SULFOROKAnol L385/1T

TIPA Laureth Sulfate (and) Propylene Glycol

Local. Global. Integrated.

Description

- effective emulsifier and cleaning agent in anhydrous, highly concentrated bath and shower preparations with a high oil content,
- clear formulations are obtained with polar vegetable oils, such as castor oil, regardless of the mixing ratio,
- less polar oils, e.g. olive oil or sunflower oil, as well as paraffin oil, require the addition of a coemulsifier to achieve clarity,
- foaming agent,
- compatible with anionic, non-ionic and amphoteric surfactants,
- component of cosmetics and liquid detergent concentrates intended for household and I&I.

Application

- shower oils,
- gentle foaming cleansers,
- cleansing emulsions,
- exfoliating cleansers.

in line with cosmetic trends

guarantee the consumer satisfaction

improvement of Personal Care formulations

innovative product

value for money

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Chemical name	Alcohols C12-14, ethoxylated (3 EO), sulfated, triisopropanolamine salts and propylene glycol	
INCI name	TIPA Laureth Sulfate (and) Propylene Glycol	
CAS number	107600-36-2	
Function	Base surfactant, foaming agent	
Technical requirements	Appearance at temperature (20÷25)°C	viscous liquid
	Active substance, %(mm)	82 ÷ 92
	pH of 2% solution	6.0 ÷ 8.0
	Iodine colour number, 50% (m/m) in propylene glycol solution at temperature (20÷25)°C	max. 4
	1,4-dioxane, ppm	max. 25
General data	Molecular weight, g/mol	approx. 597
	1,2-Propylene Glycol, % (m/m)	below 10
	Viscosity at 25°C, cP	3000 ÷ 8000
	Density at 20°C, g/mL	approx. 1.06
	Solidification point, °C	approx. -10

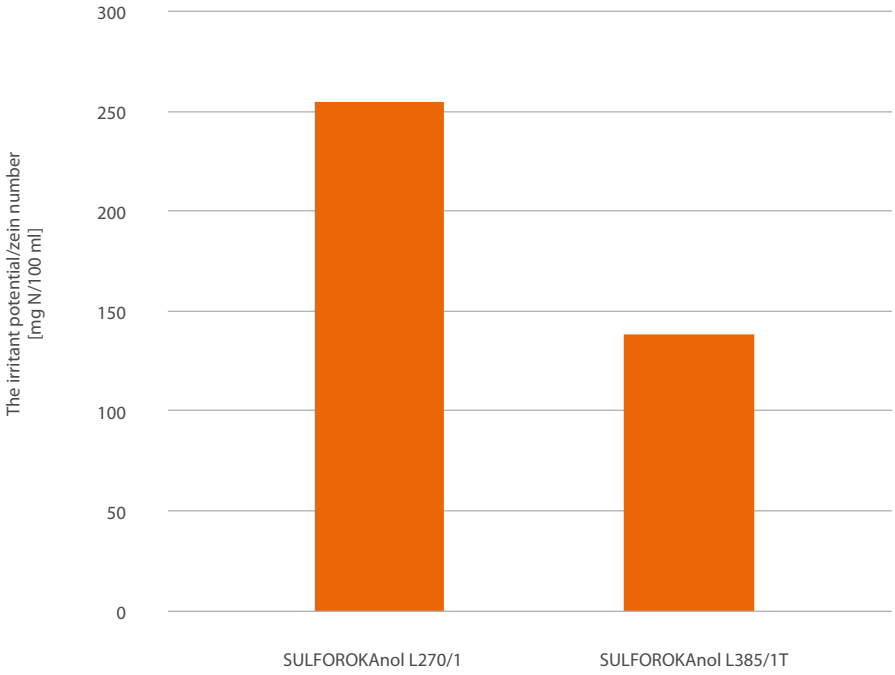
Irritant potential

The irritant potential was determined for solution of SULFOROKAnol L385/1T with a concentration of 1% active substance using the Zein test. The Zein test provides a quick and convenient test of irritant potential, especially for compositions containing surfactants.

Methodology

The protein (zein) which is insoluble in water was immersed in the surfactant solution and afterwards the solution was separated from the protein. Subsequently the Kiejdahl method was used to determine the nitrogen content. Based on the outcomes the irritatnt potential was estimated.

The more protein is solubilized by the surfactant solution, the higher the irritant potential. Irritant potential of SULFOROKAnol L385/1T compared to SULFOROKAnol L270/1 (Sodium Laureth Sulfate). SULFOROKAnol L385/1T is characterized by lower irritant potential.



Shower oil

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Helianthus Annuus Seed Oil		54.50	emollient
A	Tocopheryl Acetate		1.00	active
A	**TIPA Laureth Sulfate, Propylene Glycol**	**SULFOROKAnol L385/1T**	**20.00**	**surfactant**
B	**Laureth-2**	**ROKAnol LK2**	**24.00**	**surfactant**
B	Parfume		0.50	fragrance

Appearance	visual method	slightly yellowish viscous liquid
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle: 34, speed: 2,5 RPM, T:25°C	< 100
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C,	confirmed

Procedure:

1. In a main vessel combine ingredients from phase A. Mix until uniform.
2. Combine ingredients from phase B in a separate vessel and mix until uniform.
3. Add ingredients from phase B to phase A while mixing. Mix until uniform.

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