E. B. Freyer Dies

EGBERT B. FREYER (1931), head of the central control department of Spencer Kellogg and Sons Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. died in Buffalo on November 13, 1955. He had been in research and control work with the South Texas Cotton Oil Company for seven years, following his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1928, and came to Spencer Kellogg in 1936.

Widely known in the vegetable oilseeds industry, Dr. Freyer had participated actively in the committee work of scientific and trade societies in this field and had published extensively on testing procedures for fats and vegetable proteins.

He had been a member of several committees of the American Oil Chemists' Society: crude mill operations, 1932–36, chairman 1934–36; uniform methods 1934–45; refining 1938—; color 1940–50; meal color 1940–42; editorial board, Journal, 1941–47; bleaching methods 1942–50, chairman 1942–45, 1953–54; soybean analysis 1943–45; referee board 1943–47; seed and meal analysis 1945—; and representative, Inter-Society Color Council 1948—.

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemists, and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He had his B.S. degree from the University of the South, 1924, and his M.S. from Louisiana State University, 1926.

A native of Georgia, Dr. Freyer was an enthusiastic color photographer, a lover of music, and an amateur airplane pilot. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Arnoldina Reese Freyer, Buffalo, and a brother, Capt. Fred Freyer, commercial airlines pilot, Coral Gables, Fla.

Issues First Part of ASTM Book

The American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race street, Philadelphia 3, Pa., has issued Part 1, Ferrous Metals, of its 1955 Book of A.S.T.M. Standards. Containing 1,834 pages and 315 standards, Part I is 11% larger than the 1952 edition and contains 125 standards that are new or have been revised since the 1954 supplement was published a year ago.

Fatty Acids Drop

Production of fatty acids in October 1955 was 33.5 million lbs., approximately 3.3 million lbs. less than the previous month's total of 36.8 million, but 1.0 million lbs. above the October 1954 figure of 32.5 million, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers Inc.

Total disposition was 37.0 million lbs., about 2.5 million more than the October 1954 level. This included some 2.9 million lbs. of sales within the industry so that actual disposition outside the industry is overstated to this extent. Stocks, including work in process, rose 1.8 million lbs. over last month to a level of 44.4 million.

Offers New Distillation Apparatus

A single distillation apparatus unit designed by Reinhold Lucke Jr. Company, Germany, can be used for distillation, percolation, extraction, and emulsification, according to a paper prepared by Wilhelm Riepe on the "Carousel Distillation Method (DA-DE-VE)." It is equipped with a sieve and an outlet valve and can be used for extraction with simultaneous stirring.

The distilling apparatus is rotated around an inoperative or counter-rotating mixing shaft, and the temperature of the distillation material is controlled by air-cooling. Distilling pipes or outlet helmets, installed on the upper part of the still to allow the passing of vapors, increase the capacity of the still. These individually disconnectable pipes are installed on a fractionating attachment at a single level for uniformly boiling liquids or at different levels to obtain a clean separation.

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A chemical plant will be constructed by the GLIDDEN COMPANY at Port St. Joe, Fla., to utilize the crude soap skimmings created as a by-product by paper mills.