AOCS COMMITTEE MEETINGS

AOCS Headquarters Office
Chevy Chase Room, Lobby Level

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

3:00 P.M. Biochemical Methods—Dupont Room

SUNDAY, MARCH 31

9:00 A.M. Lipids Advisory & Editorial Board—Edison Room
10:00 A.M. Governing Board—Dupont Room
10:00 A.M. Examination Board—Farragut Room
2:00 P.M. Blood Lipids Determination—Edison Room

MONDAY, APRIL 1

1:00 P.M. Awards Committee—Dupont Room
1:00 P.M. Membership—Edison Room
1:00 P.M. Drying Oils—Farragut Room
2:00 P.M. Advertising, Journal & Lipids—Edison Room
2:00 P.M. Instrumental Techniques—Farragut Room
2:00 P.M. Honored Student Program—Grant Room
4:00 P.M. Education—Edison Room
5:00 P.M. International Relations—Dupont Room

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

8:00 A.M. Spectroscopy—Dupont Room
9:00 A.M. Dibasic Acid—Edison Room
10:00 A.M. Hydrogenated Oils—Dupont Room
10:00 A.M. Feed Grade Fats—Edison Room
10:00 A.M. Technical Safety and Engineering—Farragut Room
11:00 A.M. Polymerized Acids—Edison Room
2:00 P.M. Aflatoxin—Banfroft Room
3:00 P.M. Seed and Meal Analysis—Dupont Room
3:00 P.M. National Meeting, Program & Planning—Edison Room

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

8:00 A.M. Journal—Dupont Room
9:00 A.M. Standards—Edison Room
9:00 A.M. Antioxidants—Farragut Room
9:00 A.M. Neutral Oil Loss—Grant Room
9:00 A.M. AOCS-ASTM (D12-T5, TG-5)—Hamilton Room
10:00 A.M. Smalley Check Sample—Dupont Room
10:00 A.M. Fatty Nitrogen—Farragut Room
10:00 A.M. Gossypol Analysis—Grant Room
11:00 A.M. Safflower Seed Analysis—Farragut Room
1:00 P.M. Cellulose Yield—Dupont Room
1:00 P.M. Communications—Edison Room
1:00 P.M. Uniform Methods—Farragut Room
1:00 P.M. AOCS-ASTM (D12-T5, TG-5)—Hamilton Room
2:00 P.M. Bleaching Methods—Edison Room
3:00 P.M. Governing Board—Dupont Room
3:00 P.M. AOAC-AOCS Aflatoxin—Edison Room

AACC Headquarters Office
Adams Room, Lobby Level

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

6:00 P.M. Board of Directors—Bancroft Room

SUNDAY, MARCH 31

2:00 P.M. Board of Editors—Bancroft Room
4:00 P.M. Technical Policy Committee—Hamilton Room
4:00 P.M. Program Advisory Committee—Independence Room

MONDAY, APRIL 1

4:00 P.M. Chemical Leavening Agents—Farragut Room
4:00 P.M. Flour Particle Size—Farragut Room
4:00 P.M. Enzyme Assay—Grant Room
4:00 P.M. Falling Number/Subcommitte of Quality Tests—Hamilton Room
4:00 P.M. Sanitation Methods—Independence Room
4:00 P.M. Test Baking—Jackson Room
4:00 P.M. Vitamin Analysis—Kalorama Room
5:00 P.M. Monitoring Radioactivity in Cereal Products—Farragut Room
5:00 P.M. Experimental Milling—Hamilton Room
5:00 P.M. Oxidizing and Bleaching Agents—Jackson Room

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

3:00 P.M. Advisory Council—Military Room
4:00 P.M. Cookie Flour—Farragut Room
4:00 P.M. Edible Fats and Oils—Grant Room
4:00 P.M. Macaroni Products Analysis—Hamilton Room
4:00 P.M. Pesticide Residues—Independence Room
4:00 P.M. Physical Testing Methods—Jackson Room
4:00 P.M. Udy Protein/Subcommittee of Quality Tests—Kalorama Room
5:00 P.M. Bread Flavor—Grant Room
5:00 P.M. Micro-organisms in Cereal Products—Hamilton Room
5:00 P.M. Oilseeds Analysis Methods of the Oilseeds Division—Independence Room
5:00 P.M. Proximate Analysis—Kalorama Room

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

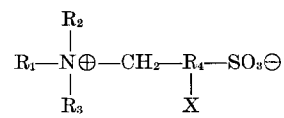
12:00 Noon Board of Directors—Bancroft Room
4:00 P.M. Technical Policy Committee—Hamilton Room

• Drying Oils and Paints

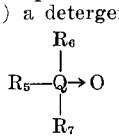
THE DIRECT DETERMINATION OF CHEMICAL SOLVENTS IN COATING MATERIALS BY MEANS OF GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY. R. J. Klepser (Napco Corp.). *Paint Technol.* 39(514), 663–671 (1967). The use of a packed column vapor phase chromatograph applied to the preliminary identification of chemical solvents directly in paint is described. Using a new technique, a pigmented paint without preliminary treatment is directly introduced into a gas-liquid chromatograph and the evolved solvents directly passed through the column where separation and analysis take place. Results of practical utility have been achieved. Standardization of the instrument is described. Data obtained on a number of diverse types of test paints indicate reliability and utility of the technique. The data are reported and discussed. The technique has been used to rectify production problems and to evaluate solvents in paints of unknown origin.

• Detergents

DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS. J. L. Almstead, H. R. Greeb and T. H. Ohren (Procter & Gamble Co.). *U.S. 3,351,557.* A built liquid detergent composition, in the form of a stable oil-in-water emulsion, consists essentially of: (1) 1–15% by wt of a non-ionic detergent having the formula $R(-OCH_2CHCH_3)_y-(-OCH_2CH_2)_zOH$, where R is a C_8-C_{18} alkyl radical or a C_9-C_{15} alkyl phenyl radical, y is an integer from 0 to 7 and z is an integer from 5 to 45; (2) 2–10% by wt of at least one of the following surfactants: a) a sultaine detergent having the formula



where R_1 is a C_{10}-C_{18} alkyl radical, R_2 and R_3 are either methyl or ethyl, R_4 is either a methylene, ethylene or propylene radical, and X is a hydroxyl group which is attached only to a secondary carbon atom; b) a detergent having the formula



where R_5 is a C_{10} to C_{24} alkyl or monohydroxyalkyl radical containing 0–3 ether linkages, R_6 and R_7 are selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, hydroxyethyl, propyl and hydroxypropyl radicals, and Q is either a phosphorus or nitrogen atom; (3) 10–36% by wt of a builder selected from the group consisting of alkali metal pyrophosphates, potassium tripolyphosphate, alkali metal salts of nitrilotriacetic acid, EDTA or ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonic acid; (4) an emulsion stabilizer selected from the group consisting of ethylene/maleic anhydride copolymers and methyl-vinyl-ether/maleic anhydride copolymers, in an amount between 0.3 and 2.0% by wt; (5) the balance water, the pH of the composition being between 11.7 and 13.0.

DETERGENT COMPOSITION CONTAINING ORGANIC PHOSPHONATE CORROSION INHIBITORS. R. E. Zimmerer (Procter & Gamble Co.). *U.S. 3,351,558.* A detergent composition is claimed, consisting essentially of: (1) 1–98% of a detergency builder selected from the group consisting of amino polyacetates, tripolyphosphate and polyphosphonates; (2) 0.05 to 25% by wt of a corrosion inhibitor having the formula $R–PO(OQ)_2$, where R is selected from the group consisting of a straight alkyl chain with the phosphorus attached to secondary C atoms on the chain and C_9-C_{18} straight chain alkyl benzyl groups, and Q is a cation selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkali metal, mono-, di- and triethanolammonium; (3) 0–90% of other detergency builders such as alkali metal pyro-, ortho-, hexaphosphates, sesqui- and bicarbonates, tetraborates and perborates; (4) an anionic, nonionic, ampholytic or zwitterionic organic detergent, in an amount not greater than about 40% of the composition and such that the ratio of builders to organic detergent ranges from about 1:2 to about 10:1. The said detergent composition is inhibited with respect to the corrosion of Zamac.

POURABLE AND FREE-FLOWING DETERGENT, WETTING AND EMULSIFYING COMPOSITIONS. W. Stein, H. Weiss and O. Koch (Henkel & Cie., G.m.b.H.). *U.S. 3,351,559.* A solid particulate surface active composition is claimed, characterized by outstanding pouring and free-flowing properties and containing