Achievement Award

M. J. Schuler To Receive 1981 Olney Medal

MATHIAS J. Schuler, one of the world's leading dyeing theoreticians and a pioneer in the disperse dyeing of polyester, has been named the 1981 recipient of AATCC's OLNEY MEDAL for outstanding achievement in textile chemistry.

A 1938 graduate of Brooklyn College with a BS in chemistry (and graduate studies at Brooklyn College, the University of Maryland and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Schuler is environmental manager for The Du Pont Co. at Wilmington, Del. He joined Du Pont as a research chemist in 1945, was named senior research chemist in 1959, research associate in 1964, a research supervisor in 1969, and a division head in 1970. He has served in his present post since 1979.

Prior to joining Du Pont, Schuler was a research assistant at the Sloan Kettering Institute in New York where he worked on the effect of X-rays on chemical reactions (1938-39). He joined Continental Baking Co. as a chemist in 1939, became a chemist for Ansbacher-Siegle Corp. in 1940, and was a teacher of high school chemistry and physics in New York from 1941 to 1944. He was involved in the Manhattan Project in 1944-45 as a supervisor for the Kellex Corp., leaving that company to join Du Pont.

His research at Du Pont has included studies on the fundamentals of the interaction of light on colored solids. The study resulted in the ability to calculate the ultimate strength available in a pigment based on its optical properties, particle size, crystal type and the resin in which it is suspended.

He also developed methods for determining particle size distribution, worked on organometallic compounds (principally tetra alkyl lead) with particular emphasis on yield improvement and electrolytic preparation, researched the effects of abrasion in automotive engines, and sought to develop a laboratory method for predicting tire tread wear characteristics for various elastomers.

He is the author of a number of technical publications on dyeing and lightfastness testing, and has presented technical papers at meetings of both industry and academic organizations.

A member of AATCC since 1969, he has served on a number of research committees—RA87, Dyeing Properties Test Methods (chairman 1975-78); RA91, Applied Dyeing Theory; RA92, Interaction of Dyes and Finishes; RA93, Terminology; and the Executive Committee on Research. He served as chairman of AATCC's Second International Dyeing Symposium in 1980, and along with Raymond S. Babiarz of Du Pont was instrumental in developing a new standard for lightfastness testing to replace the less precise Blue Wool Standards used by the industry for many years.

In addition to his work with AATCC, Schuler has been active in the American Dye Manufacturers Institute and the American Chemical Society, serving the latter in several local posts including that of chairman. He served on the science advisory committees for Glassboro State College and Gloucester County College, and has been active as a member and committee chairman of his local board of education. He was also an abstractor of foreign publications—French and German—for CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS for many years during the '40s and '50s.

Schuler's leisure interests include antiques and reproductions, gardening, auto mechanics, stamp collecting, tennis, golf, stocks and bonds, watch and clock repair, and microscope and instrument services. He also built his own home including the foundation and fireplaces.

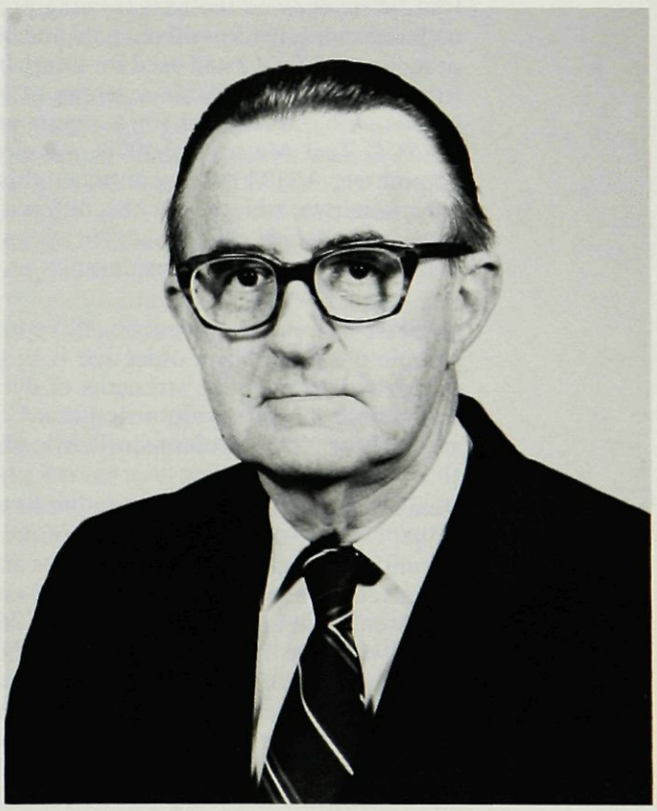
Honors The Founder Of AATCC

Established in 1944 in honor of Dr. Louis Atwell Olney, the founder and first president of AATCC, THE OLNEY MEDAL is presented in recognition of technical and scientific contributions to the advancement of textile chemistry. The award consists of a gold medal, a scroll and an honorarium. Presentation of this year's award will be made at the 1981 National Technical Conference to be held October 21-23 in Charlotte. The conference, which marks AATCC's 60th anniversary, is being hosted jointly by the Palmetto, Piedmont and Northern Piedmont Sections.

Previous Recipients

Schuler is the thirty-eighth recipient of THE OLNEY MEDAL. Previous medalists were Dr. Olney, 1944; Milton Harris, Milton Harris Associates, 1945; William A. Cady, U.S. Finishing Co., 1946; Edward R. Schwarz, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1947; Harold M. Chase, Dan River Mills, 1948; Charles A. Seibert, The Du Pont Co., 1949; George L. Royer, American Cyanamid Co., 1950; Raymond W. Jacoby, Ciba Co., 1951; Werner von Bergen, Forstmann Woolen Co., 1952; Roland E. Derby Sr., The

CONT'D ON PAGE 39



MAT SCHULER: Research scientist is the thirty-eighth recipient of AATCC's highest recognition for achievement in textile chemistry.

cerned with the production and use of cellulosic products, whether in academic or industrial circles. The volume is divided into eight chapters, each dealing with factors relevant to the understanding of cellulosic copolymers. Each chapter carries its own bibliography and is reasonably self contained. The authors suggest that portions of the text would be useful in both undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, provided the student is given guidance in following the text.

Backcoating, Flocking And Finishing Formulations

Rohm and Haas has published a bulletin (#21A36) on its Rhoplex K-87 formulations for fabric backcoating, flocking and finishing. The bulletin contains five different formulations, both clear and filled, to aid the formulator in attaining proper rheology for backcoating upholstery, automotive and high pile fabrics as well as a pigment binder formulation for glass fabrics. A new foamable flocking adhesive formulation is also included along with suggested foam density and drying/curing temperatures for flocked upholstery and apparel fabrics. Copies of the bulletin are available from Rohm and Haas Co., Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105, telephone 215/592-3000.
(For a copy, circle 75 on Reader Service Card)

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CONT'D FROM PAGE 11

Derby Co., 1953; William D. Appel, National Bureau of Standards, 1954; Miles A. Dahlen, The Du Pont Co., 1955; Walter J. Hamburger, Fabric Research Laboratories, 1956; P. J. Wood, Royce Chemical Co., 1957; Henry E. Millson, American Cyanamid Co., 1958; Emery I. Valko, Lowell Technological Institute, 1959; Arnold M. Sookne, Harris Research Laboratories, 1960; Fred Fortess, Celanese Corp. of America, 1961; Charles F. Goldthwait, North Carolina State College, 1962; Guiliana C. Tesoro, J. P. Stevens & Co., 1963; Richard O. Steele, Rohm and Haas Co., 1964; Herman F. Mark, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 1965; Wilson A. Reeves, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1966; Edwin I. Stearns, American Cyanamid Co., 1967; Harold P. Lundgren, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1968; D. Donald Gagliardi, Gagliardi Research Corp., 1969; Paul L. Meunier, The Du Pont Co., 1970; Ernest R. Kaswell, Fabric Research Laboratories, 1971; Victor S. Salvin, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1972; Herman B. Goldstein, Sun Chemical Corp., 1973; Henry A. Rutherford, North Carolina State University, 1974; R. Lee Wayland Jr., Dan River Inc., 1975; George L. Drake Jr., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1976; James M. Straley, Tennessee Eastman Co., 1977; Dmitry M. Gagarine, Milliken Research Corp., 1978; Joseph W. Gibson Jr., The Du Pont Co., 1979; and Dr. Roland E. Derby Jr., The Derby Co., 1980.

Regulatory Relief: Challenge and Opportunity

FROM PAGE 31

the most cost effective employed. All in all, it is an opportunity for considerable input and an opportunity for the presentation and adoption of constructive alternatives. Industry has long been seeking the very opportunity that has now been created. It is important, therefore, that we avail ourselves of this opportunity and that we provide the government, whether the Administration or the agencies, with the factual information so essential to developing and supporting the regulatory changes they have been advocating. It can indeed be an era of regulatory relief, but only if there is active industrial co-operation and support.