



ROKAtend LS

Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate

Local. Global. Integrated.

in line with
cosmetic trends



guarantee the
consumer satisfaction



improvement of
Personal Care formulations



innovative
product



value
for money



ROKAtend LS

Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate

Description

- good foaming and wetting agent
- very mild and effective
- dedicated for sensitive skin
- the products meet the biodegradability criteria in accordance with OECD methodology*
- contains renewable vegetable raw materials
- excellent choice for sulfate-free formulations

* Biodegradability data are based on literature sources.

Application

- bath, shower & soaps
- shampoos, antidandruff shampoos
- toothpaste, mouthwash
- facial cleansers
- face/neck skin care
- body care
- antibacterial hand washes

Chemical name	N-Lauroylsarcosine sodium salt	
INCI name	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	
Technical requirements	Appearance at temperature (20÷25)°C	clear or light turbid liquid
	Colour (Hazen Units) at 40°C	max 150
	pH of product	9.5 ÷ 11.5
	Active substance, % (m/m)	29 ÷ 31
	Molecular weight, g/mol	approx. 294
General data	Solubility in water	very good
	Density at 25°C, g/mL	approx. 1.07
	Viscosity at 25°C, cP	max 1000
	Solidification point, °C	approx -7

Deeply cleansing gel for skin face

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Aqua	–	49.00	solvent
A	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	–	1.00	viscosity modifier
B	Aqua	–	14.00	solvent
B	Sodium Lauroyl Glycinate	–	10.00	surfactant
B	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	ROKAtend LS	20.00	surfactant
B	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	ROKAmina K30	3.40	surfactant
C	Parfum	–	0.40	fragrance
C	Propylene Glycol	–	1.00	solvent
C	Benzyl Alcohol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Tocopherol	–	1.00	preservative
D	Sodium Hydroxide (30% solution)	–	0.20	pH modifier

Appearance	visual method	clear, viscous gel with suspended air bubbles
pH		5.5-6.5
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle 34, speed 2.5 RPM, T: 25°C	15000-20000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	confirmed

Procedure:

1. Pour the warm deionized water (40-50°C) in to the main vessel and add the Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer. Start mixing when the polymer is completely wetted. Mix until the homogenous solution is obtained.
2. Combine ingredients from phase B in a separate vessel. Heat up to 60°C with gentle agitation. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained.
3. Add phase B to phase A. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained. Cool the batch down to 30°C.
4. When the batch temperature is 30°C, add preservative, Propylene Glycol and fragrance. Mix for 20 minutes with slow agitation.
5. Readjust the final pH to 5.5-6.5 with additional Sodium Hydroxide (30%) if necessary.

Liquid black soap for men

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Aqua	–	48.23	solvent
A	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	–	1.00	viscosity modifier
B	Aqua	–	16.00	solvent
B	Sodium Lauroyl Glycinate	–	5.00	primary surfactant
B	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	ROKAtend LS	20.00	primary surfactant
B	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	ROKAmina K30	7.00	secondary surfactant
B	PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate	ROKAcet KO300G	1.00	re-oiling agent
C	Parfum	–	0.50	fragrance composition
C	Activated Charcoal	–	0.02	black color additive
C	Ethylhexyl Glycerine, Phenoxyethanol	–	1.00	preservative
D	Sodium Hydroxide (30% solution)	–	0.25	pH modifier

Appearance	visual method	black, viscosus gel
pH		5.5-6.5
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle 34, speed 2.5 RPM, T: 25°C	15000-25000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	confirmed

Procedure:

1. Pour the warm deionized water (40-50°C) in to the main vessel and add the Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer. Start mixing when the polymer is completely wetted. Mix until the homogenous solution is obtained.
2. Combine ingredients from phase B in a separate vessel. Heat up to 60°C with gentle agitation. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained.
3. Add phase B to phase A. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained. Cool the batch down to 30°C. When the batch temperature is 30°C, add preservative, activated charcoal and fragrance. Mix for 20-30 minutes with slow agitation. If necessary, homogenise for 1-2 minutes.
4. Readjust the final pH to 5.5-6.5 with additional Sodium Hydroxide (30%) if necessary.

White shower gel

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Aqua	–	33.37	solvent
A	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	–	0.40	viscosity modifier
A	Sodium Hydroxide (30% solution)	–	0.25	pH modifier
B	Aqua	–	20.00	solvent
B	Xanthan gum	–	0.45	viscosity modifier
B	Glycerin	–	2.00	moisturising agent
B	Polyquaternium-10	–	0.01	contitioning agentt
C	Aqua	–	10.00	solvent
C	Talc	–	2.00	additive which improve skin condition
C	Mica, Titanium dioxide	–	0.02	skin conditioner
C	Sodium Lauroyl Glycinate	–	10.00	primary surfactant
C	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	ROKAtend LS	20.00	primary surfactant
D	Parfum	–	0.50	fragrance composition
D	Ethylhexyl glycerine. Phenoxyethanol	–	1.00	preservative

Appearance	visual method	white viscosus gel
pH		6.0-7.5
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle 34, speed 4 RPM, T: 25°C	6000-9000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	confirmed

Procedure:

1. Pour the warm deionized water (40-50°C) in to the main vessel and add the Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer. Start mixing when the polymer is completely wetted. Mix until the homogenous solution is obtained.
2. Add Sodium Hydroxide. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained.
3. Combine ingredients from phase B in a separate vessel. Add xanthan gum to the glycerin - mix until homogenous solution is obtained. Add warm water (40-50°C) and Polyquaternium-10. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained. If necessary, homogenise for 2-3 minutes.
4. Add phase B to the main vessel. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained. If necessary, homogenise for 2-3 minutes.
5. Combine ingredients from phase C in a separate vessel. Heat up to 40°C with gentle agitation. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained.
6. Add phase C to the main vessel. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained. Cool the batch down to 30°C.
7. Add fragrance and preservative. Mix gently until homogenous solution is obtained.

Shower gel with perly effect

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Aqua	–	46.12	solvent
A	Citric Acid	–	0.15	pH modifier
A	Polyquaternium-10	–	0.06	conditioning agent
A	Disodium Laureth Sulfosuccinate	EXOsoft L3/40	2.50	secondary surfactant
A	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	SULFOROKAnol L227/1	20.00	primary surfactant
A	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	ROKAtend LS	20.00	primary surfactant
A	Sodium Benzoate, Potassium Sorbate	–	0.50	preservative
B	PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate	–	0.50	thickening agent
C	Parfum	–	0.50	fragrance
C	Coco-betaine	ROKAmina K30B	5.50	secondary surfactant
D	Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Cocamide DEA, Glycol Distearate	EXOpearl N	2.00	pearling agent
E	Sodium Chloride	–	2.00	viscosity modifier
E	Citric Acid	–	0.17	pH modifier

Appearance	visual method	viscosus, pearl gel
pH		5.0-5.5
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle 34, speed 2.5 RPM T: 25°C	3000-6000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	confirmed

Procedure:

1. Add ingredients from phase A to the hot water (70-75°C). While mixing add ingredients one after another in the order from the table above. Mix until uniform.
2. Cool the batch down to at least 50°C.
3. Add PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate during mixing. Mix until uniform. Cool the batch down to at least 35°C.
4. Add fragrance and Coco-betaine during mixing. Mix until uniform.
5. Add pearling agent. Mix until uniform.
6. Add Sodium Chloride to adjust the viscosity.
(NOTE. Add salt (not in one go) – after addition of each portion mix well.)
7. Control the pH range – if necessary, add Citric Acid. Mix well after adjustment.
8. Control the viscosity if necessary, add Sodium Chloride.

Classic shower gel

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Aqua	–	49.15	solvent
A	Citric Acid	–	0.20	pH modifier
A	Lauryl Glucoside	–	5.00	secondary surfactant
A	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	SULFOROKAnol L227/1	15.00	primary surfactant
A	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	ROKAtend LS	20.00	primary surfactant
A	Sodium Benzoate, Potassium Sorbate	–	0.60	preservative
B	PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate	–	0.70	thickening agent
B	PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate	ROKAcet KO300G	1.50	re-oiling agent
C	Parfum	–	0.50	fragrance
C	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	ROKAmina K30	5.00	secondary surfactant
D	Citric Acid	–	0.20	pH modifier
D	Sodium Chloride	–	2.15	viscosity modifier

Appearance	visual method	clear, viscosus gel
pH		5.0-5.5
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle 34, speed 2.5 RPM T: 25°C	3000-6000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	confirmed

Procedure:

1. Add ingredients from phase A to the warm water (55-60°C). Mix until uniform.
2. Cool the batch down to at least 50°C.
3. Add PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate and PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate during mixing. Mix until uniform.
Cool the batch down to at least 35°C.
4. Add fragrance and Cocamidopropyl Betaine during mixing. Mix until uniform.
5. Add Sodium Chloride to adjust the viscosity.
(NOTE. Add salt (not in one go) – after addition of each portion mix well).
6. Control the pH range – if necessary, add citric acid. Mix well after adjustment.

Traditional liquid soap

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Aqua	–	53.40	solvent
A	Benzophenone-4	–	0.05	UV absorber
A	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	SULFOROKAnol L227/1	30.00	primary surfactant
A	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	ROKAtend LS	5.00	primary surfactant
A	Citric Acid	–	0.25	pH modifier
A	Sodium Benzoate, Potassium Sorbate	–	0.60	preservative
B	Parfum	–	0.50	fragrance
B	PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate	ROKAcet KO300G	1.00	re-oiling agent
B	CI 19140	–	q.s.	colorant
C	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	ROKAmina K30	7.00	secondary surfactant
C	Sodium Chloride	–	2.20	viscosity modifier

Appearance	visual method	bright-yellow gel
pH		4.8-5.5
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle 34, speed 2.5 RPM T: 25°C	2500-5000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	confirmed

Procedure:

1. Add ingredients from phase A to the warm water (45-50°C). Mix until uniform.
2. Cool the batch down to at least 35°C.
3. Add fragrance, PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate and colorant during mixing. Mix until uniform.
4. Add slowly Cocamidopropyl Betaine during mixing. Mix until uniform.
5. Add Sodium Chloride to adjust the viscosity.
(NOTE. Add salt (not in one go) – after addition of each portion mix well.)
6. Control the pH range – if necessary, add Citric Acid. Mix well after adjustment.
7. Control viscosity if necessary, add Sodium Chloride.

Pearl shampoo

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Aqua	–	39.89	solvent
A	Citric Acid	–	0.06	pH modifier
A	Polyquaternium-10	–	0.15	conditioning agent
A	Disodium Laureth Sulfosuccinate	EXOsoft L3/40	2.50	secondary surfactant
A	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	SULFOROKAnol L227/1	30.00	primary surfactant
A	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	ROKAtend LS	15.00	primary surfactant
B	PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate	ROKAcet KO300G	1.50	re-oiling agent
B	PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate	–	1.00	thickening agent
C	Parfum	–	0.50	fragrance
C	Ethylhexyl glycerine, Phenoxyethanol	–	1.00	preservative
C	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	ROKAmina K30	6.00	secondary surfactant
D	Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Cocamide DEA, Glycol Distearate	EXOpearl N	1.00	pearling agent
E	Sodium Chloride	–	1.40	viscosity modifier

Appearance	visual method	clear, viscosus gel
pH		5.0-5.5
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle 34, speed 2.5 RPM T: 25°C	3000-6000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	confirmed

Procedure:

1. Add ingredients from phase A to the hot water (70-75°C). While mixing add ingredients one after another in the order from the table above. Mix until uniform. (NOTE. Add Polyquaternium-10 and mix untill homogenous liquid is obtained. Add the rest of the phase A components.)
2. Cool the batch down to at least 50°C.
3. Add PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate and PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate during mixing. Mix until uniform. Cool the batch down to at least 35°C.
4. Add fragrance, Cocamidopropyl Betaine and preservative during mixing. Mix until uniform.
5. Add pearling agent. Mix until uniform.
6. Add Sodium Chloride to adjust the viscosity. (NOTE. Add salt (not in one go) – after addition of each portion mix well.)
7. Control the pH range – if necessary, add Citric Acid. Mix well after adjustment.
8. Control the viscosity if necessary, add Sodium Chloride.





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The information in the catalogue is believed to be accurate and compiled to the best of our knowledge; however, it should be considered as introductory only. Detailed information about our products is available in TDS and MSDS.

The suggestions for product applications are based on our best knowledge.

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