

ABSTRACT

The process of making soap usually use Sodium Sulfate (Na_2SO_4) and Camperlan as a thickener and accelerate removal of dirt. While the experiments we did using NaCl , Na_2SO_4 and camperlan more expensive than NaCl . Soap products are usually sold in the market could use Na_2SO_4 and Camperlan, therefore the price is rather expensive. Here we use NaCl as a thickening ingredient because it's cheap and the results are also cheaper and economical.

In this process we use ingredients such as SLS, Texapon, NaCl , and assisted with distilled water adjuvants, dyes, fragrances. Then we use the mixing process variations in temperature (30°C , 50°C , and 80°C). The process of the work we do in making soap by way of mixing SLS, Texapon, NaCl , and distilled water ditambahkan with fragrance and dye in a glass beaker. Mixing process takes place upon mixing dimulaidan at a predetermined temperature. Mixing process that we are doing is stirring the ingredients are already mixed together in a glass beaker in order to be homogeneous. Of these materials will become a soap product.

Soap made from the reaction mixture SLS, Texapon, NaCl and other auxiliary materials. The amount of liquid soap SLS affect the resulting density, where more and more SLS given the higher density produced as well as NaCl , the more NaCl given the increasing viscosity.