



ROSULfan™ A

Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate

Local. Global. Integrated.

Description

- an alternative to SLS and SLES
- milder effect on the skin compared to the basic anionic surfactants
- the ability to produce dense and stable foam

Application

- shampoos
- body wash products
- shower gels
- liquid soaps
- conditioners

in line with
cosmetic trends



guarantee the
consumer satisfaction



improvement of
Personal Care formulations



innovative
product



value
for money



ROSULfan™ A

Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate

Chemical name	Sulfuric acid, mono-C12-14 -alkyl esters, ammonium salts	
INCI name	Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate	
CAS number	90583-11-2	
Function	Base surfactant, foaming agent	
Technical requirements	Appearance at temperature 30°C	clear viscous liquid
	Klett colour, Klett value	max. 30
	pH of 20% solution	4.5 ÷ 6.0
	Active substance, % (m/m)	26.0 ÷ 28.0
	Unsulphated substance, % (m/m)	max. 0.6
	Ammonium sulphate (VI), % (m/m)	max. 1
General data	Density, g/mL	approx. 1.0
	Preservative	0.3% benzoic acid
	Molecular weight	approx. 294

Shampoo for damaged and fragile hair

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Aqua		46.62	solvent
A	Xanthan Gum		0.75	viscosity modifier
A	Glycerin		2.00	moisturising agent
A	Microcrystalline Cellulose		0.50	viscosity modifier
A	Aqua		13.00	solvent
A	Citric Acid		0.20	pH modifier
A	Polyquaternium 10		0.03	conditioning agent
B	PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate	ROKAcet KO300G	2.00	thickening agent
B	Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate	ROSULfan A	10.00	fragrance
B	Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate	ROKAtend LS	20.00	preservative
B	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	ROKAmina K30	3.50	secondary surfactant
C	Parfum		0.40	fragrance
C	Ethylhexyl glycerine, Phenoxyethanol		1.00	preservative

Appearance	visual method	viscosus milky gel
pH		5.0 - 7.0
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle: 34, speed: 2,5 RPM, T:25°C	9000 - 11000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C,	confirmed

Procedure:

1. In a main vessel combine ingredients from the phase A. Add xanthan gum to glycerin - mix until homogenous solution is obtained. Add warm water (50-55°C) and Microcrystalline Cellulose. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained. Homogenise for 2-3 minutes.

2. Combine ingredients from the phase B. During mixing add citric acid and polyquaternium-10 to
- warm water (50-60°C). Mix until homogenous solution is obtained. Add the rest of the phase B components. Mix until uniform.

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 parfum and preservative. Mix until uniform.



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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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