

Progress Report of *The American Oil Chemists' Society*

EVERY member of the Society will be interested in learning how the American Oil Chemists' Society stands as we enter 1934 and approach the Spring meeting which will be held in New Orleans at the Roosevelt Hotel, May 31 and June 1.

So we take special pleasure in presenting the following report:

Membership

Since May 1, 1933, we have received forty-two into membership, and have lost by death, resignation and non-payment of dues twenty-five, making a net gain of seventeen, and at this time we understand that several new membership applications are pending, which makes it appear that this year may set a new all time high in new memberships obtained. This is most gratifying in a year when the incomes of all chemists have been so sharply reduced.

Finances

Our secretary reports that we are in good condition and that our expenditures will again be well within our income.

Journal

The Chairman of the Committee, who has acted as editor, and the Committee is to be congratulated upon having brought the Journal through this trying period and built it up so that it is universally regarded as a classic in its field. Some improvement in advertising will be noted. But again, A. O. C. S. members, please remember that OIL & SOAP is *your* journal, and that the progress of the Society will always be largely limited to the quality of its journal. And since it cannot succeed, nor even continue without advertising, don't fail to ask those from whom you purchase to advertise in your journal.

Committee Activities

We appreciate the activity of Chairman Vollertsen and the entire Uniform Methods Committee, from whom we are informed that practically all committees are showing real progress. The writer has personally been in touch with several committee chairmen, including L. M. Gill of the new Color Glass Committee, Nick Hamner of the new Ammonia (Selenium) Committee, Egbert Freyer of the Crude Oil Committee, and R. A. Duncan of the Sampling Committee, and can promise the membership that their reports alone will make the spring meeting well worth attending. Many of the other committees will present equally worth while reports.

Spring Meeting

And, in addition to the committee reports, a program of interesting papers along practical lines will be presented at the spring meeting, including a paper covering a continuous refining method by W. W. James and one on the Fundamentals of Refining by Ben F. Thurman, and a graphic interpretation of Crude Mill Analyses by Andrew Schwartz, and of course the New Orleans Committee can always be depended upon to present a fine entertainment program. So don't miss this meeting.

Fall Meeting

The success of the last fall meetings, which was largely due to the untiring energy of Chairman Irwin and the Chicago Committee, has caused this meeting to be widely sought for, and to date we have received invitations from



J. P. Harris, President

no less than five cities for the 1934 meeting, including Cincinnati, Toronto, New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

A New Committee

It becomes our pleasure and privilege at this time to appoint a committee on Methods of Analysis and Grading of Sulphonated Oils with particular reference to the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Modifications. This committee will consist of the following personnel:

Ralph Hart, Chairman, 1440 Broadway, New York City.

J. Andrew Clark, Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Prof. A. H. Grimshaw, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. Irwin, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

M. F. Lauro, N. Y. Produce Exchange, 2 Broadway, New York City.

C. P. Long, The Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, O.

H. H. Mosher, care Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.

R. A. Pingree, The U. S. Finishing Co., Providence, R. I.

M. L. Sheely, Armour Soap Works, Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Tiffany, United States Testing Co., Inc., 1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J.

Ralph Wechsler, National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J.

Appointment of this committee and inclusion of the many new names to our Society which will be noted

among its personnel, will broaden the scope of our Society, leading us into a field in which our Society should properly function.

Great credit for this advance is due to that unceasing worker for our Society, Harry Trevithick.

The Society is honored in having these gentlemen join us, and the following presentation of the new committee's aims by the chairman, Mr. Ralph Hart, will be of interest to our entire membership.

"The variety of methods in vogue for the analysis and grading of sulfonated oils is well known. Unfortunately the agreement between the different methods is far from satisfactory. This is particularly so in the determinations of some of the most essential components of sulfonated oils. Furthermore, the several systems of grading, or lack of system, that is now current is often very confusing to the consumer as well as to the manufacturer. In an attempt to remedy this condition, a number of technical and trade associations have undertaken a thorough investigation of available methods for the analysis and grading of sulfonated oils. The movement is especially active abroad under the leadership of the Wissenschaftliche Zentralstelle für Öl- und Fettforschung (Wizöff), with whom the International Society of Leather Trades Chemists and other associations are co-operating.

In this country the Bureau of Standards has recently promulgated Commercial Standard CS43-32 for the grading of sulfonated oils, with the understanding that the standard is subject to revision upon further investigation of the subject. The Sulfonated Oil Manufacturers Association co-operated with the Bureau of Standards in this work and is also co-operating with the subcommittee on sulfonated oils of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (A. A. T. C. C.). This committee has now functioned for about two years and has practically completed the first phase of its work, namely, a satisfactory and simple method for grading sulfonated oils.

The plan of this committee is to recommend precise and detailed procedures as standards of tests likely to be used in specifications by purchasers, and to outline other methods that may be more convenient for routine work. Besides the methods for grading, the committee intends to investigate also methods of testing the many other properties of sulfonated oils—physical, chemical and colloidal—which make their use so extensive in the industries. Some of the tests contemplated under this heading are: neutral fat, free fatty acids, sodium or ammonium soap, acetyl and iodine values, organically combined SO_3 as (a) ester and (b) as sulfuric acid, oxidized and polymerized oil, cold test, specific gravity and viscosity; surface tension, pH, solubilities, miscibility with other oils, emulsive capacity, resistance to hardness and to chemicals, tendency to oxidize or turn rancid, etc."

This committee will conduct its investigation mainly along the lines initiated by the A. A. T. C. C.

Air Conditioning

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Air conditioning and its relation to health and industry are the key topics under discussion here in a ten day conference being attended by one hundred and fifty air conditioning sales managers and engineers from almost every state in the country. The conference is sponsored by the Frigidaire Sales Corporation and is the second held, the first one last year in February being the first of its kind.

Sessions of the school opened at the Engineer's Club with addresses of welcome by J. J. Nance, manager of the air conditioning division, and J. C. Chambers, sales

manager of the air conditioning division. The men attending the conference represent Frigidaire branch offices, distributorships, utilities and heating and ventilating concerns throughout the nation.

"It's not only the air we breathe in our homes that we are interested in," Mr. Nance said. "It's the air in factories, scientific laboratories, vaults, hospitals, restaurants, theaters, offices and scores of other places.

"Naturally comfort is a vital factor, as men and women like to be comfortable, to have their homes and offices at the right temperature and humidity summer and winter. They know it helps them do their work better, enjoy life more.

"But there is a vast industrial field, an untouched business range of applications. Air conditioning is a relatively new activity and its growth depends upon thorough knowledge of what it can do for mankind.

"The group assembled here in Dayton probably is the most influential gathering of men that could be found in the industry. As this new and, as yet, infant business progresses, the sales managers and the engineers attending this conference will be looked upon as the pioneers in an activity that promises much toward advancement of living conditions.

"Industrial possibilities in our work are tremendous; certain cereal products, for instance, must be made under low humidity conditions. So we condition the air, bring the relative humidity—or dampness—down below that found in the air in Death Valley, a desert country.

The sessions deal with all phases of air conditioning—markets and sales, temperatures, humidity, refrigeration, air movement and ventilation, air cleaning unit and central type systems, year round air conditioning with heating and cooling, humidification and dehumidification, and other allied subjects.