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UDC 662 Explosives — Fuels

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Foreword

The English version of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is being prepared and published as BS 1000 by the British Standards Institution (BSI) at the original joint request of the British Society for International Bibliography (BSIB) and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB), now amalgamated as Aslib. It has the approval of the Lake Placid Education Foundation, New York, proprietors of the Dewey Decimal Classification, from which the UDC derives. The English full edition of the UDC is authorized by the International Federation for Documentation (FID), PO Box 90402, 2509 LK The Hague, Netherlands.

This section is part of the English full edition. It should be used in conjunction with the Abridged English Edition, BS 1000A, which refers to many other subjects of interest not listed in this schedule, and provides a conspectus of the whole scheme, together with an introduction to its use. For further practical information about the principles, application and utilization of the scheme, users should refer to BS 1000C.

This edition of BS 1000[662], which supersedes BS 1000[662.1/.5]:1970 and BS 1000[662.6/.9]:1970, includes modifications authorized in “Extensions and Corrections to the UDC” (FID publication no. 248) up to and including Series 11, No. 2, dated April 1982. Subsequent issues of “Extensions and Corrections to the UDC” should be consulted to keep the schedule up to date. British Standards related to this Part of BS 1000 are listed on the inside back cover.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 42, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Scope

Under the 662 is classed information about the chemical technology of explosives, pyrotechnics, matches and lighters, fuels and furnace and combustion engineering.

Related subjects

536	Heat. Thermodynamics
54	Chemistry
552	Petrology. Petrography
553	Economic geology. Mineral deposits
614.8	Accidents. Risks or hazards. Prevention, personal protection and safety
621.1	Heat engines in general. Generation, distribution and use of steam. Steam engines. Boilers
621.22	Heat engines (other than steam engines)
622	Mining
623.45	Ammunition. Pyrotechnic devices. Atomic (nuclear), biological and chemical weapons
628.8	Indoor climate. Air conditioning. Heating. Ventilating — Public health engineering
644.1	Heating. Ventilating. Air conditioning — Home economics
665	Oils. Fats. Waxes. Polishes. Adhesives. Gums and natural resins
683.8	Fuel or flame lamps
683.9	Stoves. Heating appliances
697	Heating, ventilating and air conditioning of buildings

Auxiliary signs and subdivisions

Full information about the common and special auxiliary signs and subdivisions (often abbreviated to “common and special auxiliaries”) will be found in BS 1000A and BS 1000C.

Colon sign of relation. For the classification of information for the public, as in abstracts and bibliographies, maximum use of colon combination rather than of common or special auxiliaries is recommended. The use of the colon sign of relation is preferable for multiple entry systems, as it will help prevent the concealment of information. This usually results in longer notation, however, and for information for more restricted use, the application of auxiliaries, where available, may be simpler and more convenient provided that there is an adequate alphabetical subject index.

Common auxiliaries. The common auxiliaries of language = . . ., form (0 . . .), place (1/9), race and nationality (= . . .), time “. . .”, point of view .00 . . ., materials – 03 . . . and persons –05 . . . are applicable throughout the UDC. However, they should be used mainly to express concepts not otherwise provided for in the schedules.

Special auxiliaries. The –2/–8 special auxiliaries listed under 62 and the –9 and .0 special auxiliaries listed under 66 are applicable throughout the schedule (except that –3 is not applicable to 662.2). They may be detached from the number under which they are listed and applied to any subdivision of 662 where the result forms a meaningful combination.

Special auxiliaries are also given under various subdivisions of 662. These are applicable only to subdivisions of the number under which they are listed.

Typographic presentation

Small type is used for cancelled numbers and text. The arrow → means either “see” or “see also” according to the context. The symbol $\cong$ “subdivide as” means that the number preceding it may be subdivided in the same way as, and with meanings analogous to the subdivisions of, the number which follows it.

SCHEDULE

662 Explosives. Fuels

662.1/.4	EXPLOSIVES <i>Class here the chemical technology of explosives and their use for both military and civil purposes</i> →622.235 Blasting. Explosives — Mining	662.131	Pyrotechnic devices for lifebuoys and similar floating apparatus
662.1	FIREWORKS. PYROTECHNICS AND RELATED DEVICES <i>Class here all types of pyrotechnic device, the materials used and their application, other than those for military purposes which are classed under 623</i>	662.14	INCENDIARY FIREWORKS. INCENDIARIES →623.454.72 Incendiaries — Military engineering
662.11	DISPLAY FIREWORKS	.141	Fixed incendiary fireworks. Incendiary torches. Fire-brands
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.1	Fuse compositions	.143	Floating incendiaries. Fire-ships. Infernal machines →623.971 Fire-ships and similar destructive devices. Infernal machines
.2	Components for producing light	662.15	BLASTING DEVICES →623.45 Ammunition. Pyrotechnic devices etc. — Military engineering
.3	Components for producing coloured fires	.151	Petards
.4	Components for producing bangs	.152	Blasting charges <i>Further particulars may be denoted by colon combination with the subdivisions of 662.2</i> <i>For detonators for high explosives → 662.43</i> <i>For fuses → 662.45/.46</i>
.5	Components for producing whistles	662.16	GAS-GENERATING FIREWORKS. WAR GASES
.112	Fixed display fireworks. Sprays. Bengal fires	.161	Fireworks apparatus and equipment, e.g. for police
.113	Fireworks producing noise, light	.164	Production of war gases →623.459 Chemical weapons. War gases — Military engineering
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.116	Pyrotechnic pictures, decorations. Mosaics	:546.264'131-31	Phosgene
.117	Complete firework displays. Arrangements of fireworks. Stands, mountings. Sequences of fireworks. Firing circuits. Finishing displays	:546.267	Hydrocyanic acid
.118	Water fireworks. Special displays	:546.267'132	Cyanogen chloride
.119	Other display fireworks	:546.267'142	Cyanogen bromide
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.123	Signal rockets	:547.261'122.6	Dimethyl sulphate
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.129	Other pyrotechnic signalling devices		
662.13	PYROTECHNIC DEVICES FOR RESCUE →614.843 Fire-fighting appliances 623.454.4 Light and signal apparatus — Military engineering 627.77 Marine rescue, life saving. Safety, survival of seafarers 662.17 Smoke-generating devices. Fog-generating devices		

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	:547.381 Acrolein		
	:547.414.8 Chloropicrin		Special auxiliary subdivisions for 662.2
	:547.431.6 Dichlorodiethyl sulphide. Mustard gas	662.2-3	MIXTURES OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES
	:547.446.5 Chloroacetone. Bromoacetone		<i>Two or more -3 special auxiliaries may be used in series</i>
	:547.494'113 Thiocarbonyl chloride	-31/-38	Mixtures with organic substances
	:547.539.3 Benzyl bromide		662.2-31/-38 ≈ 662.231/.238, e.g.
	:547.539.4 Benzyl iodide	-39	662.237.3-381 Mixture of TNT and hexogen
	:547.551.43'113 Phenyl-carbylamine chloride	-391	Mixtures with inorganic and various inactive substances
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.2	Percussion caps	.1	Clockwork firing devices
.21	Paper caps	.2	Firing devices activated by impact
.211	Caps as toys	662.5	KINDLERS. MATCHES. LIGHTERS
.212	Caps for weapons	662.51	PRIMITIVE METHODS OF FIRE PRODUCTION
	→623.454.212 Caps — Military engineering	.511	Rapid production of fire. Wood friction methods. Flint and steel methods
.22	Metal caps	.512	Slow production of fire. Amadou. Tinder. Touchwood. Tapers. Wicks. Linstocks
.221	Percussion caps for small arms	662.52	VARIOUS KINDLERS. AIR, HYDROGEN, FULMINATING KINDLERS
.223	Percussion caps for projectile fuses	662.53	MATCHES
.422	Chemical igniters	Special auxiliary subdivisions for 662.53	
.1	Igniters with sulphuric acid and potassium chlorate	662.53.03	Raw materials for matches
.2	Igniters with sodium	.031	Wood strips, sticks. Substitutes for matchstick wood
.3	Igniters with chlorine and antimony	.035	Pastes for match-heads. Preparation of flammable pastes
.9	Other chemical igniters	.036	Substances for impregnating matches
.423	Electrical igniters	.05	Special processes and equipment
	→621.3.032.43 Ignition electrodes. Starting devices	.052	Machines for cutting the sticks and inserting them into the holders on the matchmaking machine
.1	Spark igniters	.053	Methods and equipment for inserting the stems into the conveyor or frame
.2	Electric filament igniters	.054	Impregnation. Colouring
.5	Arc igniters	.1	Treatment before dipping, soaking
.9	Other electrical igniters	.2	Colouring
662.43	DETONATORS FOR HIGH EXPLOSIVES	.4	Methods of dipping, paraffining and drying matches
.435	Detonators with uniform charge	.5	Dipping apparatus
.436	Detonators with top and bottom initiators	.6	Holders or frames for dipping
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662.44	FIRING TUBES FOR GUNS	.055	Conveyor bands, trays etc. for transporting matches
.441	Friction-type firing tubes	.056	Separation and distribution of matches
.442	Percussion-type firing tubes. Gas-check firing tubes	.057	Devices for filling the boxes
.443	Electric induction firing tubes	.058	Printing and stamping devices
.444	Electric filament firing tubes	.059	Other devices
662.45	MATCH FUSES	.1	Devices for putting friction strips or surfaces on matchboxes
.451	Quick-match fuses	Principal divisions (continued)	
.452	Slow-match fuses. Safety fuses. Bickford fuses. Ordinary fuses. Watertight fuses	662.531	Sulphur matches. Pyrophoric pastes
662.46	DETONATING FUSES	.1	Sulphur matches
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.462	Manufacture of detonating fuses. Filling with charge. Drawing and lapping	.532	Phosphorus matches
662.47	PROJECTILE FUSES	.1	Wooden matches with ordinary phosphorus heads
.471	Wooden time fuses. Initiator compositions. Charging. Cap compositions	.2	Phosphorus sesquisulphide matches
.472	Metal time fuses. Perforated fuses. Insertable fuses. Firing tubes. Cap compositions	.3	Red phosphorus (amorphous phosphorus) matches
.473	Percussion fuses. Initiator compositions. Percussion caps	.4	Safety matches
.474	Combined types of fuse. Initiator compositions. Firing caps	.5	Wax matches. Vestas. Candle matches. Wax tapers
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662.532.7	Paper matches	662.6 (cont'd)	662.6:531.755.22 Determination of bulk density
.533	Matches without phosphorus		:531.755.23 Determination of shaken bulk density
.534	Headless matches		:531.755.24 Determination of compacted density
.536	Friction strips. Matchboxes		:536 Thermal properties of fuels
.1	Friction strips		:536.2 Heat conduction of fuels
.11	Friction strips for ordinary matches		:536.41 Thermal expansion of fuels
.12	Friction strips for safety matches		:536.416 Combined effects of temperature on the volume of fuels. Expansion. Contraction. Shrinkage
.2	Match books. Matchboxes →688.94 Match containers		:536.421.1 Melting. Melting point
662.58	COMBUSTION AIDS. FIRELIGHTERS		:536.421.2 Softening point
.581	Solid firelighters <i>Production processes and equipment may be denoted by the .05 special auxiliaries listed under 662.8</i>		:536.421.5 Sintering
.2	Firelighters obtained by impregnating a non-combustible solid with a liquid		:536.63 Specific heat
.4	Firelighters obtained by impregnating a combustible solid with a liquid		:537 Electrical properties of fuels
.42	Composition		:537.31 Electrical conduction of fuels
.44	Shape		:539.216 Cellular structure
.582	Liquid firelighters		:539.217 Porosity
.584	Firelighters of pyrophoric metals or metal alloys		:539.41 Resistance to elastic deformation. Cohesive strength
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.42	Spring-loaded lids, covers		:539.419 Resistance to dropping. Resistance to tumbling
.43	Removable lids, covers		:539.538 Resistance to wear
.46	Telescopic closures		:54 Chemical properties of fuels
.5	Torches as firelighters		:543.812 Moisture or water content
.7	Friction devices for the production of sparks →662.592.5 Simple flint lighters		:543.812.2 Total moisture or water
.72	Friction wheels		:543.812.3 External moisture or water
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.76	Mounting of spark producers		:543.813 Volatile constituents
662.59	OTHER DEVICES FOR FIRE PRODUCTION. OTHER KINDLERS. POCKET LIGHTERS		:543.822 Ash
.591	Lighters using solar heat. Magnifying glasses		:543.824 Distillation away from the air
.592	Various non-electric lighters. Cigar, cigarette lighters. Pilot lighters		:543.824.2 Constituents volatile at high temperature
.3	Platinum sponge lighters		:543.824.4 Carbonized residue. Carbonizable constituents
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.7	Lighters using petrol or similar spirits. Gas-fired lighters		:543.842 Determination of carbon
.8	Pocket strip lighters		:543.843 Determination of hydrogen
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.2	Pocket electric lighters		:543.845 Determination of sulphur
.7	Electric lighters according to ignition method		:543.846 Determination of nitrogen
.72	Spark ignition		:543.847 Determination of phosphorus
.73	Glowing filament ignition		:543.849 Determination of other elements
.74	Arc ignition		:543.873 Flash point
662.6/.9	FUEL ECONOMY. FUELS. HEATING		:543.874 Ignition temperature
662.6	FUEL ECONOMY. NATURAL FUELS <i>Further particulars may be denoted by colon combination, e.g.</i>		:543.875 Decomposition point
	662.6:53 Physical properties of fuels		:543.878 Reactivity with various substances
	:531.423 Relative density (specific gravity) of fuels		:552 Petrographic properties of fuels
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662.6 (cont'd)	662.6:552.574 Petrography of bituminous coal	662.612.58	Temperature distribution in the flame
	:552.574.1 Structural constituents	.59	Temperature distribution in solid fuels
	:552.574.11 Bands in coal	.613	Combustion products
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	:552.574.112 Durain	.11	Ash
	:552.574.113 Clarain	.112	Ash content and composition
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	:552.574.12 Macerals	.12	Clinker. Slag. Combustion residues containing unburnt fuel
	:552.574.121 Fusinite		→66.046.58 Slag: formation and properties
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.22	Complete combustion	.5	→662.96 Smoke consumption methods. Treatment of combustion products
.23	Incomplete combustion	.52	Quantity of flue gas
.25	Combustion with oxygen or oxygen-enriched air	.53	Composition
.27	Combustion simultaneously with other chemical processes (lime and cement kilns)	.54	Dew point
.3	Oxygen and air requirements. Excess air	.55	Specific heat. Enthalpy. IT-diagrams
.4	Smokeless combustion	.56	Viscosity
.612	Dynamics of combustion	.58	Chimney sooting
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.11	Heating up. Drying	.2	Useful heat. Heat utilization. Combustion efficiency
.12	Ignition. Ignition temperature. Ignition properties		→536.662 Heat of combustion. Calorific value
.13	Slow oxidation. Self-ignition	.4	Heat losses
.15	Ignition limits of gaseous fuels	.42	Losses due to combustion products
.16	External ignition. Spark ignition	.422	Losses due to gaseous combustion products
.2	Chemistry of combustion process	.2	Losses due to dry flue gas
.21	Homogeneous reactions	.4	Losses due to water vapour content of flue gas
.22	Heterogeneous reactions	.423	Losses due to incomplete combustion
.3	Physics of combustion reactions	.2	Losses due to unburnt fuel
.31	Homogeneous reactions. Gas combustion	.4	Losses due to unburnt carbon
.32	Heterogeneous reactions	.42	Carbon in residues
.321	Aerodynamics of combustion under still conditions	.43	Carbon in fly ash
.322	Aerodynamics of combustion in a suspension	.44	Losses due to soot formation
.324	Diffusion. Convection. Material exchange. Heat exchange	.5	Losses due to unburnt gases
.325	Reaction time. Combustion time	.52	Carbon monoxide
.5	Combustion temperature	.53	Hydrogen
.51	Theoretical combustion temperature	.54	Hydrocarbons, e.g. methane
.52	Effect of dissociation	.44	Losses due to conduction
.53	Effect of preheating air and fuel	.442	Conduction through walls
.54	Effect of radiation (actual combustion temperature)	.443	Conduction through floors
		.444	Conduction in cooling water
		.445	Conduction in cooling air
		.45	Losses due to radiation
		.49	Other heat losses

662.614.492	Losses due to smoke or flue gas dilution	662.66 (cont'd)	→553.94 Coal deposits — Economic geology
.494	Flame escape losses (in furnaces)		622.333 Coals — Mining
.495	Heat losses due to charging (coke ovens)		Special auxiliary subdivision for 662.66
.496	Heat losses in unsteady-state operation.	662.66.016	Caking capacity
	Heating-up losses		Principal divisions (continued)
.5	Other aspects of heat balance	662.661	Long-flame lean coal. Gas flame coal
662.62	SOLID FUELS IN GENERAL	.662	Long-flame fat coal. Gas coal
662.63	WOODS AND OTHER VEGETABLES AS FUELS	.663	Fat coal proper. Forge coal
.631	Soft woods. Poplar, alder, birch, lime etc.	.664	Short-flame fat coal. Coking coal
.632	Hard woods. Oak, beech, elm, ash etc.	.665	Lean coal. Short-flame anthracitic coal
.633	Conifer woods. Fir, pine, larch etc.	.667	Anthracite
.635	Tropical woods	662.67	SHALE AS A FUEL
.1	Teak. Djati	662.68	<i>[cancelled]</i> → 662.75
.2	Rhizophore woods	662.7	FUEL TECHNOLOGY
.636	Grasses and their wastes		→665.6/.7 Processes and products of the petroleum and allied industries
.1	Bagasse		
.2	Reeds	662.71	FUEL TECHNOLOGY OF WOOD. CHARCOAL PRODUCTION
.3	Straw		→662.76 Gaseous fuels. Gas producers
.637	Rind. Bark. Tan bark		<i>For products derived from wood</i>
.638	Wood waste. Sawdust		→ 665.7.032.52
.639	Other woody elements. Pine cones etc.	.711	Charcoal production in stacks and piles
662.64	PEAT AND LIGNITE AS FUELS	.1/.4	<i>[cancelled]</i> → 662.711/.712
	→553.96 Lignite. Brown coal — Economic geology	.712	Charcoal production in ovens. Wood distillation. Wood tar production
	553.97 Peat deposits — Economic geology		→662.715 Wood tar and its processing
.641	Peat		<i>For by-products (acetic acid, methane, methanol, turpentine oils etc.)</i>
	→622.331 Peat — Mining		→ 547, 662.715.7/.8, 665.7.032.52
	Special auxiliary subdivisions for 662.641	.713	Production of charcoal for gunpowder
662.641.03	Preparation		→662.3 Propellant powders. Gunpowders
.032	Cutting of peat	.715	Wood tar and its processing
.033	Machine processing into solid mass or meal	.1	Wood tar
.034	Processes and equipment for comminution of peat	.3	Properties and processing of wood tar
.047	Drying		<i>Only general questions are classed here</i>
.093.6	Dehydration (by methods other than drying or distillation)		<i>For processing of petroleum and analogous products</i> → 665.63/.66
	<i>For carbonization of peat</i> → 662.731		<i>For products derived from wood</i> → 665.7.032.52
.62	Dehydration by mechanical means	.7	Pyroligneous acid
.637	Dehydration by electrical means	.71	Preparation
.64	Dehydration by chemical means	.72	Distillation
	Principal divisions (continued)	.8	Wood tar pitch
662.641.1	Low-moor peat	.718	<i>[cancelled, superfluous]</i>
.2	High-moor peat	662.73	FUEL TECHNOLOGY OF PEAT, LIGNITE, BROWN COAL ETC.
.642	Lignite		<i>For gaseous fuels</i> → 662.76
.1	Fossilized wood. Fibrous lignite. Xylite		<i>For products derived from peat</i> → 665.7.032.53
.2	Brown coal. Brown lignite		<i>For products derived from lignite, brown coal</i> → 665.7.032.54
.3	Black lignite	.731	Peat distillation and carbonization
662.65	VARIOUS LOW-GRADE FUELS	.732	Brown coal, lignite technology. Lignite distillation and carbonization
.653	Refuse as a fuel	.734	Carbonization of wastes
.654	Waste products, by-products from coal washeries	.735	Properties and processing of peat tar
.1	Slurry		<i>Only general questions are classed here</i>
.2	Middlings, tailings		<i>For processing of petroleum and analogous products</i> → 665.63/.66
.659	Other low-grade fuels and wastes. Manure etc.		
662.66	HARD COAL. BITUMINOUS COAL. ANTHRACITE		

662.735.1	Peat tar	662.741.34	Ovens with heat recovery and by-product recovery (regenerative and recuperative ovens)
.8	Peat tar pitch		
.736	Properties and distillation of sapropelite tar	.35	Wet or dry coke quenching and cooling. Heat recovery
.1	Sapropelite tar	.351	Wet quenching of coke (with water)
.737	Properties and distillation of brown coal tar, lignite tar	.355	Dry cooling of coke
.1	Brown coal tar	.742	Medium-temperature, low-temperature carbonization
	<i>Further particulars may be denoted by the .0 special auxiliaries listed under 66, e.g.</i>	.1	Medium-temperature carbonization (about 700 °C)
	662.737.1.092.57 Decomposition by hydrogenation with catalysts	.2	Low-temperature carbonization (about 450 °C)
.8	Brown coal pitch	.3	Fractional distillation in general.
.739	Technology of mixed fuels		Consolidation with a binder (pitch) between the two distillation stages
662.74	FUEL TECHNOLOGY OF HARD COAL. COKE PRODUCTION	.747/.747.6	[cancelled] → 662.76
	<i>For gaseous fuels</i> → 662.76	.749	Coke. Coal tar
	<i>For products derived from hard coal</i> → 665.7.032.56	.2	Coke
		.3	Coal tar and its processing
.741	High-temperature carbonization (above 1 000 °C)		<i>Only general questions are classed here</i>
.1	Carbonization in heaps		<i>For processing of petroleum and analogous products</i> → 665.63/.66
.2	Carbonization in retorts or similar ovens		<i>For products derived from coal</i> → 665.7.032.56
.21	Carbonization in the presence of air.	.31	Coal tar and coal-tar-like mixtures
	Bakery-oven coke. Beehive coke	.312	Gas tar
.22	Carbonization in the absence of air. Gas coke. Coke from horizontal, vertical or inclined retorts	.313	Coke-oven tar. Medium-temperature tar
.3	Coking in special ovens at high temperature. Metallurgical coke (blast furnace coke). Foundry coke	.314	Low-temperature tar
		.315	Producer-gas tar
.31	Ovens without heat recovery and without by-product recovery	.316	Blast-furnace-gas tar
.32	Ovens without heat recovery but with by-product recovery (recuperative ovens). Condensers for tar and ammonia recovery	.319	Tar-like residues from thermal decomposition of hydrocarbons. Oil-gas tar
.321	Waste-heat ovens	.33	Processing of coal tar
.322	Ovens with air or gas preheating	.35/.373.6	[cancelled] use 665.7.032.56 with 665.73/.76; → 662.753.1/.3
.323	Waste-heat ovens with air or gas preheating	.38	Coal-tar pitch
.33	Ovens with heat recovery but without by-product recovery (regenerative ovens)	.39	Pitch coke
.332	Distribution of regenerators in the oven	.4/.48	[cancelled] → 547...
.1	More than one regenerator per battery of ovens	662.75	LIQUID FUELS. MINERAL OIL TECHNOLOGY
.11	Waste gas passing successively through regenerator flue and chimney	.753	Mineral oils
.12	Waste gas passing successively through flue, regenerator and chimney		→ 665.6 Mineral oil technology.
.2	One or two regenerators per oven	.1	Light oils
.333	Heat source	.11/.16	[cancelled] → 665.7
.1	Rich gas	.2	Middle oils
.2	Producer gas. Other lean gases	.21/.26	[cancelled] → 665.7
.3	Mixture of producer gas and rich gas.	.3	Heavy oils
	Compound ovens	.31/.36	[cancelled] → 665.7
.334	Types of firing	.754	Organic chemicals as liquid fuels
.1	Combustion from bottom to top. Twin-flue heating		<i>Further particulars may be denoted by colon combination with the subdivisions of 547, e.g.</i>
.2	Combustion from top to bottom		662.754:547.26 Alcohols (methanol, ethanol)
.3	Alternatively bottom to top and top to bottom	.755/.755.4	:547.27 Ethers
.4	Stepwise combustion	.756	:547.28 Aldehydes. Ketones
		.2	[cancelled] → 662.754:547
		.3	Animal oils. Vegetable oils
			Animal oils
			Vegetable oils