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Bold face indicates new listing.

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1982

The Soap and Detergent Association Industry Convention, Jan. 27-31, 1982, Boca Raton Hotel & Club, Boca Raton, FL.

1983

The Soap and Detergent Association Industry Convention, Jan. 26-30, 1983, Boca Raton Hotel & Club, Boca Raton, FL.

1984

The Soap and Detergent Association Industry Convention, Jan. 1984, Boca Raton Hotel & Club, Boca Raton, FL. □

Abstracts

Soaps, detergents and cosmetics

THE PROBLEM OF HYGIENE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOLID SURFACES IN THE HOME AND INDUSTRY. R. Zsehaler. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(4), 190-2 (1979). The efficiency of cleaning and disinfection must be strictly controlled in food factories and the like. Several methods of doing this are by scraping off a specimen by means of a special scraper; pressing possible surface germs onto Rhodac plates; examining parts and components in the laboratory. The effectiveness of these methods is illustrated by some examples.

INVESTIGATIONS ON REACTION MECHANISMS IN THE DETERMINATION OF NON-IONIC SURFACTANTS IN WATERS AS POTASSIUM PICRATE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES. L. Favretto, B. Stanicher and F. Tunis (Istituto di Merceologia, Università di Trieste, 34100 Trieste, Italy) *Analyst (London)* 104, 241-7 (1979). The two-phase extraction and spectrophotometric determination of polyoxyethylene non-ionic surfactants in water at trace levels is examined in detail by considering both monodisperse and polydisperse surfactants of the type $RO(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$, where R = *p*-tert-nonylphenyl and *n* is the degree of polymerisation. Potassium picrate is used as a reagent for the polyoxyethylene chain and 1,2-dichloroethane as an extracting phase.

THE ELECTROANALYTICAL DETERMINATION OF THE BIODEGRADATION OF ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES. B. Cosovic and D. Hrsak. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(5), 262-5 (1979). The electrochemical method, based on the measurement of the capacity current at the mercury electrode using the Kalousek switch, is proposed as a simple and direct method for the determination of the biodegradability of alkyl-benzene sulfonate. Results are compared with the most commonly used MBAS method.

THE PHASE-INVERSION-TEMPERATURE AS A CRITERION FOR SELECTION OF SURFACTANTS IN ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY. D. Balzer and K. Kosswig. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(5), 256-61 (1979). In experiments on surfactant flooding of model oil reservoirs with water of medium to high salinity the salts of carboxymethylated ethoxylates have been shown to be highly effective when the phase-inversion-temperature of the system, composed of oil, formation water, and surfactant is slightly below the temperature of the reservoir. The phase-inversion-temperature of a system can be easily determined by conductometric measurements. It is therefore a convenient criterion for the selection of surfactants for the flooding of a specific reservoir.

STABILITY OF AgI/COLLOIDS IN PRESENCE OF IONIC SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS AND ELECTROLYTES IN AQUEOUS MEDIUM. J. Krznaric and N. Kallay. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(5), 252-55 (1979). The influence of the ionic surfactant sodium dodecyl sulfate (NaDS) and electrolyte ($NaNO_3$, $Mg(NO_3)_2$ and $La(NO_3)_3$) on negative silver iodide colloid stability was investigated. It was found that addition of NaDS stabilized sols at high electrolyte concentration. At low electrolyte concentration where sols are more stable, a further stability effect with addition of NaDS is less evident.

DEFINED POLYOXYMETHYLENE DERIVATIVES VII: THE QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL NONYL PHENOL. W. Gerhardt. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(5), 247-51 (1979). Long chain alkyl phenols, made by alkylation of phenol with technical olefins, are mixtures of phenols in which the alkyl chain-of varying structure-can be in the ortho as well as in the para position. Using nonyl phenol as an example, such a mixture was separated by gas, thin-layer and column chromatography. An analogous separation is achieved with column chromatography.

HIGH FREQUENCY TITRATION OF POLYELECTROLYTES. J.F. Schaffer and R.T. Woodhams. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(5), 240-6 (1979). A modified high frequency titration instrument was used to characterize polyelectrolytes containing carboxylic substituents. Typical high frequency titration data are shown for carboxyl containing polymers of acrylic acid, methacrylic, maleic acid and itaconic acid. Comparisons are made with several carboxylic monomers, polyphosphate and polymers containing sulfonate groups.

THE USE OF SODIUM ALUMINUM SILICATES IN DETERGENTS. PART VII, COUNTER-ION EFFECTS. M.J. Schwugen and H.G. Smolka. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(5), 233-9 (1979). It was demonstrated that no important reciprocating effects occur in deionized systems containing SASIL and surfactants, but that in a calcium-containing system the negative effect of the calcium ions is cancelled by ion exchange and that the liberation of the favorable sodium ions from the ion exchanger causes a positive, indirect counter-ion effect on anionic surfactants.

PHOSPHOROMETRY—A METHOD FOR RAPID QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF PHOSPHOLIPIDS AFTER THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHIC SEPARATION. P.R. Gentner and A. Haasemann. *Fette, Seifen, Anstrichm.*, 81(9), 357-60 (1979). Described is a phosphorus assay method adapted for quantitative phospholipid analysis after TLC-separation without previous elution. The method is fast, sensitive, and reliable.

THE PREPARATION OF OLEIC ACID ESTER WITH REDUCED LINOLEIC ACID CONTENT BY USE OF RHODIUM-TIN COMPLEXES AS CATALYSTS. H. Singer and K. Duckart. *Fette, Seifen, Anstrichm.*, 81(9), 348-52 (1979). The linoleic acid methylester can be oligomerized selectively in the presence of high excess of oleic acid ester with rhodium complexes and metalorganic tin compounds as catalyst. The isomerization of the oleic acid ester can be inhibited by the choice of a suitable tin compound.

ON THE QUANTIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL FATTY ACID REQUIREMENTS. W.O. Lundberg. *Fette, Seifen, Anstrichm.* 81(9), 337-48 (1979). Reported is a brief survey of the quantification of dietary requirements for essential fatty acids in rats and humans, and an evaluation of criteria used in such quantification.