### ABSTRACTS: DETERGENTS

(Continued from page 42A)

Iodinated detergent composition. L. J. Hodes. U.S. 3,338,837. A stable, germicidal iodinated detergent composition is claimed, consisting of (1) 4-15% of an anionic, nonionic or cationic synthetic organic detergent, (2) 10-30% of an organic chloramine oxidant with an available chlorine content of at least 25%, (3) 0.5-5% of a water soluble monoatomic inorganic iodide, and (4) 51-85% of a water soluble alkalizer. The molal ratio of oxidant to iodide is maintained between 2.5:1 and 6:1 and the pH of the composition has a value of 7.8 to 8.4

DETERGENT COMPOSITION. E. R. Wilson (Procter & Gamble Co.). U.S. 3,338,838. A built detergent composition consists essentially of (A) 10-80% of an organic detergent mixture consisting of (1) an alkali metal salt of the ester of methyl or ethyl alcohol with alpha-sulfonated coconut fatty acid, and (2) an alkali metal tallow alkyl sulfate, the ratio of detergent (1) to detergent (2) being in the range 2:1 to 1:4, and (B) 90-20% of a water soluble alkaline detergency builder salt.

MILK SOLIDS IN A LIQUID COSMETIC PREPARATION. W. Kast.  $U.S.\ 3.340,153$ . A method of preparing a stable liquid cosmetic preparation comprises dissolving in water at least one surface active agent selected from a group consisting of alcohol sulfate, alkyl sulfonates, fatty alcohol ether sulfates and alkyl substituted aromatic sulfonates, heating the solution to  $40\mathrm{C}$ , separately mixing milk solids with water, mixing the heated solution of surface active agent with the milk solids and water at about  $40\mathrm{C}$ . The resulting mixture is maintained at  $70-80\mathrm{C}$  for 10-12 hours and then quickly cooled.

DETERGENT BAR. R. M. Anstett, W. W. Wellman and H. W. Andrews (Colgate-Palmolive Co.). U.S. 3,340,196. A detergent composition in bar form consists of 10-60% of a solid alkali metal salt of a higher fatty acid, 2-25% water, 0.1-5% of selenium disulfide, and a sufficient amount (up to 35%) of dicalcium phosphate to prevent discoloration of the bar when aged at room temperature for periods of time.

N-SUBSTITUTED AMIDES OF HYDROXYETHOXY-ACETIC ACID AND PROCESSES FOR USING SAME. R. L. Mayhew and E. P. Williams (General Aniline & Film Corp.). U.S. 3,341,458. A method for dispersing lime soaps formed in hard water by alkali metal fatty acid soaps consists of incorporating in the water as a dispersing agent a compound having the general formula: XR<sub>1</sub>NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH, where X is either RCONH, RNH or HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CONR, R is a hydrocarbon radical having from 8 to 21 C atoms and R<sub>1</sub> is a lower alkylene radical. The dispersing agent should be used in an amount of from 1 to 40% by wt. based on the amount of lime soap.

Detergent compositions. J. E. Davis (Procter & Gamble Co.). U.S. 3,341,459. A detergent composition is claimed, consisting essentially of an amine oxide of the following general formula: R(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>NR'R"O, where R is an alkyl radical with 12 to 14 C atoms, R' and R" are both methyl and n averages 3, and sodium tripolyphosphate, the weight ratio of amine oxide to tripolyphosphate being in the range 4:1 to 20:1. The above described detergent composition can be used to launder fabrics and garments under the following usage conditions: temperature 60-90F, pH 8-12, detergent concentration 0.05% to 0.50% by weight.

Shampoo composition. L. Wei (Colgate-Palmolive Co.). U.S. 3,341,460. A shampoo composition substantially non-irritating to the eyes is claimed, consisting of (A) 10 20% by wt. of a compound having the general formula:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} N-CH_2-CH_2\\ & R_2OR_2COOM \\ R-C-N^+\\ & R_2COOM \end{array}$$

where R is a  $C_4$ – $C_{18}$  alkyl group;  $R_2$  is selected from the class consisting of  $C_1$ – $C_4$  alkylene groups or hydroxy substituted alkylene groups,  $C_2$ – $C_4$  alkylene ether groups or hydroxy substituted alkylene ether groups and  $C_2$ – $C_4$  alkylene keto groups or hydroxy substituted alkylene keto groups;  $R_3$  is a fatty acid monoglyceride group corresponding to a  $C_8$ – $C_{18}$  fatty acid; and M is either hydrogen or an alkali metal; and (B) 1–15% by wt. of an iminodipropionate having the general formula  $R_4N(CH_2CH_2COOY)_2$ , where  $R_4$  is a  $C_{10}$  to  $C_{18}$  alkyl group and Y is either an alkali metal or alkylolamine; and water.

(Continued on page 47A)

# Cornell University Schedules Food Science Symposium, June 11-12

New Products and Processes, Food Quality, Food Lipids, and Convenience and Specialized Foods will be the subject matter areas covered at the second biannual Frontiers in Food Science Symposium sponsored by Cornell University's Graduate School of Food Science and Technology. Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11 and 12, 1968, have been chosen as the dates for the symposium. Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and its Department of Food Science and Technology will serve as hosts for the meeting.

The two-day symposium is geared to presenting latest research knowledge to food scientists. More than 20 papers in the four subject matter areas will be presented.

W. B. Robinson, Head of the Geneva Station's Department of Food Science and Technology, and Donald Downing, Extension Food Processing Specialist for Cornell, are serving as co-chairmen of the symposium.

## IFT Meeting May 19-24, 1968

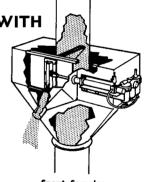
The 28th Annual Meeting and Industrial and Technical Exhibit, Institute of Food Technologists (IFT) will be held May 19–24, at the Philadelphia Civic Center.

Topics at the technical program will include product development, quality control, engineering, packaging, production, sanitation, ingredients, instruments and instrumentation, and automation as related to foods today and those of the future.

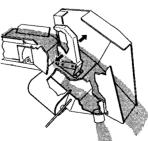
For further information, contact C. L. Willey, Executive Director, IFT, Suite 2120, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

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