fatty acid esters from the resulting mixt. with a hydrocarbon solvent.

TREATMENT OF TEXTILE MATERIALS. G. Widmer and W. Fisch (Ciba Products Corp.). *U. S. 2,350,139.* A textile finishing compn. suitable for use in the impregnation of textile material in the imparting of a crease-proof finish thereto, consists essentially of trimethylammonium sulphate of monostearyl-paraphenylenediamine and of a melamine-formaldehyde condensation product, said condensation product being heat hardenable at a temp. between room temp. and about 100° whereby it is insolubilized.

Abstracts

Soaps

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THE SOAPWORKS LABORATORY — ROUTINE TESTS, ANALYSIS, RESEARCH. J. H. Wigner. *Soap, Perfumery, and Cosmetics* 17, 248-50, 52-3 (1944). The history and growth of soap laboratories are given.

SOAP PLANT SURVEY. II. PLODDERS. *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record 35,* No. 4, 112-3 (1944). A discussion is given of the technical aspects of soap plodding machines and directions for use. Temperature and pressure must be given adequate attention and the requirements for both are listed.

WETTING PROPERTIES OF SOAPS. Dr. Sadgopal. *Soap, Perfumery, and Cosmetics 17,* 258-9 (1944). Wetting action commences with soaps of fatty acids, both saturated and unsaturated, from C_{12} to C_{20}. In the case of saturated fatty acids, maximum wetting effect is noticed in the case of myristates, and in unsaturated fatty acids, oleates are better wetting agents than the corresponding linoleates. Potassium soaps are better agents than corresponding sodium soaps. Soaps from hardened fats possess comparatively poor wetting activities. Wetting action is high at high temperatures.

WASHING EXPERIMENTS WITH A SOAP MADE FROM A SYNTHETIC FAT ACID. H. Opitz. *Deut. Textilwirt 8,* No. 14, 12-18 (1941). Fabrics of staple rayon, cotton, staple rayon and cotton (20:80), linen and semi-linen were washed with an ordinary soap, contg. 79-80% fat acid and 8.8% total alkali, and with "Wittaner flakes," contg. 70% fat acid and 10% total alkali. After 25, 50 and 100 washings, the goods were subjected to mech. tests and were compared microscopically. The synthetic soap was found to be as good a washing agent as the soap made from natural fats. *(Chem. Abs.)*

THE PREPARATION AND TESTING OF SPIRITUS SAPONATUS. Imre Nemedy. *Ber. ungar. pharm. Ges. 18,* 253-9 (1942). The value of soap depends not only on its fat acid content but especially on the ability to produce foam. To test this ability, Na and K soaps or the alc. soaps were prepd. from different fatty oils, and 5 cc. of each of these prepns. was shaken for 0.5 min. in a closed glass tube; the height of the column of foam, its quality and the length of time until it disappeared, were observed. It appeared that, for the prepn. of alc. soaps, those Na soaps were the most suitable which were made from coconut, olive or castor oil. *(Chem. Abs.)*

EXAMINATION OF CLAY FILLERS FOR SOAP. R. Trauluft. *Fette u. Seifen 50,* 220-7 (1943). Particle-size analysis by a lab. method of settling, using a Stokes-law relationship, is described. Photomicrographs of 4 classes of European clays are shown and the usefulness of these types is discussed. The best clays have at least 50% of fines with an av. dia. less than 0.002 mm. They contain not more than 2% of particles with an av. dia. = 0.020 mm. or greater. *(Chem. Abs.)*

SOFT SOAP AND TURPENTINE LINIMENTS. Arthur Firth. *Pharm. J. 152,* 19 (1942). A permanent liniment can be prepd. only by considerable agitation from time to time after mixing. The amt. of soft soap and NH_4Cl may be reduced to ⅓. Soft soaps that have fatty acids with congealing points of approx. 31° will give more stable prepns. *(Chem. Abs.)*

MEDICAL SOAPS. Hans J. Henk. *Deut. Parfum-Ztg. 27,* 120 (1941). S. tar, ichthyol, camphor, menthol, thymol, naphthalene, sodium o-(hydroxymercuri) phenoxide, (Providol), balsam of Peru, styrax and peroxide are suitable for medicinal addns. to soap. For liquid disinfecting soaps, formaldehyde, Lysol or cresol may be used while for hand soaps EtOH or iso-Pr. alc. is suitable. Instructions are given for their tech. manuf. For a cutaneous emollient, triethanolamine can be used advantageously. *(Chem. Abs.)*

SOAP AS PACKAGING RAW MATERIAL. Georgia Leffingwell. *Fiber Containers 28,* No. 12, 118, 120 (1943). A review is given of the application of soap as a cleaning and emulsifying agent, for formulating paper sizes, as a plasticizing agent in wet-strength papers, as an emulsifier in wax coatings, for waterproofing, etc. Nineteen references. *(Chem. Abs.)*

PATENTS

DRAWING LUBRICANT. Samuel Spring. *U. S. 2,329,731.* Soaps which contain a high proportion of alkali metal oleate are used in drawing metals. The metal to be drawn is immersed, sprayed or otherwise placed in contact for some time with a weak soap solution. The strength of the soap solution should vary from 0.1% to 0.2%.

SOAP. Deutsche Hydrierwerke A. G. *Ger. 716,510.* High-molecular, unsaturated aliphatic, aliphatic- alicyclic or fatty aromatic hydrocarbons are oxidized to yield nonacid O-containing products. The nonoxidized fractions are removed and the remaining part is converted into alkali soap. *(Chem. Abs.)*

SOAP CONTAINING WATER-SOLUBLE ALKYL CELLULOSE. Kalle & Co. A. G. *Ger. 718,837.* At some point of its production but before it solidifies, water-soluble hydroxyalkyl cellulose or its derivatives are added to the soap. *(Chem. Abs.)*

LIQUID SOAPS HAVING AN IMPROVED ODOR. Carl Stiepel. *Ger. 716,837.* Such soaps are made of train oil heated for many hours together with sulfuric acid at 200-80° in the absence of water. *(Chem. Abs.)*

SOAP CONTAINING SULFUR. Andreas von Antropoff. *Ger. 689,273.* A polysulfide solution is admixed with a liquid soap. *(Chem. Abs.)*