DETERGENTS POWDERS/LIQUIDS/BARS

Sulfonate/Sulfate, Spray Dry and Extrude with Mazzoni SOCS, DS and SLB plants and equipment



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THE SIDE REACTIONS OF MONOCHLORALKANES DURING THE BENZENE ALKYLATION UNDER FREIDEL-CRAFTS CONDITIONS. P. Kondelik, J. Pasek and M. Ranny. Tenside Deterg. 16(1), 20-32 (1979). In the technical alkyl benzene synthesis through benzene alkylation with chlorinated n-alkanes, the product contains 10-20% of dialkyltetralins and dialkylindanes. The formation of these compounds is generally explained by a benzene alkylation with dichloralkanes, these being formed through secondary reaction during alkane chlorination.

THE ADSORPTION AND DESORPTION OF DISTEARYLDIMETHYL AM-MONIUM CHLORIDE. (DSDMAC). H.W. Bucking, K. Lotzsch and G. Tauber. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(1), 1-10 (1979). The adsorption behavior of DSDMAC was examined under different conditions, using various kinds of fibers. Hard water, elevated temperatures and prolonged post-treatment improve the absorption capacity.

SURFACE PROPERTIES OF SOL PARTICLES. II. INTERACTION OF SOLS WITH NEUTRAL MACROMOLECULES AND WITH IONIC SUR-FACTANTS. S. Rohrsetzer, M. Kabai Faix, and F. Csempesz. Colloid Polym. Sci. 257(2), 166-70 (1979). The adsorption of neutral macromolecules and ionic surfactants on various sols, as well as the effect of these substances on the stability of the sols were investigated. Sols having high recrystallization rate do adsorb both macromolecules and ionic surfactants; the adsorption isotherms are of the high affinity type. However, neutral macromolecules are not adsorbed at all by sols having low recrystallization rates. With these the adsorption isotherms of the ionic surfactants are of the Langmuir type. In all cases the interfacial energy is supposed to be the determining factor.

PRECIPITATION AND MICELLIZATION OF SILVER, COPPER AND LANTHANUM DODECYL SULFATES IN AQUEOUS MEDIA. J. Bozie, I. Krznarie and N. Kallay. Colloid Polym. Sci. 257(2), 201-5 (1979). The precipitation and micellization of silver, copper and lanthanum sulfate was followed through determination of precipitation-solubility concentration limit. The experiments were performed at 21 C. Solubilities and solubility products were observed for these dodecyl sulfates.

STUDY OF THE DETERGENT PROPERTIES OF THE POLYLACTONE OF POLY(α -HYDROXYACRYLIC ACID). A. Decamps and W. Lejong. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(1), 11-6 (1979). Detergent properties of the polylactone of poly(α -hydroxyacrylic acid) in a heavyduty European type washing powder were studied by means of standard test fabrics washed in a laboratory washing machine. The use of statistical design in the planning of experiments as well as statistical data processing of the results, have made possible the finding of optimum conditions for use of the polylactone as a builder in a wide range of temperatures and water hardness.

THE ETHOXYLATION OF FATTY ACIDS. P. Sallay, J. Morgos, L. Farkas, I. Rusznak and B. Bartha. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(1), 17-9 (1979). The ethoxylation of fatty acids was examined and it was found that sodium and potassium hydroxide, n-butyl ethanolamine and titanium tetrachloride do not catalyze the ethoxylation reaction, whereas potassium carbonate, antimonyl pentachloride and tin tetrachloride are effective. In basic catalysis the course of the reaction resembles that described in the literature, except that the free fatty acid in the reaction mixture is used up before the absorption of 1 mol ethylene oxide. In acid catalysis, in contrast to alkaline catalysis, no mono- and polyethoxylation portions can be distinguished. Gas chromatographic analysis of the reaction products shows that a large number of by-products are formed with an acid catalyst.