

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

AEROSOL[®] 22 Surfactant

Type: Anionic

Chemical: Tetrasodium N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N octadecyl sulfosuccinamate

AEROSOL 22 surfactant is a highly hydrophilic surface active agent and has excellent electrolyte compatability. It is a good dispersant for inorganic materials and an excellent solubilizing agent. AEROSOL 22 surfactant is non-dermatitic.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER

AEROSOL 22 surfactant is not phytotoxic if used in spray solutions at a concentration below 0.5%.

SOLUBILITY IN SOLVENTS

AEROSOL 22 is insoluble in organic solvents such as the following:

Aromatic petroleum solvent	Kerosene
Benzene	Mineral oils
Butanol	Oleic acid
Butyl acetate	Olive oil
Carbon tetrachloride	Pine oil
Dibutyl phthalate	Teaseed oil
Ethanol	Turpentine
Glycerine	Xylene

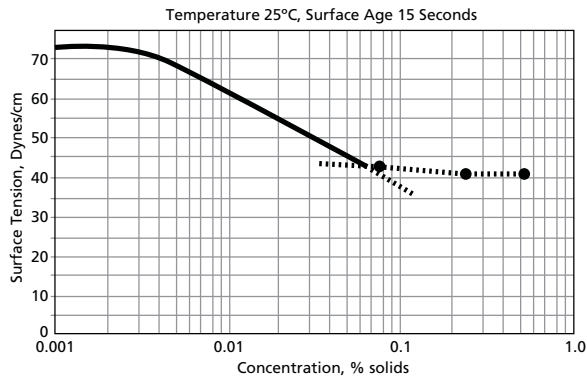
However, water-soluble solvents, such as ethanol (SDA 2-B), may be added at approximately 5-10% concentrations to AEROSOL 22 surfactant, as sold, without precipitating the active ingredient. Small amounts of water-insoluble solvents can be dissolved in AEROSOL 22 surfactant.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance at 25°C (77°F)	Clear, slightly cloudy solution
Solids, % by weight	34-36
Solvent	Water + residual ethanol
Color, as is, maximum (Gardner Scale)	8
Specific gravity, 25°C	~1.12
Density, lb/gal, 25°C	~9.4
Viscosity, cps, 25°C Brookfield RVF, No. 1 spindle, 20 rpm	~53
Freezing point, °C	Separates below 10 (50°F)
Melting point, °C (of solids)	>200 (392°F)
pH, as is	7-8
Acid number, as is, maximum	2.0
Iodine value, as is, maximum	0.5

SURFACE TENSION

Figure 1 – Surface Tension of Aerosol 22



WETTING (DRAVES TEST)

Although AEROSOL 22 surfactant is primarily a detergent, dispersant and solubilizer, its wetting power is sufficiently good to be of interest. This is especially true at 40°C and above, where the wetting power is excellent.

SOLUBILIZING ACTION

AEROSOL 22 surfactant is an excellent solubilizing agent. It increases the tolerance of soaps, sulfonated oils and other surface active agents to inorganic salts, acids and bases and reduces scumming. It also renders emulsions stable to high concentrations of inorganic salts.

SURFACE ACTIVE PROPERTIES

Critical Micelle Concentration (CMC), % by weight	0.04
Surface Tension	See Figure 1
Interfacial tension Ross Miles Foam Test,	See Interfacial Tension table below
ASTM D-1173, 1.0% solution, 25°C Initial foam volume, mL Foam Volume after 15 min. Foam Volume after 105 min.	280 200 0

Interfacial Tension of Solutions AEROSOL 22 Surfactant vs Methyl Acrylate (Pendant Drop Method)

AEROSOL 22 surfactant Concentration, % solids	Interfacial tension, dynes/cm at 25°C
10	4.9
5	5.4
2.5	5.6
1.0	6.0
0.5	6.0
0.0	15.0

Wetting Time vs AEROSOL 22 Surfactant Concentration (1.5 g hook)

% solids	Sinking time, seconds		
	30°C	50°C	70°C
2.5	148	35	10
1.25	123	47	13
0.6	148	47	22
0.25	232	57	30
0.1	-	98	44
0.0625	-	-	76

ELECTROLYTE TOLERANCE

AEROSOL 22 surfactant is soluble in saturated salt solutions. When AEROSOL 22 surfactant is used in the proper proportions it will help agents with poor salt tolerance to mix into salt solutions of high concentrations. The maximum concentrations of electrolyte solution in which 1% AEROSOL 22 surfactant is soluble at 30°C are shown in the Solubility table on right.

STABILITY IN ACIDS AND ALKALIES

The acid and alkaline stabilities of AEROSOL 22 surfactant were determined by keeping 1% solutions containing various concentrations of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide for varying lengths of time at temperatures ranging from 86 to 180°F. As shown in the Effects of Acid and Alkali table below, AEROSOL 22 surfactant is fairly stable in acids and extremely stable in sodium hydroxide.

Effect of Acid and Alkali on AEROSOL 22 Surfactant, 1% Solids

Acid or Alkali	Concentration %	Appearance of Solution		
		After 3 days at 86°F (30°C)	After 5 days at 86°F (30°C)	After 1/2 hour at 180°F (82°C)
HCl	1.0	Clear	Clear	Turbid precipitate
	2.5	Clear	Clear	Turbid precipitate
	5.0	Clear	Clear	Turbid precipitate
	10.0	Clear	Precipitate	Turbid precipitate
H ₂ SO ₄	1.0	Clear	Clear	Turbid precipitate
	2.8	Clear	Clear	Turbid precipitate
	6.0	Clear	Precipitate	Turbid precipitate
NaOH	1.0	Clear	Clear	Clear
	2.5	Clear	Clear	Clear
	5.0	Clear	Clear	Clear
	10.0	Clear	Clear	Clear

Solubility of 1% AEROSOL 22 Surfactant in Electrolyte Solutions

Salt	Maximum concentration of electrolyte solution tolerated, %4.9
Sodium chloride	26
Sodium nitrate	50
Sodium sulfate	30
Sodium phosphate	30
Sodium hydroxide	40

CALCIUM TOLERANCE

AEROSOL 22 surfactant exhibits sufficient calcium tolerance to recommend its use in hard water areas. Furthermore, because of its tolerance to calcium, it is also a good water softener.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

AEROSOL 22 should not be exposed to extremes of cold or heat. It should be stored above 10°C (50°F) in order to prevent separation (gel layer on bottom of drum).

The efficacy of AEROSOL 22 surfactant is not impaired by freezing or thawing. However, if a freeze thaw cycle occurs, it is recommended to warm the entire contents of the container and thoroughly agitate it to assure homogeneity prior to use. Prolonged storage (more than one month) at temperatures exceeding 40°C may result in separation (a creamy layer results) as well as an increase in pH.

Handling and storage information on this product can be found in the corresponding Cytec Industries Inc. Material Safety Data Sheet.

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

Before handling this material, read the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet for safety, health and environmental data.

Tolerance to Calcium, Hart Method

AEROSOL 22 surfactant Concentration, % solids	Calcium tolerance, ppm	
	pH 8.6	pH 7.5
2.50	1125	960
1.25	405	314
0.625	262	163
0.375	218	194
0.250	216	160
0.125	196	142
0.0625	191	131



cientisol

soluciones científicas

info@cientisol.com

+34 981 936 338

www.cientisol.com