## THE INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN PRODUCED SURFACTANTS ON MICELLE FORMATION OF THE TREATED SULPHATE SOAP

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At the present time sulphate soap sedimentation is the main method for its extraction on the kraft mills. Moreover, the extraction efficiency is not more than 50%. This is due to the fact that the coarse fraction is mainly released and the molecular and colloid-dissolved soap remains in the liquor. Sulfate soap is a stable anionic emulsion. In order to intensify the process of sulphate soap extraction, the next russian produced surfactants were added: catamine AB, sintanol DS-10, sintamid-5, neonol AF 9-6 and a mixture of catamin AB and synthanol DS-10 in a ratio of 30:70.



Fig. 1. Effect of surfactants on micelle formation ability of treated sulphate soap.

As can be seen from fig.1, the addition of non-ionic surfactants and their mixtures reduces the micelle formation ability of soap by a factor of two. The introduction of neonol AF 9-6 reduces it at 10 times.