

Soap And Detergent Class 10

Benzisothiazolinone 0.009% and 0.0027% for sunscreen and dish soap, respectively, and no detection in the laundry detergent and spray cleaner products, meaning Benzisothiazolinone (BIT) is an organic compound with the formula $C_6H_4SN(H)CO$. derived NESIL, with 0. BIT is widely used as a preservative and antimicrobial. A white solid, it is structurally related to isothiazole, and is part of a class of molecules called isothiazolinones

Soap In industrial settings, soaps are used as thickeners, components of some lubricants, emulsifiers, and catalysts. Online version: (2006-) "Soap" (2025). doi:10. Archived from the Soap is a salt of a fatty acid (sometimes other carboxylic acids) used for cleaning and lubricating products as well as other applications. 1351/goldbook.com. cleancult. S05721 "What's The Difference Between Soap and Detergent". In a domestic setting, soaps, specifically "toilet soaps", are surfactants usually used for washing, bathing, and other types of housekeeping

Shampoo Less commonly, it is available in solid bar format (not to be confused with "dry shampoo" which is a separate product). Originally, soap and shampoo were very similar products; both containing the same naturally derived surfactants, a type of detergent. Some users may follow shampooing with the use of hair conditioner. Shampoo is used by applying it to wet hair, massaging the product in the hair, roots and scalp, and then rinsing it out. Modern shampoo Shampoo () is a hair care product, typically in the form of a viscous liquid, that is formulated to be used for cleaning (scalp) hair. Europe

== Usage ==

Alkylbenzene sulfonate the oldest and most widely used synthetic detergents and may be found in numerous personal-care products (soaps, shampoos, toothpaste etc.) and household-care products (laundry detergent, dishwashing liquid, spray cleaner etc.). Along with sodium laureth sulfate, they are one of the oldest and most widely used synthetic detergents and may be found in numerous personal-care products (soaps, shampoos, toothpaste etc.) and household-care Alkylbenzene sulfonates are a class of anionic surfactants, consisting of a hydrophilic sulfonate head-group and a hydrophobic alkylbenzene tail-group

Alkylbenzenes are a very important class of hydrocarbons, especially in the synthetic production industry. It is the raw material in the production of synthetic sulfonate detergents, which are found in a variety of household products such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, laundry detergent, etc. Linear alkylbenzenes (LAB) and branched alkylbenzenes (BAB) are families of alkylbenzene used to prepare synthetic sulfonates. However, LABs are more industrially favoured since the discovery of its extensive biodegradable yield over BAB-based sulfonates in the 1960s. Shampoos are mainly marketed to individuals for their hair. There are also medicated shampoos intended for animals. These shampoos may

contain insecticides or other important medications such as chlorhexidine, used to treat skin conditions or parasite infestations such as fleas. The use of this punishment has diminished considerably since the mid-20th century, largely in favour of discipline methods that are not considered violent or humiliating. Nonetheless, this punishment still has advocates. Ingestion of soaps and detergents can have potentially serious health consequences, and individuals administering this form of punishment may face legal sanctions. == Branched alkylbenzene sulfonates ==

Soap substitute A soap substitute is a natural or synthetic cleaning product used in place of soap or other detergents, typically to reduce environmental impact or health A soap substitute is a natural or synthetic cleaning product used in place of soap or other detergents, typically to reduce environmental impact or health harms or provide other benefits

They were introduced in the 1930s in the form of branched alkylbenzene sulfonates (BAS). However following environmental concerns these were replaced with linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) during the 1960s. Since then production has increased significantly from about one million tons in 1980, to around 3.5 million tons in 2016, making them most produced anionic surfactant after soaps. Traditionally, soap has been made from animal or plant derived fats and has been used by humans for cleaning purposes for several thousand years. Soap is not harmful to human health but, like any natural or unnatural surfactant, it does have the potential to cause environmental harm by forming a surface film that impedes the diffusion of oxygen into the water if it is added to an aquatic environment faster than it can biodegrade. == History == History ==

Soaps are often produced by mixing fats and oils with a base. Humans have used soap for millennia; evidence exists for the production of soap-like materials in ancient Babylon around 2800 BC. Washing out the mouth with soap is most often used as a response to profanity, lying, biting, tobacco use, or verbal disrespect. It is intended to function both as a symbolic "cleansing" following the infraction and as a deterrent, due to the foul aftertaste. It is commonly used as child discipline or school discipline, and is reported to be more frequently employed by mothers than fathers. Shampoo is typically used to remove the unwanted build-up of sebum (natural oils) in the hair without stripping out so much as to make hair unmanageable. Shampoo is generally made by combining a surfactant, most often sodium lauryl sulfate or sodium laureth sulfate, with a co-surfactant, most often cocamidopropyl betaine in water. The sulfate ingredient acts as a surfactant, trapping oils and other contaminants, similarly to soap. Many washing agents today, from laundry and dish detergents to body wash and shampoos, are technically not soap, but synthetic detergents. They also often contain compounds that have been found to be harmful to human and wildlife health as well as to the environment. In this context, "Soap Substitutes" refers to cleansing products that significantly reduce or eliminate some or all of the components that have the potential to cause human or environmental harm. Throughout the last 100 years many changes have been made to the formulas of cleansing agents for these purposes, but... Benzisothiazolinone has a microbicide and a fungicide mode of action. It is widely used as a preservative,

for example in: ed7cf8d49d ♦... ed7cf8d49d

Laundry detergent Laundry detergent is a type of detergent (cleaning agent) used for cleaning dirty laundry (clothes). Laundry detergent is manufactured in powder (washing Laundry detergent is a type of detergent (cleaning agent) used for cleaning dirty laundry (clothes). Laundry detergent is manufactured in powder (washing powder) and liquid form ed7cf8d49d

== History == ed7cf8d49d Surfactants occur naturally in traditional plant-based detergents, e.g. horse chestnuts or soap nuts; they can also be found in the secretions of some caterpillars. Some of the most commonly used anionic surfactants, linear alkylbenzene sulfates (LAS), are produced from petroleum products. However, surfactants are increasingly produced in whole or in part from renewable biomass, like sugar, fatty alcohol from vegetable oils, by-products of biofuel production, and other biogenic material. ed7cf8d49d == References == ed7cf8d49d

Alkylbenzene The chemical formula of alkylbenzenes is C_nH_{2n-6} . Linear alkylbenzenes (LAB) and branched alkylbenzenes (BAB) are families An alkylbenzene is a chemical compound that contains a monocyclic aromatic ring attaching to one or more saturated hydrocarbon chains. The simplest member, toluene (or methylbenzene), has the hydrogen atom of the benzene ring replaced by a methyl group. Alkylbenzenes are derivatives of benzene, in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyl groups. variety of household products such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, laundry detergent, etc ed7cf8d49d

1,2-Dioleoyl-sn-glycerophosphoethanolamine Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) Biomembranes. 1666 (1-2): 105-117. proteins, lipids and detergents: not just a soap opera". It is a constituent of Lipofectamine, a common transfection reagent. 1016/j. doi:10. bbamem. 2004 - 1,2-Dioleoyl-sn-glycerophosphoethanolamine is a non-bilayer lipid of the phosphatidylethanolamine class, it adopts non-lamellar reverse hexagonal structures ed7cf8d49d

While powdered and liquid detergents hold roughly equal share of the worldwide laundry detergent market in terms of value, powdered detergents are sold twice as much compared to liquids in terms of volume. ed7cf8d49d

Washing out the mouth with soap Ingestion of soaps and detergents can have potentially serious health consequences, and individuals administering this form of Washing out the mouth with soap is a traditional form of physical punishment that consists of placing soap, or a similar cleansing agent, inside a person's mouth so that the person will taste it, inducing what is generally considered an unpleasant experience. This form of punishment was especially common in the United States and United Kingdom from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century. punishment still has advocates ed7cf8d49d

Surfactants are among the most widespread and commercially important chemicals. Private households as well as many industries use them in large quantities as detergents and cleaning agents, but also as emulsifiers, wetting agents, foaming agents, antistatic

additives, and dispersants. ed7cf8d49d

Surfactant As they consist of a water-repellent and a water-attracting part, they are emulsifiers, enabling water and oil to mix. antistatic additives, and dispersants. horse chestnuts or soap nuts; they can also A surfactant is a chemical compound that decreases the surface tension or interfacial tension between two liquids, a liquid and a gas, or a liquid and a solid. Surfactants occur naturally in traditional plant-based detergents, e. g. They can also form foam, and facilitate the detachment of dirt. The word surfactant is a blend of "surface-active agent", coined in 1950 ed7cf8d49d

== Types == ed7cf8d49d

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