



(51) International Patent Classification:

C11D 1/29 (2006.01)

C11D 3/43 (2006.01)

C11D 3/37 (2006.01)

C11D 11/00 (2006.01)

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2018/015361

(22) International Filing Date:

26 January 2018 (26.01.2018)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

15/417,250

27 January 2017 (27.01.2017)

US

(71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

[US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US).

(72) Inventors: WILDEMUTH, Douglas, James; One Procter

& Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US). THOMAS,

Jeffrey, Gordon; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US). STENGER, Patrick, Christopher;

One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US).

CAPECI, Scott, William; One Procter & Gamble Plaza,

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US).

(74) Agent: KREBS, Jay A.; c/o THE PROCTER & GAMBLE

COMPANY, Global IP Services, One Procter & Gamble

Plaza, C9, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every

kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ,

CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO,

DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN,

HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP,

KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,

MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,

OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA,

SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN,

TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every

kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,

GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ,

UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ,

TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,

EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV,

MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM,

TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,

KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(54) Title: CONCENTRATED SURFACTANT COMPOSITION

(57) Abstract: Concentrated surfactant compositions that include an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant and an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine, and process for making such compositions. Detergent compositions made from such concentrated surfactant compositions, and process for making such detergent compositions.



WO 2018/140673 A1

CONCENTRATED SURFACTANT COMPOSITION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure relates to concentrated surfactant compositions that include an
5 alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant and an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine, and process for
making such compositions. The present disclosure further relates to detergent compositions
made from such concentrated surfactant compositions, and process for making such detergent
compositions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Concentrated surfactant compositions are useful for making detergent compositions, such
as laundry or dish detergent compositions. Because they have high activity, they can be
transported relatively efficiently. Furthermore, they can be combined and diluted with other
detergent ingredients or carriers to arrive at a desired level of activity.

However, concentrated surfactant compositions, particularly those that contain a high
15 proportion of anionic alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant, may also present viscosity and/or
stability challenges. The viscosity of such compositions may be relatively high, making the
compositions difficult to process or pump, for example out of a rail car or from a storage tank to
a manufacturing line. The compositions may also suffer from phase splits, which can lead to
inconsistencies in the final product and/or aesthetic problems. Even upon dilution with water,
20 concentrated compositions that include anionic alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant may form a
highly viscous hexagonal phase, which can be very challenging to process.

To counteract viscosity and/or stability issues, organic solvents may be added to the
concentrated surfactant compositions. However, organic solvents may add cost without
providing much performance benefit in the final product.

25 There is a need for improved concentrated surfactant compositions that have a relatively
high level of activity, limited solvents levels, and desirable viscosity and/or phase stability.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure relates to concentrated surfactant compositions that include alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant and an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer.

More specifically, the present disclosure relates to a concentrated surfactant composition
5 consisting essentially of: from about 50% to about 59%, by weight of the composition, of a surfactant system, the surfactant system comprising from about 50% to about 57%, or from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant; from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine; from about 10% to about 20%, by weight of the composition, of an organic solvent system; and
10 water.

The present disclosure also relates to a detergent composition that includes a concentrated surfactant composition as described herein, and a detergent adjunct.

The present disclosure also relates to a process for manufacturing a concentrated surfactant composition, where the process includes the steps of: providing an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant, an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine, preferably an alkoxyated
15 polyethyleneimine (PEI), an organic solvent system, and water; and combining the components in the following proportions to form the concentrated surfactant composition: from about 50% to about 57%, or from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant; from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of
20 the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine; from about 10% to about 20%, by weight of the composition, of the organic solvent system; and water; the composition may include from about 50% to about 59% total surfactant.

The present disclosure also relates to a process for manufacturing a detergent composition, the process comprising the steps of: providing a concentrated surfactant
25 composition as described herein; and combining the concentrated surfactant composition with a detergent adjunct to form the detergent composition.

The present disclosure also relates to a use of an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine, preferably an alkoxyated polyethyleneimine (PEI), for reducing the amount of organic solvent required to form an isotropic concentrated surfactant composition, where the composition

includes from about 50% to about 57%, or from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure relates to concentrated surfactant compositions that contain a relatively high level of alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant, such as alkyl ethoxyated sulfate surfactant ("AES"). While organic solvents can be added to improve the viscosity and/or stability of the concentrated compositions, solvents typically add cost to a composition without adding performance benefits to final compositions. Furthermore, too much solvent can also lead to stability challenges when insufficient amounts of water are present.

Phase stability knowledge of AES molecules shows a hexagonal phase that forms at levels of about 30-60%, by wt of the composition, and a lamellar phase that forms above about 60% in the absence of solvent. Hexagonal phases are typically characterized by high viscosities and near-solid behavior, while lamellar phases are typically viscous but flowable.

The compositions of the present disclosure may include alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant at levels near the top range of what is traditionally in the hexagonal phase, while still being flowable. The target viscosity of the present compositions may be even lower than is typical for lamellar phase AES compositions. The present compositions may have a viscosity of equal to or less than about 2000 cps, or less than about 1000 cps, or less than about 500 cps, at 10s^{-1} at 20°C.

It has been surprisingly found that alkoxyated alkyleneimine polymers, such as alkoxyated polyethyleneimines (PEIs), can be added to the concentrated composition to provide viscosity and/or stability benefits, thereby enabling the level of organic solvent to be decreased. Such polymers are commonly used in final products, such as laundry detergents, in combination with AES and provide more performance benefits, such as cleaning benefits, than organic solvents do. Spiking the concentrated compositions, which may be upstream in the manufacturing process, with these polymers enables the final product's activity level to remain relatively high without sacrificing formulation space or paying unnecessary cost.

The components and properties of the concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure are described in more detail below.

As used herein, the articles “a” and “an” when used in a claim, are understood to mean one or more of what is claimed or described. As used herein, the terms “include,” “includes,” and “including” are meant to be non-limiting. The compositions of the present disclosure can comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of, the components of the present disclosure.

5 The terms “substantially free of” or “substantially free from” may be used herein. This means that the indicated material is at the very minimum not deliberately added to the composition to form part of it, or, preferably, is not present at analytically detectable levels. It is meant to include compositions whereby the indicated material is present only as an impurity in one of the other materials deliberately included. The indicated material may be present, if at all,
10 at a level of less than 1%, or less than 0.1%, or less than 0.01%, or even 0%, by weight of the composition.

As used herein the phrase “fabric care composition” includes compositions and formulations designed for treating fabric. Such compositions include but are not limited to, laundry cleaning compositions and detergents, fabric softening compositions, fabric enhancing
15 compositions, fabric freshening compositions, laundry prewash, laundry pretreat, laundry additives, spray products, dry cleaning agent or composition, laundry rinse additive, wash additive, post-rinse fabric treatment, ironing aid, unit dose formulation, delayed delivery formulation, detergent contained on or in a porous substrate or nonwoven sheet, and other suitable forms that may be apparent to one skilled in the art in view of the teachings herein. Such
20 compositions may be used as a pre-laundering treatment, a post-laundering treatment, or may be added during the rinse or wash cycle of the laundering operation.

As used herein with regard to surfactants that may have an acid form, “neutralized” means that the surfactant is in salt form, such as a sodium salt. As used herein with regard to surfactants that may have an acid form, “preneutralized” means that the surfactant is in salt form
25 prior to being combined with at least one other component of the disclosed compositions. The pH of such (pre)neutralized surfactants in a 10% aqueous solution may be about 7 or above.

As used herein, “isotropic” means a clear mixture (having no visible haziness and/or dispersed particles) and having a uniform transparent appearance. For example, the compositions of the present disclosure may be characterized by a % transmittance of greater than about 80%,
30 or greater than about 90%, at a wavelength of 570 nm measured at room temperature via a

standard 10 mm pathlength cuvette with a Beckman DU spectrophotometer using deionized water as blank, in the absence of dyes and/or opacifiers.

As used herein, the term “alkoxy” is intended to include C1-C8 alkoxy and C1-C8 alkoxy derivatives of polyols having repeating units such as butylene oxide, glycidol oxide, ethylene oxide or propylene oxide. The terms “ethylene oxide,” “propylene oxide” and “butylene oxide” may be shown herein by their typical designation of “EO,” “PO” and “BO,” respectively.

As used herein “average molecular weight” is reported as a weight average molecular weight, as determined by its molecular weight distribution; as a consequence of their manufacturing process, polymers disclosed herein may contain a distribution of repeating units in their polymeric moiety.

Unless otherwise noted, all component or composition levels are in reference to the active portion of that component or composition, and are exclusive of impurities, for example, residual solvents or by-products, which may be present in commercially available sources of such components or compositions.

All temperatures herein are in degrees Celsius (°C) unless otherwise indicated. Unless otherwise specified, all measurements herein are conducted at 20°C and under the atmospheric pressure.

In all embodiments of the present disclosure, all percentages are by weight of the total composition, unless specifically stated otherwise. All ratios are weight ratios, unless specifically stated otherwise.

It should be understood that every maximum numerical limitation given throughout this specification includes every lower numerical limitation, as if such lower numerical limitations were expressly written herein. Every minimum numerical limitation given throughout this specification will include every higher numerical limitation, as if such higher numerical limitations were expressly written herein. Every numerical range given throughout this specification will include every narrower numerical range that falls within such broader numerical range, as if such narrower numerical ranges were all expressly written herein.

Concentrated Surfactant Composition

The present disclosure relates to concentrated surfactant compositions. The compositions described herein may be intermediate compositions intended to be combined with other ingredients to form a final product. The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosures are sometimes considered to be surfactant pastes.

The concentrated surfactant compositions may comprise, may consist essentially of, or may consist of the following components: a surfactant system that may include an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant; an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine; an organic solvent system; and water. These components are described in more detail below.

The concentrated surfactant composition may comprise: from about 50% to about 57%, or from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant; from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of an alkoxyated polyethyleneimine (PEI); from about 10% to about 20%, by weight of the composition, of an organic solvent system; and water. The composition may comprise no more than 2, or no more than 1, additional ingredients.

The concentrated surfactant composition may be in the form of a liquid, gel, and/or paste. Typically, the concentrated surfactant composition is not a solid composition, such as a granular or powdered composition. The concentrated surfactant composition may be non-particulate. The concentrated surfactant compositions may have a viscosity of less than about 2000 cps, or less than about 1000 cps, or less than about 500 cps, measured at 10 s^{-1} at 20°C . The concentrated surfactant compositions may have a viscosity of from about 1 to about 2000cps, or from about 10 to about 1000 cps, or from about 10 to about 500 cps, measured at 10 s^{-1} at 20°C . Having a relatively low viscosity may facilitate transporting, pumping, and/or processing the compositions. For example, viscosity of the concentrated composition may influence whether the composition is pumped out of a rail car via the top or bottom of the car.

It may be desirable for the concentrated surfactant composition to be phase stable and/or have a clear appearance, as such compositions may be easier to process and/or incorporate into a final product. The concentrated surfactant composition may be isotropic, which can be indicative of the composition being phase stable. The concentrated surfactant composition may remain as a single phase, isotropic solution after 2 weeks at 20°C , and/or 2 weeks at 40°C . The concentrated

surfactant composition may have a percent transmittance (%T) at 570nm of at least about 80%, or of at least about 85%, or of at least about 90%, or of at least about 95%, or of at least about 98%, or of at least about 99%. Percent transmittance is determined according to the Percent Transmittance method provided in the Test Methods section below.

5 The concentrated surfactant composition may have an alkaline pH in a 10% (weight/volume) solution of the composition at $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The concentrated surfactant composition may be characterized by a pH greater than 8, or greater than 9, or greater than 10, or greater than 11, in a 10% (weight/volume) solution of the composition at $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The concentrated surfactant composition may have a pH of from about 9 to about 13, or preferably
10 from about 10 to about 13, in a 10% (weight/volume) solution of the composition at $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

 The concentrated surfactant composition may be characterized by a Reserve Alkalinity (RA) value. RA is a measure of the buffering capacity of the detergent composition (g/NaOH/100g detergent composition) determined by titrating a 1% (w/v) solution of detergent composition with hydrochloric acid to pH 7.5 and is determined according to the method
15 provided in the Test Methods section below. The concentrated surfactant composition may be characterized by a Reserve Alkalinity of less than about 2, or less than about 1.5, or less than about 1, or less than about 0.8. The concentrated surfactant composition may be characterized by a Reserve Alkalinity of from about 0.1, or from about 0.3, or from about 0.5, to about 2.0, or to about 1.5, or to about 1.0, or to about 0.8. Such Reserve Alkalinity can help to maintain the
20 alkaline pH of the compositions described herein. Because alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactants can undergo acid-catalyzed hydrolysis reactions in acidic environments, it can be particularly desirable for compositions comprising such surfactants to have a certain Reserve Alkalinity.

Surfactant System

 The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure comprise a surfactant
25 system. The concentrated surfactant compositions may comprise from about 50% to about 59%, by weight of the composition, of a surfactant system.

 The surfactant system may comprise anionic surfactant. The anionic surfactant of the surfactant system may comprise, or consist essentially of, alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant, linear alkyl benzene sulfonate surfactant, or mixtures thereof. The surfactant system may be

substantially free of nonionic surfactant, cationic surfactant, amphoteric surfactant, and/or zwitterionic surfactant. The surfactant system may be substantially free of nonionic surfactant.

The surfactant system may consist essentially of no more than two types of surfactants. It is recognized, however, that the surfactant system may include minor portions of, for example, raw material inputs, hydrolyzed reaction products, or other impurities related to the surfactants making up the major portion of the surfactant system, or other impurities.

The surfactants present in the surfactant system may be present either partially or completely in acid form or as a salt, typically a water-soluble salt. Suitable counterions include alkali metal cation, typically sodium, or ammonium or substituted ammonium, typically sodium. The surfactants, either separately or together, may be preneutralized prior to being combined with one or more of the other components of the concentrated surfactant system.

Alkyl alkoxyated sulfate

The surfactant system may comprise alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant. The alkyl alkoxyated surfactant may be the major portion of the surfactant system. The alkyl alkoxyated surfactant may be linear, branched, or combinations thereof.

The alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant may be present at a level of from about 50% to about 57%, preferably from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition. The alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant may be present at a level of from about 70%, or from about 75%, or from about 80%, or from about 85%, or from about 90%, or from about 95%, to about 100%, by weight of the surfactant system. The surfactant system may comprise about 100%, by weight of the surfactant system, of the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant.

The alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant may be an alkyl ethoxyated sulfate surfactant, an alkyl propoxyated surfactant, or mixtures thereof, preferably an alkyl ethoxyated sulfate surfactant. The alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant may have a weight average degree of alkoxylation, preferably ethoxylation of from about 1 to about 3.5, more preferably from about 1.5 to about 3, even more preferably from about 1.8 to about 2.5.

When the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant is a mixture of alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant, the alkoxylation degree is the weight average alkoxylation degree of all the components of the mixture (weight average alkoxylation degree). In the weight average

alkoxylation degree calculation the weight of alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant components not having alkoxyated groups should also be included. Weight average alkoxylation degree is calculated in the following manner:

$$\text{Weight average alkoxylation degree} = (x_1 * \text{alkoxylation degree of surfactant 1} + x_2 * \text{alkoxylation degree of surfactant 2} + \dots) / (x_1 + x_2 + \dots)$$

wherein $x_1, x_2, \dots$ are the weights in grams of each sulfated anionic surfactant of the mixture and alkoxylation degree is the number of alkoxy groups in each sulfated anionic surfactant.

The alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant may be alkyl ethoxylated surfactant having a narrow range of ethoxylation. The alkyl ethoxylated surfactant may include a distribution of alkyl ethoxylated surfactants where less than about 7% by weight of the total alkyl ethoxylated surfactant are alkyl ethoxylated surfactant having $n \geq 3$ and less than about 35% by weight of the total alkyl ethoxylated surfactant are alkyl ethoxylated surfactants having $n=0$, where n is the number of ethoxylates (EO) groups in the surfactant (AE_nS).

The alkyl alkoxyated sulfate may have a weight average alkyl chain length of from about 8 to about 18, or from about 10 to about 16 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 15 carbon atoms, even more preferably from about 14 to about 15 carbon atoms.

The alkyl alkoxyated sulfate may be alkyl ethoxylated surfactant having an average alkyl chain length of from about 14 to about 15 carbon atoms, and an average degree of ethoxylation of from about 2.3 to about 2.7, preferably about 2.5. The alkyl alkoxyated sulfate may be $C_{45}AE_{2.5}S$, which has a weight average alkyl chain length of from 14 to 15 carbons and a weight average ethoxylation degree of 2.5.

If the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate is a branched alkyl alkoxyated sulfate, the branching group may be an alkyl. The alkyl may be selected from methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, cyclic alkyl groups and mixtures thereof. Single or multiple alkyl branches could be present on the main hydrocarbyl chain of the starting alcohol(s) used to produce the sulfated anionic surfactant used in the detergent of the invention. The branched alkyl alkoxyated sulfated anionic surfactant may be an alkyl ethoxy sulfates.

Alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactants are commercially available with a variety of chain lengths, ethoxylation and branching degrees. Commercially available sulfates include, those based on Neodol alcohols ex the Shell company, Lial – Isalchem and Safol ex the Sasol company, natural alcohols ex The Procter & Gamble Chemicals company.

5 *Linear alkyl benzene sulfonate*

The composition or surfactant system may comprise anionic sulphonated surfactant, preferably alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant, more preferably linear alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant (LAS). The composition may comprise from about 0% to about 20%, or from about 2% to about 16%, or from about 5% to about 12%, by weight of the composition, of the anionic
10 sulphonated surfactant, preferably alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant, more preferably linear alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant (LAS). The surfactant system may comprise up to about 20%, by weight of the surfactant system, of the anionic sulphonated surfactant, preferably alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant, more preferably linear alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant (LAS).

The anionic sulphonated surfactant, e.g. linear alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant, may
15 have a weight average alkyl chain length of from about 10 to about 16, preferably from about 11 to about 13, carbon atoms. The weight average alkyl chain length of the sulphonated surfactant, e.g. LAS, may be about 11.8 carbons. The sulphonated surfactant, e.g. LAS, may be present in acid form or as a salt, preferably as a sodium salt.

The weight ratio of AES to sulphonated surfactant (e.g. LAS) in the surfactant system
20 may be in the range of from about 25:1 to about 1:1, or from about 20:1 to about 1.5:1, or from about 15:1 to about 3:1, or from about 10:1 to about 5:1, or from about 7:1 to about 6:1.

Suitable alkyl benzene sulphonate (LAS) is obtainable, and is 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
25 by Petresa under the tradename Petrelab®, other suitable LAB include high 2-phenyl LAB, such as those supplied by Sasol under the tradename Hyblene®. A suitable anionic detergent surfactant is alkyl benzene sulphonate that is obtained by DETAL catalyzed process, although other synthesis routes, such as those catalyzed by hydrofluoric acid (HF), may also be suitable.

Alkoxyated Polyalkyleneimine

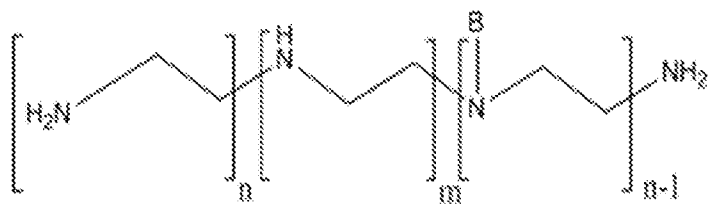
The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure may comprise an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer. The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine may be present in the composition at a level of from about 0.1% to about 5%, preferably from about 1% to about 4.5%, more preferably from about 2% to about 4% by weight of the composition.

The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine may be linear, branched, or combinations thereof, preferably branched.

Typically, the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer comprises a polyalkyleneimine backbone. The polyalkyleneimine may comprise C2 alkyl groups, C3 alkyl groups, or mixtures thereof, preferably C2 alkyl groups. The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer may have a polyethyleneimine ("PEI") backbone.

The alkoxyated PEI may comprise a polyethyleneimine backbone having a weight average molecular weight of from about 400 to about 1000, or from about 500 to about 750, or from about 550 to about 650, or about 600, as determined prior to ethoxylation.

The PEI backbones of the polymers described herein, prior to alkoxylation, may have the general empirical formula:



where B represents a continuation of this structure by branching. In some aspects, n+m is equal to or greater than 8, or 10, or 12, or 14, or 18, or 22.

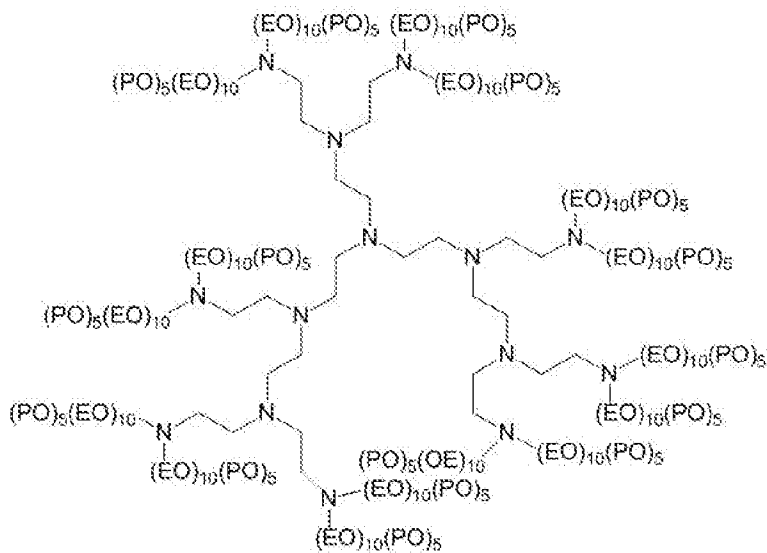
The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer comprises alkoxyated nitrogen groups. The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer may independently comprise, on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, up to about 50, or up to about 40, or up to about 35, or up to about 30, or up to about 25, or up to about 20, alkoxyate groups. The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer may independently comprise, on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, at least about 5, or at least about 10, or at least about 15, or at least about 20, alkoxyate groups.

The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer, preferably alkoxyated PEI, may comprise ethoxylate (EO) groups, propoxylate (PO) groups, or combinations thereof. The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer, preferably alkoxyated PEI, may comprise ethoxylate (EO) groups. The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer, preferably alkoxyated PEI, may be free of propoxylate (PO) groups.

The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer, preferably alkoxyated PEI, may comprise on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, about 1-50 ethoxylate (EO) groups and about 0-5 propoxylate (PO) groups. The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer, preferably alkoxyated PEI, may comprise on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, about 1-50 ethoxylate (EO) groups and is free of propoxylate (PO) groups. The alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine polymer, preferably alkoxyated PEI, may comprise on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, about 10-30 ethoxylate (EO) groups, preferably about 15-25 ethoxylate (EO) groups.

Suitable alkoxyated polyalkylenimine polymers may include propoxylated polyalkylenimine (e.g., PEI) polymers. The propoxylated polyalkylenimine (e.g., PEI) polymers may also be ethoxylated. The propoxylated polyalkylenimine (e.g., PEI) polymers may have inner polyethylene oxide blocks and outer polypropylene oxide blocks, the degree of ethoxylation and the degree of propoxylation not going above or below specific limiting values. The ratio of polyethylene blocks to polypropylene blocks (n/p) may be from about 0.6, or from about 0.8, or from about 1, to a maximum of about 10, or a maximum of about 5, or a maximum of about 3. The n/p ratio may be about 2. The propoxylated polyalkylenimines may have PEI backbones having molecular weights (prior to alkoxylation) of from about 200 g/mol to about 1200 g/mol, or from about 400 g/mol to about 800 g/mol, or about 600 g/mol. The molecular weight of the propoxylated polyalkylenimines may be from about 8,000 to about 20,000 g/mol, or from about 10,000 to about 15,000 g/mol, or about 12,000 g/mol.

Suitable propoxylated polyalkylenimine polymers may include compounds of the following structure:



where EOs are ethoxylate groups and POs are propoxylate groups. The compound shown above is a PEI where the molar ratio of EO:PO is 10:5 (e.g., 2:1). Other similar, suitable compounds may include EO and PO groups present in a molar ratio of about 10:5 or about 24:16.

- 5 Suitable polyamines include low molecular weight, water soluble, and lightly alkoxyated ethoxylated/propoxylated polyalkyleneamine polymers. By “lightly alkoxyated,” it is meant the polymers of this invention average from about 0.5 to about 20, or from 0.5 to about 10, alkoxyations per nitrogen. The polyamines may be “substantially noncharged,” meaning that there are no more than about 2 positive charges for every about 40 nitrogens present in the
- 10 backbone of the polyalkyleneamine polymer at pH 10, or at pH 7; it is recognized, however, that the charge density of the polymers may vary with pH.

Suitable alkoxyated polyalkyleneamines, such as PEI600 EO20, are available from BASF (Ludwigshafen, Germany).

Organic Solvent System

- 15 The concentrated surfactant systems of the present disclosure may comprise an organic solvent system. The organic solvent system may contribute to desirable viscosity and stability profiles in the compositions of the present disclosure. However, it may be desirable to keep the amount of solvent system as low as possible while still maintaining the desired viscosity and/or stability as the solvents add little to the performance benefits of the end product.

The organic solvent system may be present at a level of from about 10%, or from about 12%, or from about 14%, to about 20%, or to about 18%, or to about 17%, or to about 16%, or to about 15%, by weight of the composition. The weight ratio of surfactant system to organic solvent system may be from about 3:1 to about 5:1, or from about 3.25:1 to about 4:1, or about 5 3.5:1. The weight ratio of alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant to organic solvent system may be from about 2.75:1 to about 4:1, or from about 2.9:1 to about 3.5:1, or about 3:1. The weight ratio of LAS to organic solvent system may be from about 0.1:1 to about 1.1:1.

The organic solvent may comprise at least one, or at least two, or at least three organic solvents. The organic solvents system may comprise no more than four, or no more than three, 10 or no more than two, or no more than one organic solvent.

The organic solvent system may comprise a solvent selected from the group consisting of monohydric alcohols such as ethanol, propanol, butanol, isopropanol; dihydric alcohols such as diethylene glycol, propanediol, butanediol and diols wherein the hydroxyl groups present in said diol are attached to adjacent atoms; polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol; polyhydric 15 alcohols such as glycerine; alkoxyated glycerine, alkoxyated diols, and combinations thereof. The organic solvent system may comprise a solvent selected from the group consisting of: glycerine, ethanol, propanediol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, polyalkylene glycol (e.g., PEG4000), butanediol and combinations thereof.

The organic solvent system may comprise propanediol. The organic solvent system may 20 comprise propanediol and at least one other organic solvent. The organic solvent system may comprise propanediol and diethylene glycol. The weight ratio of propanediol to diethylene glycol may be from about 1:2 to about 4:1. Alternatively, the organic solvent system may be substantially free of diethylene glycol.

The organic solvent system may comprise propanediol and ethanol. The weight ratio of 25 propanediol to ethanol may be from about 1:1 to about 2.5:1, or from about 1.05:1 to about 2.11:1, or from about 1.5:1 to about 2.1:1.

The organic solvent system may be substantially free of amino-functional organic solvents.

Water

The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure may contain water. The water can act as a solvent for the surfactant system in addition to the organic solvent system. When formulating the present concentrated compositions, some of the organic solvent system
5 that might otherwise be necessary may be replaced by water. Water is typically present in at least some end detergent products, such as a heavy duty liquid detergent composition, and typically costs less than organic solvent.

The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure may contain the components described herein (including surfactant system, organic solvent system, and alkalizing
10 agent), with water to balance. The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure may comprise from about 20% to about 37%, or from about 21% to about 35%, or from about 23% to about 32%, by weight of the composition, of water.

Water may be added as free or neat water. In some aspects, water enters the composition as a component of other ingredients, for example, as a carrier of sodium hydroxide or organic
15 acid. It is understood that water may also be formed from the neutralization of acids in the composition, for example, from acid-form alkyl ethoxylated sulfate (HAES) or acid-form LAS (HLAS).

Alkalizing Agent

The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure may comprise an
20 alkalizing agent. The concentrated surfactant compositions may comprise from about 0.5% to about 5.5% of the alkalizing agent. The alkalizing agent may be present in the concentrated surfactant composition at a level sufficient to neutralize the surfactants. When the surfactants are neutralized, whether they enter the composition preneutralized or are neutralized by the addition of the alkalizing agent, a small amount of excess alkalizing agent may be present in the
25 composition, for example, from about 0.1% to about 1% by weight of the concentrated surfactant composition.

The alkalizing agent may be a caustic agent. Suitable caustic agents include alkali metal hydroxides, alkali earth metal hydroxides, ammonium (substituted or unsubstituted) hydroxides, or mixtures thereof. The alkalizing agent may be an alkali metal hydroxide, preferably sodium
30 hydroxide.

The alkalizing agent may be an alkanolamine, such as monoethanolamine (MEA) or triethanolamine (TEA).

Other Components

The concentrated surfactant compositions described herein, while typically being limited
5 in the number of ingredients, may include other components as suitable. Suitable components may include a polymer, an antimicrobial agent, other surfactants (including branched anionic surfactants and/or amine oxide), hydrotropes (such as sodium cumene sulfate), fatty acid and/or salts thereof, or mixtures of any of the foregoing. The concentrated surfactant compositions
10 herein may be substantially free of fatty acids, preferably free of carboxylic acids, and/or their salts.

Detergent Compositions

The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure are useful for making end-product detergent compositions intended to be sold to and used by consumers or institutions. Thus, the present disclosure also relates to detergent compositions. The detergent compositions
15 of the present disclosure may comprise a concentrated surfactant composition, as described herein, and a detergent adjunct.

The detergent composition may have any form suitable for end use by a consumer, such as a liquid, a gel, a powder, a bar, a tablet, a unitized dose article such as a pouch (single- or multi-compartmented), a fiber, a web, or a sheet. The detergent composition may have a form
20 selected from the group consisting of a liquid, a gel, or a paste. The detergent composition may be a fabric care composition. The detergent composition may be a liquid laundry detergent, a gel detergent, a liquid hand dishwashing composition, a laundry pretreat product, or mixtures thereof.

The detergent composition may comprise from about 18 to about 76%, by weight of the
25 detergent composition, of the concentrated surfactant composition. The detergent composition may comprise a sufficient amount of the concentrated surfactant composition to provide about 10% to about 40%, by weight of the detergent composition, of surfactant to the detergent composition.

The detergent composition may comprise a detergent adjunct. Any suitable detergent adjunct may be added. The detergent adjunct may be selected from the group consisting of additional surfactant, a structurant, a builder, a fabric softening agent, a polymer or an oligomer, an enzyme, an enzyme stabilizer, a bleach system, a brightener, a hueing agent, a chelating agent, a suds suppressor, a conditioning agent, a humectant, a perfume, a perfume microcapsule, a filler or carrier, an alkalinity system, a pH control system, a buffer, an alkanolamine, and mixtures thereof.

The detergent adjunct may comprise additional surfactant. Additional surfactants may be selected from anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, cationic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, and combinations thereof. Suitable anionic surfactants may include additional LAS or branched anionic surfactants. Suitable nonionic surfactants may include ethoxylated alcohol surfactants. Suitable zwitterionic surfactants may include amine oxide.

Process for Manufacturing a Concentrated Surfactant Composition

The present disclosure relates to a process for manufacturing the concentrated surfactant composition disclosed herein. The process may comprise the steps of: providing a surfactant system, an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine, such as alkoxyated polyethyleneimine (PEI), an organic solvent system, and water; and combining the components in the following proportions to form the concentrated surfactant composition: from about 50% to about 57%, or from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant; from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine; from about 10% to about 20%, by weight of the composition, of the organic solvent system; and water.

The process may include providing the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant and/or the linear alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant in preneutralized form, preferably preneutralized with sodium. The process may include the step of combining the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant and/or the linear alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant with the alkalizing agent to preneutralize the surfactant(s) prior to combining with the organic solvent system. The composition may include a small excess of the alkalizing agent, preferably a caustic alkalizing agent such as sodium hydroxide, beyond what is required to neutralize the surfactants, whether or not they are provided as being preneutralized. Therefore, the concentrated surfactant composition may

comprise from about 0.1% to about 1%, by weight of the concentrated surfactant composition, of an alkalizing agent, preferably a caustic alkalizing agent such as sodium hydroxide. It may be desirable to preneutralize the surfactants so that the pH can be more tightly controlled.

Process for Manufacturing a Detergent Composition

5 The present disclosure relates to a process for manufacturing the detergent compositions. The detergent composition may have any form suitable for end use by a consumer, such as a liquid, a gel, a powder, a bar, a tablet, a unitized dose article such as a pouch (single- or multi-compartmented), a fiber, a web, or a sheet.

10 The process may comprise the steps of: providing a concentrated surfactant composition as described herein and combining the concentrated surfactant composition with at least one adjunct to form a detergent composition.

15 The step of providing the concentrated surfactant composition may include the steps of preparing the concentrated surfactant composition at a first location and transporting the concentrated surfactant composition to a second location, and where the combining step occurs at the second location. The transporting may occur by rail car.

20 The concentrated surfactant compositions of the present disclosure are useful as surfactant intermediates that may be incorporated into different end-use detergent compositions. Therefore, the present disclosure relates to a process for manufacturing a plurality of detergent compositions, the process comprising the steps of: providing a first portion of the concentrated surfactant composition as described herein; combining the first portion with first detergent adjuncts to form a first detergent composition; providing a second portion of the concentrated surfactant composition as described herein; combining the second portion with second detergent adjuncts to form a second detergent composition that is compositionally different from the first detergent composition. For the processes described herein, the concentrated surfactant composition may be provided at a single batch and then divided in to first and second portions, but does not need to be. The first and second portions could be provided as separate batches, manufactured as separate places or separate times.

 The second detergent composition may be different from the first detergent compositions in terms of the adjuncts added, the relative proportions in which the adjuncts and/or concentrated

surfactant composition were added, pH, aesthetics (including color and/or perfume), or any other suitable compositional difference.

Use of an Alkoxylated Polyalkyleneimine

The present disclosure further relates to the use of an alkoxylated polyalkyleneimine, preferably an alkoxylated polyethyleneimine (PEI), more preferably an ethoxylated PEI, for reducing the amount of organic solvent required to form an isotropic concentrated surfactant composition, where the composition includes from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of a surfactant system, the surfactant system comprising from about 80% to about 100%, by weight of the surfactant system, of an alkyl alkoxylated sulfate surfactant.

COMBINATIONS

Specifically contemplated combinations of the disclosure are herein described in the following lettered paragraphs. These combinations are intended to be illustrative in nature and are not intended to be limiting.

A. A concentrated surfactant composition consisting essentially of: from about 50% to about 59%, by weight of the composition, of a surfactant system, the surfactant system comprising from about 50% to about 57%, or from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of an alkyl alkoxylated sulfate surfactant; from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of an alkoxylated polyalkyleneimine; from about 10% to about 20%, by weight of the composition, of an organic solvent system; and water.

B. A concentrated surfactant composition according to paragraph A, wherein the alkoxylated polyalkyleneimine comprises ethoxylate (EO) groups, propoxylate (PO) groups, or combinations thereof.

C. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-B, wherein the alkoxylated polyalkyleneimine comprises ethoxylate (EO) groups.

D. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-C, wherein the alkoxylated polyalkyleneimine comprises, on average per alkoxylated nitrogen, about 1-50 ethoxylate (EO) groups and about 0-5 propoxylate (PO) groups.

E. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-D, wherein the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine comprises, on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, about 1-50 ethoxylate (EO) groups and is free of propoxylate (PO) groups.

5 F. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-E, wherein the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine comprises, on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, about 10-30 ethoxylate (EO) groups, preferably about 15-25 ethoxylate (EO) groups.

G. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-F, wherein the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine is an alkoxyated polyethyleneimine (PEI).

10 H. A concentrated composition according to any of paragraphs A-G, wherein the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine comprises a polyethyleneimine backbone having a weight average molecular weight of from about 400 to about 1000, or from about 500 to about 750, or from about 550 to about 650, or about 600, as determined prior to ethoxylation.

15 I. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-H, wherein the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine is present at a level of from about 1% to about 4.5%, preferably from about 2% to about 4%, by weight of the concentrated composition.

J. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-I, wherein the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant is alkyl ethoxylated surfactant, preferably having an average degree of ethoxylation of from about 1 to about 3.5, more preferably from about 1.5 to about 3, even more preferably from about 1.8 to about 2.5.

20 K. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-J, wherein the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate has an average alkyl chain length of from about 10 to about 16 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 15 carbon atoms, even more preferably from about 14 to about 15 carbon atoms.

25 L. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-K, wherein the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant is alkyl ethoxylated surfactant having an average alkyl chain length of from about 14 to about 15 carbon atoms, and an average degree of ethoxylation of from about 2.3 to about 2.7, preferably about 2.5.

M. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-L, the composition comprising from about 10% to about 17%, preferably from about 12% to about 15%, by weight of the composition, of the organic solvent system.

5 N. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-M, wherein the organic solvent system comprises a solvent selected from the group consisting of: monohydric alcohols; dihydric alcohol; polyalkylene glycols; polyhydric alcohols; alkoxyated glycerine; alkoxyated diols; and combinations thereof.

10 O. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-N, wherein the organic solvent system comprises a solvent selected from the group consisting of: glycerine, ethanol, propanediol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, polyalkylene glycol, butanediol and combinations thereof.

P. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-O, wherein the composition has a percent transmittance (%T) at 540nm of at least 80%.

15 Q. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-P, wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than about 2000 cps, or less than about 1000 cps, or less than about 500 cps, measured at 10 s^{-1} at 20°C.

R. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-Q, wherein the composition remains as a single-phase, isotropic solution after 2 weeks at 20°C, and/or 2 weeks at 40°C.

20 S. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-R, wherein the composition is substantially free of carboxylic acids and/or salts thereof, preferably substantially free of fatty acids and/or salts thereof.

T. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-S, wherein the composition is characterized by an alkaline pH, preferably a pH greater than 8, or greater than 25 9, or greater than 10, or greater than 11.

U. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-T, wherein the composition is characterized as having a Reserve Alkalinity of less than about 2, or less than about 1.5, or less than about 1, or less than about 0.8.

V. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-U, wherein the surfactant system further comprises from about 2% to about 20%, by weight of the composition, of anionic sulphonated surfactant, preferably alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant, more preferably linear alkyl benzene sulphonate surfactant.

5 W. A detergent composition comprising the concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-V, and a detergent adjunct.

X. A detergent composition according to paragraph W, wherein the detergent adjunct is selected from the group consisting of additional surfactant, a structurant, a builder, a fabric softening agent, a polymer or an oligomer, an enzyme, an enzyme stabilizer, a bleach system, a
10 brightener, a hueing agent, a chelating agent, a suds suppressor, a conditioning agent, a humectant, a perfume, a perfume microcapsule, a filler or carrier, an alkalinity system, a pH control system, a buffer, an alkanolamine, and mixtures thereof.

Y. A process for manufacturing a concentrated surfactant composition, the process comprising the steps of: providing an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant, an alkoxyated
15 polyalkyleneimine, preferably an alkoxyated polyethyleneimine (PEI), an organic solvent system, and water; and combining the components in the following proportions to form the concentrated surfactant composition: from about 50% to about 57%, or from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant; from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine; from about
20 10% to about 20%, by weight of the composition, of the organic solvent system; and water; optionally, where the composition comprises from about 50% to about 59%, by weight of the composition, of total surfactant.

Z. A process for manufacturing a detergent composition, the process comprising the steps of: providing a concentrated surfactant composition according to any of paragraphs A-V;
25 and combining the concentrated surfactant composition with a detergent adjunct to form the detergent composition.

AA. A use of an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine, preferably an alkoxyated polyethyleneimine (PEI), for reducing the amount of organic solvent required to form an isotropic concentrated surfactant composition, where the composition includes from about 50%
30 to about 57%, or from about 50% to about 55%, by weight of the composition, of an alkyl

alkoxylated sulfate surfactant, and optionally from about 50% to about 59%, by weight of the composition, of total surfactant.

TEST METHODS

Viscosity

- 5 The viscosity is measured with a Rheometer, such as the AR G2 Rheometer from TA Instruments. Viscosity is measured using 40 mm parallel plates at a constant temperature of 40°C. Shear rates of 1 to 100 s⁻¹ are measured on a logarithmic scale with five points per decade.

Percent Transmittance

- 10 The Percent Transmittance is measured with a UV-Visible spectrometer such as a Beckman Coulter DU® 800. A standard 10 mm pathlength cuvette is used for the sample measurement and compared to a deionized water blank. Samples are measured in the in the absence of dyes and/or opacifiers, and at a temperature of 20°C ± 2°C.

pH

- 15 Unless otherwise stated herein, the pH of the composition is defined as the pH of an aqueous 10% (weight/volume) solution of the composition at 20 ± 2°C. Any meter capable of measuring pH to ± 0.01 pH units is suitable. Orion meters (Thermo Scientific, Clintonpark – Keppekouter, Ninovesteenweg 198, 9320 Erembodegem –Aalst, Belgium) or equivalent are acceptable instruments. The pH meter should be equipped with a suitable glass electrode with calomel or silver/silver chloride reference. An example includes Mettler DB 115. The electrode
20 should be stored in the manufacturer's recommended electrolyte solution.

- The 10% aqueous solution of the detergent is prepared according to the following procedure. A sample of 10 ± 0.05 grams is weighted with a balance capable of accurately measuring to ± 0.02 grams. The sample is transferred to a 100 mL volumetric flask, diluted to volume with purified water (deionized and/or distilled water are suitable as long as the
25 conductivity of the water is < 5µS/cm), and thoroughly mixed. About 50 mL of the resulting solution is poured into a beaker, the temperature is adjusted to 20 ± 2 °C and the pH is measured according to the standard procedure of the pH meter manufacturer. The manufacturer's instructions should be followed to set up and calibrate the pH assembly.

Reserve Alkalinity

As used herein, the term “reserve alkalinity” is a measure of the buffering capacity of the detergent composition (g/NaOH/100g detergent composition) determined by titrating a 1% (w/v) solution of detergent composition with hydrochloric acid to pH 7.5 i.e in order to calculate

5 Reserve Alkalinity as defined herein:

Reserve Alkalinity (to pH 7.5) as % alkali in g NaOH/100 g product =

$T \times M \times 40 \times Vol$

$10 \times Wt \times Aliquot$

10

T = titre (ml) to pH 7.5
 M = Molarity of HCl = 0.2
 40 = Molecular weight of NaOH
 Vol = Total volume (ie. 1000 ml)
 15 Wt = Weight of product (10 g)
 Aliquot = (100 ml)

Obtain a 10g sample accurately weighed to two decimal places, of fully formulated detergent
 20 composition. The sample should be obtained using a Pascall sampler in a dust cabinet. Add the
 10g sample to a plastic beaker and add 200 ml of carbon dioxide-free deionised water. Agitate
 using a magnetic stirrer on a stirring plate at 150 rpm until fully dissolved and for at least 15
 minutes. Transfer the contents of the beaker to a 1 litre volumetric flask and make up to 1 litre
 with deionised water. Mix well and take a 100 mls $\pm$ 1 ml aliquot using a 100 mls pipette
 25 immediately. Measure and record the pH and temperature of the sample using a pH meter
 capable of reading to ± 0.01 pH units, with stirring, ensuring temperature is 21°C $\pm$ 2°C. Titrate
 whilst stirring with 0.2M hydrochloric acid until pH measures exactly 7.5. Note the millilitres of
 hydrochloric acid used. Take the average titre of three identical repeats. Carry out the calculation
 described above to calculate RA to pH 7.5.

30

EXAMPLES

The examples provided below are intended to be illustrative in nature and are not intended to be limiting.

Example 1. Process of Making a Concentrated Surfactant Composition.

An ethoxylated alcohol is provided. The ethoxylated alcohol is sulfated by known processes to form alkyl ethoxylated sulfate surfactant. To this surfactant, the following are added in a neutralization loop: organic solvent, ethoxylated PEI, water, and a neutralizing agent.

5 **Example 2.** Stability Data.

As described below, various concentrated surfactant compositions were prepared and assessed for stability.

Sample Preparation. Each sample was made in an identical 8-ounce glass jar. The jar was placed on a scale, and the scale was re-zeroed. Each ingredient was added to the jar in the amount indicated in the tables below, with the scale being re-zeroed after each ingredient. After all the ingredients had been added (with water to balance), a small metal spatula was used to mix the composition by hand (no mixing occurred between the addition of ingredients) until the sample was homogenous or an undesirable phase occurred, such as a thick gel that stuck to the spatula or if the mixture became too difficult to stir. After mixing, the samples were placed in a bucket, which was then stored overnight in a room held at a constant 40°C. The next day, the bucket was removed from the room and the samples were visually inspected. The samples were then stored overnight at room temperature (approx. 20°C) and inspected the next day.

Visual assessment. After overnight storage at 40°C and 20°C as described above, the samples were visually assessed for stability. Samples “passed” if they were clear and flowed with ease when the jar was rotated. The samples “failed” if any particles were suspended, if a phase separation was present, if the composition didn’t flow when rotated, and/or if a thick gel-like material was left on the side of the jar.

Ingredients:

25	C25AE1.8S	C12-15 alkyl ethoxy sulfate surfactant having an average of 1.8 ethoxy groups
	Ethanol	ethanol
	p-diol	1,2-propanediol

PEI 1 Ethoxylated polyethyleneimine (PEI600 EO20, ex BASF)

PEI 2 Ethoxylated/propoxylated polyethyleneimine (PEI600 EO24 PO16, ex BASF)

5 All percentages provided below are % active, by weight of the composition. Each composition contains water to balance.

Table 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C25AE1.8S	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Ethanol	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
p-diol	12%	10%	8%	12%	10%	8%	12%	10%	8%
Total org. solvent	19%	17%	15%	19%	17%	15%	19%	17%	15%
PEI 1	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%
40°C stability	Pass	Pass	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
20°C stability	Pass	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

10 Table 1 demonstrates the effect of PEI 1 to allow for reduction of solvent levels while maintaining a low viscosity, clear, and isotropic solution. With 2% or 4% PEI 1, the total solvent load necessary to provide a “passing” composition is reduced by 33%.

Table 2.

	10	11	12	13	14
C25AE1.8S	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
Ethanol	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
p-diol	12%	12%	10%	14.3%	14.3%
Total org. solvent	19%	19%	17%	21.3%	21.3%
PEI 1	0%	2%	2%	2%	4%
40°C stability	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	Pass	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>
20°C stability	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>

Table 2 shows that the presence of an ethoxylated PEI increases composition stability at certain levels of organic solvent. Table 2 also shows that increased solvent loads can negatively impact overall stability, even when an ethoxylated PEI is present; see samples 13 and 14.

Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the increased solvent loads in the concentrated surfactant compositions results in too little water present to stabilize salt ions.

Table 3.

	15	16	17	18	19
C25AE1.8S	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Ethanol	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
p-diol	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Total org. solvent	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Alk. PEI 1	0%	2%	4%	0%	0%
Alk. PEI 2	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%
40°C stability	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
20°C stability	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	Pass	<i>Fail</i>	Pass

Table 3 shows that PEI 2, which contains both ethoxylate and propoxylate groups, provides stability benefits, although not as efficiently as PEI 1, which contains ethoxylate groups.

Note: Examples 15, 16, and 17 are the same as Examples 3, 6, and 9 above, respectively.

10 **Example 3.** Heavy Duty Liquid Laundry Detergent Compositions.

Concentrated surfactant compositions according to the present disclosure are used to make heavy duty liquid laundry detergent compositions according to the following formulas, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4.

Ingredient	A (wt%)	B (wt%)	C (wt%)	D (wt%)	E (wt%)	F (wt%)	G (wt%)	H (wt%)
AES	15	11	11	7	22	11	30	1.2
LAS	9	4	2	2	10	11	6	9
HSAS	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
AE	4	0	3	0	5	2	4	5
Lauryl Trimethyl Ammonium Chloride	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0
C ₁₂₋₁₄ dimethyl Amine Oxide	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0	0	0	0

Citric Acid	2.5	4.0	1.9	2.0	0.9	2.5	0.6	1.2
C ₁₂₋₁₈ Fatty Acid	0.8	3.5	0.6	0.99	1.2	0	15.0	2.5
Chelant	0.3	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.5	0.11	0.8	0.4
Sodium Formate	1.6	0.1	1.2	0	1.6	0	0.2	0.2
Calcium Formate	0.1	0	0	0.04	0	0.13	0	0.1
Calcium Chloride	0.01	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magnesium Chloride	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.04	0	0
Mannanase: Mannaway® (25 mg active/g)	0.002	0.05	0	0.06	0.04	0.045	0.1	0.1
Protease (40.6 mg active/g)	0.8	0.6	0.07	0	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.5
Amylase: Stainzyme® (15 mg active/g)	0.3	0	0.3	0.02	0	0.6	0.1	0.14
Amylase: Natalase® (29 mg active/g)	0	0.6	0.1	0.15	0.07	0	0.1	0
Xyloglucanase (Whitezyme®, 20mg active/g)	0.2	0.1	0	0	0.01	0.05	0.2	0
Lipex® (18 mg active/g)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0	0
4-formyl-phenylboronic acid	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.02	0.01	0
Borax	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.8	0	1.0	0	1.3
Ethoxylated Polyethyleneimine	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.2
Grease Cleaning Alkoxylated Polyalkylenimine Polymer	1	2	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
PEG-PVAc Polymer	0.1	0.2	0.0	4	0.05	0.0	1	0
Zwitterionic ethoxylated quaternized sulfated hexamethylene diamine	2.1	0	0.7	1.6	0.3	1.6	0	0
Fluorescent Brightener	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.3	0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Diethylene glycol	4.5	0	3.6	0	3.0	0	0	0
Ethanol	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.1	3.5	3.0	7.0	1
1,2-Propanediol	0	6.6	0	1.2	3.0	2.0	8.0	2.5
Monoethanolamine	1.4	1.0	4.0	0.5	0	0	To pH 8.2	0
Cumene sulfonate	0.0	0.2	0.5	1	2	0	0	1.35
Sodium Hydroxide	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	To pH 8.2
Hydrogenated castor oil derivative structurant	0.1	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.1	0.15
Suds Suppressor	0.2	0	0.1	0.4	0	0	0	0
Perfume	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.4

Core Shell Melamine-formaldehyde encapsulate of perfume	0.5	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.15
Hueing Agent	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.025	0	0
*Water, dyes & minors	Balance							

*Based on total cleaning and/or treatment composition weight

All enzyme levels are expressed as % enzyme raw material.

Raw Materials for Example 4

5 LAS is linear alkylbenzenesulfonate having an average aliphatic carbon chain length C_{11} - C_{12} supplied by Stepan, Northfield, Illinois, USA or Huntsman Corp. HLAS is acid form.

AES is C_{12-14} alkyl ethoxy (3) sulfate, C_{12-15} alkyl ethoxy (1.8) sulfate, or C_{14-15} alkyl ethoxy (2.5) sulfate supplied by Stepan, Northfield, Illinois, USA or Shell Chemicals, Houston, TX, USA.

10 AE is selected from C_{12-13} with an average degree of ethoxylation of 6.5, C_{11-16} with an average degree of ethoxylation of 7, C_{12-14} with an average degree of ethoxylation of 7, C_{14-15} with an average degree of ethoxylation of 7, or C_{12-14} with an average degree of ethoxylation of 9, all supplied by Huntsman, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA.

AS is a C_{12-14} sulfate, supplied by Stepan, Northfield, Illinois, USA.

HSAS is mid-branched alkyl sulfate as disclosed in US 6,020,303 and US 6,060,443.

C_{12-14} Dimethylhydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, supplied by Clariant GmbH, Germany.

15 C_{12-14} dimethyl Amine Oxide is supplied by Procter & Gamble Chemicals, Cincinnati, USA.

Sodium tripolyphosphate is supplied by Rhodia, Paris, France.

Zeolite A is supplied by Industrial Zeolite (UK) Ltd, Grays, Essex, UK.

1.6R Silicate is supplied by Koma, Nestemica, Czech Republic.

Sodium Carbonate is supplied by Solvay, Houston, Texas, USA.

20 Acrylic Acid/Maleic Acid Copolymer is molecular weight 70,000 and acrylate: maleate ratio 70:30, supplied by BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

PEG-PVAc polymer is a polyvinyl acetate grafted polyethylene oxide copolymer having a polyethylene oxide backbone and multiple polyvinyl acetate side chains. The molecular weight of the polyethylene oxide backbone is about 6000 and the weight ratio of the polyethylene oxide to polyvinyl acetate is about 40 to 60 and no more than 1 grafting point per 50 ethylene oxide units. Available from BASF (Ludwigshafen, Germany).

Ethoxylated Polyethylenimine is a 600 g/mol molecular weight polyethylenimine core with 20 ethoxylate groups per -NH. Available from BASF (Ludwigshafen, Germany).

30 Zwitterionic ethoxylated quaternized sulfated hexamethylene diamine is described in WO 01/05874 and available from BASF (Ludwigshafen, Germany).

Grease Cleaning Alkoxylated Polyalkylenimine Polymer is a 600 g/mol molecular weight polyethylenimine core with 24 ethoxylate groups per -NH and 16 propoxylate groups per -NH. Available from BASF (Ludwigshafen, Germany).

Carboxymethyl cellulose is Finnfix® V supplied by CP Kelco, Arnhem, Netherlands.

5 Amylases (Natalase®, Stainzyme®, Stainzyme Plus®) may be supplied by Novozymes, Bagsvaerd, Denmark.

Savinase®, Lipex®, Celluclean™, Mannaway®, Pectawash®, and Whitezyme® are all products of Novozymes, Bagsvaerd, Denmark.

10 Proteases may be supplied by Genencor International, Palo Alto, California, USA (e.g. Purafect Prime®) or by Novozymes, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (e.g. Liquanase®, Coronase®).

Suitable Fluorescent Whitening Agents are for example, Tinopal® TAS, Tinopal® AMS, Tinopal® CBS-X, Sulphonated zinc phthalocyanine, available from BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

15 Chelant is selected from, diethylenetetraamine pentaacetic acid (DTPA) supplied by Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan, USA, hydroxyethane di phosphonate (HEDP) supplied by Solutia, St Louis, Missouri, USA; Ethylenediamine-N,N'-disuccinic acid, (S,S) isomer (EDDS) supplied by Octel, Ellesmere Port, UK, Diethylenetriamine penta methylene phosphonic acid (DTPMP) supplied by Thermphos, or 1,2-dihydroxybenzene-3,5-disulfonic acid supplied by Future Fuels Batesville, Arkansas, USA

Hueing agent is Direct Violet 9 or Direct Violet 99, supplied by BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

20 Soil release agent is Repel-o-tex® PF, supplied by Rhodia, Paris, France.

Suds suppressor agglomerate is supplied by Dow Corning, Midland, Michigan, USA

Acusol 880 is supplied by Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan, USA

TAED is tetraacetylenediamine, supplied under the Peractive® brand name by Clariant GmbH, Sulzbach, Germany.

25 Sodium Percarbonate supplied by Solvay, Houston, Texas, USA.

NOBS is sodium nonanoyloxybenzenesulfonate, supplied by Future Fuels, Batesville, Arkansas, USA.

30 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.”

Every document cited herein, including any cross referenced or related patent or application and any patent application or patent to which this application claims priority or benefit thereof, is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety unless expressly

excluded or otherwise limited. The citation of any document is not an admission that it is prior art with respect to any invention disclosed or claimed herein or that it alone, or in any combination with any other reference or references, teaches, suggests or discloses any such invention. Further, to the extent that any meaning or definition of a term in this document
5 conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to that term in this document shall govern.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is
10 therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A concentrated surfactant composition consisting essentially of:
from 50% to 59%, by weight of the composition, of a surfactant system,
the surfactant system comprising from 50% to 57%, or from 50% to 55%, by
weight of the composition, of an alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant;
5 from 0.1% to 5%, by weight of the composition, of an alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine;
from 10% to 20%, by weight of the composition, of an organic solvent system; and
water.
2. A concentrated surfactant composition according to claim 1, wherein the alkoxyated
polyalkyleneimine comprises ethoxylate (EO) groups, propoxylate (PO) groups, or combinations
10 thereof.
3. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the
alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine comprises ethoxylate (EO) groups.
4. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the
alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine comprises, on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, 1-50 ethoxylate
15 (EO) groups and 0-5 propoxylate (PO) groups.
5. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the
alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine comprises, on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, 1-50 ethoxylate
(EO) groups and is free of propoxylate (PO) groups.
6. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the
20 alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine comprises, on average per alkoxyated nitrogen, 10-30 ethoxylate
(EO) groups, preferably 15-25 ethoxylate (EO) groups.
7. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the
alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine is an alkoxyated polyethyleneimine (PEI).
8. A concentrated composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the alkoxyated
25 polyalkyleneimine comprises a polyethyleneimine backbone having a weight average molecular
weight of from 400 to 1000, or from 500 to 750, or from 550 to 650, or 600, as determined prior
to ethoxylation.

9. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the alkoxyated polyalkyleneimine is present at a level of from 1% to 4.5%, preferably from 2% to 4%, by weight of the concentrated composition.
10. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the alkyl
5 alkoxyated sulfate surfactant is alkyl ethoxyated surfactant, preferably having an average degree of ethoxylation of from 1 to 3.5, more preferably from 1.5 to 3, even more preferably from 1.8 to 2.5.
11. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate has an average alkyl chain length of from 10 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably
10 from 12 to 15 carbon atoms, even more preferably from 14 to 15 carbon atoms.
12. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the alkyl alkoxyated sulfate surfactant is alkyl ethoxyated surfactant having an average alkyl chain length of from 14 to 15 carbon atoms, and an average degree of ethoxylation of from 2.3 to 2.7, preferably 2.5.
- 15 13. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, the composition comprising from 10% to 17%, preferably from 12% to 15%, by weight of the composition, of the organic solvent system.
14. A concentrated surfactant composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the organic solvent system comprises a solvent selected from the group consisting of: monohydric
20 alcohols; dihydric alcohol; polyalkylene glycols; polyhydric alcohols; alkoxyated glycerine; alkoxyated diols; and combinations thereof; preferably wherein the organic solvent system comprises a solvent selected from the group consisting of glycerine, ethanol, propanediol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, polyalkylene glycol, butanediol and combinations thereof.
15. A detergent composition comprising the concentrated surfactant composition according to
25 any preceding claim, and a detergent adjunct, preferably a detergent adjunct selected from the group consisting of additional surfactant, a structurant, a builder, a fabric softening agent, a polymer or an oligomer, an enzyme, an enzyme stabilizer, a bleach system, a brightener, a hueing agent, a chelating agent, a suds suppressor, a conditioning agent, a humectant, a perfume, a perfume microcapsule, a filler or carrier, an alkalinity system, a pH control system, a buffer, an
30 alkanolamine, and mixtures thereof.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2018/015361

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C11D1/29 C11D3/37 C11D3/43 C11D11/00
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 practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2015/072914 A1 (GU CHONG [CN] ET AL) 12 March 2015 (2015-03-12) page 3, paragraph 0042 page 4, paragraph 0047-0054 claims 1,5,18; examples 1-3; table 2 page 1, paragraph 0002-0006 -----	1-15
X	US 2017/015942 A1 (IGLESIAS CLAIRE EMELINE [BE] ET AL) 19 January 2017 (2017-01-19) examples 1,2 -----	15
Y	-----	1-14
X	EP 2 014 753 A1 (PROCTER & GAMBLE [US]) 14 January 2009 (2009-01-14) page 11, paragraph 0064 -----	15
Y	-----	1-14
Y	US 2016/340611 A1 (SCHEIBEL JEFFREY JOHN [US] ET AL) 24 November 2016 (2016-11-24) claims 1,8 -----	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"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

29 May 2018

Date of mailing of the international search report

06/06/2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Gault, Nathalie

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2018/015361

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2015072914 A1	12-03-2015	AR 097593 A1	23-03-2016
		CA 2921073 A1	12-03-2015
		CN 105518117 A	20-04-2016
		EP 3044297 A1	20-07-2016
		JP 6243036 B2	06-12-2017
		JP 2016536411 A	24-11-2016
		US 2015072914 A1	12-03-2015
		WO 2015032083 A1	12-03-2015

US 2017015942 A1	19-01-2017	EP 3118292 A1	18-01-2017
		ES 2666583 T3	07-05-2018
		US 2017015942 A1	19-01-2017
		WO 2017011230 A1	19-01-2017

EP 2014753 A1	14-01-2009	EP 2014753 A1	14-01-2009
		JP 2010532813 A	14-10-2010
		US 2009014029 A1	15-01-2009
		WO 2009007941 A2	15-01-2009

US 2016340611 A1	24-11-2016	EP 3298115 A1	28-03-2018
		US 2016340611 A1	24-11-2016
		WO 2016191103 A1	01-12-2016
