

15¢

\$5.50 A YEAR

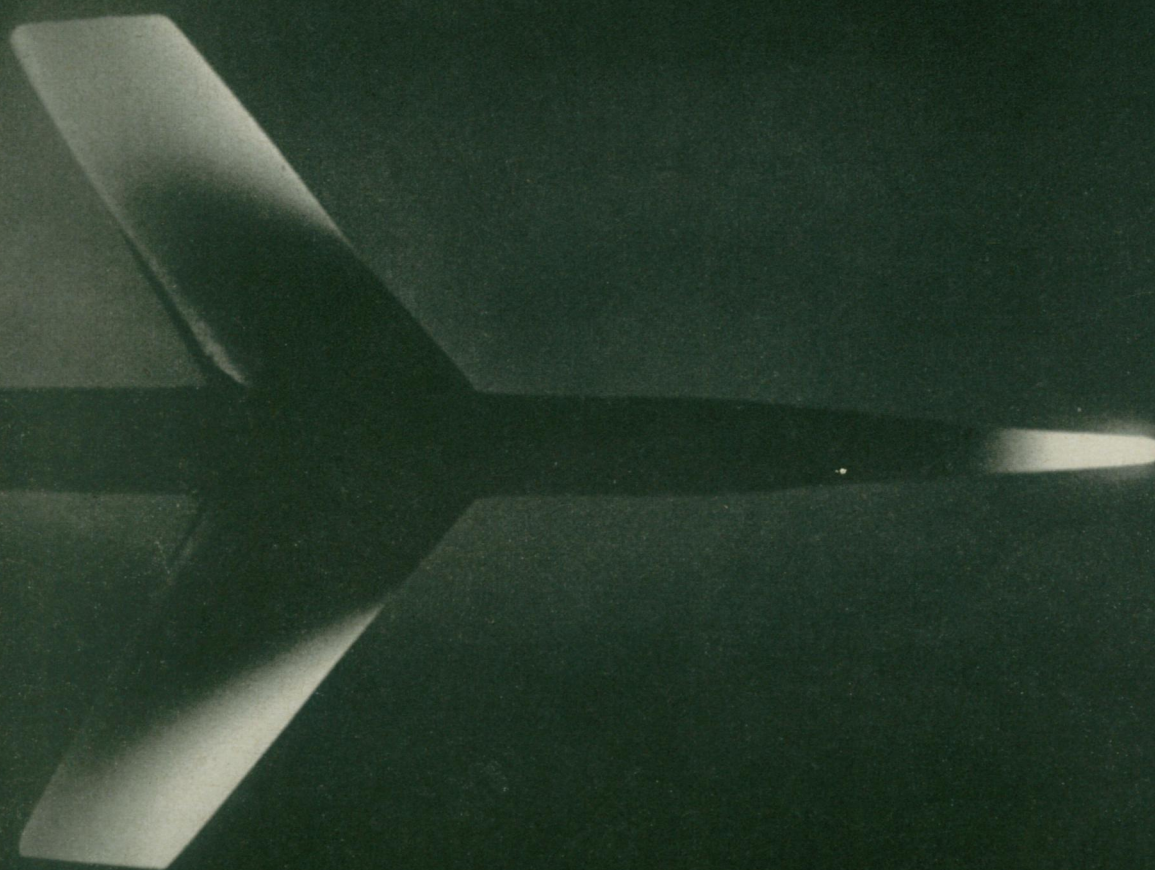
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SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

®

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE



Beating Heat Studies

See Page 30

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

Kodak reports to laboratories on:

wax from gas . . . an heir that can earn his own way

Modern-day myricyl

Here's a razzle-dazzle play in the game of "polyethylene," which is now providing so much fun for the chemical industry.

We've made a wax out of it. Now we're in the wax business.

The familiar polyethylene plastic, after all, is nothing but hydrocarbon chains, a thousand or two carbon atoms long, arrayed into some crystallographic orderliness. Produce shorter chains, oxidize a trifle, and compare with esters like myricyl cerotate ($C_{25}H_{51}COC_{31}H_{63}$, the prom-



inent constituent of carnauba wax), myricyl palmitate ($C_{15}H_{31}COC_{31}H_{63}$,

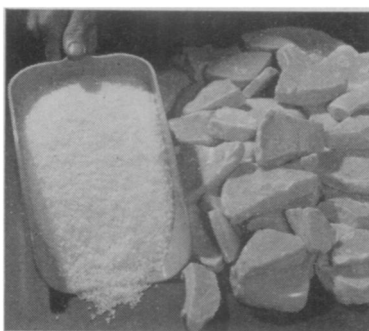


which is what beeswax largely consists of), or the cetyl palmitate ($C_{16}H_{33}COC_{16}H_{33}$) of spermaceti. The



resemblance turns out to be more than coincidental. And it is more up to date to get your raw materials out of a hole in the ground than from the fronds of some faraway palm tree or the head of a sperm whale.

So it comes to pass that alongside such scriptural-sounding cargos from distant ports as ouricury and candelilla, we plunk down the trademark "Epolene." It sounds less ex-



pensive, and it is. It looks (left) easier to handle and melt down than old-fashioned waxes, and it is. It is compatible with all of them—animal, vegetable, and mineral, except that the all-hydrocarbon, non-

emulsifying (no hydrophilic carboxyls) type designated "Epolene-N" is incompatible with certain components of candelilla and ouricury.

It upgrades paraffin in flexibility, dielectric properties, hardness, higher melting point, higher blocking temperatures. The "Epolene-N" gives polishes better gloss, hardness, and scuff resistance than some costlier waxes. It stiffens candles, bodies printing inks, flats lacquers. In rubber compounding, it is an effective calender release agent for the milling operation. The emulsifying type "Epolene-E," can provide, effectively, 100% of the solids for self-polishing waxes.

It's the fellow who works out an idea with Epolene Polyethylene Wax that others hadn't thought of who may wax the wealthiest. For samples, data sheet, prices, or well-mannered salesmanship, write Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn. (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company).

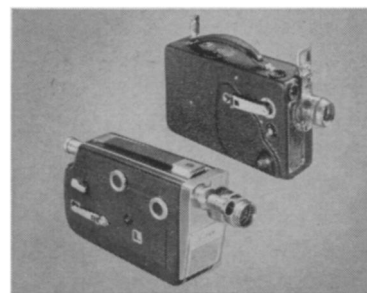
K's grandson

Were you around in 1930? Statistically, "no" isn't too improbable an answer, sophisticated as you may now prefer to consider yourself. Somewhat more likely, you were a rather young party at the time but old enough to be held in thrall by a certain wonder-world to which 15¢ admitted you on occasional Saturday afternoons. It is just possible that by 1930 you had progressed enough in years and goods to make your own Hollywood with the new Cine-Kodak Model K Camera. Growing economic unease or not, a lot of amateur moviemakers saw fit to invest in that untoylike 16mm movie camera. When you consider how many of those original Model K's are still making happy movies this very summer, it doesn't seem to have been so foolish an investment. How many other personal hard goods of the period are still so treasured?

Before more mist clouds our eye, let us reveal the brand-new model. This heirloom-to-be is designated the Cine-Kodak K-100 Camera. Be-

ing a product of the fifties instead of the thirties, it looks better suited to flying through the air with the greatest of ease. Functionally as well, 25 years have wrought improvements.

As in the long ago, the K-100 takes its film from a roll to line it up precisely with the lens axis, but lenses like the Kodak Cine Ektar II 25mm f/1.9 Lens, the Cine Ektar 25mm f/1.4, and other Cine Ektar Lenses from the 15mm wide-angle to the 6X telephoto could not have been made before Kodak rare-element glass was invented. Also, there



has been progress in spring motors: one winding of the K-100 can pull 40 feet of film.

There is good economic reason for these and many other such refinements in the K-100, aside from the not unworthy one of giving the amateur cinematographer all that his heart could desire. Unlike its 1930 ancestor, the K-100 has to earn its way at functions more serious than garden parties. The factory time-and-motion-study man must be able to regard it as reliable professional equipment. So must the athletic coach, the TV news cameraman, the audio-visual educator, the industrial or medical photographer, the insurance investigator, the scientist or engineer who uses its electric-motor-drive provision to get a time-lapse study of corrosion or the fleeting tale told by a cathode-ray oscillograph.

All this for \$269 with f/1.9 Ektar Lens. Your Kodak dealer awaits your call.

Price quoted includes Federal Tax and is subject to change without notice.

This is one of a series of reports on the many products and services with which the Eastman Kodak Company and its divisions are . . . serving laboratories everywhere

Kodak
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