would give us a more uniform standard light than the present Mazda daylight lamp.

For several years there has been a demand for some definite Rule as to the ratio of yellow to red to be used in reading colors. The Rules have never specified any definite ratio except when giving definite standards for grades. When it is necessary to match colors that differ from the standard grade, there is always some question as to how much the yellow should be varied when the red varies. In order to bring about more uniformity in color readings the Committee would recommend definite ratios, feeling that if the members of the Society used uniform combinations there would be more concordant results.

Recommendation:

1. That under the Section headed "Lovibond Color Glasses," the following paragraph be added:

"The ratio of yellow to red in determining color shall be as follows, except where Rules specify the yellow and/or red to be used in determining given grades:

Cottonseed Oil—
Refined—35 yellow with necessary red to obtain best match.
Bleached—10 yellow to 1 red.
Cocoanut Oil, Palm Kernel Oil, Peanut Oil—
Refined or Bleached—10 yellow to 1 red where red is 3.0 or more.
Refined or Bleached—6 yellow to 1 red where red is lower than 3.0.
Soya Bean Oil, Corn Oil—
10 yellow to 1 red where red is less than 3.5.
70 yellow where red is more than 3.5.
Tallows, Greases, Fatty Acids, etc.—
10 yellow to 1 red where red is less than 3.5.
35 yellow where red is from 3.5 to 5.0.
70 yellow where red is more than 5.0.

W. D. Hutchins, Chairman,
Color Committee, American Oil Chemists' Society.