

by the equation: $\frac{dk}{dt} = a(R - K)^2$, where a and R are constants.

29. Studies on the Purification of Rice Oil.

Itsuro Yamakita and Yujiro Fujii.

The purification of rice oil, especially, the removal of colored substances from the crude oil, is not easy, compared with other vegetable oil.

Though several decoloration methods have been proposed, no clear explanation has been given yet why rice oil has such particular property.

So the authors tried to resolve this question. In this report, some results, obtained from the physico-chemical standpoint, concerning the decoloration of the crude rice oil, are described.

1) First of all, as the new measure showing quantitatively the change of coloration of rice oil, the specific transmitting light power through the oil, determined by a colorimeter, was adopted.

2) It was confirmed that the decoloration effect of activated acid clay to the crude rice oil is very small.

3) It was found that the emulsive washing of the crude oil at room temperature by dilute aqueous solution of acid or salt, which has no apprehension to color the oil secondarily, (for ex. hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, sodium citrate, citric acid, magnesium chloride etc.) promotes the decoloration effect of activated acid clay. From this fact, it is supposed that the impurities which hinder the decoloration effect of the adsorbent in the crude oil are removed by the pretreatment above mentioned.

4) The increase of coloration of decolorated rice oil having high acid value (52.7) produced by contacting it with iron pieces (which has the significance corresponding to the practical case, namely the manufacture of the oil by iron machinery and the storage of the oil in iron vessels) was measured, and it was recognised that the coloration is decolorated easily by acid treatment alone, but not by the adsorption treatment of activated acid clay alone.

30. Studies on the Synthesis of BHC (Benzene Hexachloride) (III)

Research for the photochemical Reaction between Benzene and Chlorine
in Carbon Tetrachloride Solution. 2.

Mechanism of the Formation of *o*-Octachlorocyclohexane.

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