DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Standards
WASHINGTON
November 23, 1934.

Mr. L. M. Gill, Chairman,
A. O. C. S. Color Glass Development Committee,
Darco Sales Corporation,
60 East 42nd Street.
New York, N. Y.

Subject: Adjustment of Lovibond red glasses.

Dear Mr. Gill:

With reference further to your letter of September 17th, and ours of September 26th and October 9, 1934, we have obtained the following information:

Dr. Judd has found that it is possible to reduce a given Lovibond grade readily by hand polishing the flashed layer with cloth and rouge. In about 20 minutes of actual polishing, he was able to reduce the N″ value of a certain glass from 4.30 to 4.01. The glass was graded four times during the polishing, showing the progressive decrease in N″ value, and the total time for polishing and grading was about 90 minutes.

The possibility of reducing Lovibond grades is thus demonstrated. The feasibility of such a procedure on a large scale is, however, open to question. It is a trial-and-error method, requiring the immediate accessibility of an expert grader with the proper instrument. Nevertheless, the fact that it can be done is of considerable interest and I am, therefore, sending the information on to you.

Respectfully,

(Signed) K. S. Gibson, Member.

REPORT OF THE COLOR COMMITTEE*

By G. G. GRANT, Chairman

YOUR Committee on Color for the past year has been asked by the Uniform Methods and Planning Committee to consider the problem of reading colors on crude coconut oil.

The official and tentative methods of the society at present contain a method for refining crude coconut oil and for reading the color of the refined oil. However, since a great deal of trading in this oil is based on F. F. A. and color of the crude, it seems desirable that such color readings should be included in our methods.

The main questions to be considered are the filtration of the crude oil and the ratio of yellow to red to be used.

Since the matter of filtration of oils has been well covered by past refining committees, it is believed that the same method can be applied to the present problem.

From the information your committee has been able to obtain from users of coconut oil relative to the ratio of yellow to red, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. The yellow reading is important in establishing the quality of crude coconut oil.

2. The ratio generally used on normal crudes is about 6 yellow to 1 red.

Mr. H. P. Trevithick, of the Bureau of Chemistry, New York Produce Exchange, has given much consideration to this subject and has submitted a set of ratios which have been found to work out well in practice.

Your committee recommends that a procedure for reading color be included in the tentative method for crude coconut oil as follows:

Crude Color

Melt the oil and filter through one thickness of approved filter paper at a temperature not above 35° C until completely free from turbidity. Read the color, using the following ratios of yellow to red:

Up to 3.0 Red	6 Yellow to 1 Red
4.0 Red	25 Yellow to 1 Red
5.0 Red	30 Yellow to 1 Red
6.0 Red	35 Yellow to 1 Red
7.0 Red	40 Yellow to 1 Red
8.0 to 11.0 Red	50 Yellow to 1 Red
12.0 to 15.0 Red	70 Yellow to 1 Red
16.0 to 20.0 Red	100 Yellow to 1 Red
21.0 and above	150 Yellow to 1 Red

If the above ratios fail to give a satisfactory match, this fact should be noted and a second reading made, using the amount of yellow required for a good match. Report *both readings*.

No new colorimeters have been submitted for inspection. However, one of the members, Mr. G. W. Agee, has been in correspondence with Dr. P. E. Klopsteg of Central Scientific Company, which may result in some future development.

We have also had a communication from Tintometer, Ltd., of England, asking for specifications. The specifications have been forwarded to them and we may, in time, have another Tintometer submitted by them.

THE COLOR COMMITTEE,
G. W. Agee,
J. J. Lappen
H. P. Trevithick
H. C. Dormitzer,
M. G. Boulware,
G. G. Grant, Chairman.

*AS PRESENTED AT THE 26TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY, AT MEMPHIS, MAY 23-24, 1935