Largest Smalley Check Sample Series Computerized — Others to Follow Soon

For many years, the Smalley Committee of the American Oil Chemists' Society has been providing chemists around the world with several series of check samples of various commodities for collaborative analysis. This work furnishes the individual with the immediate means to detect and eliminate unsuspected errors. The accumulated results provide measures of relative proficiencies of individuals. Thus the Society helps to police the accuracy of the technical information furnished to the public by its members and is able to select individuals of outstanding ability for deserved recognition and awards.

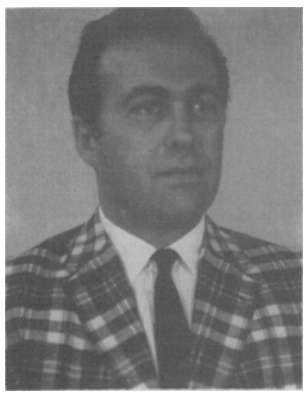
For many years, the benefits of using statistical methods for the Smalley programs have been considered to be highly desirable. However, it was felt that these methods were too elaborate for practical application with calculations by hand. This season, the Unitab Company of Abilene (Texas), Mr. Jack Williams, President, with technical advice from W. T. Coleman, Chief Chemist for the Paymaster Oil Mill Co., division of Anderson, Clayton & Co., and Vice-chairman of the Smalley Committee, has developed a computer program for the Honeywell 200 that will provide both the desired statistics and save valuable time in returning the compiled results to the participating analysts. This program has been designed specifically for oilseed meal samples, but modifications for cottonseed and soybean series are expected soon. These programs will be the property of the Society and may be made available to other groups.

Technically, the program computes means and standard deviations for various sets of data, removing items outside of three standard deviation limits for separate printout as "excepted data," recalculating means and standard deviations until the limits are satisfied. Then the ratios of the deviations of the remaining items from the means to the standard deviations are calculated. All results are ordered by the analysts' code numbers and tabulated for routine reports. The deviation ratios of the individual are accumulated for the season as a root-mean-square average to serve as an index of proficiency. In this final report, the analyst code numbers are listed in order of proficiency index rank, provided all work is completed and no items are classed as expected data for that individual.

Session V—Detergent Additives Wednesday, October 23, 1968, 2:00 P.M. Georgian Room, Statler Hilton Hotel New York City

Most recently, the detergent industry has successfully adopted the use of biodegradable surfactant bases.

A short period of adjustment followed, during which utilization of these compounds was optimized. Because of the detergent industry's desire for continual improvement in product performance, a great deal of effort has been expended on the utilization of new detergent ingredients.



G. D. Moulton

A special session will be presented at the coming AOCS Fall Meeting in New York (Session "V") on new detergent additives currently in use and several others that are being considered for future utilization. G. D. Moulton, Ciba Chemical & Dye Company, will chair the Session.

Three papers have been selected which will discuss enzyme technology from the standpoint of detergent application and evaluation technology.

The potential use of antimicrobials in laundry detergents will be discussed in two papers: the first will describe a method for the identification of germicides in personal care products, and the second will discuss the potential use for virucides in controlling virus dissemination through fabrics. The use of virucides is gaining larger interest as the trend in cold water washing increases along with anticipated population increases.

The rapid increase in the utilization of permanent press fabrics treated with soil repellent finishes is creating an impact on the consumer as well as the detergent formulator. As the continued increase in the utilization of this type of fabric is anticipated, it is most timely that an up-to-date report be given on the various classifications of soil release finishes and the relative differences in their performance criteria.

The utilization of soil release finishes to date has directly involved the employment of the polyester fiber. Aside from its well known cleaning properties, polyester has presented unique brightening problems. In an effort to clarify the various factors affecting the brightening efficiency of polyester, a paper will be read describing the theoretical aspects of polyester brightening as well as the various laundry environmental factors affecting overall polyester brightening.

It is believed that the papers delivered during Session V will give a highly illuminating and forward-looking approach to the utilization of new detergent additives.