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weakened by NaClO, a tube is formed, the tube coated with cellulose viscose and substantially pure cellulose regenerated from the cellulose viscose. Cf. C. A. 32, 5098^a.

Apparatus for making sausage casings by extruding a plastic fibrous composition through an annular nozzle. Naturin-Werk Becker & Co. (Oskar W. Becker, inventor). Ger. 667,203, Nov. 7, 1938 (Cl. 66b. 16).

Dextrose products. International Patents Development Co. Brit. 493,005, Sept. 30, 1938. The H₂O of crystn. of dextrose hydrate is removed, e. g., by heating to 160–200°F., the material being then ground to give a soft nongritty powder which may be mixed with an edible fat and other desired ingredients to produce a food compd. Among examples, (1) a chocolate covering comprises hard vegetable butter or other fat, cocoa, dry skim milk, sucrose, the dextrose, salt and vanillin, and (2) a sandwich filling comprises soft butter, dry skim milk, sucrose, the dextrose, salt and vanillin.

Roasting coffee. Johannes Korselt. Ger. 667,106, Nov. 5, 1938 (Cl. 53d. 1). Air in the roasting drum is displaced by CO₂ before the drum is heated, and during the roasting process a stream of CO₂ is passed through the drum until the max. roasting temp. has been attained.

Spice composition. Brich Pohl and Hans Schmalfuss. Ger. 668,073, Nov. 25, 1938 (C. 53k. 1.01). A substitute for cinnamon is prepd. by absorbing a mixt. of cinnamic aldehyde and eugenol in a powd. carrier, e. g., ground bark or nut shells. The mixt. should contain 10–25 parts of cinnamic aldehyde per part of eugenol, and the proportion of the mixt. to the carrier should be about 1–4%. The mixt. may be taken as an alc. soln., the alc. being evapd. after the impregnation of the carrier.

Fodder. Willibald Näher. Ger. 667,245, Nov. 7, 1938 (Cl. 53g. 4.01). See Fr. 828,689 (C. A. 33, 264^a).

Fodder. Richard Aurich. Ger. 668,222, Nov. 28, 1938 (Cl. 53g. 4.04). A description is given of a rotary disintegrating and mixing app. for producing a fodder compn. from green fodder, potatoes, turnips and cabbages, with or without dried fodder.

Fodder. Hans Fattinger. Ger. 668,311, Nov. 30, 1938 (Cl. 53g. 4.04). This corresponds to Austrian 151,672 (C. A. 32, 2244¹), but includes sp. examples.

Continuous apparatus for producing fodder by compressing and drying potatoes and other vegetable products. Josef Ehm and Hans Herr. Ger. 667,148, Nov. 5, 1938 (Cl. 53g. 4.03).

13—CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

(PLASTICS, RESINOIDS, INSULATORS, ADHESIVES, ETC.)

HERMAN A. BRUSON

American chemical industry in 1938. Sidney D. Kirkpatrick. *Ind. Chemist* 15, 9–13(1939). E. H.

British chemical industry in 1938. Anon. *Ind. Chemist* 15, 4–8(1939). E. H.

Progress in the fine chemical industry during 1938. R. R. Bennett. *Ind. Chemist* 15, 18–20(1939). E. H.

Chemical research and its significance for the development of the chemical industry. S. Nauckhoff. *Iva* 4, 124–37(1938).—An address. Ruth Berggren

The development of chemical industries in the South. E. Emmet Reid. *Mfrs.' Record* 108, No. 1, 42, 58(1939). Leopold Scheflan

Index of Specifications Used by the Navy Department for Naval Stores and Material. July 1, 1938. Washington: U. S. Navy Dept. 76 pp. L. Wilson Greene

Production of modern war gases. II. Géza de Hoffmann. *Technika* (Budapest) 19, 364–70(1938); cf. C. A. 33, 1833^a.—Summary of newest technology.

Detection of several war gases. G. Beck. *Prolar* 5, 40–1(1939).—Qual. tests are described for bromobenzyl cyanide (PhCHBrCN), chloroacetone, bromoacetone, bromomethyl Et ketone, lewisite (a mixt. of β -chlorovinylchloroarsine, di(β -chlorovinyl)chloroarsine, and tri(β -chlorovinyl)arsine), ethyldichloroarsine and other arsines. A. L. Kibler

A manual for the care of gas masks in storage. Hans Kreis. *Gasmask* 10, 134–41(1938).—Detailed directions for care and storage of gas masks. A. L. Kibler

The Draeger alkali cartridge for oxygen breathing apparatus. Fritz Bangert. *Draeger-Messe* No. 199, 3990–2(1938); cf. C. A. 32, 675^a.—A new alkali, termed L48, has been substituted for the caustic alkali used in the older app., and this is claimed to have several advantages, the most important of which is related to the fact that the new material is less hygroscopic than the old. A. L. Kibler

Evaluation of dust filters. Herbert Friess. *Gasmask* 10, 113–19(1938).—Methods of testing dust filters are described and exptl. data are given for several types of filter material. A. L. Kibler

Blood disorders due to industrial chemicals. E. W. Baader. *Arch. Gewerbepath. Gewerbehyg.* 7, 597–606(1937).—The reactions of the principal industrial chemicals with the various constituents of the blood are reviewed. B. C. P. A.

Fever produced by breathing metallic vapors (in workers in marine industry). (Occupational chronic intoxication

by zinc.) Francesco Molino. *Rass. med. applicata lavoro ind.* 9, 374–9(1938).—Workers exposed to fumes contg. zinc suffered from repeated attacks of fever; they also showed gastric symptoms; 2 of the 20 patients examd. showed glucosuria. E. S. G. Barron

The appearance and prevention of silicosis and asbestosis. Enrico C. Vigliani. *Rass. med. applicata lavoro ind.* 9, 387–94(1938).—A review. E. S. G. Barron

Metabolism of patients suffering from silicosis. A. Böhme. *Arch. Gewerbepath. Gewerbehyg.* 8, 449–57(1938); *Chimie & industrie* 40, 891.—Metabolism at rest and fasting was detd. on 37 patients suffering from silicosis, Knipping's app. being used. For most patients, the value was 10–15% above normal. Even in severe cases in which working capacity is reduced 50–80% by silicosis the value often remains between 100 and 110%. In most cases these high results are obtained after increased pulmonary ventilation. A. Papineau-Couture

Protein plastic from soybean products—plasticization of hardened protein material. George H. Brother and Leonard L. McKinney. *Ind. Eng. Chem.* 31, 84–7(1939); cf. C. A. 33, 266¹.—Polyfunctional alcs. plasticize CH₂O-hardened soybean protein, while monohydric alcs., ketones, esters and oils are generally ineffective. Addn. of 20% (CH₂OH)₂ plasticizes the hardened protein sufficiently for molding, and also renders it slowly thermosetting. The water absorption of the protein is doubled by this amt. of glycol. Oleonic acid and Al stearate reduce the water absorption of the protein glycol plastic. A. F. Shepard

The formation of a typical synthetic resin. A. G. Hovey. *Paint, Oil, Chem. Rev.* 100, No. 4, 5–11(1938).—Data regarding resin formation from theoretical proportions of glycerol and phthalic anhydride up to the gelation point are the same as Kienle and Hovey's (C. A. 23, 1387–8). The same resin after gelation is allowed to cure at 125°; loss in wt. increases from 0.23% in 18 hrs. to 5.55% in 2110 hrs. App. for measurement of swelling pressures is suggested as means of studying gel formation, structure and inertness. The same gel, exposed to solvent action, imbibed solvents readily (especially acetone) with marked increase of vol. and developed appreciable swelling pressures. E. J. C.

Tubes constructed of artificial resin. E. Pallas. *Wärme* 61, 235–8(1938).—The chem., phys. and elec. properties of Mipolan (polyvinyl chloride-type resin) are tabulated and its applications discussed. Methods adopted for join-