ERINE PLANTS AND ECONOMY

SPENT SOAP LYE GLYCERINE EVAPORATION

Spent soap lye glycerine, a by-product of soap plants, requires a special design of evaporator capable of efficiently handling the viscous, heat sensitive and crystal producing glycerine liquor if the maximum recovery is to be obtained. The W & S evaporator being specially designed for handling glycerine has been accepted by the glycerine industry as the standard. Developed from our years of experience in this operation it provides for effective application of heat, controlled circulation, adequate provisions for salt crystal growth with minimum glycerine retention, prevention of entrainment losses, a leak-proof method of heating and condensate removal. All add up to efficient, maximum glycerine recovery in W & S evaporators.

SWEET-WATER GLYCERINE EVAPORATORS

Sweet-water glycerine, a by-product of fat splitting plants, also requires a special design of evaporator. Sweet-water contains some dissolved scale forming solids which tend to deposit on evaporator heating surfaces.

The W & S design features an external long tube heater to develop a very high liquid velocity to scour the tubes and reduce scale formation to a minimum. All W & S evaporators are so designed that all scaled areas are quickly and easily accessible when heat transfer rates drop and cleaning becomes necessary.

GLYCERINE REFINING

W & S offers continuous glycerine distillation and bleaching plants for purifying both soap lye and saponification crude glycerine produced in the above evaporators. Yields of from 94% to 98% are guaranteed. The W & S system features continuous flash distillation, vapor scrubbing trays, fractionating condensers, continuous deodorizing, continuous dehydrating and continuous bleaching which produces only C. P. Glycerine in one distillation. Investigate and learn how your glycerine refining operations can be made more profitable with our newly designed continuous glycerine refining system.

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A Division of Jacobs Engineering Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Linden, N.J.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

AWARD OF MERIT

The Society Award of Merit is to be presented to qualified Society members at the Spring 1970 meeting at New Orleans.

The Award is given to recognize current and past achievements in serving the Society:

(a) Active productive service to AOCS committee work.

(b) Marked leadership in technical, administrative or special committee or Society activities.

(c) Outstanding activity or service that has particularly advanced the Society's prestige, standing or interest.

(d) Any distinguished service to the Society not herein otherwise specifically provided for.

Nominations shall cite the record of the nominee which qualifies him for the Award, and five copies of the nomination shall be submitted to Carl H. Hauber, Executive Director, American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601, before February 1, 1970.

1969 Report of the Glycerine Analysis Subcommittee of the Fats and Oils By-Products Committee, AOCS

The points raised at the last ISO meeting on glycerine have stimulated considerable discussion in this country by members of the AOCS-SDA glycerine analysis committee. As a result of recent meeting and correspondence, we can make the following comments on the ISO proposals. The comments are essentially a distillation of the views of the AOCS-SDA committee membership.

1. Assay of Glycerine

The ISO proposal that sodium formate be added to both blank and sample appears to have some merit. It eliminates the need to titrate the blank and sample to different pH values and may be helpful in minimizing errors. It is generally agreed, however, that the current AOCS method is still our official method (and is still being accepted by IUPAC and ISO) and we must accept it until any modified procedure is proved to be equivalent. The ISO procedure is still under deliberation and, as far as we can determine, has not been written into a detailed finished method. It is agreed that the selection of the final pH for use must be based upon fundamental studies. Certainly before we could accept it we would insist on accuracy and round robin cooperative testing of precision.

The future course in this matter will depend upon the proposals made at the ISO meeting in October. It is our opinion that the European delegates, who have expressed strong feelings on the matter, will continue to pass for the sodium formate modification. If they plan to test it, we should participate. It would not be in our best interests

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