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(54) Title: A SPRAY-DRYING PROCESS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a process for preparing a spray-dried detergent powder comprising (i) mid-chain branched deterative surfactant; and (ii) other detergent ingredients; wherein the process comprises the steps of: (a) forming an aqueous detergent slurry in a mixer; (b) transferring the aqueous detergent slurry from the mixer through at least one pump to a spray pressure nozzle; (c) contacting mid-chain branched deterative surfactant and/or acid precursor thereof to the aqueous detergent slurry after the mixer and before the spray pressure nozzle to form a mixture; (d) spraying the mixture through the spray pressure nozzle into a spray-drying tower; and (e) spray-drying the mixture to form a spray-dried powder.



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A SPRAY-DRYING PROCESS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to spray-drying processes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 Spray-drying is the standard method for manufacturing laundry detergent base powder.
10 Typically, detergent ingredients are mixed together to form an aqueous detergent slurry in a mixer, such as a crutcher mixer. This slurry is then transferred through at least one pump to a spray pressure nozzle, and the slurry is sprayed into a spray-drying tower, and spray-dried to form a spray-dried powder.

 However, there are limitations on which detergent ingredients, and/or the combination of
15 detergent ingredients, can be spray-dried in this manner. This is especially true for mid-chain branched deterative surfactants. These mid-chain branched deterative surfactants tend to form highly viscous phase in the crutcher mixer, such phases are extremely difficult to handle in the manufacturing plant, leading to poor mixing in the crutcher mixer.

 The Inventors have found that by reducing, or even removing, mid-chain branched
20 deterative surfactant from the aqueous detergent slurry formed in the crutcher mixer, and incorporating the mid-chain branched deterative surfactant at a later stage in the process, such as after the mixer and before the spray pressure nozzle, the above problems are overcome.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25

 The process provides a process as defined by claim 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

30 Process for preparing a spray-dried detergent powder

 The process for preparing a spray-dried detergent powder typically comprises the steps of: (a) forming an aqueous detergent slurry in a mixer; (b) transferring the aqueous detergent slurry from the mixer through at least one pump to a spray pressure nozzle; (c) contacting mid-

chain branched deterative surfactant and/or acid precursor thereof to the aqueous detergent slurry after the mixer and before the spray pressure nozzle to form a mixture; (d) spraying the mixture through the spray pressure nozzle into a spray-drying tower; and (e) spray-drying the mixture to form a spray-dried powder.

5 **Step (a):** the aqueous detergent slurry can be formed by mixing in any suitable vessel, such as mixer, in the standard manner. Suitable mixers include vertical mixers, slurry mixers, tank agitators, crutcher mixers and the like.

Step (b): the aqueous detergent slurry is transferred from the mixer through at least one pump to a spray nozzle. Typically, the aqueous detergent slurry is transferred in a pipe. The
10 aqueous slurry is typically transferred through an intermediate storage vessel such as a drop tank, for example when the process is semi-continuous. Alternatively, the process can be a continuous process, in which case no intermediate storage vessel is required. The aqueous detergent slurry is transferred through at least one pump, preferably at least two, or even at least three or more
15 pumps, although one or two, preferably two pumps may be preferred. Typically, when two or more pumps are used, the first pump is a low pressure pump, such as a pump that is capable of generating a pressure of from 3×10^5 to 1×10^6 Pa, and the second pump is a high pressure pump, such as a pump that is capable of generating a pressure of from 2×10^6 to 1×10^7 Pa. Optionally, the aqueous detergent slurry is transferred through a disintegrator, such as disintegrators supplied by Hosakawa Micron. The disintegrator can be positioned before the pump, or after the pump. If
20 two or more pumps are present, then the disintegrator can also be positioned between the pumps. Typically, the pumps, disintegrators, intermediate storage vessels, if present, are all in series configuration. However, some equipment may be in a parallel configuration. A suitable spray nozzle is a Spray Systems T4 Nozzle.

Step (c): mid-chain branched deterative surfactant and/or acid precursor thereof is contacted to
25 the aqueous detergent slurry after the mixer and before the spray pressure nozzle to form a mixture. Preferably, the mixture formed in step (c) comprises from 20wt% to 35wt% water. Step (c) can be carried out in any position after the mixer and before the spray-pressure nozzle. However, preferably step (c) is carried out after the aqueous detergent slurry has been transferred through at least one pump, although step (c) may be carried out before the aqueous detergent
30 slurry has been transferred through at least one pump. In a preferred embodiment, the aqueous detergent slurry is transferred through at least two pumps, and step (c) is carried out after the aqueous detergent slurry has been transferred through the first pump but before the aqueous detergent slurry enters the second pump. Preferably, during step (c) the pipe is at a pressure of

from 3×10^5 to 1×10^6 Pa. However, it may be preferred for step (c) to be carried out immediately before the spray nozzle.

In step (c), it may be preferred that additionally sodium chloride is contacted to the aqueous detergent slurry after the mixer and before the spray nozzle.

5 **Step (d):** the mixture formed in step (c) is sprayed through the spray nozzle into a spray-drying tower. Preferably, the mixture is at a temperature of from 60°C to 130°C when it is sprayed through the spray nozzle into a spray-drying tower. Suitable spray-drying towers are co-current or counter-current spray-drying towers. The mixture is typically sprayed at a pressure of from 6×10^6 Pa to 1×10^7 Pa.

10 **Step (e):** the mixture is spray-dried to form a spray-dried powder. Preferably, the exhaust air temperature is in the range of from 60°C to 100°C .

Spray-dried detergent powder

The spray-dried detergent powder typically comprises: (i) deterative surfactant; and
15 (ii) other detergent ingredients. Highly preferably, the spray-dried detergent powder comprises: (a) from 0wt% to 10wt% zeolite builder; (b) from 0wt% to 10wt% phosphate builder; and (c) optionally from 0wt% to 15wt% silicate salt. Most preferably, the spray-dried detergent powder comprises from 8wt% to 20wt% mid-chain branched deterative surfactant.

The spray-dried detergent powder is suitable for any detergent application, for example:
20 laundry, including automatic washing machine laundering and hand laundering, and even bleach and laundry additives; hard surface cleaning; dish washing, especially automatic dish washing; carpet cleaning and freshening. However, highly preferably, the spray-dried detergent powder is a spray-dried laundry detergent powder.

The spray-dried detergent powder can be a fully formulated detergent product, such as a
25 fully formulated laundry detergent product, or it can be combined with other particles to form a fully formulated detergent product, such as a fully formulated laundry detergent product. The spray-dried laundry detergent particles may be combined with other particles such as: enzyme particles; perfume particles including agglomerates or extrudates of perfume microcapsules, and perfume encapsulates such as starch encapsulated perfume accord particles; surfactant particles,
30 such as non-ionic deterative surfactant particles including agglomerates or extrudates, anionic deterative surfactant particles including agglomerates and extrudates, and cationic deterative surfactant particles including agglomerates and extrudates; polymer particles including soil release polymer particles, cellulosic polymer particles; filler particles including sulphate salt

particles, especially sodium sulphate particles; buffer particles including carbonate salt and/or silicate salt particles, preferably a particle comprising carbonate salt and silicate salt such as a sodium carbonate and sodium silicate co-particle, and particles and sodium bicarbonate; other spray-dried particles; fluorescent whitening particles; aesthetic particles such as coloured noodles or needles or lamellae particles; bleaching particles such as percarbonate particles, especially coated percarbonate particles, including carbonate and/or sulphate coated percarbonate, silicate coated percarbonate, borosilicate coated percarbonate, sodium perborate coated percarbonate; bleach catalyst particles, such as transition metal catalyst bleach particles, and imine bleach boosting particles; performed peracid particles; hueing dye particles; and any mixture thereof.

In a highly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the spray-dried detergent powder comprises: (a) from 15wt% to 30wt% deterative surfactant; (b) from 0wt% to 4wt% zeolite builder; (c) from 0wt% to 4wt% phosphate builder; and (d) optionally from 0wt% to 15wt% silicate salt.

The spray-dried powder typically comprises from 0wt% to 7wt%, preferably from 1wt% to 5wt%, and preferably from 2wt% to 3wt% water.

The spray-dried particle is typically flowable, typically having a cake strength of from 0 N to 20 N, preferably from 0 N to 15 N, more preferably from 0 N to 10 N, most preferably from 0 N to 5 N. The method to determine the cake strength is described in more detail elsewhere in the description.

Method for measuring cake strength

A smooth plastic cylinder of internal diameter 6.35 cm and length 15.9 cm is supported on a suitable base plate. A 0.65 cm hole is drilled through the cylinder with the centre of the hole being 9.2cm from the end opposite the base plate.

A metal pin is inserted through the hole and a smooth plastic sleeve of internal diameter 6.35cm and length 15.25 cm is placed around the inner cylinder such that the sleeve can move freely up and down the cylinder and comes to rest on the metal pin. The space inside the sleeve is then filled (without tapping or excessive vibration) with the spray-dried powder such that the spray-dried powder is level with the top of the sleeve. A lid is placed on top of the sleeve and a 5 kg weight placed on the lid. The pin is then pulled out and the spray-dried powder is allowed to compact for 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the weight is removed, the sleeve is lowered to expose the powder cake with the lid remaining on top of the powder.

A metal probe is then lowered at 54 cm/min such that it contacts the centre of the lid and breaks the cake. The maximum force required to break the cake is recorded and is the result of the test. A cake strength of 0 N refers to the situation where no cake is formed.

5 Aqueous detergent slurry

The aqueous detergent slurry typically comprises detergent ingredients, such as alkalinity source, polymer, builder, deterative surfactant, filler salts and mixtures thereof. However, it may be especially preferred for the aqueous detergent slurry to comprise low levels, or even be free, of deterative surfactant. It may also be especially preferred for the aqueous detergent slurry to
10 comprise low levels, or even be free, of builder. Preferably, the aqueous detergent slurry comprises from 0wt% to 5wt%, or to 4wt%, or to 3wt%, or to 2wt%, or to 1wt% deterative surfactant. It may even be preferred for the aqueous detergent slurry to be essentially free of deterative surfactant. By essentially free of it is typically meant herein to mean: "comprises no deliberately added".

15 It may be highly advantageous for the aqueous detergent slurry to comprise low levels, or even be completely free, of deterative surfactants that are difficult to process when in slurry form and exposed to the residency time and process conditions typically experienced by an aqueous detergent slurry during a conventional spray-drying process. Such deterative surfactants include mid-chain branched deterative surfactants, especially mid-chain branched anionic deterative
20 surfactants. Preferably, the aqueous detergent slurry formed in step (a) comprises from 0wt% to 2wt%, preferably to 1wt% mid-chain branched deterative surfactant. Preferably, the aqueous detergent slurry formed in step (a) is essentially free from mid-chain branched deterative surfactant. By essentially free from, it is typically meant herein to mean: "comprises no deliberately added".

25 Preferably, the aqueous detergent slurry comprises from 0wt% to 10wt%, or to 9wt%, or to 8wt%, or to 7wt%, or to 6wt%, or to 5wt%, or to 4wt%, or to 3wt%, or to 2wt%, or to 1wt% zeolite builder. Preferably, the aqueous detergent slurry is essentially free of zeolite builder.

Preferably, the aqueous detergent slurry comprises from 0wt% to 10wt%, or to 9wt%, or to 8wt%, or to 7wt%, or to 6wt%, or to 5wt%, or to 4wt%, or to 3wt%, or to 2wt%, or to 1wt%
30 phosphate builder. Preferably, the aqueous detergent slurry is essentially free of phosphate builder.

Preferably the aqueous detergent slurry is alkaline. Preferably, the aqueous detergent slurry has a pH of greater than 7.0, preferably greater than 7.7, or greater than 8.1, or even greater

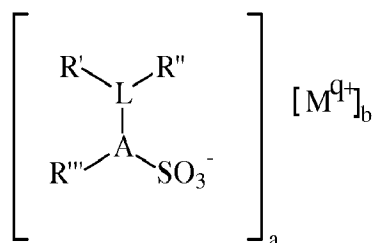
than 8.5, or greater than 9.0, or greater than 9.5, or greater than 10.0, or even greater than 10.5, and preferably to 14, or to 13, or to 12.

Mid-chain branched deterative surfactant

5 Suitable mid-chain branched surfactants can be anionic, non-ionic, cationic, zwitterionic or amphoteric. Preferably, the mid-chain branched deterative surfactant is a mid-chain branched anionic deterative surfactant.

A suitable mid-chain branched deterative surfactant comprises alkylarylsulphonate having the general formula:

10



wherein:

L is an acyclic aliphatic hydrocarbyl of from 6 to 18 carbon atoms in total;

M is a cation or cation mixture and q is the valence thereof;

15 a and b are numbers selected such that said alkylarylsulphonate is electro-neutral;

R' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

R'' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

R''' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

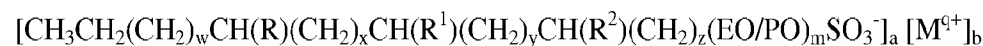
both of R' and R'' are non-terminally attached to L and at least one of R' and R'' is C₁ to

20 C₃ alkyl, preferably methyl and/or ethyl, preferably methyl; and

A is aryl, preferably benzene.

Another suitable mid-chain branched deterative surfactant comprises mid-chain branched alkyl sulphate having the general formula:

25



wherein the total number of carbon atoms in the branched alkyl moiety of this formula, including the R, R¹, and R² branching, but not including the carbon atoms in the EO/PO alkoxy moiety if present, is from 14 to 20;

wherein R, R¹, and R² are each independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃ alkyl,

5 provided R, R¹, and R² are not all hydrogen;

wherein w is an integer from 0 to 13,

wherein x is an integer from 0 to 13;

wherein y is an integer from 0 to 13;

wherein z is an integer of at least 1;

10 wherein w + x + y + z is from 8 to 14,

wherein EO/PO are alkoxy moieties, preferably selected from ethoxy, propoxy, and mixed ethoxy/propoxy groups, preferably ethoxy;

wherein m is from 0 to 30, preferably from 0 to 10, or from 0.5 to 7, or from 0.5 to 5, or from 0.5 to 3, or even from 1 to 3;

15 M is a cation or cation mixture and q is the valence thereof;

a and b are numbers selected such that said alkyl sulphate is electro-neutral; and

preferably when z is 1, at least R or R¹ is not hydrogen.

Deterstive surfactant

20 Suitable deterstive surfactants in addition to the mid-chain branched deterstive surfactant, include anionic deterstive surfactants, non-ionic deterstive surfactant, cationic deterstive surfactants, zwitterionic deterstive surfactants and amphoteric deterstive surfactants.

Preferred anionic deterstive surfactants include sulphate and sulphonate deterstive surfactants.

25 Preferred sulphonate deterstive surfactants include alkyl benzene sulphonate, preferably C₁₀₋₁₃ alkyl benzene sulphonate. Suitable alkyl benzene sulphonate (LAS) is obtainable, preferably obtained, by sulphonating commercially available linear alkyl benzene (LAB); suitable LAB includes low 2-phenyl LAB, such as those supplied by Sasol under the tradename Isochem® or those supplied by Petresa under the tradename Petrelab®, other suitable LAB
30 include high 2-phenyl LAB, such as those supplied by Sasol under the tradename Hyblene®. A suitable anionic deterstive surfactant is alkyl benzene sulphonate that is obtained by DETAL catalyzed process, although other synthesis routes, such as HF, may also be suitable.

Preferred sulphate deterative surfactants include alkyl sulphate, preferably C₈₋₁₈ alkyl sulphate, or predominantly C₁₂ alkyl sulphate.

Another preferred sulphate deterative surfactant is alkyl alkoxyated sulphate, preferably alkyl ethoxyated sulphate, preferably a C₈₋₁₈ alkyl alkoxyated sulphate, preferably a C₈₋₁₈ alkyl ethoxyated sulphate, preferably the alkyl alkoxyated sulphate has an average degree of alkoxylation of from 0.5 to 20, preferably from 0.5 to 10, preferably the alkyl alkoxyated sulphate is a C₈₋₁₈ alkyl ethoxyated sulphate having an average degree of ethoxylation of from 0.5 to 10, preferably from 0.5 to 7, more preferably from 0.5 to 5 and most preferably from 0.5 to 3.

The alkyl sulphate, alkyl alkoxyated sulphate and alkyl benzene sulphonates may be linear or branched, substituted or un-substituted.

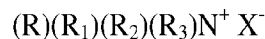
Suitable non-ionic deterative surfactants are selected from the group consisting of: C₈-C₁₈ alkyl ethoxylates, such as, NEODOL® non-ionic surfactants from Shell; C₆-C₁₂ alkyl phenol alkoxyates wherein preferably the alkoxyate units are ethyleneoxy units, propyleneoxy units or a mixture thereof; C₁₂-C₁₈ alcohol and C₆-C₁₂ alkyl phenol condensates with ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block polymers such as Pluronic® from BASF; C₁₄-C₂₂ mid-chain branched alcohols; C₁₄-C₂₂ mid-chain branched alkyl alkoxyates, preferably having an average degree of alkoxylation of from 1 to 30; alkylpolysaccharides, preferably alkylpolyglycosides; polyhydroxy fatty acid amides; ether capped poly(oxyalkylated) alcohol surfactants; and mixtures thereof.

Preferred non-ionic deterative surfactants are alkyl polyglucoside and/or an alkyl alkoxyated alcohol.

Preferred non-ionic deterative surfactants include alkyl alkoxyated alcohols, preferably C₈₋₁₈ alkyl alkoxyated alcohol, preferably a C₈₋₁₈ alkyl ethoxyated alcohol, preferably the alkyl alkoxyated alcohol has an average degree of alkoxylation of from 1 to 50, preferably from 1 to 30, or from 1 to 20, or from 1 to 10, preferably the alkyl alkoxyated alcohol is a C₈₋₁₈ alkyl ethoxyated alcohol having an average degree of ethoxylation of from 1 to 10, preferably from 1 to 7, more preferably from 1 to 5 and most preferably from 3 to 7. The alkyl alkoxyated alcohol can be linear or branched, and substituted or un-substituted.

Suitable cationic deterative surfactants include alkyl pyridinium compounds, alkyl quaternary ammonium compounds, alkyl quaternary phosphonium compounds, alkyl ternary sulphonium compounds, and mixtures thereof.

Preferred cationic deterative surfactants are quaternary ammonium compounds having the general formula:



5

wherein, R is a linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted C₆₋₁₈ alkyl or alkenyl moiety, R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from methyl or ethyl moieties, R₃ is a hydroxyl, hydroxymethyl or a hydroxyethyl moiety, X is an anion which provides charge neutrality, preferred anions include: halides, preferably chloride; sulphate; and sulphonate. Preferred cationic deterative surfactants are mono-C₆₋₁₈ alkyl mono-hydroxyethyl di-methyl quaternary ammonium chlorides. Highly preferred cationic deterative surfactants are mono-C₈₋₁₀ alkyl mono-hydroxyethyl di-methyl quaternary ammonium chloride, mono-C₁₀₋₁₂ alkyl mono-hydroxyethyl di-methyl quaternary ammonium chloride and mono-C₁₀ alkyl mono-hydroxyethyl di-methyl quaternary ammonium chloride.

15

Zeolite builder

Suitable zeolite builder includes include zeolite A, zeolite P and zeolite MAP. Especially suitable is zeolite 4A.

20 Phosphate builder

A typical phosphate builder is sodium tri-polyphosphate.

Silicate salt

A suitable silicate salt is sodium silicate, preferably 1.6R and/or 2.0R sodium silicate.

25

Other detergent ingredients

The composition typically comprises other detergent ingredients. Suitable detergent ingredients include: transition metal catalysts; imine bleach boosters; enzymes such as amylases, carbohydrases, cellulases, laccases, lipases, bleaching enzymes such as oxidases and peroxidases, proteases, pectate lyases and mannanases; source of peroxygen such as percarbonate salts and/or perborate salts, preferred is sodium percarbonate, the source of peroxygen is preferably at least partially coated, preferably completely coated, by a coating ingredient such as a carbonate salt, a sulphate salt, a silicate salt, borosilicate, or mixtures, including mixed salts, thereof; bleach

30

activator such as tetraacetyl ethylene diamine, oxybenzene sulphonate bleach activators such as nonanoyl oxybenzene sulphonate, caprolactam bleach activators, imide bleach activators such as N-nonanoyl-N-methyl acetamide, preformed peracids such as N,N-pthaloylamino peroxyacaproic acid, nonylamido peroxyadipic acid or dibenzoyl peroxide; suds suppressing systems such as
 5 silicone based suds suppressors; brighteners; hueing agents; photobleach; fabric-softening agents such as clay, silicone and/or quaternary ammonium compounds; flocculants such as polyethylene oxide; dye transfer inhibitors such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, poly 4-vinylpyridine N-oxide and/or co-polymer of vinylpyrrolidone and vinylimidazole; fabric integrity components such as oligomers produced by the condensation of imidazole and epichlorhydrin; soil dispersants and
 10 soil anti-redeposition aids such as alkoxyated polyamines and ethoxyated ethyleneimine polymers; anti-redeposition components such as polyesters and/or terephthalate polymers, polyethylene glycol including polyethylene glycol substituted with vinyl alcohol and/or vinyl acetate pendant groups; perfumes such as perfume microcapsules, polymer assisted perfume delivery systems including Schiff base perfume/polymer complexes, starch encapsulated perfume
 15 accords; soap rings; aesthetic particles including coloured noodles and/or needles; dyes; fillers such as sodium sulphate, although it may be preferred for the composition to be substantially free of fillers; carbonate salt including sodium carbonate and/or sodium bicarbonate; silicate salt such as sodium silicate, including 1.6R and 2.0R sodium silicate, or sodium metasilicate; co-polyesters of di-carboxylic acids and diols; cellulosic polymers such as methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl
 20 cellulose, hydroxyethoxycellulose, or other alkyl or alkylalkoxy cellulose, and hydrophobically modified cellulose; carboxylic acid and/or salts thereof, including citric acid and/or sodium citrate; and any combination thereof.

EXAMPLES

25

Example 1. A spray-dried laundry detergent powder and process of making it.

Aqueous alkaline slurry composition.

Component	Aqueous slurry (parts)
Sodium Silicate	8.5
Acrylate/maleate copolymer	3.2
Hydroxyethane di(methylene phosphonic acid)	0.6

Sodium carbonate	8.8
Sodium sulphate	42.9
Water	19.7
Miscellaneous, such as magnesium sulphate, and one or more stabilizers	1.7
Aqueous alkaline slurry parts	85.4

Preparation of a spray-dried laundry detergent powder.

- An alkaline aqueous slurry having the composition as described above is prepared in a slurry making vessel (crutcher). The alkaline aqueous slurry is shear thinning and has a viscosity in the range of from 0.5 to 30 Pas at a temperature of 70°C and at a shear rate of 50s⁻¹. The moisture content of the above slurry is 23.1%. Any ingredient added above in liquid form is heated to 70°C, such that the aqueous slurry is never at a temperature below 70°C. Saturated steam at a pressure of 6.0x10⁵ Pa is injected into the crutcher to raise the temperature to 90°C. The slurry is then pumped into a low pressure line (having a pressure of 5.0x10⁵ Pa).
- 10 Separately, 11.4 parts of methyl mid-chain branched C₈-C₂₄ alkyl benzene sulphonic acid (HBAS), and 3.2 parts of a 50w/w% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution are pumped into the low pressure line. The viscosity of the alkaline slurry increases. The resultant mixture is then pumped by a high pressure pump into a high pressure line (having an exit pressure of 8.0x10⁶ Pa). The mixture is then sprayed at a rate of 1,640kg/hour at a pressure of 8.0x10⁶ Pa and at a temperature
- 15 of 90°C +/-2°C through a spray pressure nozzle into a counter current spray-drying tower with an air inlet temperature of 300°C. The mixture is atomised and the atomised slurry is dried to produce a solid mixture, which is then cooled and sieved to remove oversize material (>1.8mm) to form a spray-dried powder, which is free-flowing. Fine material (<0.15mm) is elutriated with the exhaust the exhaust air in the spray-drying tower and collected in a post tower containment
- 20 system. The spray-dried powder has a moisture content of 2.5wt%, a bulk density of 510 g/l and a particle size distribution such that greater than 80wt% of the spray-dried powder has a particle size of from 150 to 710 micrometers. The composition of the spray-dried powder is given below.

Spray-dried laundry detergent powder composition

Component	%w/w Spray Dried Powder
Methyl mid-chain branched C ₈ -C ₂₄ alkyl benzene sulphonate (BAS)	15.1
Sodium silicate salt	10.0
Acrylate/maleate copolymer	4.0
Hydroxyethane di(methylene phosphonic acid)	0.7
Sodium carbonate	11.9
Sodium sulphate	53.7
Water	2.5
Miscellaneous, such as magnesium sulphate, and one or more stabilizers	2.1
Total Parts	100.00

A granular laundry detergent composition.

Component	%w/w granular laundry detergent composition
Spray-dried powder of example 1 (described above)	59.38
91.6wt% active linear alkyl benzene sulphonate flake supplied by Stepan under the tradename Nacconol 90G [®]	0.22
Citric acid	5.00
Sodium percarbonate (having from 12% to 15% active AvOx)	14.70
Photobleach particle	0.01
Lipase (11.00mg active/g)	0.70
Amylase (21.55mg active/g)	0.33
Protease (56.00mg active/g)	0.43
Tetraacetyl ethylene diamine agglomerate (92wt% active)	4.35
Suds suppressor agglomerate (11.5wt% active)	0.87
Acrylate/maleate copolymer particle (95.7wt% active)	0.29
Green/Blue carbonate speckle	0.50
Sodium Sulphate	9.59

Solid perfume particle	0.63
Ethoxylated C ₁₂ -C ₁₈ alcohol having an average degree of ethoxylation of 7 (AE7)	3.00
Total Parts	100.00

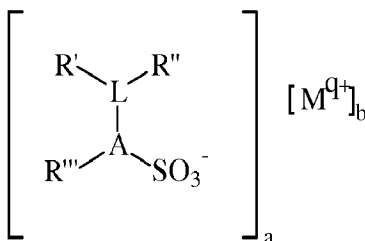
The above laundry detergent composition was prepared by dry-mixing all of the above particles (all except the AE7) in a standard batch mixer. The AE7 in liquid form is sprayed on the particles in the standard batch mixer. Alternatively, the AE7 in liquid form is sprayed onto the spray-dried powder of example 1. The resultant powder is then mixed with all of the other particles in a standard batch mixer.

The dimensions and values disclosed herein are not to be understood as being strictly limited to the exact numerical values recited. Instead, unless otherwise specified, each such dimension is intended to mean both the recited value and a functionally equivalent range surrounding that value. For example, a dimension disclosed as “40 mm” is intended to mean “about 40 mm”.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A process for preparing a spray-dried detergent powder comprising
 - (i) mid-chain branched deterative surfactant; and
 - (ii) other detergent ingredients;
 wherein the process comprises the steps of:
 - (a) forming an aqueous detergent slurry in a mixer;
 - (b) transferring the aqueous detergent slurry from the mixer through at least one pump to a spray pressure nozzle;
 - (c) contacting mid-chain branched deterative surfactant and/or acid precursor thereof to the aqueous detergent slurry after the mixer and before the spray pressure nozzle to form a mixture;
 - (d) spraying the mixture through the spray pressure nozzle into a spray-drying tower; and
 - (e) spray-drying the mixture to form a spray-dried powder.
2. A process according to claim 1, wherein the mid-chain branched deterative surfactant comprises alkylarylsulphonate having the general formula:



wherein:

- L is an acyclic aliphatic hydrocarbyl of from 6 to 18 carbon atoms in total;
- M is a cation or cation mixture and q is the valence thereof;
- a and b are numbers selected such that said alkylarylsulphonate is electro-neutral;
- R' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;
- R'' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;
- R''' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;
- both of R' and R'' are non-terminally attached to L and at least one of R' and R'' is C₁ to C₃ alkyl; and
- A is aryl;

3. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the mid-chain branched deterative surfactant comprises mid-chain branched alkyl sulphate having the general formula:



wherein the total number of carbon atoms in the branched alkyl moiety of this formula, including the R, R¹, and R² branching, but not including the carbon atoms in the EO/PO alkoxy moiety if present, is from 14 to 20;

10 wherein R, R¹, and R² are each independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃ alkyl, provided R, R¹, and R² are not all hydrogen;

wherein w is an integer from 0 to 13,

wherein x is an integer from 0 to 13;

wherein y is an integer from 0 to 13;

15 wherein z is an integer of at least 1;

wherein w + x + y + z is from 8 to 14,

wherein EO/PO are alkoxy moieties, preferably selected from ethoxy, propoxy, and mixed ethoxy/propoxy groups, preferably ethoxy;

20 wherein m is from 0 to 30, preferably from 0 to 10, or from 0.5 to 7, or from 0.5 to 5, or from 0.5 to 3, or even from 1 to 3;

M is a cation or cation mixture and q is the valence thereof;

a and b are numbers selected such that said alkyl sulphate is electro-neutral; and

preferably when z is 1, at least R or R¹ is not hydrogen;

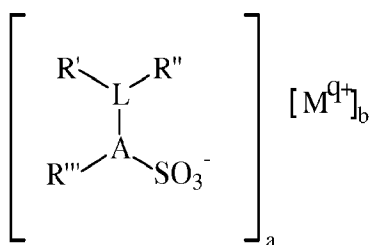
25 4. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein in step (c) additionally sodium chloride is contacted to the aqueous detergent slurry after the mixer and before the spray pressure nozzle.

5. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the aqueous detergent slurry comprises from 0wt% to 5wt% deterative surfactant.

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6. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the spray-dried detergent powder comprises:

- (a) from 0wt% to 10wt% zeolite builder;
 (b) from 0wt% to 10wt% phosphate builder; and
 (c) optionally from 0wt% to 15wt% silicate salt.
- 5 7. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the aqueous detergent slurry formed in step (a) comprises from 0wt% to 2wt% mid-chain branched deterative surfactant.
8. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the spray-dried detergent powder comprises from 8wt% to 20wt% mid-chain branched deterative surfactant.
- 10 9. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein in step (d) the mixture is at a temperature of from 60°C to 130°C when it is sprayed through the spray pressure nozzle into a spray-drying tower.
- 15 10. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the mixture formed in step (c) comprises from 20wt% to 35wt% water.
11. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the spray-dried detergent powder is spray-dried laundry detergent powder.
- 20 12. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the spray-dried powder comprises
- (a) from 2wt% to 8wt% mid-chain branched deterative surfactant;
 (b) from 0wt% to 4wt% zeolite builder;
 (c) from 0wt% to 4wt% phosphate builder; and
 25 (d) optionally from 0wt% to 15wt% silicate salt,
- wherein the branched surfactant comprises alkylarylsulphonate having the general formula:



wherein:

L is an acyclic aliphatic hydrocarbyl of from 6 to 18 carbon atoms in total;

M is a cation or cation mixture and q is the valence thereof;

a and b are numbers selected such that said alkylarylsulphonate is electro-neutral;

5 R' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

R'' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

R''' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

both of R' and R'' are non-terminally attached to L and at least one of R' and R'' is C₁ to C₃ alkyl; and

10 A is aryl.

AMENDED CLAIMS
received by the International Bureau on 19 April 2011 (19.04.2011)

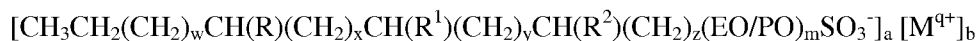
1. A process for preparing a spray-dried detergent powder comprising

- (i) mid-chain branched deterative surfactant; and
- (ii) other detergent ingredients;

wherein the process comprises the steps of:

- (a) forming an aqueous detergent slurry in a mixer;
- (b) transferring the aqueous detergent slurry from the mixer through at least one pump to a spray pressure nozzle;
- (c) contacting mid-chain branched deterative surfactant and/or acid precursor thereof to the aqueous detergent slurry after the mixer and before the spray pressure nozzle to form a mixture;
- (d) spraying the mixture through the spray pressure nozzle into a spray-drying tower; and
- (e) spray-drying the mixture to form a spray-dried powder,

wherein the mid-chain branched deterative surfactant comprises mid-chain branched alkyl sulphate having the general formula:



wherein the total number of carbon atoms in the branched alkyl moiety of this formula, including the R, R¹, and R² branching, but not including the carbon atoms in the EO/PO alkoxy moiety if present, is from 14 to 20;

wherein R, R¹, and R² are each independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₃ alkyl, provided R, R¹, and R² are not all hydrogen;

wherein w is an integer from 0 to 13,

wherein x is an integer from 0 to 13;

wherein y is an integer from 0 to 13;

wherein z is an integer of at least 1;

wherein w + x + y + z is from 8 to 14,

wherein EO/PO are alkoxy moieties, preferably selected from ethoxy, propoxy, and mixed ethoxy/propoxy groups, preferably ethoxy;

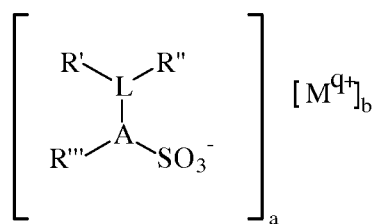
wherein m is from 0 to 30, preferably from 0 to 10, or from 0.5 to 7, or from 0.5 to 5, or from 0.5 to 3, or even from 1 to 3;

M is a cation or cation mixture and q is the valence thereof;

a and b are numbers selected such that said alkyl sulphate is electro-neutral; and

preferably when z is 1, at least R or R¹ is not hydrogen;

2. A process according to claim 1, wherein the mid-chain branched deterative surfactant comprises alkylarylsulphonate having the general formula:



wherein:

L is an acyclic aliphatic hydrocarbyl of from 6 to 18 carbon atoms in total;

M is a cation or cation mixture and q is the valence thereof;

a and b are numbers selected such that said alkylarylsulphonate is electro-neutral;

R' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

R'' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

R''' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

both of R' and R'' are non-terminally attached to L and at least one of R' and

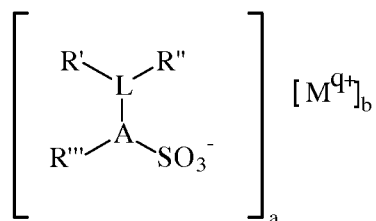
R'' is C₁ to C₃ alkyl; and

A is aryl;

3. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein in step (c) additionally sodium chloride is contacted to the aqueous detergent slurry after the mixer and before the spray pressure nozzle.

4. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the aqueous detergent slurry comprises from 0wt% to 5wt% deterative surfactant.
5. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the spray-dried detergent powder comprises:
 - (a) from 0wt% to 10wt% zeolite builder;
 - (b) from 0wt% to 10wt% phosphate builder; and
 - (c) optionally from 0wt% to 15wt% silicate salt.
6. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the aqueous detergent slurry formed in step (a) comprises from 0wt% to 2wt% mid-chain branched deterative surfactant.
7. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the spray-dried detergent powder comprises from 8wt% to 20wt% mid-chain branched deterative surfactant.
8. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein in step (d) the mixture is at a temperature of from 60°C to 130°C when it is sprayed through the spray pressure nozzle into a spray-drying tower.
9. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the mixture formed in step (c) comprises from 20wt% to 35wt% water.
10. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the spray-dried detergent powder is spray-dried laundry detergent powder.
11. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the spray-dried powder comprises
 - (a) from 2wt% to 8wt% mid-chain branched deterative surfactant;
 - (b) from 0wt% to 4wt% zeolite builder;
 - (c) from 0wt% to 4wt% phosphate builder; and
 - (d) optionally from 0wt% to 15wt% silicate salt,

wherein the branched surfactant comprises alkylarylsulphonate having the general formula:



wherein:

L is an acyclic aliphatic hydrocarbyl of from 6 to 18 carbon atoms in total;

M is a cation or cation mixture and q is the valence thereof;

a and b are numbers selected such that said alkylarylsulphonate is electro-neutral;

R' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

R'' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

R''' is selected from H and C₁ to C₃ alkyl;

both of R' and R'' are non-terminally attached to L and at least one of R' and R'' is C₁ to C₃ alkyl; and

A is aryl.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2010/060419

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C11D11/02

ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	GB 1 595 293 A (UNILERVER LTD) 12 August 1981 (1981-08-12) page 1, line 38 - page 2, line 51; claims; example 3 -----	1-12
X	US 4 102 057 A (KEY MICHAEL DAVID ET AL) 25 July 1978 (1978-07-25) column 2, line 10 - column 4, line 33; claims; examples -----	1-12
X	WO 96/03488 A1 (HENKEL KGAA [DE]) 8 February 1996 (1996-02-08) page 3, line 9 - page 6, line 27; claims; examples -----	1-12
X	US 4 820 441 A (EVANS ELFED H [GB] ET AL) 11 April 1989 (1989-04-11) column 6, lines 21-45; claims; examples ----- -/-	1-12



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 March 2011

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/03/2011

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2010/060419

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 818 424 A (EVANS ELFED H [GB] ET AL) 4 April 1989 (1989-04-04) column 6, line 60 - column 7, line 21; claims; figures; examples -----	1-12
A	WO 99/19453 A1 (PROCTER & GAMBLE [US]) 22 April 1999 (1999-04-22) claims; examples -----	1-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2010/060419

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