

Gdansk, Poland, Host to International Rapeseed Symposium

The Food Technology and Chemistry Committee of the Polish Academy of Science and the Department of Fat Technology of the Gdansk Technical University will host the International Symposium for the Chemistry and Technology of Rapeseed Oil and other Cruciferae Oils from Sept. 19-23, 1967.

Three days will be given to discussions; two days to visiting fats industrial works in the Gdansk region and the tourist region of the Kaszub lake district. The discussions will be held at the Technical University, Gdansk, Majakowskiego 11.

Provisional applications for participation should be submitted not later than Dec. 31, 1966, and final application for participation should be sent not later than April 1, 1967. Also due before April 1, 1967 are two copies of abstracts (in English) of not more than 100 words.

The program will include research work regarding the chemistry and technology of rapeseed oil and of other cruciferae oils. There will be plenary and sectional meetings. The 45-minute plenary meetings will be devoted to lectures prepared by top specialists. Informational news from original works will be part of the 15-minute sectional meetings.

The Symposium will be composed of the following five sections: 1) cruciferae seeds as industrial raw material; 2) chemistry, biochemistry, analysis; 3) technology of edible fats; 4) technology of nonedible fats and their derivatives; 5) food and fodder value of products from cruciferae.

The main language of the symposium will be English. All papers will be in English, and English will be preferred in the discussions. French, German, and Russian will be admitted. There will be no simultaneous translations into other languages.

Summaries of papers will be printed before the beginning of the Symposium. The Polish Academy of Science will publish full texts of papers in the language in which they are presented. The printing deadline for submitting full texts of papers with illustrations in a form ready for publication is the time of the Symposium.

There is a fee of \$5.00 for participation in the scientific part of the Symposium. Further information will be provided upon request by Prof. Dr. H. Niewiadomski, Katedra Technologii Tluszczów, Politechnika Gdanska, Gdansk-6 (Poland), Majakowskiego 11.

• Industry Items

DREW CHEMICAL CORPORATION, New York, N. Y., has sold its Wilmington, Calif., plant to a group of investors who will continue the operations under its former name, Vegetable Oil Products Company, Inc. W. L. Dickinson will continue as president.

All SHARPLES centrifuge operations of the PENNSALT CHEMICALS CORPORATION have been transferred from Philadelphia to the company's new \$8 million equipment division plant in Warminster, Pa.

According to A. R. Greenlaw (1950), plant general manager, the 285,000 sq ft facility will increase the company's centrifuge production capacity. It houses administrative, research, engineering and manufacturing operations for the complete line of Sharples and Fletcher centrifuges. It is also headquarters for Stokes tableting presses, punches and dies.

EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC., of Cincinnati has broken ground on a new technical center. The cost of the new structure will be approximately \$1 million and will be located at Emery's Ivorydale location. The center will house engineering, technical sales service, and product development personnel.

(Continued from page 594A)

paraffins and mixtures thereof, into detergent grade polycyclic compounds boiling in the range of 570-725F comprises reacting the bottoms fraction with aluminum chloride at a temperature between 40-150C.

ENTROPY-DETERMINED COMPLEX FORMATION; THERMODYNAMIC DATA ON COMPLEX FORMATION BY THE TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE ION. G. Anderegg (Tech. Hochschule, Zürich, Switzerland). *Helv. Chim. Acta* 48, 1712-7 (1965). The formation of the 1:1 complexes of 10 divalent metal ions with tripolyphosphate has been studied from a thermodynamic standpoint. The stability constants and the heats of formation of these complexes have been determined. In all cases, the complex formation is endothermic and entropically favored. The 1:2 complexes are known to be considerably less stable than 1:1 complexes and hence were not investigated.

SURFACTANTS DERIVED FROM P-CUMYL PHENOL. P. Peri (Edison S.p.A., Mantua, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 43, 166-74 (1966). Ethylene oxide adducts of p-cumyl phenol (a by-product in the preparation of phenol and acetone from cumene) have been prepared. Non-ionic adducts with 2 to 12 mols of ethylene oxide as well as their corresponding sulphates have been prepared and evaluated. Both classes of compounds thus obtained had very low foaming power, with the non-ionic adducts being generally somewhat better in detergency than their sulfated equivalents.

APPLICATION OF TLC TO THE ANALYSIS OF CATIONIC SURFACTANTS. M. R. Gasco and G. Gatti (Univ. of Turin, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 43, 175-6 (1966). The conditions for thin layer chromatographic analysis of several cationic surfactants are described and the R_F values in various solvent combinations are reported.

SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS IN THE ELECTROPLATING INDUSTRY. W. Strauss (Deutsche Hydrierwerke GmbH., Düsseldorf, Germany). *Tenside* 3, 144-50 (1966). Surface active agents are used in

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the electroplating process as gloss improvers and smoothing agents. They act by preventing deposition of dirt particles as well as by favoring deposition of the electroplated metal in a smaller crystal size. The various classes of compounds suitable as wetting, lustering and smoothing agents are described and their electrochemical consumption during electroplating is calculated.

ANIONIC SURFACTANTS FROM SUBSTITUTED RICINOLEIC ACID AMIDES. H. Bertsch *et al.* (Germ. Sci. Acad., Berlin, Germany). *Tenside* 3, 176 (1966). A number of mono- and di-substituted amides of ricinoleic acid were prepared by ester aminolysis and reaction of the mixed anhydride of ethyl chloroformate and ricinoleic acid with primary and secondary amines.

SOME TRENDS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS. H. Reinheckel (Ger., Sci. Acad., Berlin, Germany). *Tenside* 3, 174 (1966). A review is given of modern manufacturing trends in the surfactant industry, including: linear alkyl sulphates, amine oxides, Pluronics, sugar derivatives, secondary and unsaturated alkyl sulphates and alkyl sulphonates.

THE USE OF PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY FOR THE ANALYSIS OF SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS. J. Borecky (Organic Res. Inst., Pardubice-Rybitvi, Czech.). *Tenside* 3, 189 (1966). The details are described for carrying out paper chromatographic analyses on a wide variety of anionic, cationic and non-ionic surfactants.

THE APPLICATIONAL PROBLEMS OF FOAM. H. E. Tschakert (Chem. Werke Hüls AG., Marl, Germany). *Tenside* 3, 217-9 (1966). After reviewing methods available to determine the foaming power of surfactants, the results of tests on several classes of modern surface active agents are reported. The foam depressing effects of soaps on alkyl benzene sulfonate (as a function of the soap chain length, temperature, hardness, presence, or absence of builders) have been studied extensively and are reported in diagrams.

EXPERIENCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-DUSTING DETERGENTS IN A SPRAY TOWER. K. Ueberschar (VEB Fettechemie, Karl Marx-Stadt, Germany). *Tenside* 3, 219-20 (1966). The various types of equipment used to spray dry detergent slurries are described. Rotary disc atomization produces powders with a mean particle size of about 100 microns, having a relatively high proportion of dust. Relatively dust-free powders are produced by nozzle atomization. Some newer processes, such as dry mixing and granulation, are also discussed.

A NEW METHOD AND INSTRUMENT FOR DETERMINING THE WETTING PROPERTIES OF SURFACTANTS. I. K. Getmansky and L. I. Bawika (Inst. for Synth. Fatty Alcohols, Schebekino, U.S.S.R.). *Tenside* 3, 222-3 (1966). A new method of determining the wetting power of surfactant solutions has been developed, which is based on measuring the rate of adsorption of certain quantities of liquid by the fabric. The instrument used for this determination is described in detail. The method described offers several distinct advantages in comparison with conventional methods of determining the wettability of fabrics and garments.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF DUSTY DETERGENTS AFTER PRODUCTION. G. Eekert (VEB Fettechemie Karl Marx-Stadt, Germany). *Tenside* 3, 221-2 (1966). The results of experiments aimed at improving the dustiness of spray dried detergents are reported. The improvements were accomplished by granulation or by spraying onto the detergent powders small amounts of the same detergent slurry from which the spray-dried powder had been produced. The tests were conducted in different types of commercial mixing and spraying equipment, the relative merit of which are discussed.

EFFECT OF SOME DETERGENTS ON THE SKIN. I. Treuhoff (VEB Fettechemie, Karl Marx-Stadt, Germany). *Tenside* 3, 222 (1966). The results of skin mildness tests conducted with several types of surface active agents are reported. Although in some cases the results obtained by different test methods did not agree well with one another, the fact that non-ionic detergents are among the mildest to the skin was repeatedly shown. Alkyl benzene sulfonates, on the other hand, are among the least mild.

ASPECTS OF THE SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS. J. F. Pfrommer (Höchst AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany). *Tenside* 3, 187 (1966). Modern analytical methods for surfactants are reviewed.