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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 5327-2008

Replacing GB/T 5327-1985

Surface active agents -- Terms

表面活性剂 术语

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is identical with ISO 862. 1984 "surfactant vocabulary" (English version) and April 1, 1993 issued amendments.

The standard in the use of international standards for ease of use made the following editorial changes.

- a) The "this International Standard" by "this standard";
- b) Remove the preface international standards;
- c) according to GB/T 1.1-2000 requirements increase national standards cover;
- d) according to GB/T 1.1-2000 requirements of national standards increase the preface;
- e) From the beginning of the range of the standard clauses number.

This standard replaces GB/T 5327-1985 "surfactant terminology." the standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee surfactant and detergent.

This standard was drafted. National Cleaning Products Quality Supervision and Inspection Center (Taiyuan), China Daily Chemical Industry Institute.

1 Scope

This standard specifies in the field of surfactant commonly used terms.

Note: The use of some terms or their representation appears in business terms, whether with or without deviation from the definition, in any case shall not be used for commercial terms Reference definition.

Other non-surfactant-specific terms, but also widely used in the art.

This standard presents particular terminology textiles, dry cleaning and other aspects of the application, the term may also supplement other applications.

2 Name

Surfactant 1

surfaceactiveagent (surfactant, tenside) A surface-active (165) having a compound which is soluble in water and liquid, in particular, due to the liquid/gas interface, surface or other preferential absorption it is attached, so that the surface tension of (14) or the interfacial tension (15) is significantly reduced.

Note: Surfactant refers in its molecule contains at least one pair of polar surface having a significant

affinity groups (to ensure that the water in most cases Soluble), and a little affinity for water non-polar groups (162) of the compound.

2 detergent

detergent

By washing (89) a process for cleaning specially formulated products.

NOTE: The detergent typically includes a main component [surfactant (1)] and the auxiliary component [builders (77), etc.].

3 Soap

soap

Soap is an anionic surfactant (4), which exhibits a reversible effect hydrolysis with water (186) and, therefore, the water-soluble soaps, or "true soaps." Has its unique nature, the reaction is usually alkaline.

Note: (1) containing at least a fatty acid salt or fatty acid mixture 8 carbon atoms (inorganic or organic).

(2) production, the fatty acid may be partially replaced by rosin acids.

(3) In current terminology "metal soaps" means a non-alkali metal salt of a fatty acid. These salts are practically insoluble in water, it does not have the nature of washing.

Features 3 Surfactant

4 Anionic surfactant

anionicsurfaceactiveagent (anionics) Ionization in an aqueous solution with a negative charge and render surfactant (165) of the organic ions.

5 Cationic Surfactant

cationicsurfaceactiveagent (cationics) Ionization in an aqueous solution with a positive charge and render surfactant (165) of the organic ions.

6 Non-ionic surfactants

non-ionicsurfaceactiveagent (non-ionics) Do not produce surfactant ions in aqueous solution. Nonionic surfactant solubility in water is due to the strongly hydrophilic molecule Functional group.