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Research Article

ANTIBACTERIAL TO THE FEATURE HAVE HAS BEEN SOAP WORK RELEASE TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Regular hand washing is one of the most important rules of personal hygiene for everyone . Today, there are many types of products with washing and cleaning functions. In recent years, antibacterial soap has become very popular. Many are convinced that this is the only natural remedy that can get rid of microorganisms. Everyone knows that germs are harmful microorganisms that negatively affect human skin and organs. Many people think that bacteria are only enemies for a living organism.

KEYWORDS

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Bacterial, body , internal organs, Fatty acid , titrated Fatty acid, Technical hi _ Glycerin , Normal Salamas , Caustic soda, Triclocarbon, Triclosan.

INTRODUCTION

is one of the most important rules of personal hygiene for everyone . Today, there are many types of products with washing and cleaning functions. In recent years, antibacterial soap has become very popular. Many are convinced that this is the only natural remedy that can get rid of microorganisms. Everyone knows that germs are harmful microorganisms that negatively affect human skin and organs. Many people think that bacteria are only enemies for a living organism.

Actually this is wrong. More than 500 different types of bacteria live in the body and human body, constantly protecting and fighting germs. Interestingly, there are hundreds of microorganisms per square centimeter. Good bacteria create an invisible film on the skin, mucous membranes, internal organs - so when a threat appears, they strike first. Antibacterial agents cannot be compared to beneficial or harmful detergent preforms in the same way . Experts say that if you use a good cleaning agent correctly, it will only have a positive effect.

The skin is under strong protection, it is considered normal. If antibacterial substances are used incorrectly or the product does not meet the requirements of GOST, all harmful and beneficial microorganisms are washed away and enemies in the form of bacteria begin to adapt to life, with the antibacterial effect of detergents applied to any components. As a result, the body cannot resist new harmful bacteria. Soap with antibacterial effect is associated with various viral diseases, frequent communication with patients, small cuts, scratches and other threats from viral microorganisms.

It should be noted that it is not recommended to use an antibacterial preparation for people who are prone to allergic reactions. Experts oppose the use of detergents for the face, body and hair. Because such antibacterial soaps can have a negative effect on the skin of the face and body. It is intended only for washing hands . Every antibacterial soap contains an antiseptic agent. This substance protects against harmful microorganisms and harms human skin.

Chemical composition of standard soaps with antibacterial appearance.

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		Antibacterial cool down hardness GOST No. 437-41			
		High variety soap	Average soaps type	According to GOST permission done the lowest soap type	
Fatty acid _	DJK%	60.8	59.9	56.5	52.1
Titled fatty acid	SJK%	3. 30	10.3	16.1	23.1
Technician hello quantity	%	21.90	17.5	15.7	16.2
Simple hello quantity	%	14.0	12.3	11.7	9.6
Amount of caustic soda	In quantity	74.4	67.3	61.6	58.5
The amount of baking soda	amount	21.0	21.0	19.2	17.6
Glycerin	%	3.5	10.7	18.3	23.0
Palma	Stearin	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Triclocarbon, Triclosan amount %		0. 3-0. 7	0. 3-0. 6	0. 2-0. 5	0. 2-0. 4

Currently, 3 different types of soaps are produced in the oil factory;

The first type of soap is mainly expert soaps . The cost is also quite different from the others. However, the content of triclocarbon and triclosan, which mainly give antibacterial properties to the soap, does not change significantly.

The second type of soap is currently produced the most. Because the main reason for this is that 65-70% fatty acids are produced most in oil plants. You're welcome content in terms of higher variety from soap one little difference to do possible _ But quality about almost difference significant it's not . Antibacterial of substances quantity while one little will change . Because fatty acids _ quantity soap in the range of 65-70% if this of substances amount also decreases .

The third kind of soap is the least and almost non-produced type of soap. The amount of fatty acids in soap is very low in the range of 45-30%. This indicator is considered too low for soap. It is possible that this soap can be turned into a soap that kills bacteria by the action of antibacterial agents, but this is a theoretical fact. In practice, it is very difficult, because the content of fatty acids is low. Less is added if antibacterial agents are added.

Experiment technology. Technological scheme of making soap with antibacterial properties.

Basically, to make soap, we first mix cotton soapstock, pistachio soapstock, and soapstock of various oils in large reactors. They are given high pressure. Under the influence of temperature, they are boiled. Heat is always in the form of steam. Because if we use fire or various heating means to give heat, the oil can turn into flame and burn instantly. So, heating the soapstock, we

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add caustic soda to it. Caustic soda will burn the soapstock. The color of the soapstock slowly turns red. At this time, the temperature is 100-110 degrees. The main reason we give caustic soda is to boil the soapy water. So soapstock is processed in our first pot for almost 1.5-2 hours. It should be noted that this indicator will definitely change. Because it depends on how much soapstock we put in the pot and the amount of water in it. The higher the percentage of water, the longer the process. In this case, soapstock is mainly converted into SJK (soapstock fatty acid). But in this process, it is not considered a finished product for making soap. So the soapstock is transferred from our first reactor to our second reactor after the process is completed.

In this case, we pass the vacuum through the pump. In the second pot, mainly thick soapstock, we precipitate the water in the soapstock using sulfuric acid. This process takes at least 2 hours. In this case, heat is mainly brought to 170-250 degrees. . Separating the water from soapstock is a more complicated process. Slowly the soapstock turns into DJK (i.e. Distilled Fatty Acid). If the sample meets GOST-437-41, it is transferred to the 3rd reactor, that is, to the boiler through a vacuum. If it does not meet the standard, it will have a negative effect on the quality of soap in large processes, if it is not necessary to process DJK. So, after we draw DJK in the 3rd reactor, it is boiled again using steam at a temperature of 150-200 degrees. If the heat falls below this indicator, the soapstock will not mix well.

So after 20-30 minutes we will see the soapstock. About 3.5-4 tons of DJK is given to a 35-ton boiler.

In step 2, we feed caustic soda into the DJK reactor through a vacuum pump and mix well. Baking soda helps to mix DJK. 2.7 tons of kansirovni sound falls on 4 tons of DJK. 2 tons of soda is mainly mixed with 700 kg of water. Then its volume becomes 2.7-2.8 tons of soda water mixture. Then, after 40-45 minutes, we slowly apply technical salomas through a vacuum. We add about 3.5-4 tons of salomas. Basically, we can replace the amounts of DJK and technical salam. And then in step 4, we give our main pot a simple saloma. The amount is mainly 2-2.5 tons. So this process takes at least 3 hours. After the raw materials are thoroughly mixed together, we begin to add caustic soda to our main boiler. It should be remembered that we check the mixture with the help of an indicator by giving a small amount of caustic soda. Our mixture will slowly come to a soapy state. If the mixture is too liquid, we will thicken it with a little glue. It is possible to add 5-6.5 kg of clay-water mixture to 100 kg of mixture. If it exceeds, the soap will stick together. After the soap is almost ready according to the standard, we turn it into a soap with antibacterial properties. 800 grams of triclosan was given to 100 kg of unprepared soap, and 700-750 grams of triclocarbon was given depending on the condition of the soap. The process lasts 30-40 minutes at 150-160 degrees. It should be mentioned

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that each raw material added to the recipe has a function that it performs in the composition of the soap.

1. DJK mainly gives the soap the function of adhesion and non-separation. The quality of soap depends on the amount of DJK added.

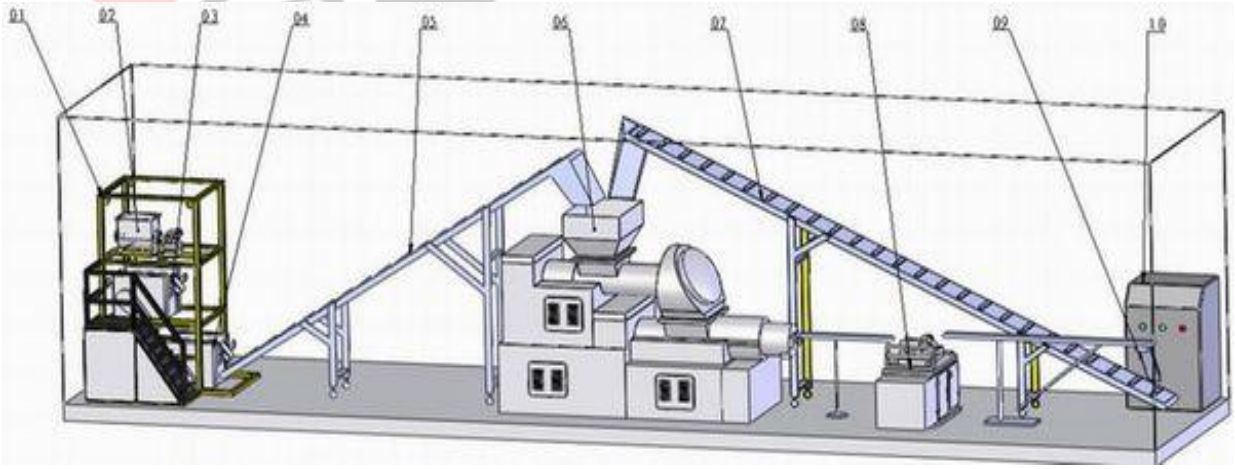
2. Baking soda is almost never added to soaps in most places these days. But this is wrong. Because baking soda mainly helps the substances in the soap to mix well with each other. It also reduces the smell of oils. It is especially added to antibacterial soaps because it improves the mixing of substances.

3. Technical salomas mainly affect the hardness of the soap. Then it melts quickly on contact with water

4. Simple not alone to be put ok why need said question is born Basically simple hello titer technical hello than lower will be 35-38%. Technician hello titer and it is higher than 40-45% will be Simple hello to be placed main reason it is cool down external appearance set will give . That is to the soap shiny flash giving him external side smooth to look take will come

5. Caustic soda is the main raw material is considered Oils mixture soap apparently take will come . We fat if we give caustic soda to the reaction enters _ Oil content _ free fatty acid _ found take united soap harvest does _

Simple , economic and antibacterial to the feature have has been soap work in release common of the hardware appearance _



1 - measure of solid caustic potash; 2 - water line; 3 - tank for preparing caustic potash solution; 4 - soap pot; 5 - conveyor; 6 - base pump; 7 - pump for hydrogen peroxide; 8 - pump for potassium hydroxide solution

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