

Morris Becomes President, Peterson Vice President

RESULTS of the 1954 balloting by mail for officers, to serve the 1954-55 term, were announced at the annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society on April 12, in San Antonio, Tex., as follows:



C. E. Morris

President—C. E. Morris
Vice President—W. A. Peterson
Secretary—R. W. Bates
Treasurer—A. F. Kapecki
Members-at-Large—H. C. Black,
J. J. Ganuchean, J. C. Konen

These seven officers, together with the four most recent living vice presidents, will comprise the Governing Board for the coming year. The past presidents will be Procter Thomson, 1953; E. M. James, 1952; J. R. Mays Jr., 1950; and V. C. Mehlenbacher, 1949, who will hold over for one year because of the death of A. E. Bailey, 1951. During the past year C. P. Long has served in Mr. Bailey's place. The new vice president will serve as membership chairman.

A biographical sketch of all candidates was published in the February issue of the Journal.

Mr. Morris is production manager of the refinery for Armour and Company, Chicago. Mr. Peterson is head of the Standardization and Quality Control Division, Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Bates has been assistant manager of development for Armour and Company, Chicago, but has left after 24 years with Armour to establish his own firm in Chicago, the North American Laboratory Service. Mr. Kapecki is secretary of Wurster and Sanger Inc., Chicago.

Among the members-at-large Dr. Black was re-elected for his second term; he is assistant director of research for Swift and Company, Chicago. Mr. Konen was chosen for his third term: 1951, 1953, and 1954. He is chairman of the 1954 fall meeting of the Society in Minneapolis. In his work he is research director for Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. Mr. Ganuchean, district chemist for the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Gretna, La., comes onto the Board for the third time, having been third vice president in 1936 and again in 1942.

Mr. Hopper, who ran against Mr. Peterson for the vice presidency, had been secretary of the Society since 1951. Candidates who lost out in the close race for members-at-large on the Board were William Argue, Dan L. Henry, and S. J. Rini.

The election was supervised by the Nominating and Election Committee: E. M. James, chairman, C. L. Hoffpauir, G. A. O'Hare, A. D. Rich, and N. W. Ziels.



W. A. Peterson



R. W. Bates



A. F. Kapecki



H. C. Black



J. J. Ganuchean



J. C. Konen

Name More Committee Members

Appointments for committee service have been made by Procter Thomson, president of the American Oil Chemists' Society, as follows:

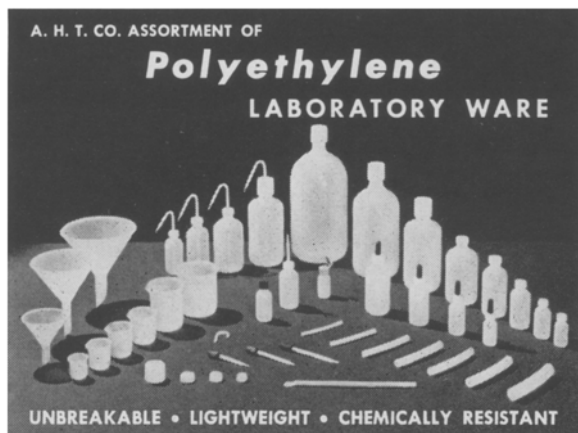
Subcommittee of the Seed and Meal Analysis Committee, of which T. H. Hopper is chairman, on the determination of residual lint on cottonseed—R. T. Doughtie Jr., chairman, L. H. Hodges, E. H. Tenent, G. C. Henry, C. L. Manning, W. T. Coleman, E. C. Ainslie, and C. Allen Smith.

Replacements on the subcommittee of the Fat Analysis Committee, of which V. C. Mehlenbacher is chairman, on the analysis of commercial fatty acids—T. Roger Bresnahan of Darling and Company, for W. H. Clendenin, and Vernon Franklin of Armour and Company, for Stanley M. Sivertsen. J. L. Trauth is chairman of the subcommittee.

H. H. Stevens Dies

H. H. STEVENS, 44, section chief of the fats and oils division of the Kraft Foods Company's research laboratories, died suddenly February 16, 1954, at his home, in Park Ridge, Ill. He was promoted to section chief in the fall of 1953, succeeding S. J. Rini, new director of research for the HumKo company.

A graduate of Monmouth College, Mr. Stevens joined the Kraft Foods Company in November, 1947, as a research chemist. Prior to coming to Kraft, he was assistant chief chemist for Durkee's Famous Foods from 1935 to 1943 and chief of the chemical section of the U. S. Army Quartermaster Food and Container Institute from 1943 to 1947. Stevens is survived by his widow and three children.



A tough, flexible, paraffinic thermoplastic of translucent white appearance with wax-like surface which can be marked with the usual glass marking pencil. Lightweight (specific gravity 0.92), and unbreakable in normal use. Highly resistant to chemical attack.

Polyethylene, of high molecular weight, is used in laboratory ware and has a softening range of approximately 108° to 111°C. Since both strength and chemical resistance are decreased at elevated temperatures, articles of this material are used most satisfactorily at temperatures below 55°C and are not recommended for use above 70°C.

Polyethylene is suitable for use at room temperatures in contact with liquids such as distilled water, mercury, buffer solutions, concentrated alkali, concentrated hydrofluoric, phosphoric, hydrochloric and acetic acids, sulfuric acid to 60%, chromic acid to 40%, dilute nitric acid, fluoboric acid to 45%, formic acid to 90%, formaldehyde to 36%, hydrogen peroxide, ethylene glycol and glycerine. Prolonged storage in polyethylene bottles of certain volatile reagents such as acetone, ether, toluene, etc., is not recommended because of their relatively high rate of permeation through the walls. This limitation does not affect the use of such materials in open polyethylene vessels such as beakers, funnels, etc., although some of these reagents may cause slight swelling of the plastic.

Polyethylene ware should not be used with bromine, carbon bisulfide or concentrated nitric acid.

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New Literature

Emery Industries Inc., Dept. 5, Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, O., has literature available on Emerox 1110 azelaic acid. The literature describes this commercial product from Emery's new ozone-oxidation plant, which has been under construction for the past year.

A buyer's guide to petroleum solvents and their properties has been presented by American Mineral Spirits Company, 230 North Michigan avenue, Chicago 1, Ill. It is a four-page, file-type of folder designed to save time in choosing the correct solvent for individual product needs. It contains a comprehensive list of aliphatic naphthas, paraffinic hydrocarbons, and aromatic hydrocarbons and solvents.

Foster D. Snell Inc., 29 West 15th street, New York City 11, has published the 20th volume of the Chemical Digest. It was started with the idea that a technical research organization ought to help keep its public research-minded by digesting significant results from research. Chemical Digest is available without charge to persons interested in new research developments.

E. H. Sargent and Company, 4647 W. Foster avenue, Chicago 30, Ill., has published Vol. 6, No. 1, Winter 1954, of "Scientific Apparatus and Methods." It includes the latest catalog revisions plus an article on thermistor-actuated temperature regulation. The second article is entitled "Principles of the Thermistor Circuit."

M. Michel and Company Inc., 90 Broad street, New York City 4, has a newly-revised data sheet which shows typical analyses for 15 types of Cachalot brand fatty alcohols and is offered to chief chemists, production managers, and purchasing agents.

A new series of vinyl plasticizers, epoxy fatty acid esters, is described in Bulletin No. 56, issued by the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc., division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation. The bulletin is a summation of results of several years of laboratory study as part of a program of research on epoxidation and hydroxylation reactions and their applications. It may be obtained from News and Feature Bureau, Paul M. Platzman, John Mather Lupton Company Inc., 420 Lexington avenue, New York City 17.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Box 512, Milwaukee 1, Wis., has released the 1953 Annual Review of Engineering Development in 1953. It contains information on power generation, power distribution, general industry, metals, national defense, stone products and coal, chemicals and petroleum, research, and operations abroad.

A 52-page book describing alcohols has been published by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, 30 East 42nd street, New York City 17. It has been prepared as a handy reference for people in the chemical industry. Uses and suggested applications for the alcohols, their physical properties, shipping data, specifications, test methods, constant-boiling mixtures, and a list of selected references to these alcohols in the technical literature are included.

Bates Opens Laboratory

R. W. BATES, for 24 years with Armour and Company, Chicago, announces that as of March 1954 he has established the North American Laboratory Service for analytical and consulting work at 1405 W. Hubbard street, Chicago, Ill. The firm will specialize in the analysis of fats, oils, and related agricultural and food products.

Mr. Bates began his scientific career in 1929 as a chemist for the Shell Petroleum Corporation in East Chicago, Ind. The next year he went to the Campbell Soup Company in Chicago. From 1930 to 1939 he was analytical chemist for Armour; until 1946 he was assistant chief chemist; for the next two years he was in the research division; from 1948 to March 1954 he was assistant manager of development. He is a graduate of Purdue University, a member of the American Oil Chemists' Society, and a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists.

For the Society he has been chairman of the Referee Examining Board since 1950, chairman of the Smalley Committee since 1946, as well as a member of other technical committees. As of April 12, 1954, he was elected secretary of the Society, succeeding T. H. Hopper.

News Letter

Tung Oil in Southern Africa

THE Union has a small but flourishing tung industry, centered in the Northeastern Transvaal with a similar development in the neighboring territory of Swaziland. The climate in these regions has proved suitable for the growth of tung plantations, and today the South African paint and varnish industry benefits from an appreciable tonnage of locally produced oil.

In Swaziland the bulk of the production is handled by Tung Oils Ltd. of Mbabane. This firm is stated to have over a quarter million trees on its property. Oil is produced in a small, continuous screw-press, and the quality is said to equal that of imported oil.

In the Northern Transvaal some growers have formed an association known as the Letaba Tung Nut Growers Association with headquarters at Tzaneen. This group markets its nuts to Johannesburg seed crushers, and a recent crop yielded nearly 200 tons of shelled nuts with an average oil content of 39.40%.

The two main tung varieties, *Aleurites fordii* and Montana, are grown. The Montana variety gives better yields, but the trees are more susceptible to winter frosts, which sometimes occur on the estates, also the nuts have proved harder to decorticate.

A great deal of research has also been carried out on tung cultivation in Nyasaland, stimulated by the need to develop Empire sources of the oil during recent world crises. Again considerable success has been achieved, and Nyasa tung oil is now familiar to many British drying oil users. Tea growers have found it possible to operate tung plantations as well, for example, in the Cholo district of the territory.

Palm Oil in the Congo

SOUTH African and Rhodesian vegetable oil processors purchase some of their requirements from the Belgian Congo, chiefly palm and palm kernels. Oil is sent direct in giant rail tankers or shipped down the West Coast and round to Union ports.

The Belgian Congo is a major producer of palm oil, the bulk of production being exported, chiefly to Belgium and the United States. Total annual production of palm oil in recent years amounted to over 50,000 tons together with over 20,000 tons of palm kernels.

By far the largest oil-producing concern in the Congo is the H.C.B., or S.A. des Huileries du Congo Belge. This is a concessionary company founded as the result of the foresight of Lord Leverhulme, who reached agreement with the Belgian government as far back as 1911. It is now controlled by the United Africa Company.

The following statistics will give some idea of the vast extent of the company's activities in this region. By the end of 1951 the total area planted with oil palms was more than 80,000 acres. In addition, palm oil is obtained from large areas of indigenous palm forest. The number of productive palm trees per acre of plantation is approximately 45, yielding about 9 cwts. of palm oil annually. Once the palm fruit has been picked, it is necessary to sterilize it quickly to prevent a rapid rise in free acidity. There are 18 H.C.B. oil mills strategically situated to handle the harvested fruit. All but three of the mills are equipped with centrifuges which give a high oil yield, remaining mills being equipped with hydraulic presses.

Approximately half of the total oil production and two-thirds of the kernel production come from natural palmeries. The proportion of kernels to oil is higher in the case of fruit from the wild palms as, through a process of selective planting, the plantation fruits yield about 36% more oil than the wild fruit. Stripped plantation fruit now yields more than 25% palm oil, and this figure is expected to be further increased as a result of new improved seed now in use.

W. WILLIAMS.

John E. Barkley, formerly head of physical-chemistry research at the Armour Research Foundation, has joined GENERAL MILLS' engineering research and development department, Minneapolis, Minn. He will be manager of physics and chemistry research for the Mechanical Division of General Mills, with responsibility for applied research in physical and chemical analysis and measurements applicable to instrumentation for automatic control of processes in petroleum, chemical, food, and other fields.



The Plaza and San Antonio Welcomes the American Oil Chemists' Society for their Spring Meeting April 12-14

You'll find San Antonio a city of unusual charm. Here you will see a blending of the old and the new—the Alamo and four other ancient missions—the old Spanish Governor's Palace—"La Villita" little town—Randolph, Kelly and other famous air bases—beautiful parks and plazas.

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SAN ANTONIO

People and Products

Horrall Harrington has been appointed sales engineer for the midwest district of **BLAW-KNOX COMPANY**, Chemical Plants Division, Chicago, Ill. He will offer the processes and engineering construction services of the company to chemical and industrial clients in a 12-state area.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Del., has announced the beginning of construction of two esterification plants which will produce emulsifiers, one at Memphis, Tenn., and the other at Brantford, Ont. It also announced the realignment of its sales and research groups in the chemicals department to form a special Food Industry Division.

EMERY INDUSTRIES INC., Cincinnati, O., announce the appointment of Robert A. Behrmann as director of purchases, succeeding K. K. Boyd, who has been made vice president in charge of sales and purchases.

Emery has also opened a direct sales office and warehouse in Cleveland, O., which was necessitated by the increased technical sales and service demanded by the rapid expansion of product lines, particularly into specialized, highly technical fields.

Cenco Corporation, Chicago, Ill., has announced the completion of its new \$100,000 research, development, and engineering laboratory which was begun last year by **CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC COMPANY**, Chicago, Ill., the firm's principal subsidiary. The new laboratory enables the company to amplify its operations in the fields of physics, chemistry, electronics, and atomic energy. Previously the company's development of new products was largely confined to the field of physics.

A new Heat-Kwik super-silvertop steam trap has been developed by the **V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY**, Cleveland, O. It has two separate orifices, one for condensate and a separate bellows orifice for air. When the trap is cold, the bellows orifice

is wide open and handles large quantities of air very rapidly. After all of the air is removed through it, the bellows expands and closes the orifice. Thereafter air is removed through the vent hole in the bucket. Since very little air remains in the system, the vent hole is said to be of ample capacity.

V. D. Anderson has also placed in operation a new, continuous 21-ton solvent-extraction plant for the **Tata Oil Mills**, Bombay, India. The plant is used to process Mowrah seed-cakes into oil and meal. Mowrah oil is a traditional Indian product utilized primarily in soap-making.

Robert C. Davidson has been appointed sales manager for **FILTRON CORPORATION**, Los Angeles, Calif. He will succeed the late Stanard R. Funsten.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa., has developed NeoFloor, a new, economical, and easily applied skid-proof surface coating for concrete, wood, and metal floors. It is for use in plants, shops, and other places where oils, greases, and chemicals create safety hazards and maintenance problems, and it provides safe, comfortable footing and long lasting surfaces which stand up under heavy traffic, heat-aging, and other rugged conditions.

A.O.C.S. CALENDAR

1954

Spring Meeting: Plaza hotel, San Antonio, Apr. 12-14

Short Course on "Inedible Fats and Fatty Acids,"
Lehigh University, Aug. 15-20

Fall Meeting: Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Oct. 11-13

1955

Spring Meeting: New Orleans

Fall Meeting: Philadelphia

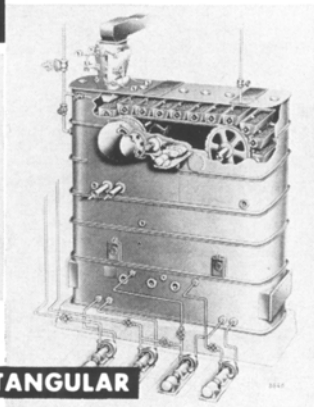
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Designed to fit existing facilities, French extractors are flexible in design and permit integral installation of preparation and extraction equipment with fire wall, or installation in separate areas.

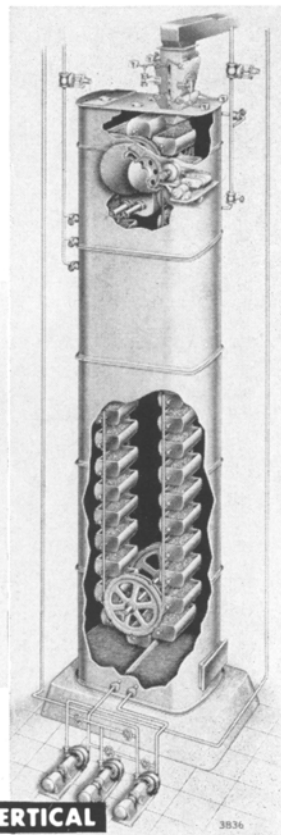
If you are considering solvent extraction, it will pay you to investigate the French system that's flexible and truly universal for processing all types of oil seeds.



HORIZONTAL



RECTANGULAR



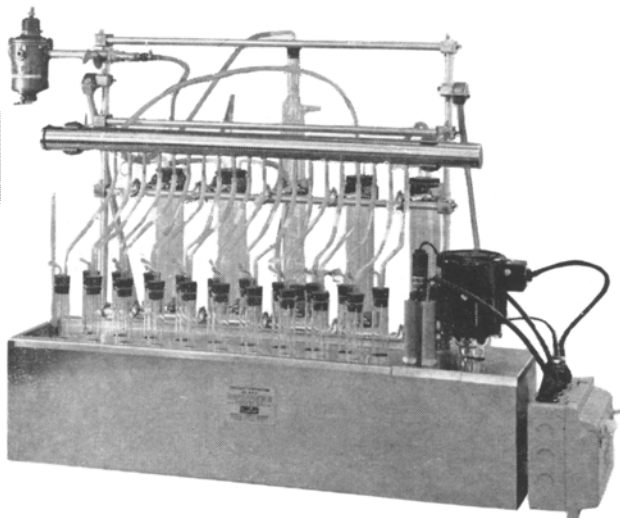
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LA PINE A O M FAT STABILITY APPARATUS



PRINCIPLE: Clean air is bubbled at a constant rate through the sample, maintained at constant temperature, until rancidity is developed. The aeration time to the inception of rancidity is recorded. The peroxide values of three sample portions which have been aerated separately are plotted against their aeration times. Keeping time, i.e., the time of aeration corresponding to a predetermined peroxide value for the organoleptic rancidity point, is read from the graph.

CONSTANT TEMPERATURE BATH

The constant temperature bath consists of a stainless steel tank with $\frac{1}{2}$ " of insulation surrounding four sides and bottom. A stainless steel test tube rack fits into the bath. A stainless steel shelf supports the thermoregulator and two 500 watt immersion heaters. Next to this shelf is a powerful circulating pump. All parts are readily removable for cleaning. The relay control box is mounted by a dovetail socket arrangement, and is removed by lifting.

The immersion heaters and circulating pump are of stainless steel and plated bronze, respectively. It should be noted that nowhere in the bath or air distributing system are copper or copper alloys used without being plated.

The relay is of the mercury plunger type. It operates on a central circuit current of 2 milliamperes at 110 volts A.C. The control box has four plugs, one for each of the two heaters, one for the pump, and one for the thermoregulator. When assembling the unit for operation, it is only necessary to plug in these units, then plug the relay into the line. Two switches are provided; one is an "On-Off" switch and the other is a "Hi-Lo" switch enabling the operator to use either 1000 watts for quick heating or 250 watts for maintaining constant temperature. A pilot light signals use of the heaters.

The thermoregulator may be set at any temperature between -38 and 350 degrees F. It is extremely sensitive to temperature changes, and operates within plus or minus 0.05 degrees F.

AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The air distribution system consists, in part, of a stainless steel manifold, an air pressure regulator, a needle valve, pressure regulating columns, calibrated capillary tubes, and the complete air purification train. The only equipment not furnished is a wet test meter for calibrating the system and a rotameter for checking the calibration. All parts of the air distribution system are mounted on a lattice support, and the complete system may be moved by merely disconnecting the capillary tubes.

The capillary tubes have been accurately calibrated, and each is engraved, the actual time being marked on each tube. They will deliver 2.33 cc. of air per second when the system is calibrated with the wet test meter.

GENERAL

The apparatus has been painstakingly designed for the test, and a custom-built prototype has been in daily use for over two years with excellent results.

CATALOG NO. OC-314-01 CONSTANT TEMPERATURE OIL BATH AND AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, for AOM Fat Stability Test, complete with purifying train, but without wet test meter or rotameter, for operation on 115 volts, 50/60 cycles A.C. only. Each 575.00

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- less filter cloth replacement
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Meetings

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association will sponsor the first annual Chemical Progress Week during May 17-22, 1954. The important role of the chemical industry in American life will be brought home to thousands of Americans in their own communities by members of the Association. On the basis that the best people to tell Americans about the chemical industry are their neighbors who work in it, most of the Chemical Progress Week programs will be carried out in the communities of the nearly 5,000 plants across the nation of MCA member companies.

An all-day symposium on dehydration, covering recent research and its application to production and performance of dehydrated fruits and vegetables, will be held under the chairmanship of Joseph R. Wagner at the Los Angeles meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists, June 27-July 1, 1954.

Petroleum refining, fermentation and food, protective coatings, and wire and plastics will be the main industries featured in the schedule of plant tours for the 37th annual conference and exhibition of the Chemical Institute of Canada, Toronto, June 21-23, 1954.

The Electrochemical Society will hold its 105th meeting at the LaSalle hotel, Chicago, Ill., May 2-6, 1954. Sessions are scheduled on electric insulation, electronics, instrumentation, luminescence, phosphor screen application, rare metals, semiconductor, electrothermics, industrial electrolytics, and theoretical electrochemistry. The program includes 145 papers.

New Members

Active

John T. Dickinson, sales engineer, The M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, N. Y.
Robert E. Dudycha, chemist in charge, St. Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Elmer August Haase, assistant superintendent, Darling and Company, Chicago, Ill.
David C. Lee, partner, George Lewi and Partners, London, England.
William H. Lehmacher, chemical engineer, Colgate Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.
Dr. Rafael Armando Ruis, jefe de produccion, MAVESA, S. A., Caracas, Venezuela, S. A.
Robert J. Smith, section leader, research department, Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill.
Hector Valencia, chief chemist, C. A. Industrial Productora de Grasas, Caracas, Venezuela, S. A.
Warren L. Wollrab, technical supervisor, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Painesville, Ohio.

Individual Associate

Marvin H. Ginsburg, assistant chemist, Louis Stern Sons Inc., Kearney, N. J.

Corporation

Purex Corporation Ltd., South Gate, Calif.

Union Carbide Scholarships Available

New allocations of Union Carbide scholarships to become effective in the fall of 1954 will bring the number of scholarships presently allocated to a total of 308 toward a proposed goal of 400 scholarships. Ten more educational institutions recently have been added to the program, bringing the total now participating to 34 liberal arts colleges and technical institutions. The scholarship program as originally announced early in 1953 listed 24 colleges.

Union Carbide four-year scholarships cover the complete cost of tuition and required fees for a full-four-year academic course and provide reasonable allowances for the necessary books and supplies. In addition, each scholarship carries an annual grant-in-aid of \$600 for the college during the life of the scholarship.

Further information may be obtained from Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, General Publicity Department, 30 East 42nd street, New York City 17.