

THE CHEMICAL FORMULARY

VOLUME XIX

ADHESIVES • COATINGS • COSMETICS •
DETERGENTS • DRUGS • EMULSIONS •
FOODS AND BEVERAGES • METALS AND THEIR
TREATMENT • POLISHES • RUBBERS, RESINS,
WAXES • TEXTILES AND THEIR TREATMENT •
MISCELLANEOUS • APPENDIX

Editor-in-chief, H. BENNETT

The Chemical Formulary

*Collection of Commercial Formulas
for Making Thousands of Products
in Many Fields*

VOLUME XIX

Editor-in-Chief

H. BENNETT, F.A.I.C.

**Director, B. R. Laboratory
(Formula Consultants)
Miami Beach, Florida 33140**

CHEMICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

New York

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PREFACE TO VOLUME XIX

This new volume of the CHEMICAL FORMULARY series is a collection of new, up-to-date formulas. The only repetitious material is the introduction (Chapter I) which is used in every volume for the benefit of those who may have bought only one volume and who have no educational background or experience in chemical compounding. The simple basic formulas and compounding methods given in the introduction will serve as a guide for beginners and students. It is suggested that they read the introduction carefully and even make a few preparations described there before compounding the more intricate formulas included in the later chapters.

The list of chemicals and their suppliers has been enlarged with new trademark chemicals, so that buying the required ingredients will present no problem.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the Contributors for their valuable suggestions and contributions.

H. BENNETT

NOTE: All the formulas in Volumes I through XVIII (except in the Introduction) are different. Thus, if you do not find what you want in this volume, you may find it in one of the others.

NOTE: This book is the result of cooperation of many chemists and engineers who have given freely of their time and knowledge. It is their business to act as consultants and to give advice on technical matters for a fee. As publishers, we do not maintain a laboratory or consulting service to compete with them. Therefore, please do not ask us for advice or opinions, but consult a chemist.

Formulas for which patent numbers are listed can be manufactured only after obtaining a license from the patentees.

CONTRIBUTORS

Andriolo, S.M.	Cosden Oil & Chemical Co.
Bartucz, L.	BASF
Botau, M.	WEPCO
Braitmayer, J.W.	Mona Industries Inc.
Brown, H.	Sandoz Colors and Chemicals
Burge, R.W.	Pilot Chemical Co.
Cade, Peter H.	Croda, Inc.
Capozzi, J.T.	American Viscose Div.
Coulston, M.	Reichard-Coulston Inc.
Crespo, A.F.	Abbott Laboratories
Czifides, L.	Nopco Chemical Div.
Collins, G.C.	U.S. Borax Chemical Corp.
Doepker, M.L.	Cosmetics Consultant
Draper, W.E.	Eastman Chemical Products Inc.
Elman, S.H.	Lonza
Fasano, Frank L.	American Hoechst
Finberg, Alfred J.	Consultant
Fitzgibbons, R.M.	Meer Corp.
Fox, C.J.	Hercules Inc.
Garrison, L.J.	Varney Chemical Div.
Goldenberg, Robert L.	Van Dyk & Co.
Gordon, H.T.	Roche Chemical Div.
Gottlieb, Irving	Lonza, Inc.
Goulston, P.H.	Cabot Corp.
Hartnett, J.J.	Tanatex Chem. Co.
Kendall, E.R.	Commercial Solvents Corp.
Krepela, R.T.	Consultant
Kroll, E.	Henkel Inc.
Locke, D.A.	Witco Chem. Corp.
Macron, Donald F.	Goldschmidt Chemicals
Malakoff, N.L.	Witco Chem. Corp.
Martin, F.A.	American Hoechst Corp.
McQuillen, P.G.	Plastics Div.

Meier, T.J.	Wilmington Chem. Corp.
Meulen, C.R.V.	Penick & Ford Ltd.
Morris, T.C.	Drexel Chem. Corp.
Petrino, D.	Thiokol Chem Div.
Pitts, L.	Allied Colloids Inc.
Poole, C.W.	Velsicol Chemical Corp.
Renshaw, H.N.	Staley Mfg. Co.
Reynolds, G.F.	Kelco Co.
Rosenthal, M.L.	Robeco Chemicals Inc.
Russell, S.D.	N.L. Industries Inc.
Schaeufels, P.J.	Lonza Inc.
Schlossman, Mitchell L.	Prince Industries Ltd.
Schulman, Wm.	Consultant
Scoggins, R.	Eastman Chem. Prod. Inc.
Silkaitis, Raymond P.	Rita Chemical Corp.
Smith, G.	Marchon Div.
Sobyak, F.J.	Air Prod. & Chemicals Inc.
Sockloff, M.	Flamingo Research Labs
Steele, Dr. Frank J.	Ephrata Community Hosp.
Tener, H.E.	Cincinnati Milacron Chem. Inc.
Wilke, W.H.	Patco Products

BOOKS BY BENNETT

The Chemical Formulary Vol. I- XVIII
The Cumulative Index—The Chemical Formulary
Concise Chemical & Technical Dictionary
New Cosmetic Formulary
Chemical Specialties
Industrial Waxes, Vols. I, II
Practical Emulsions, Vols. I, II
More For Your Money
Trademarks, Chemical

PREFACE

Chemistry, as taught in our schools and colleges, concerns chiefly synthesis, analysis, and engineering—and properly so. It is part of the right foundation for the education of the chemist.

Many a chemist entering an industry soon finds that most of the products manufactured by his concern are not synthetic or definite chemical compounds, but are mixtures, blends, or highly complex compounds of which he knows little or nothing. The literature in this field, if any, may be meager, scattered, or obsolete.

Even chemists with years of experience in one or more industries spend considerable time and effort in acquainting themselves with any new field which they may enter. Consulting chemists similarly have to solve problems brought to them from industries foreign to them. There was a definite need for an up-to-date compilation of formulae for chemical compounding and treatment. Since the fields to be covered are many and varied, an editorial board of chemists and engineers engaged in many industries was formed.

Many publications, laboratories, manufacturing firms, and individuals have been consulted to obtain the latest and best information. It is felt that the formulas given in this volume will save chemists and allied workers much time and effort.

Manufacturers and sellers of chemicals will find, in these formulas, new uses for their products. Nonchemical executives, professional men, and interested laymen will make through this volume a "speaking acquaintance" with products which they may be using, trying, or selling.

It often happens that two individuals using the same ingredients in the same formula get different results. This may be due to slight deviations in the raw materials or unfamiliarity with the intricacies of a new technique. Accordingly, repeated experiments may be necessary to get the best results. Although many of the formulas given are being used commercially, many have been taken from the literature and may be subject to

various errors and omissions. This should be taken into consideration. Wherever possible, it is advisable to consult with other chemists or technical workers regarding commercial production. This will save time and money and help avoid trouble.

A formula will seldom give exactly the results which one requires. Formulas are useful as starting points from which to work out one's own ideas. Also, formulas very often give us ideas which may help us in our specific problems. In a compilation of this kind, errors of omission, commission, and printing may occur. I shall be glad to receive any constructive criticism.

H. BENNETT

ABBREVIATIONS

amp	ampere
amp/dm ²	amperes per square decimeter
amp/sq ft	amperes per square foot
anhydr	anhydrous
avoir	avoirdupois
bbl	barrel
Be	Baumé
B.P.	boiling point
°C	degrees Centigrade
cc	cubic centimeter
cd	current density
cm	centimeter
cm ³	cubic centimeter
conc	concentrated
c.p.	chemically pure
cp	centipoise
cu ft	cubic foot
cu in	cubic inch
cwt	hundredweight
d	density
dil	dilute
dm	decimeter
dm ²	square decimeter
dr	dram
E	Engler
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ffc	free from chlorine
ffpa	free from prussic acid
fl dr	fluid dram
fl oz	fluid ounce
ft pt	flash point
F.P.	freezing point
ft	foot
ft ²	square foot
g	gram

ABBREVIATIONS

gal	gallon
gr	grain
hl	hectoliter
hr	hour
in	inch
kg	kilogram
l	liter
lb	pound
liq	liquid
m	meter
min	minim, minute
ml	milliliter (cubic centimeter)
mm	millimeter
M.P.	melting point
MW	molecular weight
N	Normal
N.F.	National Formulary
oz	ounce
pH	hydrogen-ion concentration
p.p.m	parts per million
pt	pint
pwt	pennyweight
q.s.	a quantity sufficient to make
qt	quart
r.p.m.	revolutions per minute
sec	second
sp	spirits
Sp. Gr.	specific gravity
sq. dm.	square decimeter
tech	technical
tinc	tincture
tr	tincture
Tw	Twaddell
U.S.P.	United States Pharmacopeia
v	volt
visc	viscosity
vol	volume
wt	weight

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The following introductory matter has been included at the suggestion of teachers of chemistry and home economics.

This section will enable anyone, with or without technical education or experience, to start making simple products without any complicated or expensive machinery. For commercial production, however, suitable equipment is necessary.

Chemical specialties are composed of pigments, gums, resins, solvents, oils, greases, fats, waxes, emulsifying agents, dyestuffs, perfumes, water, and chemicals of great diversity. To compound certain of these with some of the others requires definite and wellstudied procedures, any departure from which will inevitably result in failure. The steps for successful compounding are given with the formulae. Follow them rigorously. If the directions require that (*a*) is added to (*b*), carry this out literally, and do not reverse the order. The preparation of an emulsion is often quite as tricky as the making of mayonnaise. In making mayonnaise, you add the oil to the egg, slowly, with constant and even stirring. If you do it correctly, you get mayonnaise. If you depart from any of these details: If you add the egg to the oil, or pour the oil in too quickly, or fail to stir regularly, the result is a complete disappointment. The same disappointment may be expected if the prescribed procedure of any other formulation is violated.

The point next in importance is the scrupulous use of the proper ingredients. Substitutions are sure to result in inferior