

#### DESCRIPTION

**Colonial Slurries** are a series of highly versatile sodium salts of linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid.

#### **TYPICAL PROPERTIES**

	<u>Colonial 1240</u>	<u>Colonial 1260</u>
Active Content, %	41.0	59.0
Sodium Sulfate, %	1.0	1.1
Water, %	57.4	40.0
Free Oil, %	0.6	1.0
рН	7.5	7.5
Color, Klett, 5% active	45.0	45.0
Clear Point, °C	27.0	

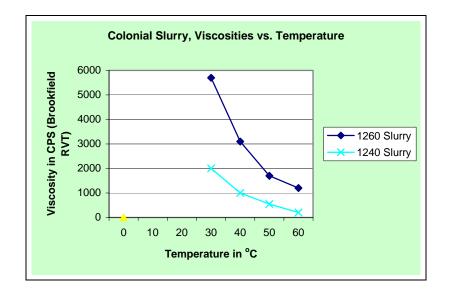
## APPLICATIONS

**Colonial Slurries** find use in polymerization and latex stabilization of systems such as PVC, high SBR and ABS. **Colonial Slurries** are also used in dish-wash compounds, built and unbuilt laundry detergents, and various hard surface cleaners.

## PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES

Colonial Slurries on Active Basis at 25°C (77°F), 100 ppm Water Hardness:

230
195
187
32
28
4.7
11.8



# **TYPICAL STARTING FORMULATIONS**

## **Dishwashing Detergents**

	Parts by Weight			
	Α	В	C	D
Urea Solution (40%)	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Nonionic Surfactant	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Diethanolglycine (DEG)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Colonial 1260 Slurry	30.0			
Colonial 1240 Slurry			43	
Cola <sup>®</sup> Mid 11CM	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Colonial SXS	6.0	7.9	6.0	7.9
Water	<u>49.7</u>	<u>44.9</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>35.8</u>
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## **Unbuilt Liquid Laundry Detergents**

	j	Parts by Weight
	Α	В
Water	8.15	
Colonial SCS	12.5	15.65
Colonial 1260 Slurry	55.3	
Nonionic Surfactant	13.7	13.7
Ethanol	10.0	10.0
Fluorescent Whitener	<u>0.35</u>	<u>0.35</u>
TOTALS	100.00	100.00

## **Built Laundry Detergents**

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	Parts by Weight			
	Α	В	C	D
Water				
Colonial SXS	15.1	17.2	15.0	17.2
Colonial 1260 Slurry	34.2			
Colonial 1240 Slurry			49.1	
Nonionic Surfactant	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2

Sodium Citrate

12.3

Fluorescent Whitener, Perfume, Dye optional

# STORAGE

**Colonial Slurries** should be stored in stainless steel, fiberglass-reinforced epoxy or phenolic resins, or phenolic-lined carbon steel tanks. Fiber reinforced polyester may be used for short-term storage. Tanks should be equipped with heat and agitation to maintain homogeneity.

Hot water heated to temperatures of 120° to 150°F, in stainless steel coils, is preferred for heating of storage tanks to afford pumpability of slurries. All slurries tend to separate on standing and require mixing and heating to remain uniform.

## **CLOUD POINT**

Colonial 1240 and 1260 - These products are, by definition, slurries and not liquids. Colonial 1240 Slurry requires elevated temperature (>100°F or 40°C) to be clear and homogeneous. Colonial 1260 is not homogeneous, even at elevated temperatures. Both of these products require special handling techniques.

## SHIPPING

These products are shipped in 55-gallon Liquipaks, drums and tank cars, which are Heresite lined and equipped with heating coils and bottom unloading fittings. They may also be shipped in insulated stainless steel tank trucks.

## TRANSFER

When transferring these slurries, the lines should be constructed of type-304 stainless steel, cross-linked polyvinyl chloride or fiberglass. Line diameters of 2 to 3 inches are commonly preferred. Hoses should be constructed of polyethylene, Viton, Hycar, Teflon or neoprene; fabric or wire reinforcement is necessary.

All valves and fittings should be manufactured form type-304 or better, stainless steel. Gaskets should be constructed from either Teflon or Gylon.

## PUMPS

Since these slurries can become viscous when cool, use of a positive displacement pump, constructed of stainless steel, is recommended. Though not as desirable, a centrifugal pump of stainless steel can be used.

## SAFETY

During handling of this product, wear rubber gloves and chemical splash goggles. Prolonged skin contact should be avoided. In case of eye contact, rinse eyes with large amounts of water for at least fifteen minutes and call a physician. If swallowed, call a physician.



ColonialChemical, Inc.