combined cleaning, polishing and waxing products, pre-wax or rubbing cleaners and wax polishes. Formulations are given for these types with soap being used in many of them.

FORMALDEHYDE-SOAPS AND THEIR USE AS DISINFECTING AGENTS. J. Thomann. *Pharm. Acta Helv. 19,* 161-6 (1944). Expts. show that the HCHO-soap of the supplement of the German Pharmacopeia VI contg. 23% HCHO is much superior to that of the Swiss Pharmacopeia V, especially toward Staphylococcus pyogens aureus hemolyticus and B. coli. (*Chem. Abs.*)

PLANT FOR POST-WAR PRODUCTION. I. SOAPMAKING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. N. G. Weir. *Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics 17,* 906-13 (1944). This article surveys the field of soap plant equipment and manufacturers of individual articles. Different types of equipment include: evaporators and soap coolers, mixers, pumpers and flakers, driers, mills and plodders and centrifuges.

THE FILTRATION OF LIQUID SOAPS. A. Kufferath. *Fette u. Seifen 50,* 292-4 (1943). A review. (*Chem. Abs.*)

CAPILLARY-ACTIVE MATERIALS AS WASHING AND PURIFYING AGENTS. Widaly. *Seifensieder-Ztg. 1944,* 1-2. A review. (*Chem. Abs.*)

PATENTS

METALLIC SOAP COMPOSITION. Francis J. Licata and Joseph Nothum (National Oil Products Company). *U. S. 2,350,688.* Metallic soap useful for waterproofing fibrous materials prepared by reacting an alkali metal soap from hydrogenated castor oil or corresponding fatty acids such as 12-hydroxy stearic acid with suitable aluminum salt.

METHOD OF MAKING A COMPOSITION FOR USE IN DETERGENTS. Harry Gerard Bissinger (Drew Associates, Inc.). *U. S. 2,356,443.* A caustic alkali detergent such as sodium hydroxide coated with a layer of fatty acid glycerides to prevent adhesion of particles and with a small amount of mineral oil to prevent dusting.

PROCESS OF MAKING SOAP AND ARTICLE PRODUCED THEREBY. Edith A. Westerberg. *U. S. 2,360,920.* Individual soap buds which will immediately dissolve upon the application of water, produced by whipping to stiffness a soap mass which has had gelatin or glycerine added as a demulcent.

METHOD OF PRODUCING A DETERGENT COMPOSITION. John J. Spiegler. *U. S. 2,367,971.* A washing and cleaning agent which consists of sodium hydroxide, sodium silicate, borax and hydrogen peroxide combined to form a gelatinous mixture and allowed to dry.

METHOD OF PREPARING HYDROXY HEAVY METAL SOAP COMPOSITIONS. Arthur Minich. *U. S. 2,368,560.* Reaction of a water-insoluble non-volatile organic acid with the reaction product of a water-soluble heavy metal salt and an alkali hydroxide, in amounts insufficient to produce the normal salt of such heavy metal, but sufficient to produce the hydroxy metal soap.

SURFACE-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES. Wilhelm Muster and Bernhard Schmitt (I. G. Farbenind-A.-G.). *German 740,104.* Aromatic hydroxy compounds are caused to react with more than 1 mol, of an aromatic vinyl compound. The reaction is carried out in the presence of acid substances having no polymerizing effect. An alkylene oxide is subsequently added to the product to make it water-soluble. (*Chem. Abs.*)

CLEANING AND WASHING AID. Walter Fischer. *German 738,694.* Alkali-pectin compounds are used as fat-free detergents. (*Chem. Abs.*)

WASHING AID DETERGENT AND DISPERSANT (I. G. Farbenind-A.-G.). *German 738,974.* (*Chem. Abs.*)

FREE-FLOWING POWDERED SOAP MIXTURE AND ITS METHOD OF PREPARATION. Grady M. O'Neal (Sherwin-Williams Co.). *U. S. 2,350,521.* A dry, free-flowing, powdery soap mass consisting of water-insoluble metallic soap of rosin acids and fatty type acids in the proportion of one part of rosin acid to four parts of fatty acid and in intimate association as a result of having been formed in the presence of each other.

WATER-INSOLUBLE SOAP OF SOAP-FORMING ACIDS IN POWDERED, FREE-FLOWING FORM. Grady M. O'Neal (Sherwin-Williams Co.). *U. S. 2,350,526.* A dry, free-flowing, powdered, water-insoluble, metallic soap having complex soap-forming acid radicals from the substance which results from condensing resin substances selected from the group consisting of rosin and abietic acid, with incompletely polymerized glyceride of drying oil.

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR MOLDING SOAP. Robert Craig and Lawrence Seymour Harber (Baker Perkins and Lever Brothers and Unilever Limited). *U. S. 2,354,000.* A method and apparatus is described for molding and cooling molten soap to produce small soap billets or cakes free from bubbles and of a size and form suitable for the direct stamping of the soap into tablet form.

SULPHATED AMIDE WETTING, DETERGENT, AND SUDSING AGENTS. Heinrich Bertsch (Hydronapthene Corp.). *U. S. 2,355,503.* A process is described for producing wetting, detergent and sudsing agents consisting of water-soluble salts of sulphuric acid esters of hydroxy ethyl, acyl amide.

SOAP LEAF. Clarence W. Mabley. *U. S. 2,356,168.* A soap sheet or leaf is made consisting of methyl cellulose dissolved in water and combined with liquid soap and dried in the form of a thin film which will completely dissolve in water and leave no residue.

SOAP CUTTER. Robert V. Burt (Procter & Gamble Co.). *U. S. 2,359,403.* A new soap-cutting machine is described.

CORRECTION

In the paper "Evaluation of Color Quality of Crude Soybean Oil—Some Data and Difficulties Incident to Developing a Suitable Test for Off Grades" in the January 1945 issue of Oil & Soap (*22,* 13, 1945) footnote 1 under Table 1, p. 14, should read as follows:

$$\text{Total} = Y + 10R + 20Bl + \%\ \text{Neutral Absorption}$$

In the caption under Figure 6, p. 19, the term now reading

$$.1y + r/2$$

should read

$$(.1y + r)/2$$