

## Chapter I

### General Introduction For detergents

Detergents are chemicals that are effective surface and coming instead of soap in many of the uses and areas , in the home and even the factory are preferred in some uses because of its specification is better than soap in hand uses this .

The chemical composition is different for the installation of soap , but the same mechanism by the soap , not adversely affected by hard minerals in the water.

Have emerged detergents this first appeared in Germany during the First World War because of the substantial shortfall in the fatty materials necessary for the soap industry at that time . And then spread in all countries .

At the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century past sales exceeded sales of detergents , soap world , where replaced in the field of laundry and household cleaning and industrial, with the exception of templates ( parallel ) soaps are still used to clean the body , which began shampoo replaced by now .

In order to achieve good results for washing is required three main factors in tandem with each other, namely :

- 1 - Chemical agent : This is provided by the soap and detergents.
- 2 - Mechanical agent : This is secured by a washing machine .
- 3 - Heat agent : This is secured by raising the temperature of water washing .

Detergents There is many types of detergents , each type of cleaning detergent its own , but often divided detergents mainly to :

- 1 - General detergent laundry , or detergents for all purposes ) .
- 2 - cleaners Uses easy.
- 3 - Detergents harsh surfaces .
- 4 - Detergent dishwashers mechanism .

**Detergents usually divided by ionic properties in the water to four major categories :**

**Category I : anionic detergents :**

Is the species most commonly used to wash and shampoo and wash utensils . When they dispossessed in the water to become negatively charged anions are looking for a positive for the adherence of dirt , and have excellent cleaning standards , with high foam .

**This product was in turn divided into two parts :**

A – Sulphonic acids salts : It is the most important and best known substance called Dodosel benzene sulphone ( Alky Aryl Sulphone ) attending of petroleum derivatives.

The sodium salt and bring to their interaction with the caustic solution Alsod where this salt, then called the "Dodouxil benzene sodium sulphone ," and this range of vehicles with power Tnzivip great power superiority Altnzivip soap several times as they are of foam cushion .

Including the manufacture of most liquids cleaned up to where the focus of 15 - 30 % .

As you create them pastes where the concentration of detergent is also 15 – 30 % in addition to in this case some of the vehicles that cause viscosity such as composite Carboxy Methyl Cellulose which is called a commercial CMC . as you create them foam powdered detergent such as Tide , Raid ,Sar , Omo , Biotex and others.

Given the bad influence of this article on the body it is not correct to use the bathroom and washing the face, and can not be entered except in detergents for washing and clear robots only, which limited the use of this range of vehicles in many countries, civilized countries because they :

1 - A lot of diseases , allergies , especially among women and those with pale skin .

2 - The killing of bacteria sewerage usually dismantle the organic materials into gases and simple molecules - arises from the accumulation and pollution in the environment .

B - Sulfate salts of Fatty alcohols and fatty ethers , such as composite sodium lauryl sulfate and composite sodium lauryl ether sulfate .

This range of vehicles also had the advantage of low-energy Tnzivip great foam is great, with good effect on the hands and skin and feed upon bacteria sewerage effect has been good also to prevent environmental pollution.

These types of vehicles make excellent and the good of pastes, liquids and powders, detergents and shampoos, but the high cost of these vehicles makes factories, especially in countries that do not outlaw the use of vehicles Asalafonip acids indispensable to resort to wholly or partially in favor of salts, acids Asalafonip toxic adverse effects.

### **Category II : Detergents cationic:**

This is characterized by two basic detergents as well as cleaning capacity :

A - have the effect of antiseptic and disinfectant for use in the modern hospital doctors to wash hands before and after surgical operations.

B - Matri have an impact on the laundry , hair and fiber. If I washed the clothes, especially cotton or added to these vehicles after completion of the laundry washing detergents and other of his time before they're Ptaqimh one hand , and after drying to make it soft soft soft silky texture, and micro - perforated tray in the washing machine mechanism dedicated to the development of such detergents, where the washing machine mechanism withdrawal of the detergent solution in the last stage of the program .

And described by luxuriant rainforest and fiber and hair, they also fall in the manufacture of hairdressers and an emollient and conditioner is the most important of these compounds quaternary ammonium salts of membership .

### **Category III : Detergents Amphoteric :**

And detergents that fall under this category carry shipments negative and positive together, so had characteristics cationic and anionic detergents. The specifications sulfate salts, fatty alcohols and Alieterat high in terms of impact and gentle on the skin of hands and with more energy Tnzivip but with less foam, and this leads us to point out :

It has nothing to do foam and abundance of energy to cleaner what clean .

#### **Category IV : Non ionic detergents :**

The organic compounds with high energy Tnzivip although it is limited to just the foam, which is not dispossessed in the water, and therefore have no electric charge, the harshness of water does not affect them negatively, and removes dirt, oil and paraffin well, have increased their use in liquid detergents, granular non-phosphate. It is the most important vehicles Ietcslat fatty alcohols and high Ietcslat Alnonil phenols. Therefore, such vehicles are the basis for the manufacture of washing powders mechanism characterized as clean and huffing .

#### **Add useful materials for detergents :**

Normally, all liquids, pastes, powders, detergents, shampoo types consisting of one or more items from the above-mentioned active substances above additional material normally added and which ones are beneficial and useful to them harmful. And even the good things if the increased rate for a certain percentage in the detergent become harmful.

And limited our conversation here on the additional materials useful and most important :

**1 - perfume** : perfume intervention of various kinds in the composition of laundry detergent, it gives the distinctive smell cleaner, and hide the washing water smells unpleasant, and give the lovely smell of laundry last for a longer period .

**2 - Materials Restoratives** : They are cleaner, more effective by increasing its ability to clean and remove dirt and remove the effect of calcium and magnesium that cause brackish water. The most commonly used material substance: a three-sodium phosphate, tri sodium phosphate. These articles are used by a large margin in the washing powder, but their use is in decline in developed countries for causing the pollution of rivers and canals where they help the growth of algae and aquatic plants. However, the use on a global scale is still very much did not discover it a good alternative. Although it started to be replaced sometimes zeolite and substance of the E. D. T. A Algalitin price .

**3 - sealant of the oxidation and corrosion of metal parts for washing machines :** specially aluminum is the most important article by sodium silicate .

**4 - sealant to re - deposition of dirt on the clothes in the wash :**

including Article Carboxy Methyl Cellulose ( C. M. C ) , where the dissolved Gharwia helps to keep the dirt in the water and fails to return to clothing .

**5 - Sodium carbonate :** and add only pastes and powders, detergents, which gives strong alkaline cleaning, and you remove the hard water by precipitation of calcium and magnesium that causes a water hardness but these sediments can be a stain on clothing or washing machine.

**6 - special material to remove dirt that are difficult to remove the above - mentioned active substances :** and these articles enzymes and yeasts that are used to remove blood and protein albumin and other contaminants clothing .

**7 - materials that make COD bleached :** white snow - white laundry is the most important rule Per borate sodium .

**8 - bleached optical materials :** a complex vehicles that converts ultraviolet light to visible light is subject to reflection, which increases the total amount of visible light reflected from the tissue, helps to show a dull glitter of tighter, brighter whites. It is also the optical material bleached indigo blue, which absorbs the yellow portion of the spectrum reflected from the tissue, invalidating yellowing, which sometimes arise on the white fabric .

**9 - Articles of the foam is installed including :** Alkynol high fatty acid amide , in order to stabilize the foam and prevent the cleaner to remove the fat so the skin remains soft smooth skin after washing or bathing Bnizvat containing these compounds .

The use of these compounds also increase the viscosity of liquid detergent and shampoo .

**10 - Other useful materials :** I often add some drugs and medical supplies, particularly to shampoo to make the impact of therapeutic and medically as an addendum lanolin - wool fat - to lubricate the skin and hair. In addition, Lecithin and some protein and some of the herbal extracts to nourish the hair bulbs. Also add some medical

supplies and disinfectant Kalfinol , sulfur , tar and other treatments for scabies and some other skin diseases .

**11 - Citric Acid :** to make a shampoo or Bgulwip certain acidity, is also working to increase the viscosity of shampoo.

**12 - anti - foam :** which add a special liquid and powder washing mechanism and the foremost of which is organic silicon oils.  
13 alcohol and petroleum: to be added to some types of liquid detergent feed stocks working to break the various components of the detergent on the one hand, it also works to dissolve dirt and grease remaining on the glass and metal on the other hand, and prevents freeze the liquid at low temperatures, while shipping and storage and use.

## **Chapter II**

### **How to make detergents**

There are different ways to manufacture, depending on the physical form of the final form, whether it is liquid, paste or powder.

### **1 - methods of production materials dry (powder) :**

Perhaps the most widely used methods for the production of cleaner Marketer: the spray-drying and mixing dry. Although there were a third way that combines both methods, a method airbags.

Perhaps the method of spray-drying is the most common method for the manufacture of washing powder, foam or other foam, this method allows flexibility in the formation of the materials produced and homogenization, and the resulting powder flow freely and easily, and melts and dissolves easily and quickly in the water.

The methods for mixing dry and spray - drying Almstammeltan for the production of washing powder, the industrial Mchabhtan to those roads that have been discussed in the production of powder and soap powder, as they are mixing the dry ingredients and liquid embedded in the powder in a blender appropriate, during the mixing process is to regulate the temperature and the proportion of water to give the product mix feature proper treatment later .

Mixture is pumped into the relatively higher concentration to the top of spray- drying tower, which resemble the towers of soap powder, where the output mix in the form of spray nozzles accurate, and under high pressure, and fall sprays the mixture through a rising stream of hot air as dry granules and fragile mutant of large size and density of virtual few. Dry granules fall to the bottom of the tower was passing on the sieve to secure access to a relatively uniform size and cooled. Then added to the material sensitive to heat and which can not afford to heat spray - drying, such as perfume bleach Kalpaiborat and others.

The method of mixing dry manual or mechanical, is often used for the manufacture of powder, clothes or dishwashers mechanism, this method is suitable for the production of low and when they are not components of a container on the water or liquid substances, and therefore does not require a drying process .

### **2 methods of production of liquid cleaning materials :**

Although the liquid detergent available and easy to use, although the method of preparation easy, clear and relatively unknown, but it must do research and preparatory work for identifying the right proportions of materials involved in the manufacturing process in order to reach to the combination of correct and sound.

The strength of the liquid cleaner, which determines the rates of materials used in its construction, and also requires special storage conditions, unlike the powder detergent, since low temperatures can make some components of the liquid deposited, or the liquid separated into classes, or turn into a gelatinous gooey.

In the process of manufacturing liquid detergents are components of the transfer of liquid: liquid and solid mixer, where appropriate added to the water, and these ingredients are mixed well so homogeneity.

And the preparation of liquid detergent in this way and this device does not doubt the easiest and simplest , of the spray - drying the powder, which requires equipment and complex machines .

### **Chapter III**



## Installation of powder detergent for multiple purposes

First - the composition of powder detergent foam does not work when all the temperatures for washing mechanism :

Enter the following vehicles in the industry and the preparation of detergents for washing machinery and at the rates mentioned against each :

The name of the %	
- Eye Care No picaresque :	
(Iithoksil high fatty alcohols) 5 - 15	
- Tri sodium phosphate 10 - 30	
- Proborat sodium 10 - 25	
- Sodium silicate 5 - 15	
- The second sodium silicate 5 - 10	
- Sodium sulfate anhydrous 10 - 20	
- Sodium carbonate 5 - 20	
- Methyl Cellulose Krboxi 1 - 3	
- Magnesium silicate 0.5 - 1	
- Enzymes 0.5 - 1	
- Ovary Optical 0.1 - 0.5	
- Anti-calcification 0.1 - 0.5	
- Water 5 - 10	

Here is an example of the composition of powder did not foam washing machine mechanism of the vehicles mentioned above:

The name of the%	
- Eye Care No picaresque 9	
- Tri sodium phosphate 30	
- Sodium Proborat 20	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sodium silicate 5</li> <li>- The second sodium silicate 5</li> <li>- Sodium sulfate anhydrous 10</li> <li>- Sodium carbonate 10</li> <li>- Krboxi Methyl cellulose 1.5</li> <li>- Magnesium silicate 1</li> <li>- 1 enzymes</li> <li>- Ovary Optical 0.2</li> <li>- Anti-calcification 0.3</li> <li>- Water 7.00</li> </ul> <p>Total 100%</p>	
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Secondly - the average composition of powder detergent foam and high-strength Altnzivip for washing by hand or regular washing machine:

In addition to the above-mentioned vehicles can enter one of anionic detergents or Alomvutirip to give it more clean power and increase as desired Rgute Here are some percentages of the structure of this type of powder:

<p>The name of the%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 5 - 10</li> <li>- Eye Care anionic or Omvutiri 5 - 10</li> <li>- Tri sodium phosphate 10 - 25</li> <li>- Sodium silicate 5 - 15</li> <li>- Sodium sulfate anhydrous 10 - 20</li> <li>- Sodium carbonate 5 - 20</li> <li>- Krboxi Methyl cellulose 1 - 3</li> <li>- Ovary Optical 0.1 - 0.5</li> <li>- Seal tartar 0.1 - 0.5</li> <li>- Water 5 - 10</li> </ul>	
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<p>Here is an example of the average composition of powder detergent foam and high-strength Altnzivip:</p> <p>The name of the%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 5</li> <li>- Anionic detergent or Omvutiri 8</li> <li>- Tri sodium phosphate 20</li> <li>- Sodium silicate 15</li> <li>- Sodium sulfate anhydrous 20</li> <li>- Sodium carbonate 20</li> <li>- Krboxi Methyl Cellulose 1.5</li> <li>- Ovary Optical 0.2</li> <li>- Anti-calcification 0.3</li> <li>- Water 10.0</li> </ul> <p>Total 100%</p>	
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III - A combination high foam detergent powder to be used for washing laundry by hand or regular washing machines: Replace in this composition or detergent Allatcherdip Alomvutirip anionic detergents only. And can give you the average composition of such powders :

<p>The name of the%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anionic detergent (sodium Dodouxil petrol cellphone) or (sulfate salt or salt Aliitrut fatty sulfate fatty alcohols, or a combination of them) 5 - 25</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide 1 - 3</li> <li>- Tri sodium phosphate 10 - 25</li> <li>- Sodium sulfate 10 - 20</li> <li>- Sodium carbonate 10 - 20</li> <li>- Sodium silicate 5 - 15</li> <li>- Proborat sodium 10 - 25</li> <li>- Ovary Optical 0.1 - 0.5</li> <li>- Krboxi Methyl cellulose 1 - 3</li> </ul>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seal calcification 0.1 - 0.5</li> <li>- Water 5 - 10</li> </ul> <p>Here is an example of a combination of strong foam detergent powder for use by hand or washing machines:</p> <p>The name of the%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Petrol Dodouxil cellphone sodium 15</li> <li>- Salt sulfate Laurel Etter 10</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide 2</li> <li>- Tri sodium phosphate 15</li> <li>- Sodium sulfate 10</li> <li>- Sodium carbonate 15</li> <li>- Sodium silicate 6</li> <li>- Sodium Proborat 15</li> <li>- Ovary Optical 0.2</li> <li>- Krboxi Methyl cellulose 1.5</li> <li>- Anti-calcification 0.3</li> <li>- Water 10.0</li> </ul> <p>Total 100%</p>	
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IV - A combination powdered detergent used in dishwashers and dishes mechanism :

And prefer to be limited or powdered medium foam and therefore in its structure or detergents Allamichrdp Alomvutirip in small proportions, not exceeding 5%, while increasing numbers of tri sodium phosphate and the proportion of sodium silicate. The following table shows the average composition of such powders :

<p>The name of the%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tri sodium phosphate 40 - 45</li> <li>- Sodium carbonate anhydrous 5 - 15</li> <li>- Eye Care Omvutiri 1 - 2</li> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 1 - 3</li> </ul>	
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- Meta sodium silicate 30 - 45	
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V - A combination of powder detergent Alqashtp clear: These consist of powdered detergent powders in addition to the non-soluble powder soft sand, limestone and others to help the itching and remove dirt Bhl kitchen, dishes and others. Also may be added to some of the material, such as sterile and inadequate bleaching powder (Calcium Hypo chlorite).

The following table shows the average composition of such powders :

<p>The name of the%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Powder, calcium carbonate (limestone) powder or Talcum powder or powder is very fine sand or a combination thereof 75 - 85</li> <li>- Powder detergents Chrdip (Dodouxil gasoline sodium cellphone) 5 - 10</li> <li>- Sodium carbonate 5 - 10</li> <li>- Hippo calcium hypochlorite (bleaching) 1 - 3</li> </ul> <p>VI - A combination of powder, alkaline detergent bottles designed to fill water species:</p> <p>The name of the%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sod Kawi (flakes or granules) 60 - 80</li> <li>- Tri sodium phosphate 5 - 20</li> <li>- Meta sodium silicate 0 - 20</li> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 3 - 5</li> </ul>	
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## Chapter IV

### Installation of liquids and pastes, detergents for multiple purposes

First - the composition of liquid detergent for washing machines is limited foam machinery or hand washing :

<p>Article%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care for Atcherdi 10 - 25</li> <li>- Alcohol or Ieteli Oizobrobbeli 5 - 10</li> <li>- Wpp or propylene glycol, 5 - 10</li> <li>- Ovary Optical 0.1 - 0.5</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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Could be the addition of 0.1 - 1% enzyme detergent to the liquid as desired and point of use later.

II - A combination liquid cleaner with a foam of very clear or hand-washing or laundry washing machines and regular use of the various cleaning purposes:

<p>Article%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anionic detergent, such as: Dodouxil cellphone or sodium salt of lauryl sulfate ITER or a combination thereof 15 - 25</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide 1 - 3</li> <li>- Salt (depending on the viscosity required) 1 - 5</li> <li>- Pigment (as the desired color, degree)</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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If you plan to produce liquid detergent with a foam medium can enter the proportion of detergent Alomvutirip at the expense of anionic detergents.

### III - A combination liquid cleaner for carpets, wool and Almucyh:

<p>Article%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care for Atcherdi 5 - 10</li> <li>- Eye Care Cationic 5 - 10</li> <li>- Ammonia 1 - 2</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul> <p>Preferably in the liquid do not add fragrance because the smell of ammonia to overcome it.</p>	
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### IV - A combination of liquid detergent Washers mechanism for plates, dishes and cups:

<p>Article%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care for Atcherdi 5 - 10</li> <li>- Eye Care anionic 5 - 10</li> <li>- Sodium chloride or sodium phosphate three 5 - 10</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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### V. - liquid detergent composition of the last stage of washing (rinsing) in the mechanism dishwashers or hand-washing cups and glassware:

<p>Article%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 20</li> </ul>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Citric acid 20</li> <li>- Alcohol Iizobrobbeli 15</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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VI - A combination liquid cleaner for glass, windows, cars and stainless steel:

<p>Article%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care anionic 5 - 10</li> <li>- Eye Care for Atcherdi 5 - 10</li> <li>- Citric acid (citric acid) 1 - 5</li> <li>- Alcohol or alcohol Ieteli Iizobrobbeli 1 - 5</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5 - 1</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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VII - A combination liquid cleaner for tiles and marble:

<p>Article%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care anionic 5 - 10</li> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 5 - 10</li> <li>- ITIL glycol 5 - 10</li> <li>- Aczalat ammonium 1 - 5</li> <li>- Alcohol 1 - 5</li> <li>- Perfume 1 - 5</li> <li>- Dyer, as required</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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The purpose of adding ammonium oxalate exchange with the calcium



carbonate tiles or marble to form a layer of shiny Raspp Aczalat  
calcium gives the tile its brightness and luster might be desirable

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VIII - A combination means cleaner hands without water:

## Chapter IV

### Shampoo and it types

Shampoo is one of the modern detergents, which replaced the soap in the shower especially because of its effect is gentle on the body, hair and due to the nature of solution a moderate impact and Rgute abundant and were not affected Altnzivip measuring the quality of waste water and brackish especially as salts of calcium and magnesium in the brackish water does not have a negative impact it does not cause deposition as they do in soap, as it melts and creams in the hot and cold water both, as it does not cause the demise of color change and hair dyed. The shampoo is an aqueous solution of some anionic detergents or Alomvutirip or Mzejehma or cationic, or cationic with Alomvutirip, or cationic with Allamichrdp. And usually the proportion of detergent in which this effective from 10 - 30% according to the required viscosity and the price desired shampoo product.

It was found that the addition of the salt of 1 - 5% cause an increase the viscosity of shampoo and a marked increase is not taken for the wife of a measure of the quality shampoo How many shampoo too viscous the ratio of detergent active part in it a few with a high percentage of sodium chloride salt.

In addition, the shampoo is usually some preservatives to prevent the corruption of shampoo and decompose and the growth of bacteria which if stored for a long time and most important of which formalin and Abannzoiik acid and its salts.

In addition to improved materials, perfumes, pigment, fat and Abrasives Fasteners Fat pharmaceutical and medical supplies and others.

The shampoo is usually divided according to the nature of the article cleaned to:

**1 - Shampoo anionic** : where the active substance in which salt lauryl sulfate or salt Laurel Ether sulfate or a combination thereof.

2 - Shampoo Omvutiri.

3 - Shampoo mixed detergent and mops Omvutirip.

4 - Shampoo Cationic where the active substance in which a quaternary ammonium compounds, organic.

5 - Shampoo and Cationic Omvutiri.

6 - Shampoo Cationic and picaresque.

We note the inadmissibility of the anionic detergent mixed with cationic detergents in the composition of the shampoo because they were from different shipments and disrupt each other's work. The shampoo is divided according to its nature and physical strength to :

1 - Shampoo transparent.

2 - Shampoo emulsion.

3 - Shampoo Karimi strength.

4 - Shampoo Jlatyni strength.

5 - Shampoo clamshell.

6 - Shampoo oily.

Which is divided according to material added to it to:

1 - Shampoo Kallistin protein and egg yolk and others.

2 - Shampoo vitamins, especially vitamin E.

3 - Shampoo Balbilon (a type of clay).

4 - Shampoo Lemon.

5 - Shampoo compendium grasses and herbs.

6 - Shampoo fruits.

7 - shampoo, oil and fat Kallanolin and others.

8 - Shampoo tar or sulfur.

9 - Shampoo acid, salicylic acid as an addendum to him and others.

There is another partition of shampoo is customary terms apportioned to the types of shampoo as many uses :

1 - Shampoo for normal hair:

Usually added to this shampoo Abstract egg yolk or Lecithin or some of the herbal extracts in order to strengthen hair and feed in addition to his links Olkinol amide of fatty acids.

2 - Shampoo for dry hair:

Where this shampoo is added to some oils and fats such as industrial or natural wool fat (lanolin), and also added the article Olkinol amide of fatty acids.

3 - shampoo greasy hair:

Usually sufficient to rule effectively cleaned it with perfume and dye only and without the addition of Molina, as in rain or dry hair shampoo, shampoo, natural hair, preferably the introduction of detergents Alomvutirip at a rate as high as they help to dry the hair from the fat for a longer period, but if the hair is advisable to add a very fat Abstract tar for this type of shampoo or add a composite three-ethanol Amin.

4 - Shampoo children and people with sensitive skin:

Makes this shampoo cleaner vehicles are especially nice effect that does not cause any impact on the children's eyes or the skin soft, making fun of the bathroom where children do not cry as it does when taking a shower with soap or shampoo normal.

Among the most important of these compounds to sulfate salt Amoeimi All Laurel.

Preferably in this type of shampoo also do not add coloring to it and must use the least possible quantity of fragrance solution because the pigment or fragrance may cause pain and sensitivity in the child's eye and skin.

5 - shampoo Medical:

Is added to some medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to treat certain skin diseases are the most important types of this type of shampoo:

A - shampoo against dandruff:

In addition, where this type of shampoo Kabarit some semi-rare earth metals and most important sulfur selenium However, for the toxic effect - particularly on the mucous membranes where it is forbidden to strike the eye or of solution enters the nose or mouth - has been replacement of a sulfur - selenium materials modern most effective to remove the crust and harmless as though they touched the eye and mucous membranes, mouth, and most important of these vehicles:

1 - composite zinc Article Theun - hydroxy pyridine, which consists of two atoms connected Beridetyn sulfur atom and Tutea.

2 - Article mono ethanol amide of the acid Oondekkeleniec found to be a significant impact in the elimination of breakfast-type Biterosburm causing the crust.

B - Shampoo vitamins, herbal extracts:

To address some types of hair.

C - Shampoo medical vehicles:

In conclusion tar alcohol, or Alooktewol, or sulfur or salicylic acid, phenol or benzene or chlorine to treat certain skin diseases.

6 - Shampoo hair dye:

Add a few articles where the pigmented or henna for this type of shampoo, when you wash their hair in it and left on the hair Rgute period of time and then wash the hair with water to remove the foam shampoo and see the effects that the hair was colored Babbag required.

7 - Shampoo Bathtub:

Which is added to the water tub at the immersion of the body which must have the foam bumper and good perfume, can also be added to chamomile summary of natural or industrial causes of this article with reddening of the skin and stimulate circulation in the capillaries under the skin just like a bag of bathroom municipal remove dirt and redness the skin and stimulate circulation.

## 8 - Shampoo hair:

And using this type of shampoo is usually the last stage of the shower - after bathing the appropriate type of shampoo for hair - where the leaves of this type of shampoo on the hair after Dlleke and Tkhalilh well with the hair for a period of time 5 - 10 minutes, and then rinse and Tmsheeth hair becomes soft soft and takes form of the desired hairstyle.

Here are some combinations of different types of shampoo:  
1 - transparent combination shampoo for greasy hair without additives:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salt Laurel Etter or sulfate salt of lauryl sulfate or a combination thereof to alone or with detergent Omvutiri 5 - 20</li> <li>- Pure salt (depending on the viscosity required) 3 - 5</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5 - 1</li> <li>- Dyer health as required</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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2 - A combination of transparent shampoo normal hair :

<p>The name %</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salt Laurel Etter or sulfate salt of lauryl sulfate or a combination of both 5 - 20</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide (according to the viscosity required) 2 - 5</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5 - 1</li> <li>- Dyer health as required</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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### 3 - A combination shampoo Jlatyni Body Type:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salt Laurel Etter sulfate 10 - 20</li> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 15 - 20</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5 - 1</li> <li>- Dyer health as required</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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### 4 - A combination shampoo transparent for children:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laurel magnesium sulfate 10 - 20</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide (according to the viscosity required) 2 - 5</li> <li>- Perfume 0.1 - 0.2</li> </ul>	
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- Water resistant up to 100%	
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### 5 - A combination shampoo Karimi Body Type:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laurel sulfate salt or salt of lauryl sulfate 15 Etter</li> <li>- Acid Alistearik 10</li> <li>- Olkinol acid amide fat 2</li> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 1</li> <li>- Tri ethanol Secretary 5</li> <li>- Sodium chloride 2</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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Mix all the materials together and heated until to 80 ° C in a water bath while stirring until complete homogeneity. Banish the source emissions while continuing to stir until the temperature up to 50 ° C, and leave the next day where packaged after the addition of fragrance to it.

### 6 - Shampoo is a combination tablets:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laurel sulfate salt or salt of lauryl sulfate ITER or a combination thereof 50</li> <li>- Sodium sulfate anhydrous 49</li> <li>- Magnesium Isttiarat 0.5</li> <li>- Perfume and pigment 0.5</li> </ul>	
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Blends well with each vehicle and then compresses the disks according to the desired size.

#### 7 - Shampoo Oily:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laurel sulfate salt or salt of lauryl sulfate ITER or a combination of two 15</li> <li>- Esther fatty acid, or any other oil 10</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide 2</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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#### 8 - Shampoo for dry hair:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laurel sulfate salt or salt of lauryl sulfate ITER or a combination thereof 10 - 20</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide (according to the viscosity required) 2 - 5</li> <li>- Lanolin (wool fat) 0.5 - 2</li> <li>- Vitamin E 0 - 0.5</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5 - 1</li> </ul>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dyer, as required</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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### 9 - Shampoo for greasy hair:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laurel sulfate salt or salt of lauryl sulfate or Mzejehma Etter. 5 - 10</li> <li>- Eye Care Omvutiri 5 - 10</li> <li>- Amino acid or salicylic acid, 1 - 2</li> <li>- Sodium chloride (depending on the viscosity required) 1 - 5</li> <li>- Dyer, as required</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5 - 1</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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### 10 - Shampoo against dandruff:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care Omvutiri 10 - 20</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide (according to the viscosity required) 2 - 5</li> <li>- Mono ethanol amide acid Oondekinnic 2</li> <li>- Hecsaklorovin 0.5 - 1</li> </ul>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alcohol ISO Brobbeli 1 - 2</li> <li>- Citric Acid 0.1 - 0.5</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5 - 1</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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### 11 - Shampoo Cationic:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eye Care Cationic 5 - 10</li> <li>- Eye Care No picaresque 5 - 10</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide 2 - 4</li> <li>- Pigment and fragrance suitable</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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### 12 - Shampoo Besvar eggs or Lecithin:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laurel sulfate salt or salt of lauryl sulfate ITER or a combination thereof 10 - 20</li> <li>- Olkinol acid amide fat (depending on the viscosity required) 2 - 5</li> <li>- Egg yolk normal 0.5 - 1</li> <li>- Pigment as desired</li> <li>- Perfume 0.5 - 1</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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## 13 - Sulfur Shampoo:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salt sulfate or Laurel Laurel</li> </ul> <p>Etter or a combination thereof 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide 2 - 5</li> <li>- Dynamically, or sulfur soft precipitator</li> <li>- Water resistant up to 1 - 4</li> </ul> <p>100%</p>	
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## 14 - Shampoo Baktaran coal tar or wood:

<p>The name%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laurel sulfate salt or salt of lauryl sulfate ITER or a combination thereof 10 - 20</li> <li>- Olkinol fatty acid amide (according to the viscosity required) 2 - 5</li> <li>- Conclusion alcoholic coal tar</li> <li>- Or Abstract alcoholic wood tar</li> </ul> <p>1 - 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water resistant up to 100%</li> </ul>	
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Important Note:

Is preferable to add 0.1 - 0.2% solution of formalin or other preservatives for all combinations of liquids and pastes, shampoos, and so as a preservative to prevent corruption.