

Solution-oriented
approach for your Goals in the
Global Sector



LUKAS





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About us

Our company was established in 2002 in Konya. Our company, which exports to the Middle East and North African countries, especially to Europe, has successfully met the demands of many companies, individuals, institutions and organizations over time.

Within our company
It has ISO and CE certificates and produces in accordance with world quality standards. Our company, which closely follows technological developments, has the necessary machinery, knowledge, team and equipment to fulfill its commitments in a timely and complete manner without sacrificing product quality.

Our company, which aims to be the best of the time and to continuously increase customer satisfaction, employs 30 - 70 personnel.

Food Chemicals

Gıda Kimyasalları





Food Chemicals

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AMMONIUM BICARBONATE NH₄HCO₃

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: 14% soluble in 10 °C water, 17.4% at 20 °C, 21.3% at 30 °C. It is insoluble in alcohol and acetone. It is obtained by sublimation of a mixture of ammonium sulfate and calcium carbonate.

Usage areas: It is used in bakery products (acts as yeast), baking powder formulations, fire extinguishers, permeable plastic production, cleaning products, ceramic, paint, textile leather and fertilizer industry.

GUM ARAB

view : Kordofan (hashap); odorless, white powder, soluble in water.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: 14% soluble in 10 °C water, 17.4% at 20 °C, 21.3% at 30 °C. It is insoluble in alcohol and acetone. It is obtained by sublimation of a mixture of ammonium sulfate and calcium carbonate.

Usage areas: It is used in bakery products (acts as yeast), baking powder formulations, fire extinguishers, permeable plastic production, cleaning products, ceramic, paint, textile leather and fertilizer industry.

ACESULFAM E 950 C₄H₄KNO₄S

view : White fine crystal
packaging unit structure. : In 25 kg bags.



Features: 200 times more low calorie than sucrose solution. It shows a synergistic effect when used with other sweeteners. It has an excellent shelf life. It does not deteriorate when baked or baked. It is easily soluble in water.

Areas of use: It is an artificial sweetener used as a substitute for sugar in the formulations of all kinds of diabetic and dietetic products in the food industry. Especially thermal It is preferred in processed diabetic and dietetic products due to its heat resistance. Thanks to sweeteners, low-calorie products can be produced that can be easily consumed by both diabetics and people with weight problems. It is used in different foods such as bakery products, chewing gum, gelatinous desserts, soft drinks, etc.

ACETIC ACID (80%-100%) E 260CH₃COOH

view : Colorless transparent liquid with a strong vinegar odour.
packaging unit : In 60 kg plastic bags and drums.



Properties: Miscible with water, ethanol, acetone, toluene, hexane at all degrees. It is found naturally in unprocessed figs along with citric acid.

Areas of use: It is used as a coagulator in rubber production and in the paint and leather industry.

ASCORBIC ACID E 300

view : White to pale yellow crystal or powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Melts around 190 °C with decomposition. It is practically odorless and has a sharp taste. Easily soluble in water; It is soluble in ethanol, insoluble in oil, fat, ether, petroleum ether, toluene and chloroform.

Areas of use: It is used in the production of acid crystal and powder drug formulations, in the formulation of multi-vitamins and minerals. It is also used in cosmetic emissions and other preparations. In the food industry, it is known as Vitamin C and vitamin mixtures. Vitamin C is an antioxidant, nutrient and color preservative that finds a wide range of uses from beverages to fruits, vegetables and deep-frozen products. Ascorbic acid and sodium salts; It provides rapid color formation in the product.

ASPARGAM E 951 - C₁₄H₁₈N₂O₅

view : Odorless, white, crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Crystalline powder, very well soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and oil.

Areas of use: It is an artificial sweetener used as a substitute for sugar in the formulations of all kinds of diabetic and dietetic products in the food industry. The main products used are; diet foods, soft drinks, beverage mixes, gelatinous desserts, low-calorie frozen desserts.

AZORUBINE CI 14720



view : Colored, red synthetic azo dye.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.

Features: Red food colorant. It is very soluble in water.

Uses: E122 can be consumed by all religious groups, vegetarians who do not eat only meat and vegetarians who do not eat milk and dairy products in addition to meat.

UREA CO(NH₂)₂



view : Free-flowing at loading, in the form of white prills.
packaging unit : In 50 kg bags.

Properties: Urea, also known as carbamide, is an organic compound with the chemical formula CO(NH₂)₂. This amide has two -NH₂ groups joined by a carbonyl (C=O) functional group.

Areas of use: It is used in the textile industry to increase dye solubility. It is used as a gelling agent in dishwashing detergents. It can also be used as fertilizer. It is used in the production of urea-formaldehyde resin (adhesive) for wood and furniture, resin for the textile industry, resin production for binders in glass fiber, nitrogen source in the fermentation process in the manufacture of medicines, in the cosmetics industry to produce preservatives for skin creams.

PHOSPHORIC ACID H₃PO₄



view : Colorless, odorless, transparent syrupy liquid.
packaging unit : In 35-50 kg drums.

Properties: It dehydrates at about 225 °C and turns into pyrophosphoric acid forms. At higher temperatures it transforms into forms of metaphosphoric acid. When ignited, it produces poisonous gases of phosphoric acid.

Uses: Acidifier in soft drinks; drinking water purification and improvement; sugar refining; yeast feeder; production of phosphate salts food grades; pharmaceutical industry; used in pet food. It is used as a solvent in medical materials. It is an orally gastric acidifier.

FUMARIC ACID HOOCCH=CHCOOH



view : White crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.

Properties: It is derived from maleic acid. It is soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in chloroform.

Uses: It is used in the production of paper sizing resins, unsaturated polyester resins, alkyd resins, plasticizers, lubricating oils and as a styrene-butadiene rubber carboxylation agent. It is used as an acidifier. Fumaric acid has bacteriostatic and antiseptic properties. It is also used as an acidity regulator, thermal oxidative resistance aid. It is used in the pharmaceutical industry to produce alexifarmic sodium dimercaptosuccinate and ferrous fumarate.

GUAR GUM (Guar Gum) E 412



view : Creamy homogeneous powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.

Features: It can form a dense consistency even when heat is not applied. Easily soluble in cold and hot water. It gives resistance to the oils and solvents it is added to.

Areas of use: It is used as a thickener, stabilizer, bulking agent and emulsifier in the pharmaceutical and food industries. It is obtained from natural sources. It is used in sahlep, which is one of our traditional products, and powdered beverage mixes produced in a similar style, ice cream, powdered soup, salad dressings, mayonnaise, ketchup, meat-dairy products and many products.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (50%) H₂O₂



view : Colorless odorless clear liquid.
packaging unit : In 65 kg drums.

Properties: Hydrogen peroxide is a colorless and odorless liquid, abundantly soluble in water. It is also soluble in alcohol. It easily decomposes to give water and oxygen.

Areas of use: in the sterilization of the cans of beverages such as milk and fruit juice in the food sector and in milk as a preservative; It is used as a local germicidal (antiseptic) in the pharmaceutical industry and as a contact lens.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID HCl

view : Clear to pale yellow liquid with pungent odor.
packaging unit : In 75 kg drums.



Properties: All solutions above 10% are irritating. It is corrosive and acts against known metals including iron, steel and lead by releasing flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts violently with bases and releases heat.

Areas of use: It is used in the production industry and in the treatment of chlor-alkali salt water, to increase the acidity in foods and to provide hydrolysis of large molecules such as proteins.

GELATINE (80 -200 Bloom)

view : It is a yellow, transparent, granular crystal structure.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It does not dissolve easily when placed in cold water, but the gelatin particles swell up to 510 times its weight. In order for the swollen gelatin particles to melt, the temperature must be at least 40 °C.

Areas of use: It contains about 80-90% protein, 10% moisture as a nutrient and leaves around 1% ash. A gelatin composed of two-thirds gelatin and one-third peanut monoglyceride is valuable in stabilizing an oil emulsion. With this, a better structured ice cream is obtained. It is widely used in powdered dessert mixes, confectionery, meat products, biscuits, wine, juices and film industry. Because it contains amino acids, it has a nutritive feature, albeit a little.

COCOA Cacao

view : Brown powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Specifications: It is 4-8 meters tall. The cocoa tree needs a warm and humid climate to grow. It must be diluted.

Uses: Cocoa butter is mainly the raw material of chocolate. It is also used in confectionery. It is used together with cocoa powder in the production of chocolate. Cocoa butter is used in confectionery and white chocolate, not cocoa powder.

Xanthan Gum E 415 (XANTHAN GUM)

view : White to cream colored, tasteless, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a high molecular polysaccharide chain produced by a pure culture fermentation of carbohydrate with *Xanthomonas campestris*. As a gum it is classified as hydrophilic colloids and derivatives

Areas of use: It is used as a thickener and stabilizer in the pharmaceutical and food industries. It is also used in foods as suspending agent, emulsifier, structuring agent or foaming agent. It is used in many products such as sahlelep, which is one of our traditional products, and powdered beverage mixes produced in a similar style, ice cream, salad dressings, powdered soup, mayonnaise, and ketchup.

LACTIC ACID (80%) - E 270 C3H6O3

view : Colorless, odorless, hygroscopic liquid with acidic taste.
packaging unit : In 25 kg drums.



Properties: Lactic acid is the fermentation product of milk sugar (Lactose). It is a chemical compound involved in various biochemical processes.

Uses: It is an acid controller that gives the desired typical sharp taste to the foods it is used in, and is generally used as an acid stabilizer. It is a viscous and non-volatile liquid. It is obtained synthetically by hydrolysis of lactonitrile. Its solubility in water is high. It has a high protective feature compared to other acidity regulators in foods. It is used in fermented and pickled foods to prevent micro-organism growth. It is used in various fields such as cheese, some olive varieties (such as Spanish olives), frozen desserts, and carbonated drinks.

Lecithin (Progeny) E 322

view : It is in the form of a dark brown paste.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is insoluble in water and acetone, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, benzene and ether, has a unique taste and odour, and a dark brown paste form.

Uses: Standardized and modified lecithin is required to be used in products such as bakery products, chocolate, ice cream, baby food, margarine. As an emulsifier in margarines and to prevent sludge; It is used as an anti-adhesion in chocolate, caramels and coating materials, as an emulsifier in cocoa powders and ready-made beverages, as an emulsifier and release agent in cheese products.

MALIC ACID E 296 C₄H₆O₅

view : White, crystalline granular powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Malic acid naturally occurs in apple, apricot, banana, cherry, grape, orange peel, peach, pear, plum, broccoli, It is found in many foods such as carrots, green beans and potatoes. It is synthesized by hydrating maleic and fumaric acids in the presence of a catalyst. It has a lower melting point than others.

Areas of use: The most common use is in fruit flavored carbonated drinks and syrups, and is added to apple, grape and other fruit juices to stabilize the color. The addition of malic acid to fruit juice concentrates as an acidity regulator increases the natural flavor of the beverage, prevents oxidation by forming a synergistic effect with ascorbic acid and forming stable complexes with copper and iron.

MALTODEXTRIN (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n

view : Slightly sweet white odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Malto dextrins, traditionally used as bulking agents, are carbohydrates with a lower molecular weight than starch. It does not have a sweet taste, it is very slightly sweet. It is not a hygroscopic additive, but it dissolves and disperses easily in water.

Uses: Widely used in the food, paper and pharmaceutical industries. It is used in milk, ice cream, chocolate, biscuits, soft drinks, bean products, fruit pulp, spices and meat products. It is used in flavor production, powdered food, dehydrated soups, modified powdered milk, caramels and candies, chocolate fillers and milkshakes.

METHYL PARABEN

view : White powder is a preservative chemical.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Except for some types that are known to occur in nature, all commercial use parabens are synthetically produced. It is produced by esterification of para-hydroxybenzoic acid with a suitable acid such as methanol, ethanol, or n-propanol.

Uses: Paraben is a preservative chemical used in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry. These compounds and salts are especially used for their bactericidal and fungicidal properties. It is found in shampoo, conditioner, moisturizing cream, tonic, deodorant, perfume, shaving gel, tanning cream, make-up, sunscreen, and toothpaste.

MONO SODIUM GLUTAMAT E 621-C₅H₈NNaO₄.H₂O

view : White crystal.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a white crystal, soluble in water, sparingly in ethanol, almost insoluble in ether. MSG is the monosodium salt of L-glutamine. MSG allows manufacturers to reduce the amount of key ingredients in the product formulation.

Uses: MSG; It is a flavor enhancer widely used in meat, fish, chicken, instant soups, salad dressings and chips. It is used in many processed foods such as soups, sausages and other meat products, fish and other aquatic products, vegetables, dairy products and spice mixes. It regulates the taste of food from the mouth papillae. It is generally added to the products at a rate of 0.1-0.8%.

MONOPROPYLENE GLYCOL C₃H₈O₂

view : Clear to colorless viscous liquid.
packaging unit : 220 kg barrel.



Properties: It is widely used in formulations in bakery products. It is used in aroma and essence industry, medicine and cosmetics.

Uses: It is widely used in formulations in bakery products. It is used in aroma and essence industry, medicine and cosmetics. It is used as an extractant to obtain active extracts from natural extracts, 1-5% in jelly, 5-10% in shampoo, 5-10% in sun milk.

PECTIN E 440

view : Off-white to yellowish brown powder.
packaging unit : 25 kg sack.



Features: Pectin is a purified carbohydrate product. All green plants contain pectic substances in combination with cellulose. It is obtained from apple, sugar beet, sunflower and citrus fruits with a complicated technology. There are varieties for different usage areas.

Areas of use: Pectin has the ability to form gels with sugar. For this reason, pectin is used in combination with sugar as a thickening agent in the food industry. The well-known use of pectin is in jam making. Many fruits contain pectin, but not enough to form a gel in jam making; Therefore, pectin should be added to improve the quality of the jam.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE E 501 K₂CO₃

view : White powder or granule.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Soluble in water at a ratio of 1/1, insoluble in alcohol. It dissolves more easily than sodium carbonate. It is obtained by passing carbon dioxide through potassium hydroxide.

Areas of use: It is used in the food industry, in the production of inorganic salts, in dyes and wool finishing processes. Potassium carbonate, which is used as a baking agent in the alkalization of cocoa powder and together with sodium aluminum phosphate, causes a soapy taste when used excessively.

POTASSIUM SORBATE E 202 C₆H₇KO₂

view : White to slightly yellow crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg boxes.



Properties: It is a white-cream colored granule that dissolves in water and alcohol (58.2% in 20°C water, 6.5% in alcohol). It is affected by light and air. When dissolved in water, it releases sorbic acid. pH: It is effective in acidic and moderately acidic products up to 6.5, but its effectiveness increases with pH decrease. The low pH of the product requires lower amounts of potassium sorbate for preservation.

Areas of use: Non-alcoholic flavored drinks, Packaged sliced bread, Packaged sliced cheese, Honey liqueur, Cottage cheese, curd, cottage and yogurt, Processed cheese, Partially cooked bakery products, Fillers used in the production of pasta and ravioli, Olive and olive-based products.

RIBOFLAVIN 100 E 101-Vitamin B₂ C₁₇H₂₀N₄O₆

view : Clear, yellowish liquid.
packaging unit : Various



Characteristics: Yellow to orange yellow, fine-grained almost
It is a free flowing powder. They melt by decomposing at ~ 280 °C. It is produced by a natural fermentation process using the microorganism *Ashbaya gossypii*.

Uses: It can be used to fortify powder products such as vitamin supplement tablets, baby food, soap powders, soup powders, ready-to-drink powders and granules. Riboflavin 100 has been specially developed for food supplements. It is suitable for use in flour due to its fine particle size.

CITRIC ACID MONO ANH. E 330 C₆H₈O₇.H₂O - C₆H₈O₇

view : Colorless or white crystalline powder or granule.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Anhydride and monohydrate exist as colorless crystals or white crystalline powder. With a strong acidic taste are odorless substances. Slightly self-melting in moist air, very soluble in water, freely soluble in ethanol (96%), slightly soluble in ether.

Uses: Food, beverage: Adjusts pH, provides acidity, provides a tart taste, increases flavor, reduces sweetness, increases the effectiveness of preservatives, optimizes gel strength in jams, gels, gelatin desserts, prevents sweeteners from discoloration and loss, inactivates enzymes/microorganisms, catalyzes sugar inversion, complexes trace metals,

SODIUM ASCORBATE C₆H₇O₆Na

view : White almost odorless powder.
packaging unit : 25 kg



Properties: It is the sodium salt of ascorbic acid.

Areas of use: It is used in Vitamin C supplements, multi-vitamin preparations, food additives, soft drinks and animal feed to prevent oxidation due to its oxygen-scavenging feature.

SODIUM BENZOATE E 221 C₆H₅CO₂Na

view : White granule or crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. It is commercially available as white powder or flakes. It is mixed into liquids as powder and dissolves quickly. Its water solubility is 50 g per 100 ml at 25 degrees Celsius, and 1.3 g per 100 ml in alcohol. The free acid form dissolves 0.34 g in 100 ml of water.

Areas of use: It is used to prevent the growth of microorganisms in acidic foods. It is used as an antimicrobial agent in the pharmaceutical industry as well as in foods such as fruit juices, soda, pickles.

SODIUM BICARBONATE E 500 NaHCO₃

view : Acidity regulator. White crystal or granule.
packaging unit : In 25 kg and 50 kg bags.



Properties: It starts to lose carbon dioxide at 50 °C and turns into sodium carbonate at 100 °C. completely in water soluble, slightly soluble in ethanol. It is the mildest of all sodium alkalis. It is produced by passing CO₂ through a purified sodium carbonate or NaOH solution.

Areas of use: It is found in the amount of about 50% in the baking powder. While sodium bicarbonate plays an important role in industry with its function of releasing CO₂ when heated above 50 °C, its ability to react with a weak acid makes it an important ingredient in food applications as well as in the production of effervescent salts and soft drinks. In order to prevent it from cutting, sodium bicarbonate is added to the milk at pH: 6.0-6.30.

SODIUM DICHLOROISOCYANURATE CHLOR 56

view : White powder, granule
packaging unit : 25 or 50 kilograms of plastic drums.



Features: This product is a white crystalline powder or granule, with no special irritating odor, melting point 240-250 degrees C, soluble in water, insoluble in organic solvents.

Uses: Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate is a widely used disinfectant, algae remover and deodorant for drinking water. It is widely used for drinking water disinfection, preventive disinfection and environmental disinfection in various places. The product is highly efficient, stable in performance, and has no adverse effects on the human body. You can also use various doses of effervescent tablets.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE NaOH

view : White-colourless odorless liquid, beads and flakes.
packaging unit : 25 kg. in bags.



Features: Non-flammable. Contact with moisture or water can generate enough heat to ignite materials. It reacts with most metals, releasing hydrogen gas, which is explosive.

Areas of use: It is used in alkalization of powdered cocoa, in hydrolysis of proteins and in neutralizing acid-din by stopping the reaction in the production of invert sugar.

SODIUM SACCHARINE E 954

view : White, transparent crystals.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: White, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, glycerin and acetone.

Usage areas: It is an artificial sweetener with wide usage because it is cheap and 350 times sweeter than sugar. It is used in diet products, soft drinks, bakery products and confectionery.

SODIUM CYCLATE E 952 C₆H₁₂NHSO₃Na

view : Odorless white crystal or powder.
packaging unit : 25 kg. in bags.



Properties: It is the most common cyclamate used as a sweetener. It is easily soluble in water. It is stable during storage and processing. It is stable against heat. pH: 2-10, they have high stability against hydrolytic degradation.

Areas of use: It is used in soft drinks, dairy products, canned products, cooked foods, pharmaceutical products, confectionery, fruit based products and sauces.

SORBIC ACID E 200 CH₃CH=CHCH=CHCO₂H

view : White crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg boxes.



Properties: Typical use concentrations: 0.2-0.5%. Advantages: mostly effective against fungi and low toxicity.

Uses: Sorbic acid and its salts are used as preservatives for a wide range of food products, as well as in food products and their packaging materials. Because they have broad efficacy in inhibiting molds, yeasts and most bacteria. They are also used as fungistatic agents in foods. It is especially used as a mold inhibitor in products such as cheese, syrup, jelly, cake, wine and fruit.

SORBITOL (70%) E 420 C₆H₁₄O₆

view : Clear light yellow syrupy liquid.
packaging unit : In 275 kg drums.



Properties: Soluble in water, acetic acid, methanol and ethanol. It is insoluble in other known organic solvents. It is a white colored sweet hygroscopic 6 carbon crystal sugar. It is an aqueous solution of polyols with 70% total dry matter.

Uses: Used in flavoring agent, food additive, toothpaste, tobacco, toiletries and cosmetics. It is also used for Vitamin C fermentation. It is very close to sugar. It has half the sweetness of sugar. Since bacteria in the mouth cannot metabolize sorbitol when used in chewing gums, it can prevent tooth decay. Some diabetics prefer to consume foods sweetened with sorbitol.

TARTARIC ACID E 334 C₄H₆O₆

view : Colorless crystals or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is an acid with high solubility. It is used as an acidity regulator. It is preferred because of its unique aroma. It has a strong sour taste. It is found naturally in fruits.

Areas of use: A mixture of tartaric acid and citric acid is used to give sour apple, cherry and other tart flavors in hard candies. Tartaric acid, which has a synergistic effect when used with antioxidants, is used as a stabilizer in ground spices and as a chelating agent in foods containing animal or vegetable oil.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE E 171 TiO₂

view : Easily dispersed white powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Applications for sintered Titan are limited by its relatively poor mechanical properties. In fact, in sensors and finds some use in electrocatalysis. Its common use is as a pigment used in powder form by exploiting its optical properties.

Areas of use: It is a synthetic colorant. It is used in food, fruit juices and powdered beverages, bakery products, dairy products, chewing gum and confectionery, meat-fish products, canned fruit-vegetables, desserts, sauces and soups. Titanium dioxide is many times more widely used as a white pigment. It is very white and has a very high refractive index that can only be left by diamond.

TRICALCIUM PHOSPHATE E 341 Ca₃(PO₄)₂

view : Tasteless, odorless, white powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: It is a dyeing agent in ceramics. It should be stored in a cool and dry place to prevent grounding.

Areas of use: It provides mineral additives to the products it is used in. It serves as a medium for yeast in bakery products. It provides free fluidity in powder products such as sugar, flour, powdered soup, powdered beverage.

TRISODIUM CITRATE DIHYDRATE E 331

view : Colorless, white, fine powder, crystal or granule.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



It is produced by its complete neutralization and subsequent crystallization. It occurs as white, granular crystals or a white crystalline powder.

It is an odorless substance with a pleasant salty taste. It is a substance that dissolves spontaneously in moist air, freely soluble in water and practically insoluble in ethanol. Tri sodium citrate dihydrate is a non-toxic, low reactivity neutral salt.

Areas of use: pH control, sourness regulator with citric acid, complexes trace metal ions, complexes calcium ions in cheese, modifies or increases the taste, gives flexibility to cheese slices, gives uniform melting properties, slows down the gelation movement in pectin gels, It stabilizes whipped cream, helps flavor development in cheese, provides color stabilization in meat, and prevents the formation of phosphate beards on the meat surface.

Agriculture Chemicals

Tarım Kimyasalları

File Edit Filter View

Maximum Virtual Reality

A B D

Particle Instance

Force Deform

Body

Multiresolution

Data Analysis



Procedural Genetic Analysis



REMOVE BACK Merge Search

- Index / Value layer
- Index / Value layer
- Index / Value layer
- Index / Value layer
- Index / Value layer

General Data Analysis Compositing

Transform

Value	Index
Location	0.000000 0.000000
Rotation	0.000000 0.000000
Scale	1.000000 1.000000

Relations

Depth	Training Area	Cell Area
0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
1.000000	0.000000	0.000000

Agriculture Chemicals

Tarım Kimyasalları

ALGINIC ACID

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Alginic acid and its derivatives are polysaccharides. Alginic acid, with a molecular weight of 20000 –240000, is a substance that absorbs water well, despite its limited solubility in water.

Areas of use: It is a stabilizer in ice cream, sherbet and cheese, a gelling agent in milk pudding and gelled juicy desserts, a suspending agent and thickener in fruit drinks and other soft drinks, and an emulsifier in mayonnaise. It is used as a film-forming agent in the coating of meat, fish and other similar products.

ALUMINUM SULFATE $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$

view : White or gray lead-colored particles.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Easily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

Usage areas: . It is used for different purposes (as clarifying agent, clumping agent, tanning agent, adhesive agent, stabilizer) in various industries such as food (especially in oil and fat production), paper, textile, medicine, cosmetics, waste water, fire extinguisher .

AMINO ACID 45% Herbal Origin

view : Color light brown powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a vegetable origin amino acid solution containing nitrogen with high organic matter (humic + fulvic acid).

Areas of use: It provides fast, healthy and bushy growth of plants. It encourages smooth flowering, high fruit number and quality. It shortens the harvest time and provides earliness in the product.

AMMONIUM SULFATE E 551 $(NH_4)_2SO_4$

view : Odorless, white powder with the appearance of crystalline sugar.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Ammonium sulfate is a rhombic white crystal with an odorless but salty taste. When heated to 235 °C, it decomposes and dissolves easily in water. Dissolution in water is an acid reaction. It is insoluble in alcohol or acetone.

Uses: Ammonium sulfate is used in nitrogen fertilizer production. Ammonium sulfate fertilizers, like other nitrogen fertilizers, provide the nitrogen that the plant needs. It is suitable to be used before or during planting in saline or alkaline soils to neutralize soil acidity. Ammonium sulphate fertilizers do not wash out of the soil quickly.

APO-CAROTENOID ACID ESTER CAROPHYLL

view : Colored orange, red and yellow powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Characteristics: To denote most of the pigments naturally found in the animal and plant kingdom It is a general term used. This group of fat-soluble pigments contains more than 700 compounds responsible for red, orange and yellow colors.

Uses: All photosynthetic organisms (including plant algae and cyanobacteria) and some non-photosynthetic bacteria and fungi synthesize carotenoids. Two classes of carotenoids exist in nature: (a) carotenes, such as β -carotene, which are composed of linear hydrocarbons that can cyclize at one or both ends of the molecule, and (b) oxygenated derivatives of carotenes, such as lutein, violaxanthin, neoxanthin, and zeaxanthin, are known as xanthophylls.

ACETIC ACID (80% - 100%) E 260 CH_3COOH

view : Colorless transparent liquid with a strong vinegar odour.
packaging unit : 60 kg. in plastic drums.



Properties: Miscible with water, ethanol, acetone, toluene, hexane at all degrees. It is found naturally in unprocessed figs along with citric acid.

Areas of use: It is used as a coagulator in rubber manufacturing, paint and leather industry, vinyl acetate production, acetic anhydride production, many foods, chemical production and pH adjuster.

ASCORBIC ACID E 300

view : White to pale yellow crystal or powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Melts around 190 °C with decomposition. It is practically odorless and has a sharp taste. Easily soluble in water; It is soluble in ethanol, insoluble in oil, fat, ether, petroleum ether, toluene and chloroform.

Areas of use: It is used in the production of acid crystal and powder drug formulations, in the formulation of multi-vitamins and minerals. It is also used in cosmetic emissions and other preparations. In the food industry, it is known as Vitamin C and vitamin mixtures. Vitamin C is an antioxidant, nutrient and color preservative that finds a wide range of uses from beverages to fruits, vegetables and deep-frozen products.

ATMP C3H12NO9P3

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : Barrel.



Features: ATMP is a cost-effective general purpose scale inhibitor based on amino tri (methylene phosphoric acid). It has anti-corrosion properties with zinc and phosphates and is a very good complexing agent.

Application areas: Cooling water treatment, boiler water treatment, industrial and institutional cleaning, oiled water treatment and general purpose metal ion control.

ZINC OXIDE ZnO

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Zinc, calamine
There are two types as white and golden seals. The gold seal is of pharmaceutical quality.

Areas of use: In addition to being a white pigment, it is a chemically reactive substance and has a thickening feature. It is used in paint industry, ceramic and glass industry, textile industry, metal coating industry, matches, accumulator, battery, chemical smoke production. It is used as an activator in the tire industry. It helps cell regeneration with its antiseptic and drying properties in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry.

ZINC SULFATE MONOHYDRATE

view : Colorless, odorless, crystalline solid
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is in the form of 100% water soluble, min. Contains 22.3% Zn (chain).

Uses: · Regulates soil pH. It prevents yellowing of leaves, premature shedding and shrinkage. It increases the plant's resistance to cold. It increases fertilization in fruit and keeping fruit in trees. It improves the appearance of the fruit and prevents deformation. Increases the number of shoots, prevents stunting. It increases the water holding capacity and enables the plant to be affected by drought later.
Increases the length and stem thickness of grains. It prevents yellowing of meadows and grasses, grows fast and provides abundant grass formation.

INCO SULFATE ZnSO4.7H2O

view : White crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Soluble in water and glycerol. It is obtained by heating the zinc sulfide mine, melting it and recrystallization of the sulfate.

Uses: It is used to kill weeds and to protect against small animals that harm plants. It is used for zinc supplementation in animal feeds and fertilizers. It is also used as an important component of precipitation baths in the production of viscose rayon and in zinc coating electrolyte, as a mordant in dyeing, as a preservative for skin and textile leather. It is also used as an astringent (blood stopper) in medicine. It is used in the production of rayon fiber, varnishes, adhesives, production of titanium dioxide, production of zinc stearate and zinc alkyl-di-thiocarbamate (fungicide), rubber as an accelerator, flotation of mines, electroplating and surface treatment, and animal foods.

ZINC CHLORIDE ZnCl2

view : It is in white crystalline form, it is hygroscopic.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Zinc chloride is mostly thought of as an ionic compound but has a more covalent behavior. It has been determined. Zinc chloride can react in various ways, similar to the reaction shown by covalent compounds.

Areas of use: Zinc oxide is used as a white pigment in watercolors and as an activator in the rubber industry. It is included in the composition of some over-the-counter ointments and when applied as a thin layer, it prevents the skin from losing water. It is protective against sun burns in summer and cold burns in winter. Redness that may occur on the skin can be prevented by using a very small amount on the diaper-bound areas of babies.

BCOPPER ACETATE $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$

view : dust.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Copper(II) acetate, also called cupric acetate, is the chemical compound with the formula $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$, where AcOp is acetate. The hydrated derivative containing one water molecule for each Cu atom is commercially available. Anhydrous $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ is a dark green crystalline solid while $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ is more bluish green

Boiling point: 240 °C

COPPER CARBONATE $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

view : Green, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Not flammable. It is insoluble in water. It is soluble in dilute acid and ammonia.

Uses: Copper carbonate is used in color pigments, it is used as an algae inhibitor in water pools, aquaculture activities, it is used in the production of other copper salts, it is used in the production of fungicidal chemicals, it is used in copper deficiency in ruminants, it is used in some animal feeds.

COPPER SULFATE PETAHYDRATE $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

view : Blue odorless crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Copper sulfate, also known as bluestone, is a blue and odorless substance. Density: 1.02 g/cm³. It is completely soluble in water. All copper compounds are toxic to all kinds of aquatic life.

Areas of use: Copper ions; They kill fish, algae, protozoa and bacteria at doses below 1 mg/liter. Shellfish such as oysters and mussels also die when exposed to 0.1-0.55 mg/liter copper ions for 12 hours. It is used in metal coating, feed industry, agriculture industry, pools.

BORAX DECAHYDRATE $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

view : White crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It leaves a sweet alkaline taste in the mouth, it can turn into chalky tinalconite as a result of dehydration.

Areas of use: It is used in the production of orthoborate used in fertilizer or in the production of pesticides for cleaning unwanted weeds. When wood materials treated with 30% sodium octoborate solution obtained from boric acid and borax are dried slowly, they can be used for a long time without deteriorating and rotting. When iron and steel are welded, a mixture of borax and ammonium chloride is used as a flux.

BORIC ACID H_3BO_3

view : White, crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Hydrogen borate; boric acid; ortho boric acid. The most important use of boric acid is to obtain its salts such as borax and boron compounds.

Areas of use: It is used in the production of orthoborate used in fertilizer or in the production of pesticides for cleaning unwanted weeds. It is used as an electrolyte in nickel plating. Wood materials treated with a 30% sodium octoborate solution obtained from boric acid and borax can be used for a long time without deteriorating or rotting when dried slowly.

BUTYL GLYCOL $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$

view : Colorless liquid with slight odor.
packaging unit : In 190 kg drums.



Properties: It is a low volatility liquid with a slight odor, used as a high boiling point solvent and initiator in synthesis. It is an excellent cosolvent in aqueous coating systems (water-based paints).

Areas of use: As a solvent in printing inks for leather dyes, As a component in surface cleaners for degreasing from metal surfaces, As a component in hydraulic fluids, As a component in drilling and cutting oils (strong solvent), In the production of butyl glycol acetate, an excellent solvent It is used as a starting material in the production of Plasticizers.

Ca-D- Pantothenate

view : White, odorless powder. Bitter taste.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Specifications: Calcium D-Pantothenate Vitamin B5 500 grams (1.1 lb, 17.6 oz) Pure Powder. It can dissolve in water.

Uses: Calcium d-Pantothenate (Vitamin B5) bulk pure substance direct consumption, formulation, tableting, encapsulation, R&D (research and development), energy drinks, cosmetic or agricultural purposes

CANTHAXANTHIN (CAROPHYLL RED)

view : Colored, red powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Calcium Pantothenate is calcium salt of water-soluble vitamin B5, ubiquitous antioxidant property found in plants and animal tissues. Pantothenate is a component of coenzyme A (CoA) and part of the vitamin B2 complex.

Vitamin B5 is a growth factor and is required for various metabolic functions, including the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins and fatty acids. This vitamin also plays a role in the synthesis of cholesterol, lipids, neurotransmitters, steroid hormones and hemoglobin.

D - BIOTIN C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₃S

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Biotin is a vitamin that is also called vitamin H or vitamin B₇ in the literature and is often referred to as the "beauty vitamin". Biotin, whose chemical formula is C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₃S, is a water-soluble B-complex vitamin.

Molar mass: 244.31 g/mol Melting point: 232 °C Boiling point: 573.6 °C

DEXTROSE MONOHYDRATE C₆H₁₂O₆H₂O

view : White, crystalline odorless powder
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Dextrose, which has less sweetness than sucrose; It can increase the amount of dry matter in products such as ice cream and sherbet without increasing the sweetness unnecessarily.

Areas of use: Dextrose can be used as a nutritional supplement and sweetener in confectionery, cakes, beverages, biscuits, cookies, jams, jellies and honey products. It increases the quality of fermentation by using it as fermentation sugar in fermentation. Dextrose can be used as animal feed as Agriculture / Animal Feed / Chicken feed. Dextrose can be used as an anhydrous carbohydrate in energy drinks to add less sweetness and less calories than sugar. It can also be used as a "carrier" for vitamin C and other molecules.

Iron III Chloride FeCl₃

view : Colored, Fragrant powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: The formula of the chemical compound is FeCl₃. The color of iron(III) chloride crystals depends on the viewing angle, with reflected light the crystals appear dark green, but with transmitted light they appear purple-red.

Uses: Iron (III) chloride is used in the production of sewage and drinking water. It is used in the animal thrombosis model. In veterinary medicine, it is used to treat a pet's nail zits, especially where bleeding occurs as a result of bleeding.

IRON SULFATE FeSO₄.7H₂O

view : Light blue green crystals.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: They are blue green monoclinic crystals. It is soluble in water. It occurs commercially as a by product in the production of titanium dioxide or as a by-product in the finishing process prior to steel pickling.

Uses: It is used as a mordant in wool dyeing, in ink production, water purification, instead of aluminum sulfate, as a fertilizer and as a feed additive. It is also used to produce magnetic iron oxide. Ferrous sulfate is also used as a catalyst in hazardous waste treatment, water treatment, and chemical reactions.

SEAWEED

view : Colored, black powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Ascophyllum nodosum type seaweeds, which grow in the seas and large oceans, have an important agricultural place due to their high levels of Organic matter, Potassium, Micro elements, Mannitol, Vitamins, and Plant hormones (Gibberellin, Auxin, Cytokinin).

Areas of use: It is used in all areas where cultural agriculture is done. It helps plants build resistance against diseases and pests. It does not cause any harm to plants and the environment. By promoting strong root development in plants, it is effective in taking more plant nutrients from the soil depths of the plants with its developing roots.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL HOCH₂CH₂)₂O

view : Colorless, odorless liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg barrel.



Properties: Diethylene Glycol is a colorless, low volatility, low viscosity, hygroscopic liquid. It is completely miscible with water and many organic liquids.

Uses: Diethylene glycol is used in the production of unsaturated polyester resins, polyurethanes and plasticizers. As dye ink and solvent in textile dyeing; As a humectant in the tobacco industry; As a snow spray in Aircraft and Railways; It is used as a thinner in the glue industry. It is used as a selective solvent for aromatics in petroleum refining.

DIAMONIUM PHOSPHATE E 342 (NH₄)₂HPO₄

view : Odorless, white, gray or black
packaging unit crystal. : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a member of the series of water-soluble ammonium phosphate salts produced by the reaction of ammonia with phosphoric acid. It is compatible with alkaline chemicals due to the conversion of ammonium ion to ammonia in high pH environments.

Areas of use: : It is in the solvent and carrier group used in the production of aroma substances. It is also a kind of fertilizer that can be used for all plants. Applied as a plant food, it temporarily raises the pH of the soil, but after a certain time the treated soil becomes more acidic than before due to the nutrient nutrient of ammonium.

Dimethylformamide C₃H₇NO

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 100 kg drums.



Properties: An organic compound with the formula dimethylformamide or DMF (CH₃)₂NCH. water and many organic matter It is a colorless liquid miscible with DMF is an organic solvent. Pure DMF is odorless, but commercial-grade DMF can have a foul odor due to degradation into dimethylamine.

Formula: C₃H₇NO Boiling point: 153 °C Density: 944 kg/m³ Molar mass: 73.09 g/mol NFPA 704: 2 2 0 Solubility (in water): miscible with water

DL-METHIONINE

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Methionine is the first limiting amino acid and is often used as powder DL Methionine. Methionine is a sulfur-containing amino acid.

Uses: Since the methionine content of natural feed materials is low, it should be added to feeds as an additive. Essential for healthy and productive animals. It provides methyl groups for various metabolic reactions.

EDDHA FE-6

view : Colored, crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: The effect of EDDHA FE-6 is seen faster in the following situations. 1) Soil Type: Beach, light Gets results faster in textured soils. 2) Soil Moisture: It gets results faster in damp soils. 3) The effect on warm soils: higher than on cold soils. Compatibility: EDDHA FE-6 is miscible with most of the pesticides used on vegetables, fruit and agricultural products. It can be used in mixture with dry and liquid fertilizers. Do not mix dinitro compounds with highly alkaline solutions, copper salts.

EDTA - Na₄ Na₄EDTA

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags



Properties: Trilon B is white powder. It is soluble in water and polar solvents. It decomposes at 150-200 °C, gradually yields water of crystallization and loses its color.

Areas of use: It eliminates the metal contamination caused by the machines used in the production of foods and which are a part of modern food production technologies, and prevents the bitterness and color loss that will be caused by the contaminations caused by these contaminations in the later stages.

ETIDOT-67 (Agricultural Boron)

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a very important plant nutrient and contains 67% Boron Oxide.

It causes an increase in productivity in many agricultural products from olives to walnuts, from sunflowers to wheat. It has significant differences from Borax Decahydrate or Boric Acid used for agricultural purposes. They have a 22% solubility and a pH value close to neutral. Due to their high solubility, they can be given to the plant from the soil or leaves by dripping or spraying methods. of

2-ETHYL HEXANOL

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg barrel.



Properties: 2-EH is generally used in the production of plasticizers to be used in the production of PVC resin, paint, lacquer, textile chemicals, ink, rubber, paper, oil and antifoaming agent.

Boiling Point, °C 184-185 99.5 Density (Kg/Liter) 0.832-0.833

Phenol C₆H₆O

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg barrel.



Properties: Phenol is the chemical compound formed by the bonding of the OH molecule to the benzene ring. Phenols are aromatic compounds with one or more hydroxyl groups attached to the aromatic ring. In its pure form, it is a colorless or white to slightly pinkish crystalline solid.

Formula: C₆H₆O Molar mass: 94.11 g/mol Boiling point: 181.7 °C Density: 1.07 g/cm³ Classification: Organic compound

FOLIC ACID C₁₉H₁₉N₇O₆

view : Crystalline yellow or light yellow powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: general function plant growth regulator stability stable under normal conditions pH 4 solubility very slightly soluble in water. more soluble in acidic medium.

Areas of use: FOLIC ACID is a raw material used to increase plant productivity, improve product quality and increase plant resistance against diseases and pests. FOLIC ACID is generally used as a growth regulator in plants. If FOLIC ACID is used in the recommended products and in the recommended doses, it is accepted that they do not pose any health risk in the light of the available information.

FORMALDEHYDE (37%) Resin CH₂O

view : Colorless liquid with a suffocating pungent odour.
packaging unit : 70 kg. drum.



Properties: Formaldehyde is an organic compound with the formula CH₂O. It is the simplest member of the aldehydes. Its other name is Metanal. It is formed by bonding one hydrogen to each of the two empty bonds of the carbonyl group. It is a toxic chemical.

Uses: It is used in the production of formaldehyde resins, wooden boards, paper and urea formaldehyde foams. Most of the industrial consumptions of formaldehyde resins are formed as plastic parts, decorative laminates, photographic films.

FORMIC ACID HCOOH

view : Colorless, Yellowish Liquid with Slight Characteristic Odor
packaging unit : 70 kg. drum.



Properties: Pure formic acid is a colorless liquid with a corrosive and pungent odor. It has a density of 1.22 g/mL, a melting point of 8.4 °C and a boiling point of 101 °C. It is completely miscible with water.

Uses: An important use of formic acid is as a preservative and antibacterial agent in livestock feed. It is applied to silage (including fresh straw) to increase fermentation of lactic acid and inhibit the formation of butyric acid. Formic acid is also used in place of mineral acids [6] for various cleaning products such as descaling agents and toilet bowl cleaners.

PHOSPHOROUS ACID

view : White solid powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Its melting point is 73 °C. Its boiling point is 200 °C. Its density is 1.651 g/mL at 25 °C. It is a hygroscopic, air-sensitive chemical. Phosphorous Acid is stable. It is a chemical incompatible with strong tops.

Areas of use: It is used in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals and anti-scaling agents. It is used as coating materials and surface treatment chemicals. It is used as a source of phosphate in this area. It is used as a surfactant. Phosphorous Acid is used in the manufacture of automotive care products. It is used in wood and wooden products. It is used in the manufacture of fabric, textile and leather products.

PHOSPHONIC ACID POTASSIUM SALT

view : Solid light yellow solution
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Stable against chlorides and oxidants. Easy dosing and excellent stability in alkaline formulations (even at 50% NaOH).

Uses: Used in industrial and institutional applications, rinsing and disinfection solutions (typical use concentrations of 1% active ingredient); In industrial water treatment, flake prevention feature is also used. It is used as a stabilizer in formulas containing bleach and hypo, it not only provides stabilization but also prevents swelling problems of packages.

PHOSPHORIC ACID H3PO4

view : Colorless, odorless, transparent syrupy liquid.
packaging unit : 35 kg and 50 kg.



Properties: It dehydrates at about 225 °C and turns into pyrophosphoric acid forms. At higher temperatures it transforms into forms of metaphosphoric acid. When ignited, it produces poisonous gases of phosphoric acid.

Areas of use: It is a very important raw material in the industrial field. In the textile and fiber industry; in antifreeze; in the production of foliar fertilizers and water-soluble fertilizers; in the production of industrial and institutional cleaners; metalworking (cleaning, phosphating, electroplating); production of phosphate salts; water treatment; activated carbon; in the enamel (enamel) industry; in rust removing solutions, fermentation process (monosodium glutamate, penicillin); caprolactam production; production of pigments; it is used in processes such as ceramics and iron foundries are not easily processed.

FULVIC ACID

view : Color brown powder.
packaging unit : 570 kg big size.



Features: Humic fulvic acid is supplemented externally to increase nutritional values and strengthen the soil. Humic acids generally make the soils black and dark brown.

Areas of use: Organic fertilizer has been preferred by producers recently. In particular, the trend to organic fertilizers has increased due to the emergence of the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers. The residues left by the chemical fertilizer in the soil can be removed with humic fulvic acids. Aeration of the soil is ensured, clumping is prevented, erosion is prevented and the amount of ions in the soil increases.

GIBBERELLIC ACID C19H22O6

view : White powder.
packaging unit : The barrel.



Features: Gibberellik acid (GA3) is a plant hormone in tetracyclic diterpene structure that stimulates plant growth and development. Gibberellik acid, expressed with the chemical formula C19H22O6, is tetracyclic dihydroxy-γ-lactonic acid containing two ethylene bonds and a free carboxylic acid group.

GLISERIN FARMA E422 (GLICEROL)

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : In barrels of 250 kg.



Properties: A colorless hygroscopic liquid, miscible with liquid and alcohol, insoluble in ether and chloroform.

Uses: In nature, glycerin forms the backbone of fat and oil molecules. It is used by the human body as an energy source or building block. Thanks to its feature of protecting the water content of the products, it has a wide range of uses from confectionery to bakery products.

GLISIN C₂H₅NO₂

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Glycine is an apolar amino acid with the formula NH₂CH₂COOH. Glycine codons GGU, GGC, GGA, GGG cf. is the genetic code. Structurally, it is the simplest of the 20 amino acids found in proteins. Its side chain consists of only one hydrogen atom.

Formula: C₂H₅NO₂ **Molar mass:** 75.07 g/mol **Density:** 1.61 g/cm³ **Molecular mass:** 75.07g·mol⁻¹ **Molecular formula:** C₂H₅NO₂ **Classification:** Amino acid

GLUCONIC ACID

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : In barrels of 250 kg.



Properties: Chemical name D-Gluconic acid, Dextronic acid. Gluconic acid and its derivatives are used in many industrial and consumer products and processes.

Uses: Gluconic acids are considered to be biodegradable and "safe" substances obtained from "regenerative" raw material sources. Gluconic acid is a mild organic acid found naturally in fruits, herbs, and natural products such as honey and wine.

GLYOXAL 40% C₂H₂O₂

view : Colorless-yellow, fainting liquid with weak odor.
packaging unit : 250 kg and 70 kg.



Properties: Colorless liquid. It is miscible with water and all organic solvents miscible with water.

Uses: It is used as an intermediate in the production of crosslinkers. For example; It is used for the production of copolymers, dye intermediates, pharmaceuticals, crop protection agents, pesticides, paper, textile and leather auxiliaries, corrosion inhibitors and photographic chemicals. It is used in organic synthesis (medicinal products, dyestuffs etc...), the use of various miscellaneous, the bulking and mineral filler treatment of various fillers, the anti-caking treatment of cellulose ethers, and air deodorizing agents. It is also used in the production of hydrocolloids, in the production of epoxy and phenolic resins, and as a tobacco additive.

GUAR GUM E-412

view : Creamy homogeneous powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a thickener obtained from the seeds of the Siamese bean. It is found in the form of salt in an off-white color. It is also used as a food source for humans and animals.

Areas of use: It is used as a thickener, stabilizer, bulking agent and emulsifier in the pharmaceutical and food industries. It is obtained from natural sources. It is used in sahep, which is one of our traditional products, and powdered beverage mixes produced in a similar style, ice cream, powdered soup, salad dressings, mayonnaise, ketchup, meat-dairy products and many products.

HEDP C₂H₈O₇P₂

view : Water-white to pale
packaging unit yellow liquid. : 250 kg.



Features and usage areas: Important for its excellent calcium carbonate scale inhibitor and chlorine stability, HEDP is based on hydroxyl ethylidene (1,1-diphosphoric acid) and is suitable for applications where the boiler steam is in contact with food. It is also used in cooling water treatment, boiler water treatment, industrial and institutional cleaners, swimming pool stain inhibitor, personal care products and metal ion control. (Only Dequest is suitable for food contact steam boiler heating.)

HYDROFLUORIC ACID HF

view : Clear Liquid.
packaging unit : In 25 Kg Cans.



Properties: Hydrofluoric acid is the name given to the solution of hydrogen fluoride compound in water. It is especially used in the glass processing industry. They cannot be stored in glass bottles, as they have a corrosive effect on the glass.

Uses: Hydrofluoric acid is useful for dissolving (usually pulverized) rock samples prior to analysis, due to its ability to dissolve (most) oxides and silicates. Acid is used in acid macerations to extract organic fossils from silicate rocks. In addition to being a very corrosive liquid, hydrofluoric acid is a strong contact poison. Due to the tissue-penetrating ability of hydrofluoric acid, poisoning can easily occur by exposing the skin or eyes, or by inhalation or ingestion.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (50%) H₂O₂

view : Colorless odorless clear liquid.
packaging unit : In 65 kg barrels.



Properties and Uses: In oxidation and hydroxylation reactions in the chemical industry, in the production of inorganic peroxides such as peracetic acid, sodium perborate, calcium peroxide; In the environmental chemicals sector, in wastewater treatment, in the solution of dissolved oxygen in water and in eliminating the toxic effect of water; boxes of beverages such as milk and fruit juice in the food industry sterilization and in milk as a preservative; as a local germicidal (antiseptic) in the pharmaceutical industry and in contact lens cleaners; in the cosmetic industry for lightening and dyeing hair; in the mining sector to eliminate the toxic effects of various mines; creating metallic surfaces in the metallurgical industry; It is used in the disinfection of pool water in the pool chemicals sector.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID T HCL

view : Clear to pale yellow liquid with pungent odor.
packaging unit : 75 kg. drum.



Properties: All solutions above 10% are irritating. It is corrosive and acts against known metals including iron, steel and lead by releasing flammable hydrogen gas.

Usage areas: It is also used in tin and tantalum production, mineral refining, cleaning metal products, removing scales from boilers, neutralization, laboratory marker, catalyst and solvent in organic synthesis, fertilizer production and dye production, starch hydrolysis and textile and rubber industry.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE - E 509

view : It is a white inorganic salt.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: It is moisture absorbent. Naturally soluble in absorbed water. It is exothermic when dissolved in water. (it gives off heat)

Areas of use: It is used in agriculture, food industry (such as drinking water production, cheese production, canning...) and chemical industry. Its low freezing point (-50 °C, at about 30% concentration) is an attractive feature for many applications.

CALCIUM NITRATE

view : White colored particle.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It contains calcium oxide (CaO), which dissolves completely in water, as 19% calcium (Ca). The nitrate nitrogen and fully water-soluble calcium compound provide many benefits not found in other fertilizers.

Uses: Calcium Nitrate fertilizer contains nitrate nitrogen and calcium, two essential nutrients for plants. In top fertilization, it is the best choice for all plants in all soil and climatic conditions. Since calcium and nitrate are taken together by plants, it does not leave residues in the root zone of the plant, as in other fertilizers.

CALCIUM IODATE

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and field of use : Calcium iodate is a calcium compound with the formula Ca(IO₃)₂. Calcium iodate is used as flour additive. Calcium iodate, which is an oxidizer, is also added to lotions and ointments as an antiseptic and deodorant. It can also be used as an additive in chicken feed.

Formula: Ca(IO₃)₂ **Molar mass:** 389.88 g/mol **Density:** 4.52 g/cm³ **Melting point:** 540 °C **Molecular formula:** Ca(IO₃)₂

FOAM CUTTERS

view : Milky white liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg.



Properties: As it is a low viscosity emulsion, stable dispersions can be easily obtained in high viscosity formulations. For low viscosity products, initial compatibility and stability tests should be performed to defoam.

Areas of use: It is a long-lasting, low-viscosity, effective anti-foam silicone emulsion. It is suitable in surfactant-rich formulations (such as liquid detergents and textile auxiliaries) or where heavy product transport quickly causes antifoam ineffectiveness.

COBALT SULFATE

view : Odorless rose pink solid.
packaging unit : 20-25 Kg. in sacks.



Properties: Cobalt(II) sulfate heptahydrate appears as red monoclinic crystals that liquefy around 100°C at 250°C and become anhydrous. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in ethanol, and especially soluble in methanol. Salts are paramagnetic.

Uses: Hydrated cobalt (II) sulfate is used in the preparation of pigments and in the manufacture of other cobalt salts. Cobalt pigment is used in porcelain and glass. Cobalt(II)sulfate is used in accumulators, electroplating baths, sympathetic inks, and as a soil additive to soils and animal feeds. For this purpose, cobalt sulfate is produced by treating cobalt oxide with

CRYSTAL SODA

view : It is a white, solid hygroscopic powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: sodium carbonate (also crystalline carbonate in the form of , soda and soda crystals , monohydrate such as and the like washing soda), Na_2CO_3 , is the water-soluble sodium salt of carbonic acid.

Areas of use: It acts as an acid regulator, anti-caking agent and stabilizer as a food additive. It is used in the production of sherbet powder.

L-lysine

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: L-lysine It is one of the 22 amino acids found in proteins. Due to its 4-aminobutyl side chain, it belongs to the group of basic amino acids such as histidine and arginine. As with many other amino acids, this amino acid has both L- and D- isomers. Aber active, in other words, its isomer that exists in nature is L-Lysine. Substance dissolved in: Water

Formula: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ **Molar mass:** 146.19 g/mol **IUPAC number:** Lysine **Molecular mass:** 146.19 g mol⁻¹ **Classification:** Amino acid

LACTIC ACID (80%) - E 270 $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$

view : Colorless, odorless, hygroscopic liquid with acidic taste.
packaging unit : 25 kg drum.



Properties: It is a chemical compound involved in various biochemical processes. Miscible with water, alcohol and ether, not chloroform. It loses a proton from the acidic group to form the lactate ion in solution.

Areas of use: It is an acid controller, generally used as an acid stabilizer, giving the desired typical sharp taste to the foods it is used in. It is a viscous and non-volatile liquid. It is obtained synthetically by hydrolysis of lactonitrile. Its solubility in water is high. It has a high protective feature compared to other acidity regulators in foods.

LIQUID MONEY C_{10-13} , C_{14-17} , $\text{C}_{>17}$

view : Colorless, odorless liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg. barrel.



Characteristics: arafin is a noble compound of petroleum with the formula $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$, which gained its name from the Latin 'Paraffin afinis' due to its low propensity for reactions.

Areas of use: Paraffin used in pharmacy; in liquid form, creams, ointments, suppository and constipation, etc. found in medicines. Apart from this, paraffin, which has low thermal conductivity due to its structure, is frequently used in the fields of physical therapy and medicine, as it is like an insulation material.

LIGNOSULPHONATES

view : Brown, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



SODIUM LIGNOSULPHONATE

It is used in foundry in cement industry as cement plasticizer and as mud liquefier.

CALCIUM LIGNOSULPHONATE

It finds use in organic agricultural product formulas.

POTASSIUM LIGNOSULPHONATE

In agriculture, liquid herbal FULVIC ACID is produced from the amount of organic matter in its body.

AMMONIUM LIGNOSULPHONATE

It is used as fertilizer in agriculture. It satisfies the nitrogen and sulphur needs required for the development of plants.

URONIC ACID

view : Cream powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Sugar acids formed by the oxidation of the primary alcohol group at the sixth carbon into the carboxyl group without any change in the aldehyde group of aldose sugars.

Uronic acids are a class of sugar acids that have both carbonyl and carboxylic acid functional groups. They are sugars in which the hydroxyl group of the terminal carbon is oxidized to a carboxylic acid.

LYSINE SULPHATE

view : Colored, brown powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Lysine is one of the amino acids known as the building blocks of proteins. Since the body cannot produce Lysine, it is considered an essential amino acid and must be obtained through diet. Lysine is the second limiting amino acid for poultry. There is a direct link between daily lysine intake in broiler nutrition and the development of certain muscles, such as the chest. Therefore, adjusting the lysine content in the diet increases the value of cuts of meat if further processing. Need for dietary lysine is greater for breast meat yield than growth rate

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE E504

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Magnesium Carbonate or E504 as it is called by the European Union is a food additive used in the food industry as an acidity regulator and anti-caking agent. Magnesium carbonate, which is an inorganic compound, is used for different purposes in many sectors, especially in the cosmetics and pharmaceutical industry.

MAGNESIUM NITRATE

view : White, in sequin form.
packaging unit : In 25 kg packages.



Features: It is the chemical formula of $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ and is very suitable for eliminating magnesium deficiency in plants. It is used in the industrial sector.

Cas No: 13446-18-9

Molecular Weight: 256.41 g/mol

pH (5% Solution): 4-6

Magnesium %: min 9.25

Magnesium oxide %: Min. 15.5%

Mg (NO₃)₂·6H₂O % (g/100 g): Min 99.5% Total Nitrogen Amount: Min. 10.85 %

MAGNESIUM OXIDE MgO

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Magnesium oxide is white and crystalline. This substance is also known as magnesia. The biggest feature of magnesium oxide is that it is fire resistant.

Uses: Magnesium oxide is used in Grignard reactions in chemistry. Magnesium oxide is a substance that is frequently used as a laxative in the medical field for the treatment of sick people and for intestinal cleansing.

MAGNESIUM SULFATE MONOHYDRATE

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



In our factory in Çorum, production is carried out with the latest technology in the Leach Process.
It is water soluble in its 100% form; Water Soluble Magnesium (Mg): 17,20 % min.
Water Soluble Magnesium Oxide (MgO): 28,53 % min. Includes.
Usage areas
It is widely used in Feed Industry, Food Industry, Agricultural Industry, Technical Industries.

MAGNESIUM SULFATE ANHYDRATE

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: MAGNESIUM SULFATE ANHYDRATE is the water-soluble form of magnesium mineral.
It has the appearance of white crystals. Magnesium sulfate is not used as a fertilizer, but in large quantities.

MAGNESIUM SULFATE MgSO4

view : White Transparent Powder
packaging unit : 25 Kg. in sacks.



Features: Magnesium sulfate, popularly known as English salt, magnesium sulfate actually has nothing to do with salt. It is in the form of a white transparent powder and dissolves when placed in water.

Uses: It is good for chronic fatigue and muscle weakness. It is useful for muscle cramps. It is an essential mineral for metabolic syndrome. It is good for dysmenorrhea. It should not be used by injection for more than 5-7 days to prevent the possibility of preterm delivery. Otherwise, long-term use may cause calcium deficiency in the unborn baby and thus bone changes. It is used to prevent attacks of preeclampsia. It can be used in osteoporosis. Milk givers can use it. It is good for menstrual migraine. It is effective against premenstrual syndrome.

MALIC ACID - E 296 C4H6O5

view : White, crystalline granular powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Malic acid is naturally found in many foods, such as apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, grapes, orange peel, peaches, pears, plums, broccoli, carrots, green beans, and potatoes. It has a lower melting point than others.

Areas of use: It is used as an acidifier in foods. It has a stronger acidic flavor than citric acid.
It has a sour taste. It is possible to achieve the same acidity by using 20% less malic acid than citric acid.

MALTODEXTRIN (C6H10O5)

view : Slightly sweet white odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and uses: malto dextrins, which are used as bulking agents, are carbohydrates with a lower molecular weight than starch. It does not have a sweet taste, or it is very slightly sweet. It is not a hygroscopic additive, but it dissolves and disperses easily in water.
It is nutritious. It should be stored in dry and well-ventilated areas, away from water and moisture to prevent caking. It is widely used in the food, paper and pharmaceutical industries. It is used in milk, ice cream, chocolate, biscuits, soft drinks, bean products, fruit pulp, spices and meat products. It is used in flavor production, powdered food, dehydrated soups, modified powdered milk, caramels and candies, chocolate fillers and milkshakes. In the food field, malto dextrins prevent agglomeration of other dry substances in the powder mixture. After dissolving, it improves the structure of the products and provides smoothness.

MANGANESE CARBONATE MnCO3

view : Light beige powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.

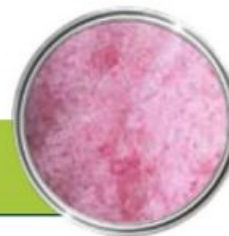


Properties: Manganese Carbonate (MnCO₃) is practically insoluble in water, soluble in acids. It is non-porous and tasteless, and oxidizes on contact with air. This oxidation is accelerated by the presence of water and increasing temperature.

Uses: Manganese (II) carbonate (MnCO₃) is used as an additive to plant fertilizers, pigment for varnish and as a desiccant. Manganese(II) carbonate (MnCO₃) is also used as an ingredient to prepare welding rod, animal feed additive and other manganese salts and pharmaceuticals. Manganese (II) carbonate (MnCO₃) is also used in medicine, hematinic and healthy foods, fluid and concrete stains.

MANGANESE CHLORIDE $MnCl_2 \cdot 4 H_2O$

view : Light red crystal
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Auroral sheet inclined crystals, relative density 201, melting point, boiling point: Soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. have water imbibition, easy ChaoXie

Uses: Suitable for medicine synthesis and feeding aid. Manufacturing of analytical reagents, dyes and pigments. to magnesium alloys, aluminum smelting, palm black brick production and pharmaceutical and dry manufacturing.

MANGANESE SULFATE $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$

view : White hygroscopic crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Its water solubility is 5-10 g/100 ml.

Uses: It is used as a porcelain glaze, a fertilizer additive and a catalyst. It is added to the soil especially for citrus crops to promote plant growth. It is a good reducing agent for the production of paints and varnish driers. It is used in textile dyes, fungicides, medicines and ceramics. It is used as a food and dietary supplement in foods. It is also used as a catalyst in ore flotation, viscous processing, and synthetic manganese dioxide. It is used as a nutritional factor in veterinary medicine and to prevent perosis in poultry.

MONO AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE $(NH_4)H_2PO_4$

view : White crystals with a slight ammonia odour.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and usage areas: Solubility in water: 1g/2.5 ml. It is used as a fireproofing agent (construction materials, pulp and paper), incandescent preservative in matches, as a component in agriculture especially in fully soluble dry fertilizers, in dry type fire extinguishers, in waste water and food for biological purity, as baking powder with sodium bicarbonate, in fermentation and biotechnology. .

MONO ETHANOL AMIN C_2H_7NO

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : 210 kg. barrel.



Properties: Ethanolamine or monoethanolamine is an organic chemical compound with the formula. The molecule is bifunctional, containing both a primary amine and a primary alcohol. Ethanolamine is a colorless, viscous liquid with an odor reminiscent of ammonia.

Molar mass: 61.08 g/mol **Density:** 1.01 g/cm³ **Boiling point:** 170 °C **IUPAC number:** 2-Aminoethanol **Melting point:** 10.3 °C

MONO ETHYLENE GLYCOL $HOCH_2CH_2OH$

view : Colorless, odorless, non-volatile hygroscopic liquid.
packaging unit : In 200 kg drums.



Properties: Soluble in water, soluble in ethanol, acetone, acetic acid, glycerine, pyridine, aldehydes, slightly soluble in ether, insoluble in oils and hydrocarbons. It is stable even at low viscosities.

Usage areas: It is used in many different areas. It is a raw material used in the production of polyester fiber, fiber, PET resin, surface coaters, alkyd and unsaturated polyester. It is used as antifreeze in the automotive industry.

MONO POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE MKP

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and usage areas: Monopotassium phosphate (MKP) is a highly effective phosphorus and potassium for plants. is the source. Haifa MKP is a 100% water soluble mono-potassium phosphate fertilizer. As a nitrogen-free fertilizer, Haifa MKP is a preferred source of phosphorus and potassium when nitrogen fertilization needs to be limited. For example, in the early growing season, when high phosphorus is required for the formation of the root system, and when the sugar-rich fruit plants bear fruit, the Haifa MKP application helps the roots to develop healthily and to increase the sugar content and quality. Haifa MKP can be applied with other fertilizers to meet plant nutrition needs throughout the growth cycle. Thanks to its high purity and water solubility, it is an ideal fertilizer for Nutrigation and foliar application.

MONO SODIUM GLUTAMAT (MSG)

view : White crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a white crystal, soluble in water, sparingly in ethanol, almost insoluble in ether. MSG is the monosodium salt of L-glutamine. MSG allows manufacturers to reduce the amount of ingredients in the product formulation.

Uses: Today, monosodium glutamate is considered the fifth taste in addition to the four basic flavors (sweet, salty, bitter and sour). MSG; It is a flavor enhancer widely used in meat, fish, chicken, instant soups, salad dressings and chips. It is used in many processed foods such as soups, sausages and other meat products, fish and other aquatic products, vegetables, dairy products and spice mixes.

MONOCALCIUM PHOSPHATE MONO HYDRATE

view : Fine white powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and uses: MCP is obtained commercially from phosphate rocks. It provides mineral additives to the products it is used in. It is used in bread, canned potatoes, tomatoes, etc. canned foods. In canned foods, it acts as a calcium source that maintains the hardness of fruits and vegetables during the canning process. Monocalcium phosphate is also used as a source of calcium, which aids in the gelling of synthetically flavored fruity gels. It acts as a dough conditioner in pastry products. It is used as an acidity regulator in baking powders and bakery products. It is also used in the fertilizer industry and as a feed additive.

MONOPROPILENE GLYCOL C3H8O2

view : Clear to colorless viscous liquid.
packaging unit : 220 kg barrel.



Properties: It is a high purity clear colorless solvent with low volatility, miscible with water, alcohol and ether. It is neutral and hygroscopic. It is miscible with water in all proportions, less miscible with alcohols, esters and ketones.

Uses: As an extractor to extract active extracts from natural extracts. It is used as a lubricant (eg for machines used in the cosmetic industry). As a preservative in cosmetic products in emulsion formation. As a solvent for fragrances (essences).

N150 SILICA SILICONE DIOXIDE SiO2

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Silicon dioxide or chemical compound containing silica, oxygen and silicon. Its chemical symbol is SiO₂. It has been known since the 16th century. It is used in many materials such as glass, concrete, tiles, porcelain. It consists of 2 oxygen and 1 silicon atom.

Molar mass: 60.08 g/mol **IUPAC number:** Silicon dioxide **Melting point:** 1.710 °C **Density:** 2.65 g/cm³ **Boiling point:** 2.230 °C

NAPHTHALINE SULFONATE

view : Brown Powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Naphthalene sulfonate is a very effective anionic dispersant for dyestuffs and pigments. It shows low foaming property, has good heat stability. It is highly resistant to acids and alkalis.

Uses: Does not cause foaming and can be used with anionic or nonionic surfactants. Dispersant of disperse dyes: By adding 10-50% by weight naphthalene sulfonate, the wettability, grinding and migration properties of the powder dispersion are improved and a secondary fluctuation is prevented. Auxiliary dyeing agents: By adding 0.1-2% by weight of naphthalene sulfonate to the dyestuff, excellent migration and leveling properties of the dyestuff are obtained.

NICOTINAMIDE (NIACIN) C6H5NO2

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: yacin, Nicotinic acid or vitamin B₃ is a water-soluble vitamin. Its derivatives, NADH, NADPH, NAD and NAD⁺, are an essential vitamin required for energy metabolism, nucleic acid, protein, fat and carbohydrate metabolism in cells.

IUPAC number: pyridine-3-carboxylic acid **Molar mass:** 123.11 g/mol **Melting point:** 237 °C **Density:** 1.47 g/cm³ **Insoluble in:** Water

NITRIC ACID HNO₃

view	: Colorless liquid.
packaging unit	: 25 Kg. In Drums, IBCs, Bulk Tanker



Properties: Nitric acid is a strong inorganic acid, which is popularly known as cezap. Since its salts are called nitrates, it is also defined as nitrate acid.

Areas of use: It is used in fertilizer production. It is used in the purification of metals in the metal industry. It is used during the etching process of metals. It is used in the production of explosives. It is used in places such as water treatment where PH needs to be reduced. It is used in the paint chemicals industry. It is used in the production of dynamite. It is used to produce silver nitrate. It is used in electro polishing processes.

OXALIC ACID

view	: White, odorless powder.
packaging unit	: 200 kg barrel.



Properties: Oxalic acid is mainly nitric acid or glucose in the presence of vanadium pentoxide of carbohydrates or glucose. It is produced by oxidation using air. Oxalic acid requires oxidative carbonylation of alcohols to give diesters.

Uses: The two aqueous dihydrates of oxalic acid are used in alkalimetry and manganometry, rarely in the separation of earth metals and in the quantitative analysis of calcium. Oxalic acid and its salts with antimony are used as mordant in textile dyeing in industry.

OLEIC ACID C₁₈H₃₄O₂

view	: White, odorless powder.
packaging unit	: In 25 kg bags.



Features: Water-insoluble fatty acid, sparingly soluble in alcohol, well soluble in ether and most organic solvents. Since it is an unsaturated fatty acid, it gives addition reactions. Bromine gives the adduct.

Areas of use: Oleic acid obtained from the hydrolysis of oils, zinc or aromatic sulfanic acid is used as a catalyst in hydrolysis. The acid separated as free acid is cooled and removed by pressing. It is then purified by fractional distillation at reduced pressure.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE KOH

view	: Hygroscopic white flakes.
packaging unit	: In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a solid that can slowly melt by absorbing moisture. It absorbs moisture and becomes grayish or purple over time. can create a color. Alkali activates certain metals. (Al, Cu and their alloys)

Areas of use: In the preparation of potassium salts; synthesis of carbonates, phosphates, nitrates, permanganate, xanthates and iodides, industrial grade detergents, formulations of fertilizers in solution, pesticides and herbicides, pigment production, rubber production, additives for the rubber industry, photographic industry, medical industry, alkaline batteries (batteries)) was used

POTASSIUM HUMAT

view	: Black powder.
packaging unit	: In 20 kg bags.



Features: Potassium Humate, also known as K-Humate, is an excellent product for soil improvement and gives life to the soil and plants with its high content of humic and fulvic acids as well as potassium in its composition.

Usage areas: Greenhouse plants, fruit trees, open field plants (vegetables), cut flowers, wheat, barley, paddy, sunflower, sugar beet, cotton, lawns and parks and gardens.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE – E 501

view	: White powder or granule.
packaging unit	: In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Soluble in water at a ratio of 1/1, insoluble in alcohol. It dissolves more easily than sodium carbonate. It is obtained by passing carbon dioxide through potassium hydroxide.

Uses: Potassium carbonate; It is used in industrial products, glass, ceramics, explosives, fertilizers and glazing industry, personal care products, production of soft soaps, food industry, production of inorganic salts, dyes and wool finishing.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE KCL

view : White crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Completely soluble in water. It tastes like salt. It is more soluble in hot water than NaCl and less soluble in cold water. It is insoluble in pure alcohol, hydrochloric acid, ether and acetone.

Uses: It is used as a fertilizer, in photography, in pharmaceutical preparations, and in the preparation of potassium compounds such as chlorate, carbonate, sulfate, nitrate and hydroxide (hydrolysis of potassium chloride forms potassium hydroxide, known as caustic potash).

POTASSIUM NITRATE KNO3

view : Odorless, white crystal structure.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.

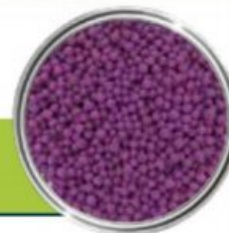


Properties: It is a naturally occurring mineral source of nitrogen. It is slightly soluble in cold water and highly soluble in hot water. Potassium nitrate is produced commercially by the reaction of potassium chloride with sodium nitrate.

Uses: Widely used in gunpowder production. Potassium nitrate is also used as a fertilizer and as a model rocket propellant. It is used in explosives and fireworks. It is used as a preservative in the food industry (especially in meat products) and as a diuretic in the pharmaceutical industry.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANAT KMnO4

view : Violet-bronze colored crystals.
packaging unit : 50 kg box.



Properties: Its solubility in water is 6.38 gr/ 100 ml (20°C). It is stable under normal use and storage conditions.

Areas of use: Potassium permanganate is used for disinfection in water treatment. It ensures that organic precursors are oxidized and removed from the environment in the upper part of the treatment plant. It is also used as a chemical oxidant at points where odor, taste, color and algae need to be controlled. It also plays an important role in removing iron and manganese.

POTASSIUM SULFATE

view : White crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Contains potassium and sulfur in its structure. It meets the potassium requirement of the plant in soils with potassium deficiency. Potassium has a direct effect on product quality. It increases the taste and aroma of the fruit. It significantly prevents the entry of diseases and pests to the plant. It increases the stamina of the wheat straw and prevents the crops from lying down. It increases the amount of starch in potatoes and sugar beets, thus increasing the yield. It should be mixed into the soil with or shortly after planting.

POTASSIUM SILICATE

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features and usage areas:

Potassium Silicate provides up to 80% benefit in plant root development with its contribution to the bacteria in the soil in the field of agriculture. In addition, as a result of direct application on the plant, it protects the plant from negative external factors. When applied in the paint industry, it creates a long-lasting and superior paint. The applied place preserves its appearance and properties for a long time.

POTASSIUM SORBATE – E 202

view : White to slightly yellow crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a white-cream colored granule that dissolves in water and alcohol (58.2% in 20°C water, 6.5% in alcohol). It is affected by light and air. When dissolved in water, it releases sorbic acid.

Uses: They are used as preservatives of a wide range of food products, as well as in food products and their packaging materials. Because they have broad efficacy in inhibiting molds, yeasts and most bacteria. They are also used as fungistatic agents in foods.

POTASSIUM THIOSULFATE

view : White, odorless liquid.
packaging unit : 1 ton of IBC.



Properties: Water Soluble Potassium Oxide (K₂O): 25%
Water Soluble Sulfur Trioxide (SO₃) : 42%

Uses: Greenhouse and Greenhouse Vegetables, Open Field Vegetables, Edible Vegetables Lettuce, Melon, Watermelon, Zucchini, Onion, Garlic, Potato, Carrot etc. In Keme Floriculture and Ornamental Plants, Vine, All Stone and Pome Fruit Trees, Citrus Fruits, Banana, Olive, Kiwi, Avocado, Fig etc. Industrial Crops Corn, Sunflower, Peanut, Soybean, Chickpea, Lentil, Bean etc, Field Crops. Wheat, Barley, Paddy etc.

PROPIONIC ACID E-280

view : Colorless liquid
packaging unit : 25 kg



Properties: It is a carboxylic acid with a slightly pungent odor, containing an ethane molecule attached to the carboxy group. It is an oily liquid.

Uses: Fungi, bacteria and yeasts in grains cause grain deterioration. Wheat stored in winter, especially, becomes moist over time. This causes them to deteriorate in a short time. This acid is used to prevent wheat from spoiling, to prevent grains from spoiling. With this effect, the increase of fungi, bacteria and yeasts in the grain or wheat is prevented and the proliferation of microbes is prevented.

SALICIC ACID C₇H₆O₃

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Salicylic acid is a beta hydroxy acid with the chemical formula C₇H₆O₃. Organic acid is often used as a plant hormone. It is a product of the metabolism of salicin. It has chemical properties similar to acetyl salicylic acid, which is called aspirin.

Melting point: 159 °C
Density: 1.44 g/cm³ (at 20 °C)

Chemical formula: C₇H₆O₃
Molecular weight: 138.123 g/mol

Chemical Name: 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid **CAS number:** 69-72-7

SULFURIC ACID H₂SO₄

view : Colorless oily corrosive liquid.
packaging unit : 40 kg. drum.



Properties: Water soluble, much heat released. It is a dense colorless, oily corrosive liquid. It is soluble in water in all proportions and is a very strong acid in aqueous solutions.

Uses: It is used in the production of phosphate fertilizers (both lime superphosphate and ammonium sulfate). It is used in the production of hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfate salts, synthetic detergents, dyes and pigments, explosives, drugs, other acids, parchment paper, glue and wood preservatives.

SIGLO HEXANON

view : Colorless, light yellow.
packaging unit : 200 kg barrel.



Properties: It is an organic ketone with a ring structure. Miscible with alcohol and acetone. It is soluble in ether.

Uses: Siglo hexanon is used in the production of chemicals and insecticides. Siglo hexanon is observed to be used in coating works in the electronics industry. Siglo hexanon is used in the plastics industry, varnish industry and agrochemical industry.

CITRIC ACID ANHIDRATE E-330

view : Odorless white powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Citric Acid Anhydrate is a naturally occurring fruit acid. Citric Acid is an organic acid and pH control agent most widely used in foods, beverages, pharmaceuticals and technical applications.

Citric Acid Anhydrate is a tricarboxylic acid. And it is found in small amounts in almost all plants and animals. Citric Acid Anhydrate is non-toxic and has low reactivity. Citric Acid Anhydrate makes up a large part of the tricarboxylic acid cycle, thus helping to increase energy.

CITRIC ACID MONO ANH E 330

view : Colorless or white crystalline powder or granule.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Citric acid is a naturally occurring fruit acid, commercially produced by microbial fermentation of a carbohydrate substrate. It is an acid used as a flavoring and chelating agent.

Uses: Adhesives, agricultural formulations, animal feed, cement for deep wells (cement coating), concrete/plaster, mortar, painting processes, sulfur dioxide extraction, glyoxal resins, metal coating, mining, packaging materials, paper, photochemicals, polymers/plastics, non-workable/molds, cement, coal sludge, textiles, tobacco/tobacco paper, wastewater treatment, water conditioners.

SODIUM NITRATE NaNO_3

view : Yellowish-white crystal.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is produced synthetically from the reaction of nitric acid with soda ash. Sodium nitrate is easily soluble in water. Their solutions in water are neutral. Sodium nitrate is an important inorganic nitrate.

Usage areas: In the chemical and pharmaceutical industry; as an oxidizing agent; for the production of other nitrates in the chemical, petrochemical and metalworking industries; as a component of heat transfer salts in the metalworking industry; in the preparation of bluing baths for steel; as accelerator in phosphating; for cleaning and decolorization during enameling in the glass processing industry; in the production of explosives (powder etc...); It is used in the production of anti-corrosion agents and corrosion inhibitors.

SODIUM ALGINATE E401

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Sodium Alginate (E401); It is used as a thickening additive in foods. The E code number of Sodium Alginate is (E 401). Sodium Alginate has a high solubility and retention capacity in water.

Areas of use: It is used to obtain smooth products in the production of ice cream, yoghurt, cream and cheese. It is used as a film-forming agent in frozen foods, coating meat, fish and other similar products.

SODIUM ACETATE $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NaO}_2$

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is the sodium salt of acetic acid, which liquefies when it reacts with water. The chemical name of Sodium Acetate is referred to as "Sodium Acetate".

Areas of use: It is used as an intermediate of organic compounds such as dyes, pigments, drugs and cinnamic acid. It is used as an additive with the code E262. In chemistry, it can be used as buffers in electroplating by keeping the solution to which it is added at a constant pH level.

SODIUM BENZOATE E 221

view : White granule or crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. T
It is commercially available as white powder or flakes, mixed into liquids as powder and dissolves quickly.

Usage areas: It is allowed to be used in products such as margarine, jam, olives, jelly, marmalade, cocoa products, biscuits, wafers, cakes, creams, sauce and ketchup at the level of 1g/kg in the food additives regulation.

SODIUM BICARBONATE E 500

view : White crystal or granule.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and usage areas: It starts to lose carbon dioxide at 50 °C and turns into sodium carbonate at 100 °C. Completely soluble in water, slightly soluble in ethanol. It is the mildest of all sodium alkalis. It is produced by passing CO₂ through a purified sodium carbonate or NaOH solution. Sodium bicarbonate is an intermediate formed in the Solvay process for producing sodium carbonate from calcium carbonate by treating sodium chloride with ammonia and carbon dioxide. The most common use of sodium bicarbonate is in baking powders.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE NaOH

view : White-colourless odorless liquid, beads and flakes.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Non-flammable. Contact with moisture or water can generate enough heat to ignite materials. It reacts with most metals, releasing hydrogen gas, which is explosive.

Usage areas: Inorganic and organic chemical industry, pulp and paper industry; in the textile industry; in the aluminum industry; in the food industry; in the detergent and soap industry; acid neutralization; in the agrochemical industry; in the paint industry; in the explosives industry.

SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE Na₂S₂O₄

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Also called sodium hydrosulfite, sodium sulfoxylate and sulfoxylate. sodium dithionite physiological unstable under conditions, the rate of degradation increases with increasing acidity.

Uses: It is used in the food industry to bleach sherbet and maltose. It is used in water conditioning, bleaching minerals by removing iron ions, sulfonation agent and sodium source in the production of chemicals, and purification of gases.

SODIUM MOLIBDATE Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O

view : Small white flakes or flakes.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and uses: It is soluble in water. Dehydration may occur if it stays above 100 °C for a long time. It is used in the production of paints, in pigments (precipitator of serial pigments), as a catalyst, as a buffering agent, and as an analytical reagent of alkaloid. It is widely used in agriculture and metal finishing. It is used as a water-soluble corrosion inhibitor for open and closed recirculation waters, machine coolants and metalworking fluids. It is an intermediate of tungsten. It is used as a mordant. It is also used as a water treatment agent, weight additive and fire fighting material.

SODIUM SULFATE REFINED Na₂SO₄

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 50 kg bags.



Properties: It is soluble in water. Aqueous solutions are neutral. It is reduced to sodium sulfite at high temperature, but sodium sulfate is a stable compound that does not decompose and does not react with oxidizing or reducing agents at normal temperature.

Uses: Wood pulp (paste) process to make kraft paper, In textile dyeing processes, as a leveling agent for proper dye penetration; It is used as an agent to remove air bubbles in the molten glass process, as a standardizer of the color strength of paint in food. Sodium sulfate is also used as a raw material for the production of many chemicals.

SODIUM SELENITE

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and usage areas: One type of selenium can be provided: Sodium selenite
Selenium has a special place in feeds as a natural antioxidant.
As part of selenoproteins, it participates in various physiological processes in the animal body.
Selenium deficiency causes exudative diathesis in chicks. It causes fluffy hairs between 3-6 weeks.
Selenium and vitamin E deficiency cause white muscle disease in ruminants and prevent muscle development in poultry.

STEARIC ACID CH₃(CH₂)₁₆COOH

view : Creamy white powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is the most known 18 carbon long chain aliphatic carboxylic fatty acid in nature. It is derived from vegetable and animal fat.

Areas of use: It is used as an emulsifier in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry, and as an auxiliary in textiles. Shaving soap can be obtained by treating stearic acid with caustic soda. It is widely used as a lubricant and an additive in industrial preparations.

TRISODIUM CITRATE DIHYDRATE E 331

view : Colorless, translucent, white, fine powder, crystal or granule.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Trisodium citrate dihydrate is the tribasic salt of citric acid. It is produced by the complete neutralization and subsequent crystallization of high-purity sodium-derived citric acid. It occurs as white, granular crystals or a white crystalline powder.

Areas of use: Alkali baths, animal feed, electroplating chemicals, paper aids, photo chemicals, coating solutions for copper, nickel, etc., polymeric foams, textiles. Medications: Anticoagulant solutions, blood and urine alkalisers, saline cathartics, lozenges.

VITAMIN B2

view : Colored orange powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Vitamin B2 It is important for the growth of chicks. If Vitamin B2 is deficient, the animal will become weak and weak, the fingertips will curl, its wings will weaken and the animal will want to lie down.

VITAMIN A 1000

view : Slight yellow oil or crystal.
Packing unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Also called Vitamin A1000 Acetate, it has VA500 and VA1000 2 variants.

Uses: It will be used as a nutritional supplement in the Food, Beverage, Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic, Agriculture and Animal feed industries.

Vitamin AD3 - 1000-200

view : Pale yellow brownish, free flowing, spherical granular powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Vitamin A 1000/D3 200 is a free flowing, uniformly shaped granular powder with a spherical coating. The product contains vitamin A and vitamin D3, equally contained in a starch-coated matrix of gelatin and carbohydrates added as antioxidants. Therefore, the product can offer optimal stability. The product is specially designed for animal feed additives. Vitamin AD3 per gram, 110,000 particles and the particle diameter ranges from 150um to 450um.

VITAMIN B1

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: **Thiamine**, also known as vitamin B₁, is a colorless compound with the chemical formula C₄H₅N₄OS. It means "thio-vitamine" and is one of the water-soluble B complex vitamins.

Formula: C₁₂H₁₇N₄O₅ **Molar mass:** 265,355 g/mol **Chemical formula:** C₁₂H₁₇CIN₄O₅ **Substance dissolved in:** Water, Glycerin, Methanol

VITAMIN B12

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Cyanocobalamin is a manufactured form of vitamin B₁₂. It is used to treat vitamin B12 deficiency. Deficiency may occur in pernicious anemia, after surgical removal of the stomach, with fish tapeworm, or due to intestinal cancer.

Formula: C₆₃H₈₈CoN₁₄O₁₄P **Molar mass:** 1,355.38 g/mol

VITAMIN B6

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Pyridoxine, also known as vitamin B₆, is a very important coenzyme especially in protein metabolism and plays a role in the synthesis of many neurotransmitters. The nutrients can also be found in the form of Pyridoxamine and Pyridoxal. Its active form is Pyridoxalphosphate.

Formula: C₈H₁₁NO₃ **Molar mass:** 169.18 g/mol **Melting point:** 159 °C **Solubility in:** Water **ChEBI ID:** 16709

VITAMIN C

view : Crystalline white powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Vitamin C, also known as ascorbic acid, water-soluble vitamin with many functions. Most animals and plants can produce their own vitamin C from glucose.

Uses: Boric acid has been used to control a wide variety of pests such as ants, pests, cockroaches and various insects. It is also used as a fungicide for citrus, herbicide along the right of way, fire retardant and wood preservative.

VITAMIN D3 - 500

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Vitamin drugs are used to promote the absorption and deposition of calcium and phosphorus in the intestine, mainly used in the treatment of rickets and osteomalacia.

Uses: Used for spraying feed grade vitamin D3 oil, feed grade vitamin D3 powder, AD3 powder and other feed grade vitamin premixes.

VITAMIN E-50

view : White, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Itamin is a tocol due to its chemical structure and is also known as an antisterility vitamin. Vitamin E is an important fat-soluble antioxidant and has important antioxidant functions, especially in cell membranes and lipoproteins. Epidemiological and limited interim studies indicate that vitamin E reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases, certain cancers and other chronic diseases. Some large clinical trials are evaluating the health benefits of vitamin E in greater depth. Different compounds of tocols (tocopherol and tocotrienol) show vitamin E activity. The most active is alpha-tocopherol. While in the past it was mainly focused on γ-tocopherol, today other tocopherols and tocotrienols are attracting more attention. According to preliminary results, they had different antioxidant and other functions than γ-tocopherol.

VITAMIN K3

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Vitamin K₃, also known as Menadione, is a synthetic form of water-soluble vitamins that are mainly used as feed additives.

Uses: Vitamin K₃ is a procoagulant and can be used to treat bleeding disorders caused by vitamin K deficiency. A certain amount of vitamin K₃ should be added as an indispensable nutritional additive for the growth and development of the animal.

ISO PROPIL ALCOHOL

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : 25 Kg.



Properties: Isopropyl alcohol (systematic name propan-2-ol; often called isopropanol or 2-propanol) is a colorless, flammable chemical compound with a pungent odour. Its chemical formula is shown as CH₃CHOHCH₃.

As the isopropyl group attached to a hydroxyl group, it is the most basic type of secondary alcohol in which the alcohol carbon atom is bonded to two other carbon atoms.

It is also a structural isomer of 1-propanol and ethyl methyl ether. It is used in the manufacture of a wide variety of industrial and household chemicals and is a common component in chemicals such as antiseptics, disinfectants and detergents.

Detergent, Cosmetics Chemicals

Deterjan, Kozmetik Kimyasalları





Detergent, Cosmetics Chemicals

Deterjan, Kozmetik Kimyasalları

ACNIBIO AP

view : Colorless or nearly yellow
packaging unit :-



Features: Effective between high temperature pH:3-8. In cosmetic products (0.3-1%)

Areas of use: ACNIBIO AP is a broad spectrum antimicrobial preservative used in cosmetics and personal care products. High temperature pH:3-8 effective between It is used in cosmetic products at a rate of 0.1% to 1%.

ACNIBIO BC 7

view : Transparent, yellow, slightly odorous liquid
packaging unit :-



Features: Mixture of phenoxyethanol and paraben.

Areas of use: A preservative with a biocide and fungicide effect, used in cosmetics and detergents. Hydro alcohol solutions, Creams (0.1-0.2%) are used in proportions.

ACNIBIO FGI PHENOXYETHANOL & DBGN & CIT/ MIT

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit :-



Features: Broad spectrum preservative used in all kinds of cosmetics, gels and creams.

Usage areas: Skin care, shampoo, Creams, Wet wipes, Detergents (0.05-0.2%)

ACNIBIO PB

view : White powder.
packaging unit :-



Properties: It protects both phases in emulsions containing water and oil phase together.

Usage areas: Hand creams, Body milks, Biryantine (0.3-1.3%)

ALEO VERA 50%

view : Transparent, slightly odorous liquid.
packaging unit :-



Features: Aloe vera, also known as aloe vera, is a cactus-like succulent belonging to the lily family (Liliaceae). The peel of the leaf is a layer of sticky yellow liquid and gel. After the plant matures in about four years, the pulp of the leaves is converted into a product as a 100% natural plant juice with the mixture of the gel inside and the sap in the outer shell.

Areas of use: An active care agent used to regenerate skin cells in all cosmetic products. It is used in the production of shampoo and liquid soap.

ALEO VERA GEL

view : Very light brown, slightly turbid liquid.
packaging unit : 5 kg



Features: Aloe vera, also known as aloe vera, is a cactus-like succulent belonging to the lily family (Liliaceae). The peel of the leaf is a layer of sticky yellow liquid and gel. After the plant matures in about four years, the pulp of the leaves is converted into a product as a 100% natural plant juice with the mixture of the gel inside and the sap in the outer shell.

Areas of use: An active care agent used to regenerate skin cells in all cosmetic products. It is used in the production of shampoo and liquid soap.

ALKOLTEKS 1618 SETIL STEARIL ALCOHOL 30-70

view : Oily, granular and solid
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is an oily solid raw material in granular structure with a slight odour.

Areas of use: It is actively used as a carrier in the production of cosmetic products and especially in the production of hair creams, hand and face creams or lotions. In addition, the smell of sweat finds use in products and sun care products.

ALLANTOIN ALANTOIN

view : A free flowing white powder.
packaging unit :-



Properties: Even when allantoin 0.3% is used, it is a highly effective anti-inflammatory. It is widely used in over-the-counter topical formulations and cosmetic products because of its both efficacy and economy.

Areas of use: It is widely used in many products such as dry and cracked skin and lip care products, toothpastes, mouthwash products, baby creams and lotions, after-sun and aftershave care products, wet wipes, shampoo.

AMMONIA NH3

view : Liquid peculiar smell.
packaging unit : 57 Kg Cans, 20 Tons Bulk, 900 Kg IBCs



Properties: It is a colorless gaseous compound consisting of nitrogen atom and hydrogen atom, with a sharp and unpleasant odor. Although it does not contain OH⁻ ions, it shows weak base properties.

Usage areas: Paints, plastics, nylon, cleaning products, explosives, coolers (such as air conditioners), synthetic fibers, cotton and silk cleaning, bakelite and synthetic resin production, soda, explosive substances, synthetic fiber, drug synthesis...

ACETIC ACID E 260 CH₃COOH

view : Colorless transparent liquid with a strong vinegar odour.
packaging unit : In 60 kg plastic bags and drums.



Properties: Miscible with water, ethanol, acetone, toluene, hexane at all degrees. It is found naturally in unprocessed figs along with citric acid.

Areas of use: It is widely used in textile, food, cosmetics, leather and pharmaceutical industries because it is a weak acid and can be easily mixed with aqueous solutions.

ACETON (CH₃)₂C=O

view : Clear colorless volatile liquid with characteristic odor.
packaging unit : In 165 kg drums.



Properties: Produced from cumene peroxidation as a combined product with phenol. It is flammable. It mixes easily with most organic solvents and dissolves in distilled water in all proportions.

Areas of use: It is used in many solvent applications as well as a component in many chemical reactions. It can be used in a wide variety of fields, from solvents to the production of acrylics and polycarbonates.

ATMP C₃H₁₂N₀P₃

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : Barrel.



Properties: ATMP or aminotris (methylenephosphonic acid) is a phosphonic acid with the chemical formula N(CH₂PO₃H₂)₃. It has chelating properties. It can be synthesized from the Mannich-type reaction of ammonia, formaldehyde, and phosphorous acid, similar to the Kabachnik-Fields reaction.

Uses: ATMP is used in detergents and cleaning products, water treatment, scaling inhibition and chelating.

HEAVY SODA Na₂CO₃

view : It is a white, solid hygroscopic powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It dissolves in water at 20 °C in 30gr/100 ml. It increases the pH value of the pool water and neutralizes the acidic components in the pool due to the high alkaline substances in it. It is undoubtedly the most important industrially of all alkali metal salts.

Areas of use: It is used for bleaching laundry and especially tulle. Sodium carbonate precipitates ions that cause hardness in water as carbonate and removes them from the environment. It is used as a foaming agent in toothpastes. It creates friction and raises the pH of the mouth.

Urea CO (NH₂)₂

view : Free-flowing at loading, in the form of white prills.
packaging unit : In 50 kg bags.



Areas of use: It is used in the textile industry to increase dye solubility. It is used as a gelling agent in dishwashing detergents. It can also be used as a fertilizer. In the production of urea-formaldehyde resin (adhesive) for wood and furniture, resin for the textile industry, resin production for binders in glass fiber, nitrogen source in the fermentation process in the manufacture of medicines, in the cosmetic industry to produce preservatives for skin creams, de-icing, flame retardant, catalyst It has many applications such as pH control, protein source for dairy and farm animals, intermediate in the production of caffeine, long chain carbon to be added for multi-organic compounds.

Bac 50 C₉H₁₃ClN

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Benzalkonium Chloride 50%

Areas of use: It is used as a preservative and antimicrobial agent.

Benzophenone-3

view : Yellow crystalline powder
packaging unit :-



Features: This water-insoluble filter is soluble in alcohol and oil. It is a powerful UVA and UVB filter (primarily UVB, also UVA). Improves the UVB protection of other sun filters (eg homosalatE, Octyl salicylate, OM-cinnamate).

Areas of use: Sun care and sun protection products, color cosmetics, various cosmetics and perfumes. soluble in oils

Benzophenone-4

view : Yellowish odorless powder
packaging unit :-



Properties: Soluble in organic solvent. between 270-350 nm; It is used in water-based products to protect against UVB rays. 0.05-0.1%.

Areas of use: It is used in cosmetic products, especially in cosmetic hand creams and sun care and protective products. It is used as a uv filter.

BETAIN C₁₉H₃₈N₂O₃

view : Colorless, Crystalline Or Powder Solid/Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: Coco amido Propyl Betaine is used as co-surfactant to improve the properties of anionic surfactants. It also increases the cleaning and gentleness efficiency of final products such as shampoos and handwashing liquids.

Uses: It can produce high viscosity and sometimes gel with anionic surfactants. Such betaines are compatible with all types of surfactants. Such betaines are compatible with all types of surfactants and have good cleansing and foaming properties. By using this product, the use of primary surfactants in the formulation can be reduced. Behdaeen is a mild surfactant that can reduce skin irritations caused by other surfactants and is pleasant to the skin and hair.

BETAIN 30

view : Yellow Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: Amphoteric, anti-irritation, secondary surfactant with mild cleansing action. In addition, the product has excellent foaming properties in hard and soft water.

Areas of use: B30 is used as a very mild amphoteric surfactant in all products for skin and hair cleansing, such as shampoos, shower and bubble baths, and liquid soaps.

BETAIN 40

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Secondary amphoteric surfactant with irritation reducing, mild cleaning effect.

Usage areas: Shampoo (3-15%), Liquid soap (2-5%), Liquid detergent (2-5%), Wet wipes (2-4%).

BIOQUART

view : Yellow colored odorous liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is a cationic surfactant raw material. It is biodegradable, has little yellowing effect. It dissolves easily in water. It is used in making fabric softener.

Areas of use: Softener (6-10%) It is used in making fabric softener.

HERB EXTRACT

view : Oil-soluble and water-soluble colored liquid
packaging unit :-



Features: We produce plant extracts in two different forms, oil-soluble and water-soluble, in a wide range.

Uses: Botanical extracts and complexes, all kinds of lotions, creams, balms, shampoos, facial cleansing gels, tonics, etc. you can use in your formulas.

BORAX $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

view : Odorless White Crystal
packaging unit : In 25 Kg Bags



Properties: Sodium borate, also known as borax. Some important boron compounds, a mineral, and a salt of boric acid. closely related minerals or chemical compounds that differ in crystalline water content are called borax.

Uses: Borax is a component of many detergents, cosmetics and enamel glazes. It is used in buffer solutions in biochemistry, as a flame retardant, as an antifungal compound, in the manufacture of fiberglass, as a flux in metallurgy, as a radioactive source, in cooking, as a tissue material, in cosmetics, and inversely, boric acid. It is useful as an insecticide along with

BORIC ACID

view : White crystals.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: The most important use of boric acid is to obtain its salts such as borax and boron compounds. It is used in heat resistant glass, fireproof fabrics, electrolysis baths, leather production, porcelain polishing and steel hardeners. It has antiseptic and antiviral effects.

Uses: Its aqueous solutions are used in mouthwashes, eye drops, skin lotions and cosmetics. It is used as a boric acid pH buffer, moderate antiseptic agent and emulsifier in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. It is used in ointments, mouthwashes, eye drops, bath salts, creams and shampoos. Boric acid is added to medicated soaps.

BUTYL GLYCOL $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

view : Liquid , Light Color
packaging unit : In barrels



Properties: Butyl glycol is a clear, colorless oily liquid with a high boiling point, low volatility and slightly fruity odour. As with other glycol ethers, it is bifunctional, containing an ether and an alcohol group in the same molecule. It is completely miscible with water and a wide variety of organic solvents.

Uses: Butyl glycol is also something used regularly in most households as it is an ingredient in many household cleaning products. It provides very good cleaning power for household cleaning products and also provides a characteristic odor associated with most of these products. It also plays the same role in some industrial and commercial surface cleaners.

WHEAT PROTEIN

view : Colored powder.
packaging unit :-



Properties: Wheat protein in all surfactant-based systems

Usage areas: Used in wet wipes (0.5-2%), shampoo (0.5-3%), Liquid hand soap (0.1-1.5%)

CARBOMER $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$

view : White crystalline powder.
packaging unit :-



Properties: Carbomers are chemicals that are actively used by product developers. These chemicals offer excellent solutions when there is a problem with viscosity and rheology. This chemical can absorb and hold water up to 1000 times its own volume.

Uses: Carbomers are technology-modifying chemicals used to increase the viscosity of some products in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industry. In general, low-viscosity fluids are treated by making them less fluid, increasing their viscosity.

CASTOR OIL

view : Colorless-pale-colored, Slightly Scented
packaging unit : In barrels



Properties: The oil obtained from its seeds is a colorless-pale satin-colored, slightly fragrant oil. It is easily soluble in alcohol. Castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is a plant species from the Euphorbia family, whose homeland is India.

Areas of use: It has been widely used in soap and paint making in industry, leather, ink making, oil lamps due to its sooty burning and white flame. It is also found as an additive in anti-nappy creams for babies.

CETAC 29

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: As a cationic surfactant, this product is absorbed into negatively charged surfaces without leaving a visible film, for example on hair.

Uses: Cationic conditioning agent used in hair conditioners and hair care products. It is used in the manufacture of antistatic fixatives for hair lotions, conditioners and styling creams.

CMC

view : It is a semi-synthetic, water-soluble polymer.
packaging unit : 25 kg sacks.



Features: 99.5% pure CMC is derived from the extraction of technical CMC and ethyl alcohol. It is easily soluble in water. It is insoluble in organic liquids. When it reacts with heavy metal salts, it forms a water-insoluble, transparent, durable film that is not affected by organic substances.

Areas of use: It is used in toothpaste, shaving cream, shampoo, make-up materials, hand creams, creams, mascara, antiperspirant lotions, tablet binders, gels and emulsions, insecticidal emulsions. CMC increases the surface activity in soaps, carries and absorbs the dirt in the fibers.

COMPERLAND $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$

view : Yellow viscous liquid, yellowish
packaging unit : 200 kg. in barrels



Features: Nonionic surfactant for thickening and foam stabilization in all kinds of cleaning materials.

Areas of use: It has a protective effect on the skin in cosmetics. It is suitable to use for foam reinforcement in shampoo and hand washing products. It is also used to reduce skin irritation.

D-PANTHENOL 75%

view : Transparent viscous liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is a vitamin with strong moisturizing and regenerating properties. Its moisturizing properties reduce transepidermal water loss by improving hydration in the stratum corneum. In this way, it maintains the elasticity and softness of the skin.

Uses: It can be used in a wide variety of personal care and cosmetic products. Creams, lotions, shampoos and conditioners, hair fixers, nail care products, antiperspirants, dog gel and color cosmetics..etc.

DIETANOL AMIN $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : In 200-210 Kg barrels



Properties: Diethanolamine, often abbreviated DEA or DEOA, is a , is an organic compound. Pure diethanolamine, at room temperature, is a white solid, but subject to supercooling, meaning that it tends to absorb water and is often encountered as a colorless, viscous liquid. Diethanolamine is a polyfunctional, which is a secondary amine and a diol. Like other organic amines, diethanolamine acts as a weak base.

Uses: Used as DEA, surfactant and corrosion inhibitor. It is used to extract hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from natural gas. DEA is used in the manufacture of diethanolamides, a common ingredient in cosmetics, and in shampoos added to provide a creamy texture and foaming effect.

DISSOLVINE NA $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$

view : Granular structure, off-white, odorless
packaging unit : 25 kg bags.



Uses: It is used in chemistry laboratories to retain EDTA metal ions. Substances created with EDTA solutions are also used as components and auxiliary products in many formations. It also takes part in the analysis of masking agents in water hardness. To bar soap: 0.1-0.2%; to liquid soap: It is suitable to use at a rate of about 1%. It can be added to bar soap, toilet soap, and shaving soap to prevent discoloration and mold (sour, smell) formation. Up to 0.1-0.5% is required to prevent trace amounts of heavy metals that catalyze the decomposition.

DMDMH

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : 25 kg drum.



Properties: DMDM is a 55% solution of hydrationoin in water. It is particularly effective in detergent-based formulations that may have integral microbial activity but are susceptible to developing certain types of microorganisms.

Uses: It can be used in many types of personal care products, including shampoos, conditioners, lotions, baby products, eyeliners, mascaras, and almost all water-based cosmetics and toiletries. DMDMH is an ideal preservative for bulk surfactants.

DSA FOAM CUTTER 30%

view : Colorless Liquid.
packaging unit :-



Features: It is directly proportional to the detergent active. During the first detergent production, the amount of LIQUID FOAM CLEANER is tested and then it can be increased or decreased in the same amount or proportionally.

Usage areas: It is generally used in liquid laundry detergents produced for automatic washing machines or in foam-controlled liquid detergents produced for dishwashers. In addition, controlled foam is required in carpet washing detergents produced for carpet washing machines, and LIQUID FOAM CUTTER is used here.

DTPMP C₉H₂₈N₃O₁₅P₅

view : Yellow viscous liquid, yellowish
packaging unit : 200 kg. barrel.



Properties: DTPMP or diethylenetriamine penta (methylene phosphonic acid) is a phosphonic acid. It has chelating and anti-corrosion properties. DTPMP is normally supplied as a salt because its acid form has very limited solubility in water and tends to crystallize in concentrated aqueous solutions.

Uses: DTPMP is used in detergent and cleaning products, water treatment, scaling inhibition and chelating. It is used in the production of cleaning products, ceramics, paint, textile leather and fertilizer industry.

VITAMIN E

view : White, powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: It has effective anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties. DL-Alpha tocopheryl acetate or Vitamin-E acetate is frequently preferred in cosmetic formulations for its stable structure. Vitamin E protects cell membranes from damage by free radicals. Therefore, it can prevent premature aging of the skin caused by UV light and lipid peroxidation.

Areas of use: In all kinds of skin care products, sun care products and make-up products..

EDTA

view : White, powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Trilon B is white powder. It is soluble in water and polar solvents. It decomposes at 150-200 oC, gradually yields water of crystallization and loses its color.

Uses: Used in industrial processes where metal ions play a disruptive role. It is used to soften water and remove alkaline earth and heavy metal impurities. They are frequently added to cleaners and detergents for domestic and industrial use.

ELTESOL SCS 40

view : White, powder
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Sodium Cumenesulfonate. ELTESOL SCS 40 functions as a solvent, coupling and viscosity modifying agent. Increases the cloud point of nonionics.

Areas of use: It is used in shower and bath products, baby care products, shampoo and liquid soaps. It is recommended for use in cosmetic products based on ammonium and amine salts.

ELTESOL SCS 93

view : White, powder
packaging unit : 15 kg. sack.



Properties: Used as interphase solvent. Increases formula stability by lowering cloud point.

Usage areas: Detergent (0,5-5%)

ELTESOL SXS 40

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg. barrel.



Properties: Used as interphase solvent. It dissolves insoluble substances and lowers cloud point.

Areas of use: It is recommended in all detergent products.

EMPIGEN OH 25 MIRISTIL AMINOXIDE

view : White powder.
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is a surfactant used especially for thickening hypochlorite and stabilizing active chlorine.

Areas of use: It is actively used as a foaming agent in cosmetics and detergent formulas. Consistent hypochlorite (3-5%), Detergent & Cosmetic (2-10%)

EMPILAN KM 11

view : white stamp
packaging unit :-



Features: Excellent wetting, decontamination and emulsifying ability; Used for wide pH and concentration range. Compatible with other surfactants.

Areas of use: It is used as an emulsifier in cosmetic products, as a perfume solvent, in hair and hand creams, in o/w emulsions.

EMPILAN KM 25

view : white stamp
packaging unit :-



Features: Excellent wetting, decontamination and emulsifying ability; Used for wide pH and concentration range. Compatible with other surfactants.

Uses: Moisturizing cream, decontamination powder (control foam type), solid water tank, bathroom cleaning soap.

EMULGIN L

view : Clear, light yellow liquid with a distinct odor
packaging unit :-



Properties: EUMULGIN® L is nonionic, O/W emulsifier and/or solvent. It is used in making water and water/alcohol based cosmetic preparations.

Areas of use: It finds application in shampoos, styling aids, facial cleansers, body, color and facial care formulas, antiperspirants, deodorants and sun care (sun protection, after-sun and tanning) products. It is also used in liquid soaps, baby care and cleaning, personal care wipes, and shower/bath products.

ESTERQUAT

view : White-yellowish waxy paste/solid
packaging unit :-



Features: Cationic surfactant for detergent industry. It is dispersible in hot water. Isopropanol is fragrant, soluble in isopropanol. High temperatures lead to color loss and solvent loss.

Usage areas: **Usage in tissue softeners:** Cationic surfactant for tissue softeners. It has a very good softening effect on tissues, It has good rewetability, It is biodegradable (reducible), It can be used in concentrations between 5 – 20%.

FORMALDEHYDE (37%) Resin CH2O

view : Colorless with odor
packaging unit : Cans, lbc's, Tankers



Properties: Molecular Formula: CH₂O Melting –Boiling point: -15,-21 °C (37% purity) Molar weight: 30.026 g/mol It is the simplest member of aldehydes. Its other name is Metanal. It is formed by bonding one hydrogen to each of the two empty bonds of the carbonyl group. It is a toxic chemical. Its boiling point is -15 °C and its melting point is -21 °C. Formaldehyde is usually transported or stored in the form of a 37% aqueous solution.

Uses: Formaldehyde is one of the most widely used and produced substances in the chemical industry. Preservatives used in some pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and other consumer products such as dishwashing liquids and fabric softeners, Agriculture, medicine, cosmetics, cleaning, construction chemicals. Formaldehyde is also used in the cosmetics industry.

FORMIC ACID HCOOH

view : Colorless, Yellowish Liquid with Slight Characteristic Odor
packaging unit : 36 kg Canister - in IBCs.



Properties: It is very well soluble in solvents such as water, methanol, ethanol, acetone, ether. Pure formic acid is a colorless liquid with a corrosive and pungent odor. It has a density of 1.22 g/mL, a melting point of 8.4 °C and a boiling point of 101 °C. It is completely miscible with water.

Areas of use: Formic acid is also used instead of mineral acids for various cleaning products such as lime remover and toilet bowl cleaner [6]. In the manufacture of various chemicals such as esters, formates. Laundry cleaning factories. Lacquer production in the cosmetics industry, Condom production

PHOSPHORIC ACID H₃PO₄

view : Colorless liquid
packaging unit : 35 kg Canister



Properties: Phosphoric acid is produced industrially by a wet method where sulfuric acid reacts with apatite (tricalcium phosphate rock). The resulting phosphoric acid solution is approximately 32-46% H₃PO₄, so it is then concentrated by water evaporation to a grade of higher concentration of phosphoric acid.

Areas of use: Cleaning the tooth surface in dentistry and orthodontics, Production of pesticides, Lowering the pH of solutions in floriculture, Production of phosphate salts, Protection of the surface against corrosion in the steel industry, Cleaning of unwanted catalysts in the oil industry

GLISERIN FARMA

view : A colorless hygroscopic liquid that mixes with liquid and alcohol
packaging unit : 1250 kg. IBC



Properties: In nature, glycerin forms the backbone of fat and oil molecules. It is used by the human body as an energy source or building block. Thanks to its feature of protecting the water content of the products, it has a wide range of uses from confectionery to bakery products.

Uses: It is used as a component in cosmetics, medicines, toothpaste, esters, liquid soaps, tobacco products, food products. It is also used as an intermediate in the manufacture of polyester, polyurethane and alkyd resin formulations. Moisturizer in adhesives; The production of glycerol esters in surfactants is used as dispersant and food ingredients in textiles, coatings and inks.

GLUKOPAN 215

view : White powder.
packaging unit :-



Properties: It can be used in all kinds of neutral, alkaline and acidic domestic and industrial hard surface cleaners due to its very good wetting ability and dispersion properties.

Areas of use: It can be used in all kinds of neutral, alkaline and acidic domestic and industrial hard surface cleaners due to its very good wetting ability and dispersion properties.

GLUKOPAN 225

view : Yellowish Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is a nonionic surfactant that provides superior performance by combining the formulation ease and compatibility of typical nonionics with the solubility and foaming properties of anionic.

Uses: It provides excellent hard surface cleaning and processing advantages in various cleaning products. It exhibits very good wetting, dispersing and surface tension reducing properties for increased soil removal and emulsification.

LIGHT SODA Na₂CO₃

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : 25 kg. in bags



Properties: Sodium carbonate (also crystalline carbonate in the form of washing soda), Na₂CO₃ is the water-soluble sodium salt of carbonic acid, monohydrate such as and the like

Areas of use: It is used for bleaching laundry and especially tulle. Sodium carbonate precipitates ions that cause hardness in water as carbonate and removes them from the environment. In this way, it is used as a softener in washing machines. It is used as a foaming agent in toothpastes. It creates friction and raises the pH of the mouth.

HEDP C₂H₈O₇P₂

view : Transparent Liquid
packaging unit : Barrel



Properties: Etidronic acid is a chelating agent and can be added to bind or add to some extent the effects of substances such as calcium, iron or other metal ions, which may be discharged as a component of gray wastewater and contaminate groundwater supplies.

Uses: HEDP and its salts are added to detergents and other cleaning agents to prevent the effects of hard water. It is also used in peroxide bleaching to prevent peroxides from being degraded by transition metals.

HEPP 30000/ HEPP 100000

view : It is an odorless, non-toxic, white powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is 14% soluble in 10 °C water, 17.4% at 20' °C, 21.3% at 30 °C. It is insoluble in alcohol and acetone. It is obtained by sublimation of a mixture of ammonium sulfate and calcium carbonate.

Usage areas: It is used in bakery products (acts as yeast), baking powder formulations, fire extinguishers, permeable plastic production, cleaning products, ceramics, paint, textile leather and fertilizer industry.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (50%) H₂O₂

view : Colorless odorless clear liquid.
packaging unit : 65 kg drum.



Features: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in a cool area away from direct sunlight, heat and flammable materials. The packaging should always be kept closed in order to prevent catalytic contamination that will lead to decomposition.

Areas of use: as a local germicidal (antiseptic) in the pharmaceutical industry and in contact lens cleaners; It is used in bleaching and dyeing hair in the cosmetics industry, and in the disinfection of pool water in the pool chemicals industry.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID MURIATIC ACID

view : Clear Liquid
packaging unit : In 75 Kg drums



Properties: Hydrochloric acid, popularly known as the spirit of salt, is a chemical compound composed of hydrogen and chlorine elements. It exists in the gaseous state under normal pressure and at room temperature.

Uses: This compound is an inorganic acid used in different fields. The concentration of the acid differs according to the area of use. It is used in many areas such as pickling steel, production of inorganic substances, forming organic compounds, and maintaining pH balance. It is used in industries such as petroleum, resin regeneration, paper, medicine, paint, chemistry, textile, metal chloride production.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE CaCl₂

view : in flakes
packaging unit : 25 Kg. in sacks



Properties: Calcium chloride chloride and production, water-soluble aquo complex [Ca (H₂O)₆]²⁺. In this way, these solutions are sources of "free" calcium and free chloride ions. This explanation is illustrated by the way these solutions react with phosphate sources to give calcium phosphate a solid precipitate. Molten calcium chloride can be electrolyzed to give calcium metal and chlorine gas.

Uses: As an additive in the plastics industry, To give calcium to plants, To reduce the sodium level in the soil, To extend the shelf life of fruits and vegetables at harvest time.

CARBOMER

view : Glossy, white crystalline powder.
packaging unit :-



Properties: Poly(acrylic acid) (PAA; trade name Carbomer) are synthetic high molecular weight polymers of acrylic acids. They can be homopolymers of acrylic acid or crosslinked with pentaerythritol allyl ether, sucrose allyl ether or propylene allyl ether.

Uses: Detergent, Cosmetics, Pharmaceuticals, etc., which we know as Carbomer. These are the products we generally use to thicken and gel in the production of many products such as It is very suitable for use in the production of products such as cosmetics (especially Hair Gels) and Ultrasound Gels and can be used in the range of 0.1% to 1%, depending on the desired viscosity.

FOAM CUTTERS

view : Milky white liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg. barrel.



Properties: As it is a low viscosity emulsion, stable dispersions can be easily obtained in high viscosity formulations. For low viscosity products, initial compatibility and stability tests should be performed on the system for defoaming.

Areas of use: It is a long-lasting, low-viscosity, effective anti-foam silicone emulsion. It is suitable in surfactant-rich formulations (such as liquid detergents and textile auxiliaries) or where heavy product transport quickly causes antifoam ineffectiveness.

COMPERLAND CD $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$

view : Yellow viscous liquid, yellowish
packaging unit :-



Areas of use: Nonionic surfactant for thickening and foam stabilization in all kinds of cleaning materials. It is used in the viscosity balance of yarns and fibers in the textile industry. In cosmetics, it has a protective effect on the skin. It is suitable to use for foam reinforcement in shampoo and hand washing products. It is also used to reduce skin irritation.

LABSA $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$

view : Brownish liquid.
packaging unit : 220 Kg Barrel



Properties: Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulfonic Acid; It is an anionic surfactant widely used in the production of detergents and emulsifiers. It can be dried as a powder and is environmentally friendly.

Usage areas: Laundry, dishwasher powder detergents, detergent gels, liquid soaps, cleaning powders, oily soaps etc. as. It is used as a mercerizing and washing agent in the textile industry. It is used in the production of alkybenzene sulfonic acid sodium, which has decontamination, emulsion, dispersion performance, wetting and foaming properties as the raw material of detergent.

LUVISCOL WA 64

view : White powder.
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is an easy-to-use aqueous solution compatible with carbomers and is particularly suitable for non-alcoholic formulations and forms a clear solution in water.

Areas of use: It is a film-former and stabilizer in hair care, especially in aerosol sprays, pump sprays, liquid products, foams and gels. Styling agent suitable for hair gels, conditioners, mousses, pump sprays and liquid hair styling preparations.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE MgCl_2

view : White , Glossy
packaging unit : 25 Kg. in sacks



Properties: Magnesium chloride, its chemical formula is MgCl_2 , is an inorganic and disordered compound. Magnesium chloride, which is soluble in alcohol and water and partially hydrolyzed when heated, has many uses.

Usage areas: It is used in chemical production and dust binding, disinfectants, ceramics and fire extinguishers. It is used as a powder binder in the chemical industry. Magnesium chloride and water are mixed and applied to the skin. It is effective in indigestion and constipation in medicine.

MAGNESIUM SULFATE MgSO_4

view : White Transparent Powder
packaging unit : 25 Kg. in sacks



Features: Magnesium sulfate, popularly known as English salt, magnesium sulfate actually has nothing to do with salt. It is in the form of a white transparent powder and dissolves when placed in water. It has a sour and bitter taste.

Uses: It can be used for skin care. It can be used for a natural peeling as well as skin tightening and moisturizing properties. Magnesium sulfate is good for indigestion. It also has a germ-breaking antibacterial effect.

METHANOL CH₃OH

view : Liquid with a slightly sweet, pungent odor
packaging unit : IBC.



Properties: Methanol is the primary alcohol, the simplest aliphatic alcohol containing one methyl and one alcohol group. It acts as an amphiprotic solvent, a fuel, a human metabolite, an Escherichia coli metabolite, a mouse metabolite, and a Mycoplasma genitalium metabolite.

Areas of use: It is used as an intermediate component in the manufacture of disinfectants. It is used in the production of natural gas and coal. It is used as a solvent in laboratory studies. It is known to be used in the production of natural gas and coal. It is used in the production of aniline and formaldehyde dyes.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE CH₂Cl₂

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit : 270 Kg. in barrels



Properties: Dichloromethane (DCM or methylene chloride) is an organic compound with the formula CH₂Cl₂. This colorless, volatile liquid with a moderately sweet aroma is commonly used as a solvent. While not miscible with water, it is miscible with many organic solvents.

Uses: Widely used as paint stripper and degreaser. Its volatility has resulted in its use as an aerosol spray propellant and as a blowing agent for polyurethane foams. The low boiling point of the chemical compound allows the chemical to run in a heat engine that can extract mechanical energy from small temperature differences.

MIAMIL L 30

view : Colorless and liquid
packaging unit :-



Features: Provides excellent foam boosters and mild surfactant. Miami Provides mildness and lowest irritation among various anionic surfactants.

Uses: Suitable for Baby Shampoo, Liquid Facial Cleanser, etc. Functional Ingredients - Mild Surfactant

MINOX L

view : Colorless and liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: MINOX L is a tertiary amine oxide. It acts as a wetting and foaming agent. Over alkanolamides, amine oxide has the advantage that it does not cause pH shifts in acid systems and thus provides greater stability to formulations. Does not contain preservatives.

Areas of use: MINOX L is used in shampoos, bath preparations and shaving creams.

MONOETHOLAMINE NH₂CH₂CH₂OH

view : Colorless Odorless Dense Liquid
packaging unit : In 210 Kg Barrels



Areas of use: Neutralizing agent in neutralization processes (detergents, general degreasers, car wash shampoos) used. Soap, detergent, oil and dirt solvent etc. It is used in the manufacture of cleaning products. It is used in the production of chemicals for the agricultural sector. It is used in the synthesis of intermediates in reactions and as a PH adjuster. It is used as a corrosion inhibitor. It is used in paint varnish wax and varnish wetting agents. It is used as an adhesive in drug product formulations. It is also used in industries such as plastic rubber and textiles. It is used in the ink and textile industries. As neutralizing agent and corrosion inhibitor in detergents, car wash shampoos, general degreasers, wax removers; It is used in pH controller, intermediate synthesis, varnish, paint, wax and lacquer wetting agents.

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL HOCH₂CH₂OH

view : Sticky liquid
packaging unit : 230 Kg. In Barrels, IBCs, Tanker



Properties: It is colorless transparent sticky liquid with sweet taste and moisture absorbing ability. It is also miscible with water, lower aliphatic alcohols, glycerol, acetic acid, acetone, ketones, aldehydes, pyridine and similar coal tar bases. It is slightly soluble in ether but practically insoluble in benzene and its homologues, chlorinated hydrocarbons, petroleum ether and oils.

Uses: Also, synthetic resins, solvents, lubricants, surfactants, softeners, humectants, explosives, etc. It can also be used in production. Glycol can often be used as an alternative to glycerol and is often used as a hydrating agent and solvent in the tanning industry and pharmaceutical industry.

MONOPROPILENE GLICONE C₃H₈O₂

view : A Clear, Colorless And Hygroscopic Liquid
packaging unit : 215 Kg. In Drums In IBCs With Tanker



Properties: Propylene glycol, also called propane-1,2-diol, is a synthetic organic compound with the chemical formula C₃H₈O₂. It is a viscous colorless liquid with an odorless but slightly sweet taste. It is chemically classified as a diol and is miscible with a wide range of solvents such as water, acetone and chloroform.

Uses: Mouthwash (mouthwash), toothpastes, ointments, skin creams, shampoos and perfumes (solutions containing propylene glycol often remain clear even when very diluted with water) As a preservative in cosmetic products in emulsion formation, As a solvent for fragrances (essentials) It is used, as an extractant, to obtain active extracts from natural extracts.

MP NA

view : White granule
packaging unit :-



Features: It is a water phase protector.

Usage areas: It is used in O / W and W / O emulsions in cosmetics, pharmaceutical and food industries. It is highly effective against fungi and bacteria. It is water soluble, can be used in rinsed and non-rinsed products.

NIPACIDE CI 15

view : Clear, odorless yellow liquid.
packaging unit : 25 Kg



Properties: It is a low toxicity biocide specially developed for the complete microbiological preservation of water-based products against bacterial and fungal degradation in the wet condition, especially for use at very high ambient temperatures.

Areas of use: Recommended for a wide range of applications including adhesives, polymer emulsions, upstream solutions, MWF and paints where protection against bacteria and fungi is required in the wet condition.

NITRIC ACID HNO₃

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit : 25 Kg. In Drums, IBCs, Bulk Tanker



Properties: Nitric acid is a strong inorganic acid, which is popularly known as cezap. Since their salt is called nitrate, Also known as nitrate acid.

Areas of use: It is used in fertilizer production. It is used in the purification of metals in the metal industry. It is used during the etching process of metals. It is used in the production of explosives. It is used in places such as water treatment where PH needs to be reduced. It is used in the paint chemicals industry. It is used in the production of dynamite. It is used to produce silver nitrate. It is used in electro polishing processes.

NONIONIC C₉H₁₉C₆H₄ (OCH₂CH₂) Noh

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit : 200 kg. barrel.



Properties: Nonionic surfactants are surfactants that do not dissociate into ions in aqueous solutions, unlike anionic surfactants, which are cationic surfactants that have a positive charge in aqueous solution with a negative charge.

Uses: Detergents and Industrial Cleaners, Dispersants, Stabilizers, hygiene, Defoaming Agents, Agrochemical Emulsifiers, Metal Works, Textile Technology, Paper De-ink, Products Medium Anionic Surface Synthesis, Dust Control, Adhesive, Plastic Industry, Mineral Oil, Cosmetics and Pharmaceuticals

NP 10 C₉H₁₉C₆H₄ (OCH₂CH₂) NOH

view : It is a light yellow liquid
packaging unit : 200 kg. barrel.



Properties: The structure of NPs can vary. The nonyl group can be attached to the phenol ring at various positions, often at the 4 or 2 position; It can be branched or linear. Branched nonylphenol, 4-nonylphenol, is the most commonly produced and marketed nonylphenol.

Areas of use: They are used as additives in the manufacture of antioxidants, lubricating oil additives, laundry and dishwashing detergents, emulsifiers and solubilizers. They are also precursors of alkylphenol ethoxylates and nonylphenol ethoxylates, which are commercially important nonionic surfactants used in detergents, paints, pesticides, personal care products and plastics.

NP 6

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit : 200 kg. barrel.



Properties: Nonyl phenol ethoxylate types are very effective detergents, emulsifiers, wetting agents and dispersing agents. Its main applications are in detergents and cleaners and in industrial processes where the above properties are important.

Uses: Household cleaners are mostly neutral but can be slightly acidic or alkaline. Nonyl phenol ethoxylate can be formulated with 7 EO, 8 EO, 9 EO, 10 EO and other non-ionic and anionic surfactants, dispersing agents and complexing agents. Wax polishes and cleaners: Nonyl phenol ethoxylate 10 is used as a detergent for emulsion type wax cleaners. Nonyl phenol ethoxylate 20 EO can be used to emulsify Carnauba wax.

OFFSET ALCOHOL

view : Colorless and liquid
packaging unit : IBC.



Features: Original IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol) used in offset printing systems. It is a pure product that you can safely use in automatic water preparation systems of all offset printing systems. General physical and chemical properties are original pure Isopropyl Alcohol values. Offset Alcohol, which is used at normal values, helps the water in the ink-water mixture to be discharged (drying) quickly, thanks to its volatility by reducing the surface tension of the water. However, since the solvent is a solvent, the usage rates should not exceed a certain percentage (4-8%). Since the use of alcohol at high rates will deteriorate the structure of the ink, it may cause the ink to emulsify with more water in the ink-water mixture.

OXALITE ACID C₂H₂CH₂OH

view : White Crystalline Powder
packaging unit : In 25 Kg Bags



Properties: Oxalic acid is mainly produced by the oxidation of carbohydrates or glucose in the presence of vanadium pentoxide using nitric acid or air. Various precursors can be used, including glycolic acid and ethylene glycol. A newer method requires oxidative carbonylation of alcohols to yield oxalic acid diesters.

Uses: The two aqueous dihydrates of oxalic acid are used in alkalimetry and manganometry, rarely in the separation of earth metals and in the quantitative analysis of calcium. Bar Keepers Friend is an example of a household cleaning product containing oxalic acid. Its usefulness in rust removal agents is that ferrous iron forms a stable, water-soluble salt with

OLEIC ACID C₁₈H₃₄O₂

view : Odorless Colorless Liquid
packaging unit : 180 Kg Barrel



Properties: Oleic acid is an unsaturated fatty acid found in nature as glycerine ester in many plant oils and 30% in animal fats. Oleic acid, which has two crystal structures, represented by the chemical formula C₁₇H₃₃COOH, is the most important of the unsaturated fatty acids. Beta oleic acid melts at 16.3 degrees, alpha oleic acid melts at 13.4 degrees.

Areas of use: Oleic acid obtained from the hydrolysis of oils, zinc or aromatic sulfanic acid is used as a catalyst in hydrolysis. The acid separated as free acid is cooled and removed by pressing. It is then purified by fractional distillation at reduced pressure. It is mostly used in soap making, medicine, polish production, leather and textiles. It is the raw material of the soap industry.

OMC Octinoxate

view : Light yellow oily liquid
packaging unit :-



Features: Global is an organic oil soluble UV-B filter with a long history and excellent efficacy profile.

Areas of use: In sunscreen and after-sun products, hair care products, protective creams, lotions and make-up materials.

OYSTER

view : Colorless, odorless, tasteless and hydrophobic
packaging unit :-



Properties: they should not be exposed to sunlight, they should be stored indoors at room temperatures and lower temperatures. White oils, in other words, pharmaceutical white and technical white mineral oils are very well refined mineral oils consisting of highly non-polar paraffinic hydrocarbons. Thanks to their colorless, odorless, tasteless and hydrophobic nature, they are used in many different areas in industry, especially in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, chemistry and plastics.

Uses: Mouthwash (mouthwash), toothpastes, ointments, skin creams, shampoos and perfumes (solutions containing propylene glycol often remain clear even when very diluted with water) As a preservative in cosmetic products in emulsion formation, As a solvent for fragrances (essentials) It is used, as an extractant, to obtain active extracts from natural extracts.

PACQOSOFT

view : Crystalline White Powder
packaging unit :-



Properties: Acrylamide-based copolymer. It is a raw material that creates the consistency and hardening that will provide stick formation, especially in colored cosmetics, sun and skin products in stick form.

Uses: Esterquat Thickener. Detergent, Cosmetic, Pharmaceutical etc. These are the products we generally use to thicken and gel in the production of many products such as

LIQUID MORAL C10-13, C14-17, C>17

view : Colorless, Odorless
packaging unit : 215 Kg. In Drums In IBCs With Tanker



Properties: We can say that paraffin is actually a by-product of petroleum. When refining, oily paraffin from crude oil is first hot melted. Then, it is aimed to freeze only the paraffin part by cooling. The melting of raw paraffin wax is at 37 and 48 degrees; The melting point of fully refined paraffin can vary between 48 and 66 degrees.

Areas of use: It increases the water resistance of paraffin materials used in cosmetics, makes them permanent and is evaluated in a variety of ways. It is possible to come across paraffin in both beauty products and care products. The purpose of the use of paraffin in skin care products; clogging the pores on the skin, trapping the moisture in the skin, and thus making the skin soft without drying. In the mask recipes recommended for the skin, the ones with paraffin are often preferred.

STRAW CAUSTIC NaOH

view : White flaky
packaging unit : In 25 Kg Bags



Properties: Pure sodium hydroxide is a colorless, crystalline solid that melts at 318°C without decomposition. Highly soluble in water, with a lower solubility in ethanol and methanol, but insoluble in ether and other non-polar solvents.

Areas of use: It is used in edible oil purification, fruit and vegetable peeling, ice cream, oil cleaning, water purification, equipment cleaning, filter cleaner (in filter pools) and cleaning acid unit in mines.

PEG 200 / 400 C_{2n}H_{4n}+2O_n+1

view : White
packaging unit : in bags



Specifications: PEG 200-300-400-600; It is used as an alcohol component in mineral oil, textile, leather, metal and detergent industries, emulsifier in wax, paraffin and solvent emulsions, intermediate solvent, viscosity adjuster, moisturizer, ester production. The miscibility of PEG grades with oils, fatty acids, alcohols and oils, natural and synthetic ester and hydrocarbon waxes, petroleum fractions and most other substances of a hydrophobic nature is limited.

Uses: PEG 200, 300, 400 and 600 are used in the cleaning industry and detergents to dissolve surfactant mixtures in aqueous formulations.

PLURAFAC LF 221

view : Low foaming non-ionic liquid surfactants.
packaging unit :-



Properties: Used as rinse aids for household and institutional dishwashers, alone or in combination with other Plurafac LF types. Plurafac LF's high wetting power combined with its low sudsing tendency is particularly effective in technical cleaners. It is resistant to strong acids.

Uses: These Plurafac LF types are very low foaming nonionic surfactants. They are used in detergents and cleaners where foaming must be kept to a minimum. They can be used in powder, paste or liquid products.

PLURAFAC LF TYPES

view : Low foaming non-ionic liquid surfactants.
packaging unit :-



Properties: Plurafac LF types consist of alkoxyated, predominantly unbranched fatty alcohols. Besides ethylene oxide, they contain higher alkene oxides. The fatty alcohol chains of Plurafac LF 031, 131, 132, 231 and 431 terminate in an alkyl group. Plurafac LF 1430 is a special alkoxyate. Plurafac LF types are clear or slightly turbid liquids.

Areas of use: They are used in detergents and cleaners where foaming must be kept to a minimum. They can be used in powder, paste or liquid products. The most important products in this category are cleaners, detergents for domestic and commercial dishwashing machines, rinse aids, detergents for bottle washing machines. Plurafac LF types can be used as surfactants and defoamers in laundry detergents.

POLIQUARTERNIUM 7 (C₈H₁₆ClN)_n(C₃H₅NO)_m

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit :-



Features: Polyquaternium 7 is a very good detangler and provides gliding to facilitate wet combing. It will also add softness and shine to dry hair. Water soluble conditioner used in hair products.

Uses: Polyquaternium 7 acts as an excellent cationic conditioner for skin and hair. It is particularly useful in surfactant-based systems such as shampoos and shower gels, and is excellent for spraying, leave-in use in conditioners. It is used for conditioner, foam stabilization and antistatic effect in shampoo, liquid soap, hand cream formulations.

POLYQUATERNIUM 10 C₈H₆O₆

view : Light Yellow Powder
packaging unit :-



Properties: Polyquaternium is a white granular powder with a characteristic amine odour. In cosmetics and personal care products, it is used in the formulation of hair care products, lotions and make-up.

Areas of use: It is used for hair care products, shampoo, creams, lotions, plant-based hair and skin care products made from Hydroxyethylcellulose. It provides easy combing, softens your hair and gives shine. It reduces flying hair (static), adds definition to curly hair.

POLYQUATERNIUM 6 (C₈H₁₆NCl)_n

view : Colorless to light yellow clear viscous liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: Polyquaternium-6 is a kind of homopolymer with high cationic activity. It can provide excellent care effect for hair even in low concentration. In most shampoos, bleaches, hair dyes and hair sprays, the concentration is usually 0.5% ~ 1%.

Uses: It is used for hair care products, shampoo, creams, lotions.

POLYSORB 20 Polysorb 20

view : Light golden yellow liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: Polysorb 20 is a surfactant and emulsifier used in cleaning and personal care products. It is an excellent solvent for essential oils, but also used as a wetting agent, viscosity stabilizer and dispersant.

Uses: Creams, ointments or pomades, balms, lipsticks, mascaras, air fresheners, body sprays.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

view : White, Sequed
packaging unit : 25 Kg. in lukewarm bags



Properties: Potassium hydroxide, also known as Potassium caustic, Potassium hydroxide formula is known as KOH, it is a chemical substance in a solid state, white in color. It releases heat when dissolved in water. In addition, potassium hydroxide has a moisture-retaining property. It absorbs the moisture in the environment and has a structure that can melt slowly.

Areas of use: In general, it is used instead of sodium hydroxide in substances where sodium level should be limited. It is used in the preparation of potassium salt, in carbonate composition, in phosphate substances, nitrate substances, permanganate substances, xanthate substances and synthesis of iodide substances, in the production of industrial grade detergents.

PP Polypropylene (C1-3 , H 6), n

view : Crystal, hard transparent
packaging unit :-



Features: Polypropylene is the second most common plastic raw material in the world. It is preferred because of its cost advantage, robustness and easy molding. In addition, resistance to chemical oils and solvents, high strength, low coefficient of friction, resistance to moisture and heat are other advantages.

Areas of use: It is used in o/w and w/o emulsions in cosmetics, medicine and food industry. Ila, Food, Cosmetics (0.1-0.4%)

PROTAG T1 APG

view : White powder
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is a non-ionic surfactant used in biodegradable ecological products, soluble in high alkaline environment, with degreasing and wetting properties.

Areas of use: It is a water phase protector. It is used in o/w and w/o emulsions in cosmetics, medicine and food industry. Pharmaceuticals, Food, Cosmetics (0.1-0.4%)

REWOQUAT WE 18

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: Rewoquat® WE 18 E US is an esterquat for use in fabric softener dispersions and is suitable for concentrations from 3 to 16% and low active, high viscosity formulations. Laundry treated with Rewoquat® WE 18 E US exhibits a pleasantly soft handle, good rewetting and noticeably reduced static load.

Areas of use: It is biodegradable, has little yellowing effect. It is used in making fabric softener. It provides cost advantage due to its high activity.

ROCKACET KO 300G

view : White Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is a non-ionic surfactant mainly used in cosmetic applications.
The product is a derivative based on renewable vegetable raw materials such as polyoxyethylated fatty acid esters and glycerol.

Uses: liquid soaps, body lotions shower gels, aftershave and other alcoholic preparations, intimate hygiene lotions and gels, shampoo, facial cleansers (facial gels and foams, washing oils, tonics, micellar liquids), bath lotions, creams and ointments sunscreen creams, coloring cosmetics, hair styling preparations, protective lipstick preparations.

SABOSOL NO 2

view : Yellowish Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: It has a thickening effect on formulations containing acid. It also shows cleaning feature.
For viscous formulations containing acid (1.5-5%)

Uses: It is used in shampoos, bubble bath and mild detergents.
Sabosol SSE provides a soft and homogeneous foam and a good skin feeling.

SALICIC ACID C7H6O3

view : Colorless, crystalline powder
packaging unit : 25 Kg



Properties: Salicylic acid is a beta hydroxy acid with the chemical formula $C_7H_6O_3$. This colorless, crystalline organic acid is often used as a plant hormone. It is a product of the metabolism of salicin. It has chemical properties similar to acetyl salicylic acid, which is called aspirin.

Usage areas: Paints, plastics, nylon, cleaning products, explosives, coolers (such as air conditioners), synthetic fibers, cotton and silk cleaning, bakelite and synthetic resin production, soda, explosive substances, synthetic fiber, drug synthesis...

SULFAMIC ACID Nh_2SO_3H

view : Odorless white crystal.
packaging unit : 25 Kg. in bags



Properties: It is hygroscopic and non-volatile. Sulfamic acid solutions are less corrosive to metals than other mineral acids.
Aqueous solutions are stable at room temperature, but rapid hydrolysis occurs with increasing temperature. It is a very strong acid.

Areas of use: It is used as a cleaner and as a descaler. It is used to remove limescale deposits. Used for metal pickling. It is used in galvanizing and electro-refining processes.
It is also found in tablets used to clean dentures.

SULFURIC ACID H_2SO_4

view : Colorless liquid with high density
packaging unit : Jerrycan, IBC, Tanker



Properties: The formula of sulfuric acid is a colorless and oily liquid, indicated by the chemical formula of H_2SO_4 . It is a strong acid, which is very important in industry. It is water soluble and the most used product in the chemical industry. Battery acid is also known as zac oil or zac acid.
In its pure state, its density at 25 degrees is 1.834. It freezes at 10.5 degrees and boils at 315-318 degrees.

Areas of Use: It is possible to see that this acid, which is used in many areas in industry, is used especially in fertilizer production, ammonium sulfate production, paint industry, explosive production and petrochemical industry. Uda can be dissolved at any concentration. It is possible to see that it is produced by using the contact method in the industry or by using the lead chamber method.

MILK SILICONE

view : Liquid in milk appearance
packaging unit : In bins



Features: BESER TPS is a polishing raw material that does not contain silicone and gives stable emulsions with milky appearance.
It emulsifies easily by mixing with water. Mixes well with water-based paint, thickeners and essences. It does not contain chemicals harmful to human health.

Areas of use: It is applied to the torpedo, chest area, side skirts and engine plastic areas, giving a new appearance to plastic surfaces and providing permanent shine. Thanks to its superantistatic feature, it gives dust repellency to the surfaces it is applied to and prevents dust retention for a long time. It does not leave white marks during application.

SILICONE OILS

view : Transparent Liquid
packaging unit : Barrel.



Features: Easy to use in environments with sudden and wide temperature changes. Freezing temperatures are below -400°C even in the most viscous silicone oil. They have excellent dielectric properties as well as being resistant to environments with humidity and chemical changes. With their low surface tension, they spread easily and are easily emulsified.

Areas of use: They are used in cosmetics industry, Silicone oils, skin care and shaving products. In the medical sector, they are used in silicone oils, foot care (callus creams) products, gauze and plasters.

CITRIC ACID ANHYDROS $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$

view : It is a colorless crystalline chemical.
packaging unit :-



Properties: Citric Acid, It is a colorless crystalline chemical. It is also known as lemon salt among the people. Found in the body fluids of many animals and almost all plants.

Uses: Citric Acid is used to increase the durability of various organic substances, foods, and in metal cleaning, flavoring some soft drinks, making medicine, sugar processes.

CITRIC ACID MONOHYDRATE $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

view : White
packaging unit :-



Areas of use: It is used as acidifier, flavoring agent, preservative and pH control agent in foods and beverages. It provides a protective environment by creating an acidic environment in preventing the formation of fungi, bacteria and mold in foods. It is coded as E 330. As an antioxidant plasticizer in the chemical and cosmetic industry. As a detergent in the cleaning industry. It is used as a rust cleaner in steels in the industrial field. It is used as a lubricant in the production of construction chemicals. It is used in the production phase of plaster production.

SLES 70 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$

view : It is in the form of a light yellow paste, in a fluid structure.
packaging unit : 160 Kg Barrel



Properties: Sodium laureth sulfate (SLES), an accepted contraction of sodium lauryl ether sulfate (SLES), is an anionic detergent and surfactant found in many personal care products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, etc.).

Areas of use: It is used in the production of liquid dishwashing and machine detergents, technical cleaning materials. It is used in cosmetic cleaning products such as shampoo, soap, shower gel and bath foam to reduce surface tension. It is preferred for this process as it is easily diluted with salts and has a good foaming character. It is used in the manufacture of toothpaste.

SMO $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_6$

view : Consistent Liquid Transparent
packaging unit :-



Features: SORBITAN MONOOLEAT is a transparent, viscous liquid raw material with a chemical formula of $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_6$ and a chemical formula of 428,50 GR / MOL.

Areas of use: SORBITAN MONOOLEAT is used as a stabilizer and emulsifier in the production of different industrial products, especially in the food industry. In agriculture, SORBITAN MONOOLEAT is used as a wetting and emulsifying agent in the production of pesticides.

SODIUM HEXAMETA PHOSPHATE $\text{Na}_6\text{O}_{18}\text{P}_6$

view : It is in the form of white powder.
packaging unit : 25 kg. In Bags.



Properties: Sodium hexametaphosphate (SHMP) is a hexamer of the compound $(\text{NaPO}_3)_6$. Commercial sodium hexametaphosphate is typically a mixture of polymeric metaphosphates of which the hexamer is a and is the compound often referred to by this name. More precisely, it is called sodium polymetaphosphate.

Uses: As an active ingredient in toothpastes, it is used as an anti-staining and anti-tartar ingredient. It prevents the formation of unwanted salts and cations in the soap or detergent industry.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$, Na-O-(S=O)-O-(S=O)-O-Na

view : White powder
packaging unit : 25 kg and 1000 kg bags



Properties: Sodium metabisulfite is an inorganic salt substance. It is also known as disodium or sodium pyrosulfite. The general appearance of sodium metabisulfite, which is solid under normal conditions, is a yellowish powdery color or white. Sodium metabisulfite, which can melt at 150 degrees Celsius, has been used for food preservation for many years.

Usage areas: As a disinfectant in cosmetics and canned food industries, In industries such as paper, sugar, rubber, glue, galvanoplasty and in various application areas, Sodium metabisulfite can be used for acidification of the water in the film baths of photographs, and as anti melanosis in seafood.

SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHIDRATE Na_2SiO_3

view : It is in the form of white powder.
packaging unit : 25 kg. in lukewarm bags



Properties: Sodium metasilicate is a salt of silicic acid and is classified as an inorganic salt product, and its molecular formula is Na_2SiO_3 . It is a non-toxic, odorless and harmless white powder or crystalline particle. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol or acids. Its aqueous solution is alkaline and has hygroscopicity and solubility when in contact with air.

Uses: Detergents (cloth washing powders, dishwashing detergents, industrial cleaning agents) Water treatment (anti-corrosion) Refined oil recovery (improving oil flow) Textile treatments (bleach and dye stabilizer) Ceramic products.

SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE $\text{NaBO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

view : Odorless white crystal.
packaging unit : 25 Kg. in bags



Properties: Sodium perborate monohydrate, ($\text{NaBO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{NaBO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$) is a compound that contains 16% active oxygen and does not have a definite melting point. When heated, it decomposes, releasing water and oxygen. Production of sodium perborate monohydrate in industry; It is carried out by dehydration of the tetrahydrate or crystallization of the monohydrate. Sodium perborate tetrahydrate ($\text{NaBO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is the most well-known form, but the importance of monohydrate ($\text{NaBO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) is increasing rapidly. Sodium perborate tetrahydrate is in the form of white powder with a bulk density of 0.65-0.9 g/cm³ and a grain size of 0.1-1.0 mm.

SODIUM SULFATE Na_2SO_4

view : White crystalline solid powder
packaging unit : 50 kg. in bags



Properties: Sodium sulphate is a neutral salt, it can be obtained in the form of mineral deposits and chemical by-products, which are mostly present in lakes with brackish and salty water. not present in minerals.

Areas of use: It is used as a filler in the detergent industry. It is used at a rate of 25% in the detergent industry. Since it does not contain any toxic substances and obtaining a natural pH value, it is of great importance in this sector. It is used as a filler in the detergent industry. It is used in the chemical industry to obtain chemicals such as potassium sulfate, aluminum sulfate, sodium silicate, sodium sulfide.

SORBITOL $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$

view : Transparent Colorless
packaging unit : 250 Kg. in barrels



Features: Stabilizer, low-calorie sweetener and bulking agent. It is used in many baked goods and confectionery products.

Uses: Used in flavoring agent, food additive, toothpaste, tobacco, toiletries and cosmetics. It is also used for Vitamin C fermentation. It is very close to sugar. It has half the sweetness of sugar. When used in chewing gums, bacteria in the mouth cannot metabolize sorbitol, so it can prevent tooth decay. Some diabetics prefer to consume foods sweetened with sorbitol. This is because sorbitol is absorbed slowly into the body and prevents blood sugar from rising quickly.

SYTRAN 5907

view : Transparent Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: SYNTRAN® opacifiers impart whiteness and density at significantly low levels (between 0.1 and 1.0 percent when supplied) with excellent formulation stability.

Uses: SYNTRAN® 5907 is a water-based emulsion that changes the visual appearance of personal care products from clear to opaque without affecting other desirable properties of the formula.

LIQUID CAUSTIC NaOH

view : Transparent Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: Pure sodium hydroxide is a colorless, crystalline solid that melts at 318°C without decomposition. Highly soluble in water, with a lower solubility in ethanol and methanol, but insoluble in ether and other non-polar solvents.

Usage areas: Acid control, treatment of bad odor, cleaning pipes, pH balancing STTP, Sodium Hypochlorite, Soap, Oven and Pipe
In cleaning agent production, Sodium Aluminate, Sodium Cyanide, Silicate, Polycarbonate, Titan Oxide, Zeolite production, Oil cleaning, water treatment, equipment cleaning

TABLET SALT

view : Colorless or white crystalline powder or granule.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Tablet salt used in the regeneration of water softening systems is important in terms of the life and maintenance costs of the automatic valve used in water softening. If the tablet salt used is not sufficiently purified in the production process, it causes sludge to accumulate in the salt tank in a short time. This mud prepares a suitable environment for the reproduction of bacteria. In addition, the water softener valve used, whether it is a fleck brand, an autotrol brand or a clack brand, causes the moving parts to fail in a short time. Salt has high solubility. No sludge is formed in the salt tank. The performance of the automatic valve used on the water softener is high, and maintenance costs are reduced. The life of the resin used in the water softener is extended.

TETRAPOTASSIUM TRIPOLIPHOSPHATE

view : White powder
packaging unit :-



Usage areas: Detergent STPP is widely used in regular and compact laundry detergents (powder, liquid, gel and tablets), automatic dishwashing detergents (powder, liquid, gel and tablets), toilet cleaners and surface cleaners. It is used in reducing water hardness. Hygiene It is used with its dirt emulsification and anti-sedimentation properties. It is used for pH buffering in the chemical industry. It is used as coagulation disrupting agent in oil well and as separating agent in cotton boiling.

TEXAPON $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$

view : It is in the form of a paste, in a fluid structure.
packaging unit : 160 Kg Barrel



Properties: Sodium laureth sulfate (SLES), an accepted contraction of sodium lauryl ether sulfate (SLES), is an anionic detergent and surfactant found in many personal care products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, etc.).

Areas of use: It is used in the production of liquid dishwashing and machine detergents, technical cleaning materials. It is used to reduce surface tension in cosmetic cleaning products such as shampoo, soap, shower gel and bath foam. It is preferred for this process as it is easily diluted with salts and has a good foaming character. It is used in the manufacture of toothpaste.

POWDER FOAM CUTTER

view : White or light yellow powder
packaging unit :-



Properties: Defoamers are additives that prevent a solution or emulsion from forming foam by reducing the surface tension. Commonly used defoamers are insoluble oils, dimethyl polysiloxanes, other silicones, some alcohols, stearates and glycols. Defoamers can be used both to prevent foam formation and to destroy existing foam.

Areas of use: By preventing air bubbles and foam formation, it prevents other disadvantages such as excessive shrinkage in cement or concrete. It also helps to increase sealing. It eliminates pinhole air bubbles in powder coatings. It can be used in all kinds of powder paints and coatings.

TRELIN P 30 EU

view : Transparent And Yellowish Liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: It is used in emulsions for industrial purposes at pH: 3-9,5 (0,1-0,3%).

Uses: It is used as a preservative in cosmetic products and detergent formulations. In addition, very strong bactericide and fungicide for industrial purposes. Detergent, Paint, Adhesive, Ink, Photo emulsions,

TRIETHANOL AMIN C₆H₁₅NO₃

view : Light Yellow Clear Liquid, Hygroscopic
packaging unit : 210 kg. in barrels



Properties: Triethanolamine, often abbreviated as TEA, is a viscous organic compound that is both a tertiary amine and a triol. A triol is a molecule with three alcohol groups. Triethanolamine is a strong base. Triethanolamine is also abbreviated as TEOA, which can help distinguish it from triethylamine. It is a colorless compound, but samples may appear yellow due to impurities.

Uses: in many different cosmetic products, cleansing creams and milks, skin lotions, eye gels, moisturizers, shampoos, shaving foams, etc. is used. Used for masking prior to complexometric titrations with another chelating agent such as EDTA.

TRICHLORETHYLENE

view : Transparent liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: Trichloroethylene is a very good industrial solvent chemical. It is a synthetic, light sensitive, non-volatile color form liquid chemical that is miscible with many non-polar solvents.

Areas of use: In degreasing of metals, extraction solvent in oils and waxes, solvent in paints, coolant and heat transfer fluid in dry cleaning, cleaning of electronic parts, diluent in paints and glues, chemical intermediate in textile industry, liquid oxygen in aviation industry. used for spraying.

TRICLOSAN C₁₂H₇Cl₃O₂

view : White Powder
packaging unit :-



Properties: Triclosan is an ingredient added to many products, especially antibacterial soaps, toothpastes, deodorants, aftershaves, cosmetics, and many other products to prevent or reduce germ contamination.

Uses: Triclosan is an antibacterial and antifungal agent found in some consumer products, including toothpaste, soaps, detergents, toys, and surgical cleaning treatments. It is also similar in its uses and mechanism of action of triclocarban.

ZOHAR GLST SE

view : White powder
packaging unit :-



Features: Helps oil bind with water Improves viscosity Suitable for use with Cetyl Alcohol, It dissolves in oil at 60 degrees, becomes liquid and mixes 1-10% in oil.

Areas of use: It is used as an emulsifier and coemulsifier in the cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries, as a thickener and opacifier in shampoos and creams.

ZOHARPEARL 771

view : Almost white liquid
packaging unit : 120 Kg



Areas of use: It is a substance used to provide a pearlescent appearance in cosmetic and detergent products and especially in products that are consumed frequently such as shampoo and liquid soap. It is used in liquid hand soap and shampoo (1-3%).

ZOHARPON GROUPS

view : White powder
packaging unit : 25 kg. bag.



Zoharpon LAEA: For low pH shampoos and bath products. Excellent foaming, low skin irritation properties suitable for baby products.

Zoharpon SE: Anionic surfactant used in cosmetics and cleaning products, baby shampoos and bath foams that do not harm the skin.

Zoharpon SIs 1024: Low-irritation surfactant with full foam and soft action, used in toothpaste and shampoos.

ZOHARTERIC D

view : Pale yellow viscous liquid
packaging unit :-



Properties: it is a water-soluble surfactant with mild foaming and cleaning, good lime soap. It is compatible with all surfactants and tolerates electrolytes. ZOHARTERIC D is non-toxic and non-irritating to skin and eyes.

Areas of use: Soft, non-irritating, non-irritating, good foaming, low-irritation amphoteric surfactant. It is used in baby shampoos and regular shampoos.

ISOPROPIL ALCOHOL $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCH}_3$

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : 1 ton of IBC



Properties: As the isopropyl group attached to a hydroxyl group, it is the most basic type of secondary alcohol in which the alcohol carbon atom is bonded to two other carbon atoms. It is also a structural isomer of 1-propanol and ethyl methyl ether.

Uses: It is used in the manufacture of a wide variety of industrial and household chemicals and is a common component in chemicals such as antiseptics, disinfectants and detergents. Isopropyl alcohol is an important component of fuel additives as a "gas dryer".

Surface Process Chemicals

Yüzet İşlem

ATEŞLE
YAKILIR
DİKKAT
FOSFORİK
ASİT
DİKKAT
KOSTİK
DİKKAT
DİKKAT



Aluminum Sulphate $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$

view : White or gray lead-colored particles.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Uses: Easily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. It is used for various purposes (clarifying agent, clumping agent, tanning agent, adhesive agent, stabilizer) in various industries such as food (especially in the production of oil and fat), paper, textile, medicine, cosmetics, waste water, fire extinguisher. It is used as a mordant in dyeing, as a waterproofing agent for concrete, as a clarifying agent for fats and oils, as a deodorizing and decolorizing agent in oil refinery processes, as a precipitating agent in sewage treatment and water purification, and also as a food additive.

AMMONIUM BIFLORIDE NH_4HF_2

view : In the form of white salt.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: The colorless salt is a glass ethochant and an intermediate in the once considered hydrofluoric acid pathway. It is ammonium bifluoride or flaky crystal.

Uses: Ammonium bifluoride is used in etched glass, antiseptics, solvent metal polonium for beryllium, surfactant for analytical agent and inoculant for silica steel plate. Ammonium bifluoride is used in glass spinning and extraction of rare elements, or used as antiseptics and mordant.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE NH_4Cl

view : White hygroscopic solid. :
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Occurs in nature in volcanic regions. Ammonium chloride is easy to produce synthetically, often created as a byproduct in other industries.

Uses: It can be used as a source of ammonia. It is used in the production of ammonium perchlorate. Other applications; It can be listed as an electrolyte in dry cell, as a pickling agent in zinc co-plating and tinning, as brazing fluxes to separate oxide coatings from metals, and as improving the adhesion of solders.

ASCORBIC ACID E30

view : White to pale yellow crystal or powder. :
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Melts around 190 °C with decomposition. It is practically odorless and has a sharp taste. Easily soluble in water; It is soluble in ethanol, insoluble in oil, fat, ether, petroleum ether, toluene and chloroform.

Areas of use: Color oxidation is prevented to a certain extent. The product color is preserved for a long time. Ascorbic acid and its salts also prevent the greening color that may occur where the product comes into contact with metal rods. More of it acts as an antioxidant. It prevents to a certain extent the rancidity that may occur as a result of oil oxidation. It is used in bakery products to improve dough quality and baking properties.

ZINC SULFATE $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

view : White crystalline
packaging unit : powder. : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Soluble in water and glycerol. It is obtained by heating the zinc sulfide mine, melting it and recrystallization of the sulfate. At 30 °C it loses water by giving hexa hydrate and at 70 °C it loses more water to form monohydrate.

Uses: It is used to kill weeds and to protect against small animals that harm plants. It is used for zinc supplementation in animal feeds and fertilizers. It is also used as an important component of precipitation baths in the production of viscose rayon and in zinc coating electrolyte, as a mordant in dyeing, as a preservative for skin and textile leather. It is also used as an astringent (blood stopper) in medicine.

COPPER SULFATE PETAHYDRATE

view : Blue odorless.
packaging unit : 25 kg. sack



Definition and Uses: Copper sulfate, also known as bluestone, is a blue and odorless substance. Density: 1.02 g/cm³. It is completely soluble in water. All copper compounds are toxic to all kinds of aquatic life. Copper ions; They kill fish, algae, protozoa and bacteria at doses below 1 mg/liter. Shellfish such as oysters and mussels also die when exposed to 0.1-0.55 mg/liter copper ions for 12 hours. It is used in metal coating, feed industry, agriculture industry, pools.

BARIUM CHLORIDE BaCl₂

view : It is in powder form. It is hygroscopic.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Can be prepared from barium chloride, barium hydroxide or barium carbonate; barium carbonate occurs naturally as mineral ores. These basic salts react with hydrochloric acid to give hydrated barium chloride.

Areas of use: It is used together with sodium sulfate as a white pigment and filler in the production of leather, rubber, fabric and photographic paper, as well as in heat treatment baths. It is often used in laboratories for testing the sulfate ion. It is used in industry for the purification of brine solutions in caustic chlorine factories. It is also used in industry for the production of other barium salts.

BORAX DECAHYDRATE Na₂B₄O₇·10H₂O

view : White crystals.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It leaves a sweet alkaline taste in the mouth, it can turn into chalky tinalconite as a result of dehydration.

Areas of use: It is used in the production of glass where heat resistance, surface hardness and durability are required. It is used in the ceramic industry to increase the fluidity of the coating materials on the surfaces of ceramics and to reduce their density and saturation temperature. 10% borax is added to soaps and detergents due to its germicidal and water softening effect.

BORIC ACID

view : White crystals.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Areas of use: Areas of use: The most important use of boric acid is the production of its salts such as borax and boron compounds. It is used in heat resistant glass, fireproof fabrics, electrolysis baths, leather production, porcelain polishing and steel hardeners. It has antiseptic and antiviral effects. Its aqueous solutions are used in mouthwashes, eye drops, skin lotions, and cosmetics. Boric acid and its salts are components of many commercial insecticides and wood preservatives. Boric acid is used as a pH buffer, moderate antiseptic agent and emulsifier in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. It is used in ointments, mouthwashes, eye drops, bath salts, creams and shampoos.

IRON SULFATE FeSO₄·7H₂O

view : Light blue green crystals.
packaging unit : In 50 kg bags.



Properties: They are blue green monoclinic crystals. It is soluble in water. It occurs commercially as a by-product in the production of titanium dioxide or as a by-product in the finishing process prior to steel pickling.

Uses: It is used as a mordant in wool dyeing, in ink production, in water purification, as a substitute for aluminum sulfate, as a fertilizer and as a feed additive. It is also used to produce magnetic iron oxide. Ferrous sulfate is also used as a catalyst in hazardous waste treatment, water treatment, and chemical reactions.

PHOSPHORIC ACID H₃PO₄

view : Colorless, odorless, crystalline solid
packaging unit : In 35 kg drums.



Properties: Phosphoric acid is produced industrially by a wet method where sulfuric acid reacts with apatite (tricalcium phosphate rock).

Uses: Acidification of soft drinks such as cola - pH control in the production of imitation jellies - Medium component in yeast production
Control of bacterial growth in selected processed food products - Precipitating agent for clarification of sugar sap after liming - Cleaning the tooth surface in dentistry and middle frostbite - Insecticide production - Lowering the pH of solutions in floriculture - Production of phosphate salts - Tanning and polishing stages in leather - Anti-corrosion of the surface in the steel industry protection - for cleaning unwanted catalysts in the oil industry

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (50%) H₂O₂

view : Colorless odorless clear liquid.
packaging unit : In 65 kg barrels..



Areas of use: Areas of use: Bleaching of fabric and raw cloth in the textile industry; in the bleaching of pulp and waste paper in the paper and pulp industry; in the oxidation and hydroxylation reactions in the chemical industry, in the production of inorganic peroxides such as peracetic acid, sodium perborate, calcium peroxide; In the environmental chemicals sector, in wastewater treatment, in the solution of dissolved oxygen in water and in eliminating the toxic effect of water; in the sterilization of the cans of beverages such as milk and fruit juice in the food sector and in milk as a preservative; as a local germicidal (antiseptic) in the pharmaceutical industry and in contact lens cleaners; in the cosmetic industry for lightening and dyeing hair; in the mining sector to eliminate the toxic effects of various mines; creating metallic surfaces in the metallurgical industry; It is used in the disinfection of pool water in the pool chemicals sector.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID HCl

view : Clear to pale yellow liquid with pungent odor.
packaging unit : 75 Kg.



Properties: All solutions above 10 are irritating. It is corrosive and acts against known metals including iron, steel and lead by releasing flammable hydrogen gas. Damages and ruins clothing. Reacts violently with bases and releases heat.

Uses: In the manufacturing industry and chlor-alkali brine treatment, steel pickling, food calcium chloride, oil well bittering, chlorine supply, swimming pools, metal recovery, pH control, sludge removal, sand and clay purification, sodium chloride production, metal. It is second only to sulfuric acid in synthetic chemistry and various industrial productions, including chlorides, activated carbon iron oxide pigments, polycarbonate resins, bisphenol A, polyvinyl chloride resins and synthetic glycerine.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE CH₂Cl₂

view : Colorless Liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg. barrel



Blood and Uses: Dichloromethane (DCM or m. chloride) is an organic compound with the formula CH₂Cl₂. This colorless, volatile liquid with a moderately sweet aroma is commonly used as a solvent. While not miscible with water, it is miscible with many organic solvents. One of the most well-known applications of dichloromethane is the drinking bird heat engine. Natural sources of dichloromethane include ocean springs, macroalgae, wetlands, and volcanoes. However, the majority of dichloromethane in the environment is a result of industrial emissions.

NITRIC ACID HNO₃

view : Colorless Liquid
packaging unit : 25 Kg. In Drums, IBCs, Bulk Tankerlysis



Properties: Nitric acid is a strong inorganic acid, which is popularly known as cezap. Since its salts are called nitrate, it is also defined as nitrate acid.

Areas of use: It is used in fertilizer production. It is used in the purification of metals in the metal industry. It is used during the etching process of metals. It is used in the production of explosives. It is used in places such as water treatment where PH needs to be reduced. It is used in the paint chemicals industry. It is used in the production of dynamite. It is used to produce silver nitrate. It is used in electro polishing processes.

PERCHLORETHYLENE C₂Cl₂ =CCl₂

view : Sharp, sweet-smelling liquid.
packaging unit : 200 kg.



Properties: Perchloroethylene is a non-flammable but volatile solvent. Even 1 ppm in the air has a strong odor that can be noticed by humans. Perchloroethylene is produced from dichloroethane.

Uses: Perchloroethylene is used as a solvent in many applications. Many organic substances are soluble in perchloroethylene. It is the most commonly used solvent in dry cleaning. It is also used in automotive and other metal-related industries to remove oils on metal. It is included as an ingredient in consumer products such as grout and stain remover. Another usage area is the production of refrigerants such as HCFC.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE KOH

view : Hygroscopic white flakes.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a solid that can slowly melt by absorbing moisture. It absorbs moisture and becomes grayish or purple over time. can create a color. Alkali activates certain metals. (Al, Cu and their alloys)

Areas of use: It is generally used instead of sodium hydroxide in products where the amount of sodium should be limited. It is used in foods, dyes, rubber production and organic synthesis. In the preparation of potassium salts; synthesis of carbonates, phosphates, nitrates, permanganate, xanthates and iodides, industrial grade detergents, formulations of fertilizers in solution, pesticides and herbicides, pigment production, rubber production, additives for the rubber industry, photographic industry, medical industry, alkaline batteries (batteries) are used.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE KCl

view : White crystals.
packaging unit : In 25 or 50 kg bags.



Properties: Completely soluble in water. It tastes like salt. It is more soluble in hot water than NaCl and less soluble in cold water. It is insoluble in pure alcohol, hydrochloric acid, ether and acetone.

Uses: It is used as a fertilizer, in photography, in pharmaceutical preparations, and in the preparation of potassium compounds such as chlorate, carbonate, sulfate, nitrate and hydroxide (hydrolysis of potassium chloride forms potassium hydroxide, known as caustic potash). It is also used in the petroleum industry, rubber industry, electroplating industry. Medicinal grade is used as a potassium supplement given orally and by injection. Potassium chloride is used as a viscosity adjuster in the manufacture of liquid detergents and mild soaps.

POTASSIUM NITRATE KNO₃

view : Odorless, white crystal structure.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: It is a naturally occurring mineral source of nitrogen. It is slightly soluble in cold water and highly soluble in hot water. Potassium nitrate is produced commercially by the reaction of potassium chloride with sodium nitrate.

Uses: Widely used in gunpowder production. Potassium nitrate is also used as a fertilizer and as a model rocket propellant. It is used in explosives and fireworks. It is used as a preservative in the food industry (especially in meat products) and as a diuretic in the pharmaceutical industry. The most beneficial use of potassium nitrate is the production of nitric acid by adding concentrated sulfuric acid to an aqueous solution of potassium nitrate.

SULFAMIC ACID H₂SSO₃H

view : Glossy, hard, colorless or white crystalline powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Sulfamic acid is an odorless, colorless, water-soluble and non-volatile chemical compound with the chemical formula H₃NO₃S. It is hygroscopic and non-volatile. Sulfamic acid solutions are less corrosive to metals than other mineral acids.

Uses: Used for metal pickling. It is used in galvanizing and electro-refining processes. It is used in sulphation and sulfation processes. It is used as a raw material for the manufacture of artificial sweeteners. It is used in the production of pigments and dyes to remove nitrite diazotization. It is used as a catalyst in esterification processes. It is used as a pH adjuster for dyeing and other systems.

SULFURIC ACID H₂SO₄

view : Colorless oily corrosive liquid.
packaging unit : 40 kg.



Properties: Water soluble, much heat released. It is a dense colorless, oily corrosive liquid. It is soluble in water in all proportions and is a very strong acid in aqueous solutions.

Areas of use: It is used in the production of hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfate salts, synthetic detergents, dyes and pigments, explosives, drugs, other acids, parchment paper, glue and wood preservatives. It is used to precipitate foreign substances in the refining of oils. It is used as a catalyst, pH adjuster, solvent, dehydration agent and absorbent in various processes and reactions.

SODIUM BICARBONATE E 500 NaHCO₃

view : White crystal or granule. :
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties and usage areas: It starts to lose carbon dioxide at 50 °C and turns into sodium carbonate at 100 °C. Completely soluble in water, slightly soluble in ethanol. It is the mildest of all sodium alkalis. It is produced by passing CO₂ through a purified sodium carbonate or NaOH solution. Sodium bicarbonate is an intermediate formed in the Solvay process for producing sodium carbonate from calcium carbonate by treating sodium chloride with ammonia and carbon dioxide. The most common use of sodium bicarbonate is in baking powders. It is present in baking soda in an amount of about 50%. Sodium bicarbonate plays an important role in industry with its function of releasing CO₂ when heated above 50 °C, while its ability to react with a weak acid makes it an important ingredient in food applications as well as in the production of effervescent salts and soft drinks.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE NaOH

view : White-colourless odorless liquid, beads and flakes.
packaging unit : 25 kg, 50 kg and 90 kg.



Features: Non-flammable. Contact with moisture or water can generate enough heat to ignite materials. It reacts with most metals, releasing hydrogen gas, which is explosive.

Usage areas: · Inorganic and organic chemical industry; pulp and paper industry; in the textile industry; in the aluminum industry; in the food industry; in the detergent and soap industry; acid neutralization; in the agrochemical industry; in the paint industry; in the explosives industry; in the food industry; in the regeneration of ion exchange resins; in the ore flotation and processing industry; in the pharmaceutical industry; in the oil refining industry; in the rayon industry; It is a strong base used as a neutralizing agent and chemical reagent in the water treatment industry.

SODIUM CARBONATE NA₂CO₃

view : White free flowing powder. (Light Heavy)
packaging unit : 25 kg sacks.



Properties: It dissolves in water at 20 °C in 30g/100 ml. It is undoubtedly the most important industrially of all alkali metal salts.

Areas of use: Light soda constitutes approximately 12-15% of the raw materials required in glass production. With its low reactivity and low melting temperature, it is a solvent for silica and other oxides. It ensures that all components are melted at low temperature and therefore the low viscosity required for production (shaping) is formed. sodium carbonate; It is used in the production of sodium compounds such as sodium silicate, sodium phosphate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulfite. In the paper industry; It finds wide use in many steps from water conditioning to dough drawing. In addition, light soda can be used instead of caustic soda in this area.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE E223

view : White powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg and 1000 kg bags.



Properties: Sodium metabisulfite is an inorganic salt substance. It is also known as disodium or sodium pyrosulfite. The general appearance of sodium metabisulfite, which is solid under normal conditions, is a yellowish powdery color or white.

Areas of use: As a main ingredient in the production of various organic substances such as aromatic alcohols, aldehydes and sodium hydrosulfite. As an antiseptic in the fermentation process. As a depilator in the leather industry. As a disinfectant in the cosmetic and canning industries. In industries such as paper, sugar, rubber, glue, galvanoplasty and in various application areas, sodium metabisulfite can be used for acidification of the water in the film baths of photographs, and as anti melanosis in seafood.

SODIUM METASILICATE PETAHYDRATE

view : Creamy white granular powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: Soluble in cold water, hydrolysis in hot water. They dissolve in water forming a syrupy liquid.

Uses: It is used as an anti-corrosion agent in detergents. It is also used as a detergent, for glass, for pottery, as a cement for pottery, for preserving wood, cement, dyes and pigments (which keeps them intact), for laundry printing, and for seed preservation.

SODIUM NITRITE TECHN. RW NaNO₂

view : White or Yellowish Solid State : In 25 kg
packaging unit bags.



Properties: Sodium nitrite is used by many branches of the industry, such as the chemical, petrochemical and metalworking industries. It is a component in the heat transfer salts used. Easily soluble in water, results in weak alkaline solutions.

Usage areas: It is used in the production of azo dyes, the production of diazo compounds, the production of nitroso and isonitroso compounds, the stabilization of nitric acid gases, the tank rinsers used for the transportation and storage of butadiene. For textile dyeing and printing: Dyeing and printing diazotization; oxidation of printing and dyeing with colorless barrel dyes; protection against reduction during printing and dyeing with certain vat dyes; It is used to trigger accelerated oxidation of barrel paints that resist reoxidation.

SODIUM SACKARIN E 954

view : White, transparent crystals.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Properties: White, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, glycerin and acetone.

Usage areas: It is an artificial sweetener with wide usage because it is cheap and 350 times sweeter than sugar. It is used in diet products, soft drinks, bakery products and confectionery.

SODYUN NITRATE NaNO₃

view : White colored powder.
packaging unit : In 25 Kg Bags



Properties: Sodium Nitrate, The molecular formula of this chemical, also known as saltpeter, is NaNO₃. They are colorless crystals in the form of white powder. This substance, which dissolves at high temperatures, is a sweet chemical.

Areas of use: It is used as an auxiliary substance in the ceramic industry. It is used in making explosives (fireworks, gunpowder and the like). It is used in heat transfer processes in industry. It is used as solid rocket propellant. It is used as a cement additive in the construction industry. It is used in bluing baths for steel and as an auxiliary in the metal industry. It is used to assist in the production of other chemicals in petrochemicals and metalworking. It is used in glass production to increase the quality and brightness of the glass, to provide cleaning and color scheme.

TRICHLORETHYLENE CICH=CCI₂

view : Colorless liquid.
packaging unit : 300 kg. in barrels.



Properties: Is A Non-Flammable Liquid With A Sweet Smell

Uses: As a cleaning agent, it shows a rapid development in the cleaning of metal parts and electronic components market, used in colored parts, refrigerators, cars, air conditioners, precision machinery and so on. It is still used for the consumption of chemical intermediates. Domestic industrialized downstream products of trichloroethylene are tetrachloroethylene, hexachloroethane, dichloroacetyl chloride, octachlorodipropylether, HFC-134a, etc. Includes.

CHROMIC ACID

view : Red colored powder
 packaging unit : In 25/50 Kg barrels



Properties: Chromic acid, which can contain a variety of compounds, often including solid chromium trioxide. It is used for a mixture made with the addition of concentrated sulfuric acid in a dichromate.

Areas of use: Chromic acid is used in the chemical industry to manufacture chromates, which are salts of chromic acid. Most chromic acid is produced for use in chrome plating.

ANODIZING CHEMICALS

view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : 25 kg bag, 35 kg. in bins.



Anodized Alkali Degreasing

Politoxal DG 13	Powder degreasing chemical that is effective in cleaning heavy oils after saturation.
Politoxal DG 15	Powder degreasing chemical with adjustable foam, effective in cleaning the polishing paste after polishing, without loss of shine on the surface.
Politoxal DG 16	Multi-purpose powder degreasing chemical with high water solubility and adjustable foam.
Politoxal LDG 18	Multi-purpose, concentrated liquid degreasing chemical

Electrolytic Coloring

polycolor	Stabilizer (Stabopol), which allows to obtain colors from light bronze to black
Polycolor 75	Tin sulfate concentrate with stabilizer (Stabopol 75) additive, allowing to obtain colors from light bronze to black.
Polycolor 90	Tin sulfate concentrate with stabilizer (Stabopol 90) allowing to obtain colors from light bronze to black
Polisteel 85&86	Electrolytic coloring bath chemical that provides stable stainless steel appearance and color tones.
Stabopol	A stabilizer that is compatible with tin coloring baths using Policolor, providing homogeneous flow distribution and deep scattering.
Stabopol 75	Stabopol 75
Stabopol 90	A stabilizer that is compatible with tin coloring baths using Polikolor 90, providing homogeneous flow distribution and deep scattering.

Inorganic Coloring

Poligold SB 71 P	Powder material that allows obtaining golden yellow color tones by dipping method.
Poligold SB 71-S	Stabilized, dense bath concentrate that allows to obtain golden yellow color tones by dipping method
Poligold SB 73-S	Stabilized bath chemical that allows obtaining golden yellow color tones by dipping method

Electrolytic Polishing

Politoxal EB35	Chromium-free, nitric acid-free liquid ready-made bath concentrate with excellent shine.
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Detection

Politoxal CS66-66F	Long-lasting, two-component liquid material that provides high fixation quality, resistant to bathroom contamination.
Politoxal CS 67	Powder material that provides high fixation quality and does not cause greening problems even in thick anodized coating layers.
Politoxal HTS 970	Liquid detection chemical that provides high detection quality in a very short time (1.5-2 min/ μ)
Politoxal MTS 860	Approved, economical liquid fixing material that provides high fixing quality at low temperatures (86-90 °C)
Politoxal SA 91	Liquid fixing chemical that prevents dusting by providing high detection quality even in poor quality waters.
Politoxal ST 96	Long-lasting liquid fixing chemical that prevents dusting and provides a clean and bright appearance with high detection quality.

Long Lasting Matting

politoxal CFM 205 & 207	Long-lasting matting chemical with slightly acidic character, used at low temperatures (44-48°C), providing excellent E6 surface quality even on problematic surfaces, very low amount of waste sludge and no aluminum dissolution loss.
Politoxal DA 29	Matting bath additive that provides an E6 quality surface appearance and can work at high aluminum concentrations.
Politoxal LMA 230	Economical matting bath additive with excellent E6 surface quality, which provides high leaching ease, minimum carrying loss and can be worked at high aluminum concentrations.

Anodized Alkali Degreasing

Deoxytol 43	It is an effective additive used in sulfuric acid-based neutralization bath.
Politoxal AL 10	An additive to prevent petrification and settling, used in anodizing removal baths.
Politoxal AL 20	An additive that prevents splashing and gas escape by forming a foam layer on the surface of anodized removal and anodizing baths.
Politoxal Appendix 57	An effective additive material in obtaining a harder than normal anodized coating by providing extremely economical operation at an aluminum concentration of more than 15 g/l in anodizing baths, at temperatures up to 24 °C and at 1-2 volts lower voltage than normal.

POWDER COATING PRE-TREATMENT CHEMICALS



view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg bags and drums.

Alkaline Degreasing

Politoxal DG 15 Powder degreasing chemical with adjustable foam, effective in cleaning the polishing paste after polishing, without loss of shine on the surface.

Acidic Etching

Deoxyopol 41 Liquid additive used in nitric acid-based neutralization bath and preparing the suitable surface for chromating.

Acidic Degreasing and Etching

Politoxal AC 20 Economical pre-treatment material suitable for use in both spraying and dipping systems, which removes the oils on the surface and dissolves the natural oxide layer.

Politoxal AC 25

Conversion Coating Chromating

ALUPOL CR 51 & AC 52 Cr +6 valence two-component bath material

ALUPOL CR 53 & AC 54 Two-component bath material with Cr +6 valence.

ALUPOL CR 55 One component bath material with Cr +6 valence

Chrome-Free Coating

Politoxal PCF 701 Chromium-free passivation bath chemical suitable for dipping and spraying systems

ZINC PHOSPHATES

view : White powder.
 packaging unit : 25 kg drum.



PL2301 Zn	ZINC PHOSPHATE	DIP	It forms a thin layer of zinc phosphate that protects iron-steel alloys against corrosion. Phosphate layer can be used with a thin oil layer or chromate passivation, as well as an intermediate layer for wet and powder painting. Bathing establishment 5% operating temperature is 65-75°C.
PL2305Zn PL2306Zn	DOUBLE COMP. ZINC PHOSPHATE	DIP	Zn forms a thin zinc phosphate layer that protects iron-steel alloys against corrosion. The phosphate layer can be used with a thin layer of oil or chromate passivation, as well as an intermediate layer for wet and powder painting. The corrosion resistance of zinc phosphate applied parts is two times higher than that of iron phosphate. Bath establishment 5 - 7.5% ATF 2305, 0.1 - 0.3% ATF 2306 bath operating temperature is 65-70 °C.
PL-2355 ZnS	SPRAY ZINC PHOSPHATE	SPRAY	It is a process consisting of 4 separate products that form a thin zinc phosphate layer that protects iron-steel alloys working with the ZnS spray method against corrosion. The phosphate layer can be used with a thin oil layer or chromate passivation, as well as an intermediate layer for wet and powder painting. The corrosion resistance of zinc phosphate applied parts is two times higher than iron phosphate.
PL-9220	DOUBLE COMP. ZINC PHOSPHATE	DIP	It is a water-based product developed to protect iron and steel materials against corrosion. It is used to protect the metal before and after phosphating, after oiling and in the waiting molds for the purpose of protective oil. It forms a thin protective film layer on the surface. Bath establishment 15-40% working temperature is 18-55 °C.

MANGANESE PHOSPHATE

view : Black powder.
 packaging unit : 25 kg drum..



Working as dipping, manganese phosphate forms a crystalline layer on the metal surface. This layer has a high oil retention feature. The protective oil penetrating into the manganese phosphate crystals increases corrosion resistance. By reducing the friction coefficient of the moving parts, it increases their performance and ensures a longer life.

ECHPHOS MN 100 (Immersion Manganese Phosphate)	It creates a phosphate layer from gray to black on iron and steel surfaces. A good corrosion resistance occurs when protective oil is applied to the manganese phosphate layer formed. Operates at high temperatures and requires activation
ECHPHOS MN 200 (Immersion Manganese Phosphate)	It forms a phosphate layer from gray to black on the surfaces of iron and steel materials. It is a liquid product and is applied as dipping. Gives a thin coating and requires activation
ECHPHOS MN 300 (Immersion Manganese Phosphate)	It creates a phosphate layer from gray to black on iron and steel surfaces. A good corrosion resistance occurs when protective oil is applied to the manganese phosphate layer formed. It works at high temperatures and does not require activation.
ECHPHOS MN TNR (Free Acid Adjuster)	It is used in manganese phosphate baths to adjust the free acid value. It is a powder product. It is used by diluting in 8-10 times water in the bath.

IRON PHOSPHATES

view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg drums.



2400 Fs	SPRAY IRON PHOSPHATE	SPRAY	It is an easy-to-use and economical iron phosphate that forms a protective iron phosphate layer on iron-steel surfaces, developed for use in companies that perform phosphating with 2400 Fs spraying. Bath establishment 1.5-3% bath operating temperature is 50-60 °C.
2500	COLD SPRAY IRON PHOSPHATE	SPRAY	It is an easy-to-use and economical iron phosphate that forms a protective iron phosphate layer on iron-steel surfaces, developed for use in companies that make phosphating with 2500 sprays. Working temperature is 20-30 °C to prevent the formation of 2-3% foam in the bath establishment
POWDER Fe	POWDER SPRAY IRON PHOSPHATE	SPRAY	POWDER Fe is an easy to use and economical iron phosphate developed for cleaning iron-steel surfaces and covering them with a protective iron phosphate layer.
2001 Fe	LIQUID IRON PHOSPHATE	DIP	It creates a protective iron phosphate layer on iron and steel materials. This layer prepares a solid ground for wet and electrostatic powder painting. Bath establishment 3-4% bath operating temperature is 50-60 °C
2001 FE/T	ONE COMP. IRON PHOSPHATE	DELETION DIP	It forms a protective iron phosphate layer on iron and steel materials. This layer prepares a solid ground for wet and electrostatic powder painting. It has degreasing feature. The bath establishment is 3-5%, the working temperature of the bath is 50-60 °C. In the wiping method, the bath establishment is 1 volume ATF 2001 Fe/T 9-15 volume water.
9400	WIPE OIL MUST BUY IRON PHOSPHATE	DELETION	It is a material that provides the removal of oils on metals such as iron-steel, brass, aluminum by wiping, and also prepares an iron phosphate base suitable for wet and powder painting on iron-steel materials. The corrosion resistance of the iron phosphate layer formed on iron and steel materials is better than many chemicals used for wiping purposes, and the dusting rate on the surface is very low. Bath establishment 10% bath operating temperature is normal room temperature, 18-25 °C in cold weather.
9410	WIPE OIL MUST BUY IRON PHOSPHATE	DELETION	9410 is a material that provides the removal of oils and oxides on metals such as iron-steel, brass, aluminum by wiping, and also prepares an iron phosphate substrate suitable for wet and powder painting. Bath establishment 10-20% bath operating temperature is normal room temperature, 18-25 °C in cold weather.
25	OIL-RUS ALMA FOS FALLING	DELETION	25; It is a material that provides the removal of oils on metals such as iron-steel, brass, aluminum by wiping, and also prepares an iron phosphate base suitable for wet and powder painting on iron-steel materials. The corrosion resistance of the iron phosphate layer formed on iron and steel materials is better than many chemicals used for wiping purposes, and the dusting rate on the surface is quite low. 10% bath operating temperature is normal room temperature, 18-25 °C in cold weather.
21	OIL-RUS ALMA FOS FALLING	DELETION DIP	21 is a product developed to remove corrosion, iron heat and oil on iron-zinc-aluminum and copper type materials. It is used for the purpose of wiping intermediate or single product in electrostatic powder coating applications. It provides abrasion on metal surfaces and cleans welding stains so that the powder paint adheres to the surface properly. 15-30 kg ATF 21 for 100 liters of bath establishment, operating temperature 25 °C, immersion time 5-10 minutes, or 10-20 kg ATF 21 operating temperature 40- 50 °C immersion time is 3-5 minutes. If it is to be used as wiping, a 10% bath is set up.
1521	OIL-RUS ALMA FOS FALLING	DELETION DIP	It is used for the purpose of wiping intermediate or single product in electrostatic powder coating applications. It provides abrasiveness on metal surfaces and cleans weld stains for a healthy adhesion of powder paint to the surface. Bath establishment 15-30 kg ATF 21 for 100 lt, operating temperature 25 °C, immersion time 5-10 minutes, or 10-20 kg ATF 21 operating temperature 40-50 °C immersion time is 3-5 minutes. If it will be used as wiping, a 10% bath is set up.
1521K	ADDITIVE OIL-RUS TAKING	DELETION DIP	1521 K is a product developed to remove corrosion, iron heat and oil on iron-zinc-aluminum and copper type materials. It is used for the purpose of wiping intermediate or single product in electrostatic powder coating applications. It provides abrasion on metal surfaces and cleans welding spots for healthy adhesion of powder paint to the surface. Bath establishment is 15-30 kg ATF 21 for 100 lt, operating temperature is 25 °C, immersion time is 5-10 minutes, or 10-20 kg ATF 21, operating temperature is 40-50 °C, dipping time is 3-5 minutes. If it is to be used as wiping 10% bath is installed.

PAINT REMOVER

view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg drums.



STRIP 9050	SOLVENT BASED PAINT SOLVENT	DIP	It is a ready-to-use chemical designed to dissolve wet and powder paint on Aluminum, Iron, Steel, Copper and its alloys. It is very effective especially in cleaning the paint accumulated on the metal hanger apparatus used in the powder coating facility and in dissolving the wet and powder paints on the incorrectly painted indented / protruding (ie intricate) parts. The bath is ready to use, it can be worked at room temperature.
STRIP 9060	SOLVENT BASED PAINT REMOVER	DIP	It is a solvent-based, cold ready-to-use chemical designed to remove wet and powder paint from Aluminum, Iron, Steel, Copper and its alloys. It is very effective in removing and cleaning the wet and powder paints on incorrectly painted parts. The bath is ready for use, working at room temperature.
STRIP 9080	ACIDIC PAINT SOLVENT	DIP	STRIP 9080 is an easy to use and economical chemical that works hot in acidic character. It is particularly effective in removing wet and powder paints from phosphated iron and steel products. Successful results have also been obtained in metals such as zamak, aluminum etc. The bath establishment is 150 gr/lt-170 gr/lt, and the temperature is 90-95 °C.

OTHER CHEMICALS



view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg bags and drums.

33	SOLVENT BASED CLEANER	DELETION DIP	33; It is a solvent-based material that allows the oils on metals such as iron-steel, brass, aluminum to be removed by wiping or dipping. The bath is ready to use.
310	SOLVENT BASED CLEANER	DELETION DIP	310; It is a solvent-based material that enables the removal of oils on metals such as iron-steel, brass, aluminum by wiping or dipping. The bathroom is ready for use.
310P	SOLVENT BASED CLEANER	DELETION DIP	310P; It is a solvent-based material that allows the oils on metals such as iron-steel, brass, aluminum to be removed by wiping or dipping. The bathroom is ready for use.
350	SOLVENT BASED CLEANER	DELETION DIP	50; It is a solvent-based material that allows cleaning of metals such as iron-steel, brass, aluminum and oils on sensitive machines by wiping or dipping. The bath is ready to use.
SILVER BRIGHT	AIR CONDITIONING CLEANER	SPRAY	SILVER BRIGHT It is an extremely economical and useful chemical used by spraying method for cleaning air conditioner cores in cooling systems, cleaning radiator cores in air compressors, cleaning cores of generators, and cleaning cores in air conditioning systems of trucks, buses, etc.
9650	LIQUID LIMESCALE REMOVER		9650 C; It is an acidic chemical with inhibitor, which is used by mixing with water in certain proportions, especially developed for cleaning dirty floors in factories. Bathroom establishment is 5-50%. The operating temperature is room temperature.
9605	LIQUID WATER PLASTICIZER		9605; It is an effective and economical chemical developed to soften the water and prevent dust problems during the establishment phase of the bath in enterprises that use very hard water (especially well water).
9610	POWDER WATER PLASTICIZER		9610; It is an effective and economical chemical developed to soften the water and prevent dust problems during the establishment of the bath in enterprises that use very hard water (especially well water).
SS1	STAINLESS CLEANER		SS1; It cleans the welding blackness on the stainless steel.

CORROSION PREVENTIVES



view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg bags and drums.

9510	CHROMED PHOSPHATE PASSIVATION	DIP SPRAY	9510 It is a passivation material that can be applied by both dipping and spraying method, which increases the corrosion resistance and paint adhesion of Zinc, Manganese and Iron phosphate coated surfaces. ATF 9510 is a material recommended to be applied especially in places where high corrosion resistance of phosphate layers is required. Bath establishment 0.1-0.2% working temperature is 25-40 °C.
9810	ANTI-CORROSION	DIP	9810 ; It is an easy-to-use, economical material that allows the parts made of DKP and Sheet material to stay in the air for a while without rusting. The establishment of the bath varies according to the places to be used: 10-20% if it will be used after strong acid baths, 5% for the preparation of the impermeability test liquid, 1% for systems and the working temperature of the baths is room temperature.
9560	WITHOUT CHROME PHOSPHATE PASSIVATION	DIP SPRAY	9560 It is a Cr+6-free acidic passivation material that can be applied by both dipping and spraying method, which increases the corrosion resistance and paint adhesion of Zinc, Manganese and Iron phosphate coated surfaces. Bath establishment 0.5-2% operating temperature is 25-50 °C.
9570	WITHOUT CHROME PASSIVATION	SPRAY	It is an easy-to-use and economical chemical developed to provide passivation of iron-steel surfaces in companies working with 9570 spraying method. Bath establishment is 1.5-3%, working temperature is 50-60 °C.
9590	BEFORE ENAMEL NEUTRALIZATION	DIP	9590; It is an easy to use, economical chemical that provides neutralization and activation properties of iron and steel parts before enamel. In addition, it is used to prevent corrosion of the parts whose paint has been removed after rinsing. For enamel defects, the bath foundation is 1-1,5%, for the parts whose paint has been removed, it is 1-2%. The operating temperature of the baths is room temperature.

CHROMATES

view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg bags and drums.



3001 Cr	DUST ALUMINUM YELLOW CHROMATE	DIP	It creates a homogeneous and thin chromate film that provides surface passivation of 3001 Cr aluminum and its alloys and protects against corrosion. It is a very good intermediate layer for wet and powder coating as well as protecting against environmental conditions alone. The use of ATF 3001 Cr, which gives very good results on well pre-treated parts, creates an easy and economical bath.
3130 Cr	LIQUID ALUMINUM CHROMATE	SPRAY DIP	It provides surface passivation of 3130 Cr aluminum alloys and forms a thin chromate film layer that resists corrosion. It is an intermediate layer for wet and powder painting as well as protecting against environmental conditions alone. Bath establishment is 2-3%, operating temperature is room temperature.
3050 Cr	ALUMINUM GREEN CHROMATE	DIP	It is an application defined as green chromate developed for companies working on 3050 Aluminum. It forms a film with high corrosion resistance that provides surface passivation of aluminum and its alloys. It not only protects against environmental conditions, but also prepares a strong ground for wet and powder painting. Bath establishment 2-3% working temperature is 20-50 °C.

OXIDATION

view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg bags and drums.



9100 IR	BLACK OXIDATION	DIP	9100 IR is a ready-to-use material that provides black oxidation of iron and steel materials. With 1 Liter ATF 9100 IR, which is very economical in bathroom life, ease of use and bathroom maintenance, a black oxidation layer of 20-50 µ thickness is obtained on a surface of approximately 0.5m ² . This thickness creates an excellent result in terms of corrosion resistance. Bathing establishment 100 kg per 100 lt ATF 9100 IR operating temperature is 140-150 °C.
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INHIBITORS

view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg bags and drums.



9710	INHIBITOR HCl, H ₂ SO ₄	DIP	9710 is a brown-looking material that prevents the material from being affected by acid, especially in acidic pickling baths containing sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid, allows the acid to only remove the oxide layer on the material, and also has some degreasing feature.
9720	INHIBITOR H ₃ PO ₄	DIP	9720 is a material that prevents the material from being affected by acid, especially in acid cleaning baths containing phosphoric acid, and ensures that the acid only removes the oxides and impurities on the material, and thanks to this feature, the bath life is extended. + 2 Liter ATF 9720, operating temperature 40-50 °C.

CORROSION PREVENTIVES

view : Dust and oil
 packaging unit : In 25 kg bags and drums.



Coolants	Erosion and mold oils	Hydraulic system oils
Hi-lub S - Mineral boron oil	Er-lub 50 - Electro erosion oil EDM fluid	Slide oil ISO 68 - Fine slide oil
Hi-lub C - Mineral boron oil	Er-lub 100 - Electro erosion oil EDM fluid	Slide oil ISO 220 - Thick slide oil
Sem i-tech - Semi-synthetic CNC coolant	Mold-lub E - Mold oil	Hydro 32 - Hydraulic system oil number 32
Sem i-tech T-Transparent Cnc coolant	Sil-lub 40 - Mold release silicone	Hydro 37 - Hydraulic system oil number 37
Sem i-tech S-Transparent Cnc coolant	Protective oils	Hydro 46 - Hydraulic system oil number 46
Sem i-tech F-Aluminum Cnc coolant	Pro-lub MG - Protective oil (medium oil)	Hidro 68 - Hydraulic system oil number 68
grinding fluids	Pro-lub G III - Protective oil (oily)	SAE10 - Lubricating oil
Synt e-lub B Grinding fluid	Pro-lub MG II - Protective oil (medium oil)	SAE30 - Lubricating oil
Synt e-lub-F Clear grinding fluid	Pro-lub D - Protective oil (thin film)	GEAR90 - Gear oil size 90
Trans-lub Fully synthetic grinding fluid	Pro-lub TR II - Protective oil (transparent, dry)	GEAR140 - Gear oil size 140
Pure cutting oils	Pro-lub EN - Protective oil (very thin, dry)	
Neat-lub 110 - Fine cutting oil	Pro-lub TK - Protective oil (thick dry film)	
Neat-lub 210 - Thick cutting oil		
Neat-lub EP II - Thick cutting oil with additives		
Neat-lub EP - Fine cutting oil with additives		

Essence, Aroma and Food Colors

Esans, Aroma ve Gıda Boyaları

FLAVORS

view : Liquid
 packaging unit : Canister



Liquid and Powder Flavors

Hard and Soft Candy Flavors	Sauce Flavors
Gum Flavors	Chips Flavors
Hot, Cold and Carbonated Drink Flavors	Toothpaste and Oral Care Flavors
Powder Drink Flavors	Powder Soup and Sweet Product Flavors
Chocolate and Chocolate Product Flavors	Dairy Products and Milk Flavors
Ice Cream Flavors	Turbidity and Emissions
Biscuit, Cake and Wafer Flavors	

Flavors are products that are added to foods to impart odor or taste, or to strengthen or change the odor or taste of foods. Means "good smell" in Turkish. There are close to 400 artificial and 1800 nature-identical varieties and it is one of the frequently used additives in foods. Chemists refer to a flavoring component as an isolated flavor molecule. Aromas are also used in the food and pharmaceutical industries to mask undesirable taste and odor in the final product. Aromas are made up of various groups of chemical molecules; such as terpenes, lactones, pyrazines, ethers and others... Terpenes are responsible for the characteristic odor of essential oils. Lactones are known for giving off a fruity odor, like decalactone, which smells like peach.

Pyrazines are flavor components of heated foods. Esters, on the other hand, have a fruity property such as ethyl valerate, which gives apples its characteristic aroma.

ESSENCES

view : Liquid
 packaging unit : Canister



A-COSMETIC INDUSTRY ESSENCES

1- Essences of Cologne	2- Imitation Perfume and EDT Essences
a- Lemon Cologne Essences	3- Cologne and Perfumed Cleaning Wipes
b- Tobacco Cologne Essences	4- Cream and Colored Cosmetic Essences
c- Lavender Cologne Essences	5- Shampoo, Liquid Soap and Shower Gel Essences
d- Baby and Youth Cologne Essences	6- Baby Care Products Essences
e- Fantasy and Rose Water Essences	7- Essences of Hair and Body Care Products

B - ESSENCES OF CLEANING PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

1- Dishwashing Liquid Essences	4- Hard Soap Essences
a- Liquid Detergent Essences	5- Powder Detergent Essences
b- Gel Detergent Essences	6- Carpet Shampoo Essences
c- Cream Detergent Essences	7- Glass Cleaner Essences
2- General and Surface Cleaner Essences	8- Bleach Essences
3- Softener Essences	

C - OTHER SECTOR ESSENCES

1- Carton Type Auto Fragrances Essences	4- Shoe Color Essences
2- Room and Auto Spray Essences	5- Car Care Products Essences
3- Industrial Cleaning Products Essences	6- Essences for Industrial Heavy Odor Covering

D - OTHER ESSENCES

- Lemon - Green Apple - Turkish Bath - Dovanal - Raspberry	- Jasmine - Aloe vera - Violet - Orange - Lavender
- Spring - Wildflower - Yasmonal - Oceanix - Peach - Rose	- Softener - Snow flower - Honey

ALLURA RED E 129

view : Flag red powder food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Features: Flag Red Powder Food Coloring (E129) is available in water-soluble powder form. Edible Flag Red Powder Food Coloring. Flag Red Powder Food Coloring, which is limited to use in confectionery and meat products in the application areas in the food industry, is a food type red synthetic paint.

Uses: It is widely used in ice cream, jelly, iced drinks, scotch and flavored drinks.

AZORUBINE 85 E 122 CI 14720

view : Red food colorant. : In 1 kg
packaging unit packages.



Properties: It is 14% soluble in 10 °C water, 17.4% at 20 °C, 21.3% at 30 °C. It is insoluble in alcohol and acetone. It is obtained by sublimation of a mixture of ammonium sulfate and calcium carbonate.

Uses: E122 can be consumed by all religious groups, vegetarians who do not eat only meat and vegetarians who do not eat milk and dairy products as well as meat.

BETA CAROTEN 1 CWD

view : Flowable powder with orange characteristic odour.
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Properties: Contains a dispersion of stabilized Beta Carotene in a vegetable oil that settles in the form of very fine droplets in a matrix of Dextrin and Glucose. DL-a-tocopherol and Ascorbyl Palmitate as antioxidants; Contains Tricalcium phosphate as an anti-caking agent. This product can be sprinkled into mixed cold water to achieve a fine (good) dispersion.

Usage areas: In Food Products; Beta carotene -1 CWD is especially suitable for coloring instant beverage powders, fruit candies, candies, biscuits, chewing gum, ice cream, powdered sauces, soup powders, tart powders, fermented milk products, etc. Also suitable for use in juices and lemonades. Depending on the desired color tone, the following compositions are recommended;

BLACK PN E 151

view : Black synthetic powder
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Features: BLACK PN, which is used as a synthetic food dye, is generally shaped by being mounted on different food products. In particular, many experts take care to use the least amount of products.

Areas of use: BLACK PN is available for use in many products that come into contact with people, such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, cleaning products, colored stones, play dough, etc., apart from food. When it comes to this operation, we can also state that the product has a structure as effective as possible in detail.

BRILLANT BLUE E 133

view : Brilliant blue powder
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Features: Edible Blue Powder Food Coloring. It is used as a colorant in the production of liquid and solid materials in the food industry, and Blue Powder Food Coloring has a water-soluble food coloring feature.

Uses: Brilliant Blue is a synthetic organic compound primarily used as a blue colorant for processed foods, drugs, dietary supplements and cosmetics. It is used as a colorant in beverages, desserts, candies, play dough, colored stone making, and ice creams.

CARMOSIN E 122

view : Cherry Red synthetic powder
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.

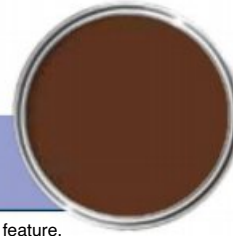


Features: Carmoisine; It is a synthetic powder food coloring. It gives the cherry red color. Usually food coloring (Allura Red (Flag Red) E129, Brilliant Blue (Bright Blue) E133, Chocolate Brown (Brown) E155, Dark Brown (Dark Brown) E155, Pea Green (Green) E142, Ponceau 4R (Red) E124, Sunset It is used as Yellow (Orange) E110, Tartrazine (Yellow) E102, Titanium Dioxide (White) E171).

Areas of use: It is used as a colorant in beverages, desserts, candies, play dough, colored stone making, and ice creams.

CHOCOLATE BROWN E 155

view : Brown powder food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Features: Edible Brown Powder Food Coloring. In addition, Brown Powder Food Coloring has a water-soluble food coloring feature. Used as a Food Colorant and is a brown colour, Brown Powder Food Coloring is known as E code (E155).

Areas of use: It is used as a colorant in beverages, desserts, candies, play dough, colored stone making, and ice creams.

DARK CHOCOLATE BROWN E155

view : Dark brown synthetic powder
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Properties: Its physical structure is powder. It is soluble in water. Chocolate Brown (Brown); It is among the food additives with the code E155.

Areas of use: It is used as a colorant in beverages, desserts, candies, play dough, colored stone making, and ice creams.

ERITROSIN E 127

view : Pink powder food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Features: Erythrosine dye, which is in the class of synthetic food dyes, is used in limited quantities for products allowed in the food codex. Erythrosine gives a pink color and is soluble in water.

Uses: Ice cream, iced drinks, confectionery, jellies, flavored beverage, chewing gum, pastry, etc. Apart from food, it is also used for coloring drugs, cosmetics, cleaning products, colored stones, play dough, etc. that you use in contact with people.

ERYTHROSINE E127

view : Pink powder food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.

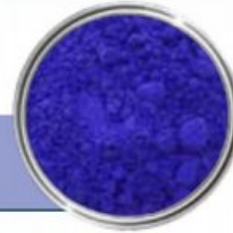


Features: Erythrosine dye, which is in the class of synthetic food dyes, is used in limited quantities for products allowed in the food codex. Erythrosine gives a pink color and is soluble in water.

Areas of use: It is used in the production of ice cream, iced drinks, candies, jellies, flavored beverages, chewing gum, pastry, etc. Apart from food, it is also used in the coloring of many products that come into contact with people, such as medicine, cosmetics, cleaning products, colored stones, play dough, etc.

INDIGO KARMIN E132

view : Solid purple powder
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.

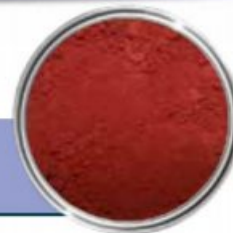


Properties: E-132 indigotin, indigo carmine FD&C Blue No:2 is a synthetic coal tar derivative. The additive to be added to the food should be safe for human health, but it should be added to the allowed foods and in the allowed amount. The additive should not reduce the effect of a component of the food, should not react with a component to create new products, should not make a product look fresher and more superior than it is.

Uses: It is commonly added to tablets and capsules. It is also used in ice cream, desserts, baked goods, confectionery and biscuits. Ice cream,- It is allowed to be used in the production of many products such as fruit yoghurt, pudding, cooked-uncooked meat products, sausage, salami, sausage at the rates specified in the Turkish Food Codex.

KARMIN E102

view : Natural dark red powder food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Properties: Dark Red Powder Food Coloring is known as E code (E120). Edible Dark Red Powder Food Coloring. Contains 50-52% Carmine Acid.

Usage areas: From meat products; in salami, sausage and sausage, Sea products; In sumi and screening, Dairy products; in red fruit yoghurts, In bakery products; cakes, pastries, biscuits, Confectionery; in Turkish delights, flavored candies, jelly beans; It is used in sauces and jams, ice creams. It is used in the pharmaceutical industry, the cosmetics industry, and the textile industry.

PEA GREEN E 133 + E 102

view : Green synthetic food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Properties: It is known as synthetic powder food coloring. This product, evaluated with the code E 133 + E 102, is powder and green in color. The general structure of this product, which has a water-soluble arrangement, is strong and has the capacity to be evaluated in a detailed operation.

Areas of use: In addition to the food industry, it is also used in the production of products such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, cleaning, colored stones and play dough. However, it is also known that in the food sector, this important dye is mounted in many products such as ice cream, iced drinks, liquid drinks, jellies, chewing gum and pastry, and it is started to produce.

PONCEAU 4R E 124

view : Red synthetic food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.

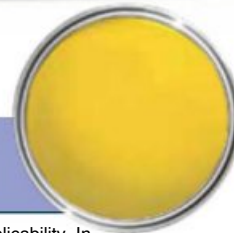


Features: Ponceau 4R; It is a synthetic powder food coloring. It gives red color. PONCEAU 4R food coloring, which is in the class of synthetic food dyes, is used in limited quantities in the products allowed in the food codex.

Areas of use: It is used in limited quantities in melted products. It is used in ice cream production, iced drinks, carbonated drinks when necessary, fruit soda production. It is also used in the production of pastry and confectionery products, jellies, flavored beverages, sugary and low-sugar chewing gum varieties, bakery products, pastry, etc. medicine, cosmetics, detergent products, auto care cleaning products, colored stone, play dough and so on. It is also used in coloring many products that come into contact with humans.

QUINOLINE YELLOW E 104

view : Yellow synthetic food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Properties: It is a water-soluble paint. It can be tried in many food production and has a position that can increase its applicability. In terms of its general structure and different formation, it is systematically included in the production and transferred to food.

Usage areas: It can be produced in the field of confectionery, confectionery, pastry. It also has coloring properties in many different food products. Apart from this, it is also evaluated in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry. It is known that this food coloring contributes to the production of colored stones and play dough.

RIBOFLAVIN 100 – E 101

view : Yellow synthetic food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Properties: Powdered water-soluble vitamin to give yellow-orange color to assorted breads. The products you enrich in terms of vitamin B2 acquire a natural yellow color. Bazlama allows you to color your products in a natural way.

Uses: For use in food. Food industry; Beverages, desserts, confectionery, ice cream, bakery products, cakes, prepared foods.

SUNSET YELLOW E110

view : Orange synthetic food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Features: It is in the synthetic food dyes class. It is used in limited quantities in permitted food products. Especially in the food sector, no side effects are encountered. If it is actively included in the use, it is also convenient to evaluate it without any problems.

Areas of use: It is a frequently preferred dye in the food industry. It is also used in confectionery, ice cream, pastry making, chewing gum and some bakery products. It is used in the pharmaceutical industry as well as in the food industry. This dye is also used in some cosmetic products.

TARTRAZIN E102

view : Orange synthetic food coloring
packaging unit : In 1 kg packages.



Features: Although it is a harmless additive for human health, its daily use; per kg of user. should not exceed 7.5 mg/day against weight. when this value is exceeded; rarely, asthma-like symptoms and skin eruptions may occur. It is also one of the most used color additives in the world - although there are natural and less harmful alternatives available as beta carotene, turmeric and annatto.

Areas of use: It is a synthetic additive with high water solubility. It is mostly used as a colorant in the manufacture of cheese, cake, bubble gum, pudding, ice cream, pasta and confectionery.

Packaging Chemicals

Ambalaj Kimyasalları



ADIPIC ACID $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COOH}$



view : White crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water.
packaging unit : 25 kg.

molar weight	: 146,14 g/mol	Adipic acid fraction: 99.7% (w)
This	: max. 0.27%	Melting point : 151.5 oC
Iron	: max. 0.001%	Nitric acid fraction: 146.14 g/mol

Properties: Adipic acid is a 6 carbon straight chain dicarboxylic acid. Slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and acetone. Almost all commercial adipic acid is produced from cyclohexane by two differential oxidations. The first oxidation producing cyclohexanone and cyclohexanol is the reaction of cyclohexane and oxygen in the presence of cobalt and manganese catalysts at 150-160 °C. The components then advance the reaction with or without nitric acid. Adipic acid has two carboxyl groups.

Usage areas: 90% of adipic acid is consumed in industry for nylon production by polycondensation with hexamethylenediamine. It is mainly used for the production of nylon 6,6 polymer for fibers and plastics. It can be further processed into the fibers for applications in carpets (felts), automobile tire cord and apparel. Adipic acid is used in the production of plasticizer and lubricant components. Technical grade adipic acid is used to produce plasticizers, to add flexibility and to give flexibility to unsaturated polyesters.

ACETON $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{O}$



view : Clear colorless volatile liquid with characteristic odor.
packaging unit : In 165 kg drums.

molar weight	: 58.08 g/mol	Solubility in water	: soluble.
Acetone content	: < 0.3 wt PCT	Acidity (acetic acid)	: < 0.002 wt PCT
water content	: < 0.3 wt PCT	Specific gravity	: 0.791-0.793 20/20oC

Properties: Produced as a combined product with phenol from cumene peroxidation. It is flammable. It mixes easily with most organic solvents and dissolves in distilled water in all proportions.

Areas of use: It is used in many solvent applications as well as a component in many chemical reactions. It can be used in a wide variety of fields, from solvents to the production of acrylics and polycarbonates. It is used as acetone cyanhydrin, bisphenol A, MIBK, MIBC, and solvent for methyl methacrylate.

BUTYL ACETATE $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$



view : Clear liquid.
packaging unit : 180 kg.

Mass fraction	: 99.8%	Relative viscosity	: 10
Acids (as acetic acid)	: 0.002%	molecular weight	: 116,16 g/mol
Distillation limits	: 124-126 oC	Colour	: < 10

Properties: It is moderately volatile. It is soluble in alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, ethers, glycols, glycol ethers, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Its solubility in water is limited.

Uses: Used in leather industry, chemical industry and allied industries. It is an important solvent in the production of paints. Cellulose nitrate is an excellent solvent for polymers, resins and oils. It is resistant to pinkening (reddening) and leveling problems, allowing it to formulate excellent leveling and gloss for paints. N-Butyl acetate is used in combination with n-butanol in paints because n-butanol increases the pinkening resistance and in many cases increases the solvent. Due to its low water absorption, resistance to hydrolysis and high solubility, it acts as an extractant in the production of drug preparations, and is also used as an intermediate in cleaners, geraniums and essences.

BUTYL GLYCOL $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$



view : Colorless liquid with slight odour.
packaging unit : 190 kg.

Acidity, as acetic	: < 0.01 PCT BY WT Ethylene glycol	: < 0.3 PCT BY WT	
Mass fraction of butyl glycol	: > 99%	Appearance	: Away from insoluble substances
Diethylene glycol Monobutyl ether	: < 0.2 PCT BY WT Boiling point	: > 169 oC	

Properties: It is a low volatility liquid with a slight odor, used as a high boiling point solvent and initiator in synthesis. It is an excellent cosolvent in aqueous coating systems (water-based paints). It is a colorless, neutral, slightly hygroscopic, slightly odorous mobile liquid. This product is miscible in all proportions at room temperature with water and known organic solvents. Butyl glycol shows typical reactions of an alcohol such as esterification, etherification, oxidation and formation of acetate and alcoholates. Like most ethers, it can form peroxides in the presence of atmospheric oxygen. It has a significantly better toxic profile compared to methyl and ethyl glycols.

Areas of use: As a solvent in printing inks for leather dyes, As a component in surface cleaners for degreasing from metal surfaces, As a component in hydraulic fluids, As a component in drilling and cutting oils (strong solvent), In the production of butyl glycol acetate, an excellent solvent It is used as a starting material, as a starting material in the production of plasticizers (eg, by reaction with phthalic anhydride).

ETHYL ACETATE CH₃COOC₂H₅



view : Clear colorless liquid with characteristic odour.
packaging unit : 190 kg.

Ethyl acetate	: min. 99.8%	Evaporation residue	: max. 0.0011%
Colour	: max. 5 HUNTING	Refractive index nD20	: 1.3720
Intensity	: 0.899-0.901 g/ml	ethanol	: max. 0.04%

Properties: Moderately soluble in water, soluble in chloroform, alcohol and ether.

Uses: It is used as a general solvent in coatings and plastics, in organic synthesis, smokeless powders, medicines and synthetic fruit essences. It is used as a vapor-degrading solvent in electroplating, as a laboratory chemical in extraction and dilution, in paint production, as a solvent for flexography and gravure printing in printing, as a developer in semiconductors, as a varnish solvent in wood darkening and varnishing. Products that may contain ethyl acetate; including aerosol paint concentrates, gravure inks, lubricating oils, versatile aromatics, versatile paints and related products, moisturizing creams, nail enamel removers, nail polishes, solvent packaging inks, paint thinners, computer equipment, baby wipes moistened towels, shoe polishes and cleaners, synthetic resins and rubber adhesives.

FORMIC ACID (85%) CH₂O₂



view : It is a yellowish liquid with a slight characteristic odor.
packaging unit : 35 kg and 70 kg.

Purity	: min. 85%	Evaporation residue	: 20 mg/kg
Sulfate	: 1 mg/kg :	flash point	: 65 oC
Iron	1 mg/kg	Melting point	: -50.8 oC

Properties: Formic acid is the member with the lowest molar weight of the carboxylic acid, in which a hydrogen atom is attached to the carboxyl group. As an acid, it reacts with alcohols to form esters. It irritates the mucous membrane and creates blisters on the skin. It is prepared from sodium formate by the reaction of condensed sulfuric acid.

Areas of use: It is a multi-purpose substance used as disinfectant, tanning agent, metal cleaner, bleach, fabric dyeing agent in various sectors such as food industry, pharmaceutical industry, leather industry, textile industry, plastic industry, steel industry, paper industry. Formic acid is used as a chemical intermediate, solvent, and disinfectant. It is used in textile and leather processing, electroplating, and coagulation of latex rubber.

MALEIC ANHYDRITE



view : Free flowing yellowish-brown powder.
packaging unit : 25 kg.

pH (1% solution)	: 6.0 :	bulk density	: 50 lbd/ft3
Viscosity	30 cps		

Properties: Production of unsaturated polyester resins, lubricants, engine oil additives, copolymers, fumaric acid, agricultural chemicals, malic acid, sulfosuccinic acid esters, alkenyl succinic anhydrides and alkyd resins. Also co-flavoring, flavor enhancer, water treatment

Areas of use: It decomposes at 202 oC. It has a cyclic structure with a ring containing 4 carbon atoms and 1 oxygen atom. It dissolves in acetone, hydrolyzes in water. It is produced by the oxidation of benzene with a high temperature catalyst. It is used in 1,4-cyclo polyaddition and polycondensation as a dienophile. The single largest use of maleic anhydride is in the manufacture of unsaturated polyesters for use in fiber-reinforced plastics in the automotive, construction, marine, consumer goods and agricultural industries.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE CH₃COC₂H₅



view : Clear volatile liquid with slight acetone odour.
packaging unit : 170 kg.

Purity	: 99.9% :	Colour	: < 5
This	0.03%	acidity	: 0.002%
specific gravity	: 0.8059	molar weight	: 72.11 g/mol

Properties: It is soluble in water. It is a clear low viscosity liquid with acetone-like odor. It is insoluble in oil.

Uses: It is used in the production of plastics, textiles and paints. It is used as a general solvent in vinyl films and nitrocellulose coatings. It is used as a solvent in felt adhesive production, in electroplating, cold cleaning and steam degreasing, extraction, metal degreasing, paint peeling, paper coating, flexography and gravure printing, diazotype materials, rubber production, and as a solvent in applications such as wood varnishes.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE CH₂Cl₂



view : Colorless Liquid
 packaging unit : 270 Kg. in barrels

CH₄ + Cl₂ → CH₃Cl + HCl

CH₂Cl₂ + Cl₂ → CHCl₃ + HCl

CH₃Cl + Cl₂ → CH₂Cl₂ + HCl

CHCl₃ + Cl₂ → CCl₄ + HCl

Production of these processes, chloromethane, dichloromethane, chloroform and It is a mixture of carbon tetrachloride. These compounds are separated by distillation.

Properties: Dichloromethane (DCM or methylene chloride) is an organic compound with the formula CH₂Cl₂. This colorless, volatile liquid with a moderately sweet aroma is commonly used as a solvent. While not miscible with water, it is miscible with many organic solvents.

Uses: Widely used as paint stripper and degreaser. It has been used in the food industry to decaffeinate coffee and chocolate, as well as to prepare hop extracts and other flavorings. Its volatility has resulted in its use as an aerosol spray propellant and as a blowing agent for polyurethane foams. For example, it is used to cover the housing of electricity meters. Often sold as the main component of plastic welding adhesives, it is also widely used by model maker hobbyists to assemble with plastic components. It is used in garment printing industry to remove heat-sealed garment transfers and takes advantage of volatility novelty items.

MONO ETHYLENE GLYCOL HOCH₂CH₂OH



view : Colorless, odorless, non-volatile liquid.
 packaging unit : 200 Kg. in barrels

molar weight : 58.08 g/mol

Solubility in water : soluble.

Acetone content : < 0.3 wt PCT

Acidity (acetic acid) : < 0.002 wt PCT

water content : < 0.3 wt PCT

Specific gravity : 0.791-0.793 20/20oC

Properties: Soluble in water, soluble in ethanol, acetone, acetic acid, glycerine, pyridine, aldehydes, slightly soluble in ether, insoluble in oils and hydrocarbons. It is stable even at low viscosities.

Areas of use: It is used in many solvent applications as well as a component in many chemical reactions. It can be used in a wide variety of fields, from solvents to the production of acrylics and polycarbonates. It is used as acetone cyanhydrin, bisphenol A, MIBK, MIBC, and solvent for methyl methacrylate.

PERCHLORETHYLENE Cl₂C =CCl₂



view : Sharp, sweet-smelling liquid.
 packaging unit : 330 kg.

Purity : min. 99.5% :

non-volatile : max. 0.0005%

Moisture max. 0.01%

Intensity : 1.623 gr/cm³

sodium carbonate : max. 0.0002%

Properties: Perchlorethylene is a non-flammable but volatile solvent. Even 1 ppm in the air has a strong odor that can be noticed by humans. Perchlorethylene is produced from dichloroethane. Since trichloroethylene is another by-product released during this reaction, these two chemicals are then separated from each other by distillation technique. Like all other chlorinated solvents, perchlorethylene has a depressant effect on the nervous system. Contact with its vapor, dizziness, headache, it may cause drowsiness, loss of consciousness. Since perchlorethylene will completely dissolve the oil in the skin in continuous contact with human skin, it may cause serious skin problems. Its solubility in water is limited, but it is completely miscible with solvents such as ethanol, acetone, chloroform.

Uses: Perchlorethylene is used as a solvent in many applications. Many organic substances are soluble in perchlorethylene. It is the most commonly used solvent in dry cleaning. It is also used in automotive and other metal-related industries to remove oils on metal. It is included as an ingredient in consumer products such as grout and stain remover. Another usage area is the production of refrigerants such as HCFC.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE E 501 K₂CO₃



view : White powder or granule.
 packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.

K₂CO₃ : 99.6% :

Combustion loss: 0.1%

sodium carbonate 0.2%

molar weight : 138.21 g/mol

SO₄ : 0.1%

chloride : 0.01%

Properties: It is soluble in water at a ratio of 1/1, insoluble in alcohol. It dissolves more easily than sodium carbonate. It is obtained by passing carbon dioxide through potassium hydroxide.

Uses: Potassium carbonate; It is used in industrial products, glass, ceramics, explosives, fertilizers and glazing industry, personal care products, production of soft soaps, food industry, production of inorganic salts, dyes and wool finishing. Potassium carbonate, which is used as a baking agent in the alkalization of cocoa powder and together with sodium aluminum phosphate, causes a soapy taste when used excessively. The addition of potassium carbonate in liquid soap prevents hydrolysis and helps to increase the washing effect. Potassium carbonate is also used to keep liquid soap liquid and prevent gelation.

STEARIC ACID CH₃ (CH₂)₁₆COOH



view : Creamy white powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.

Acid value	: 208.7	Solubility in water, 23 °C	: 0.1-1g/100ml
Iodine value	: 0.24	Saponification value	: 209.7
Color (5 ¼ Lovibond cells)	: 0.1R 1.0Y	Titer	: 55.6 °C

Properties: It is the most known 18 carbon long chain aliphatic carboxylic fatty acid in nature. It is derived from vegetable and animal fat. Milk fats (5%-15%), lard (10%), tallow (15-30%), cocoa and shea butter (30-35%) are the richest sources of stearic acid. Stearic acid is the main component of hydrogenated fats and oils (about 90%). The long hydrocarbon chain is hydrophobic, attracting fats and oils instead of water. Unlike most saturated fats, stearic acid does not raise blood cholesterol levels. That's because enzymes in the liver convert it to unsaturated fat during digestion.

Areas of use: It is used as an emulsifier in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry, and as an auxiliary in textiles. Shaving soap can be obtained by treating stearic acid with caustic soda. It is widely used as a lubricant and an additive in industrial preparations. Metallic stearates are used in the manufacture of medicines, soaps, cosmetics and food packaging. It is used as a softener, accelerator activator and dispersing agent in rubbers. It helps to mix oil and water as an emulsifier, as in a mixture such as mayonnaise and butter. Other Area of Usage; wax, antifoam, lubricating agent, wax ester, amine and hydraulic agent applications.

TRICHLORO ethylene ClCH=CCl₂

view : Clear liquid.
packaging unit : In 300 kg drums.

Evaporation residue	: 30ppm	water content	: 60ppm
pH (uph)	: 9.8	Free chlorine	: none
Colour	: 10 uhz	Trichloroethylene content	: 99.8%

Characteristics: Trichloro ethylene; It is a heavy, stable, toxic, non-flammable liquid with chloroform flavor. It is soluble in fats and common organic solvents. It is slightly soluble in water. It is produced by the chlorination of ethylene or ethylene dichloride. Its use is low due to its toxicity. Its use in foods, medicines and cosmetics is prohibited.

Usage areas: It is mainly used for degreasing fabricated steam or joining metal parts. It is also used as an industrial solvent in extraction processes, as a diluent in paints and adhesives, in textile processes, etc. in many applications. It is used as a solvent in electronic cleaners and adhesive production. It is a substance used as a chain terminator in PVC production. It is also used as a refrigerant, as a heat exchanger liquid, as a chemical intermediate or a raw material in the production of chloroacetic acid, pesticides, gums, resins, tars, paints and varnishes. It is also used in dry cleaning operations.

IPA / ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL CH₃CHOHCH₃



view : Colorless, flammable chemical with a pungent odor
packaging unit :-

Purity	: 99.80% min.	acidity	: 10 ppm max.
This	: 0.05% max.	KMnO ₄	: 30 min.
Sp-Gr (20 °C - 20 °C)	: 0.785 – 0.787 g/ml	Colour	: 5 APHA max.

Properties: As an isopropyl group attached to a hydroxyl group, it is the most basic type of secondary alcohol in which the alcohol carbon atom is bonded to two other carbon atoms. It is also a structural isomer of 1-propanol and ethyl methyl ether. When used in significant quantities, it can cause problems in gas lines and can freeze in the supply lines at low temperatures. Alcohol cannot clean water from gasoline, but alcohol dissolves water in gasoline. Once soluble, the water does not carry the same risk as insoluble water, as it no longer accumulates and freezes in the supply lines, and is consumed with the fuel itself.

Uses: It is used in the production of a wide variety of industrial and household chemicals and is a frequently used component in chemicals such as antiseptics, disinfectants and detergents. It hydrolyzes in water. It is produced by the oxidation of benzene with a high temperature catalyst. It is used in 1,4-cyclo polyaddition and polycondensation as a dienophile. The single largest use of maleic anhydride is in the manufacture of unsaturated polyesters for use in fiber-reinforced plastics in the automotive, construction, marine, consumer goods and agricultural industries. Isopropyl alcohol is most famous for its use for pharmaceutical applications due to its low toxicity. Some isopropyl alcohol is used as a chemical intermediate. Isopropyl alcohol can be converted to acetone by some chemical processes, but the cumene process is more important. Gasoline is also used as an additive. Isopropyl alcohol is often sold in aerosol cans as a windshield or door lock defroster. Isopropyl alcohol is also used to remove traces of brake fluid from hydraulic brake systems so that the brake fluid does not contaminate the brake pads and cause poor braking. Mixtures of isopropyl alcohol and water are also frequently used in homemade windshield washer fluid.

Pool Chemicals

Havuz Kimyasalları



AMMONIUM CHLORIDE NH₄Cl



view : White hygroscopic solid.
 packaging unit : 25 kg.

NH ₄ Cl	: 99.7 g/100 g : 53.49 g/mol	molar weight
NaCl	: 0.08 g/100 g : 0.08 g/100 g	Ash
Iron	: 0.4 mg/100 g : 0.02 g/100 g	This

Properties: Occurs in nature in volcanic regions. Ammonium chloride is easy to produce synthetically, often created as a byproduct in other industries. It is obtained as a by-product in the ammonia-soda process, especially in the production of sodium carbonate. It dissolves easily in water, easily forms a slightly acidic solution.

Uses: It can be used as a source of ammonia. It is used in the production of ammonium perchlorate. It is used as a feed supplement for cattle, in hair shampoos, in textile printing, in glues that bind plywood, as a nutrient medium for yeasts, in cleaning products, and also in cough medicine. Other applications; It can be listed as an electrolyte in a dry cell, as a pickling agent in zinc plating and tinning, as brazing fluxes to separate oxide coatings from metals, and to improve the adhesion of solders.

AMMONIUM SULFATE E 551 (NH₄)₂SO₄



view : Odorless, white powder with the appearance of crystalline sugar.
 packaging unit : In 50 kg bags.

Sieve analysis; over 200 mesh	: 50%	Solubility in water	: 41-42 g/100g
Sieve analysis; Under 200 mesh	: 50% Free Acid (by weight): < 0.06%		
Total nitrogen	: 21%	Molecular weight	: 132.14 g/mol

Properties: Ammonium sulfate is an odorless but

rhombic white crystal with a salty taste. When heated to 235 oC, it decomposes and dissolves easily in water. Dissolution in water is an acid reaction. It is insoluble in alcohol or acetone. It can absorb water. It can give ammonia gas when reacted with alkalis.

Uses: Ammonium sulfate is used in nitrogen fertilizer production. Ammonium sulfate fertilizers, like other nitrogen fertilizers, provide the nitrogen that the plant needs. It is suitable to be used before or during planting in saline or alkaline soils to neutralize soil acidity. Ammonium sulphate fertilizers are not quickly washed away from the soil. Because of this feature, they are preferred in paddy farming. Ammonium sulfate is used as a catalyst to make medicine and food dark red-brown, and to remove dust-soil and dust from the skin. It is used to support the chemical industry and in electroplating.

ANIONIC POLYELECTROLYTE



view : Solid Granule, White
 packaging unit : 20 - 25 Kg Polyethylene Bags

molecular weight	: Between 3-30 million	Viscosity (@5g/L)	: Between 200-2800 cps
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Properties: In wastewater treatment systems, after the coagulant (coagulation) process, the anionic polyelectrolyte performs the flocculation process. Anionic Poly Electrolyte is specially designed to improvise filtration and purification processes in sugar processing. This organic-based copolymer coagulant is effective in complex systems that coagulate solids and form flocs immediately. This product is processed more discreetly to make it compatible with any pH range.

Usage areas: Depending on the type of waste, in chemical wastewater treatment plants, anionic polyelectrolyte is applied by making a solution with water. It is a type of polymer used in the dewatering of sludge originating from biological treatment processes. It is used in drinking water and wastewater treatment, Paper Industry, Petroleum Industry, Mining, Agriculture, Textile, Cosmetics industry. Anionic Polyelectrolyte Powder is a medium anionic charged powder polyelectrolyte for use as a solidifier in direct filtration for the precipitation of inorganic suspended solids, wastewater.

Benzalkonium Chloride C₂₁H₃₈NCl



view : Pale colorless
 packaging unit : liquid : 25 kg.

Properties: Benzalkonium Chloride is in the quaternary ammonium class of cationic surfactants, which do not have oxidizing properties and belong to biocides. It has very high effects against fungi, enveloped viruses, algae even at low concentrations. It has advantages that are not affected by the hardness of water. This feature provides dispersion and penetration properties to Benzalkonium Chloride.

Areas of use : Benzalkonium operates in many sectors as its usage areas. It is used to inhibit corrosion in pipelines in pipes where oil gases are transferred. It is also used as an emulsifier and sludge breaker for the extraction of advanced oils in this application area. It is used in the manufacture of sanitation chemicals, in the manufacture of formulations of personal care, hospital, livestock food and dairy products due to its germicidal properties.

CRYSTAL POLL

view : White powder
packaging unit : 40 Kg



Crystal Poll Foot PR

Features: Powder chlorine without stabilizer used for disinfection of pool water.

Areas of use: It is used for disinfection in the foot washing sections of swimming pools. It is used to create 0.5% concentration. Instructions for Use Dosage; 100-150 gr is added to 100 m3 pool water for daily use, and 250-300 gr is added to 100 m3 pool water in shock application for the first three days. It is used by sprinkling over the pool.

Crystal Poll Winter

Features: It prevents the formation of lime on the surfaces inside the pool. It delays the formation of algae.

Usage areas: It is used as 5 lt/100 m3 water in shock use, 1-2 lt/100 m3 water in regular use (2 times a month).

Crystal Poll Filter Clean

Features: The product diluted at a ratio of 1:1 is put into the filter. It is waited for 12-14 hours and discarded by backwash.

Areas of use: It is an effective chemical in dissolving the lime layer, especially in hard waters, as a result of the lime being hardened and preventing filtration.

IRON 3 CHLORIDE FECL3

view : Colored, Fragrant Liquid
packaging unit : 95 Kg Canister, In Ibc's, With Tanker



Properties: Also called iron(III) chloride, ferric chloride is an industrial scale metal. The formula of the chemical compound is $FeCl_3$. The color of iron(III) chloride crystals depends on the viewing angle, with reflected light the crystals appear dark green, but with transmitted light they appear purple-red. Anhydrous iron(III) chloride is soluble, forming hydrated hydrogen chloride mist in moist air. Rarely is observed in some fumaroles, mainly known as mineral molysite, in its natural state. When dissolved in it, iron(III) chloride undergoes hydrolysis and gives off heat in an exothermic reaction. The resulting brown acidic and corrosive solution is used as a coagulant in wastewater treatment and drinking water production, and as copper-based metals etchant for printed circuit boards.

Uses: Iron (III) chloride is used in the production of sewage and drinking water. It is used in anhydrous form as a dry reagent in some reactions. It is used to detect the presence of phenol compounds in organic synthesis: eg examining the purity of synthesized Aspirin. It is used to precipitate phosphate as iron(III) phosphate in water and wastewater treatment. It has been used by knife woodworkers and artisans as a pattern source to give the metal a contrasting effect to carving, so that the layering imperfections of the metal can be seen. It is used for etching the fixture pattern in iron meteorites.

DIDESIL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE C22H48ClN

view : It has a colorless crystal appearance.
packaging unit :-



Properties: They are alkyl or heterocyclic radicals. They are synthetic organic tetrasubstituted ammonium compounds. Chloride has a long chain hydrophobic alkyl group. Chloride is a quaternary ammonium-containing antimicrobial chemical used as a bacteriostat, deodorant, disinfectant or microbiocide in liquid form. It is a raw material in the pharmaceutical chemicals class.

Areas of use: Didecyl dimethyl ammonium Chloride is used as algacide, bactericide, fungicide, fungistat, microbiocide, microbiostat disinfectant viricide, tuberculosis, sanitizer and wood preservative. It is used in the formulations of drugs used in the treatment of eczema patients. It is used as an indirect additive in foods. It is also used in the production of antiseptic disinfectants. It is used as a surfactant.

CATIONIC POLYELECTROLYTE CaCl2

view : In flakes : 25 Kg.
packaging unit in sacks



Features: During the pumping of the excess activated sludge taken from the settling pool to the filter press or belt-presses, the sludge is dewatered by adding cationic polyelectrolyte to the sludge line. Cationic polyelectrolyte is widely used in sludge dewatering units of wastewater treatment plants. In processes where sludge is dewatered by centrifugal decanter, belt press or filter press, the flocculant, which is mixed with the help of a static mixer, is dosed into the pressurized sludge line.

Areas of use: Polyelectrolytes used to provide flocculation in waste water treatment systems are divided into two main groups as anionic and cationic polyelectrodes. Although there are nonionic polyelectrolytes, they are not used much. In general, anionic polyelectrolytes combine and precipitate the particles in the waste water in chemical treatment plants. On the other hand, anionic polyelectrolytes are used to increase efficiency during flotation of flocs to be formed in biologically weighted water treatment plants or during dewatering of waste sludge from all treatment plants. Basically, there are various types of polyelectrolytes used in these principles.

STRAW CAUSTIC NaOH

view : White flaky
packaging unit : In 25 Kg Bags



Properties: Pure sodium hydroxide is a colorless, crystalline solid that melts at 318°C without decomposition. Highly soluble in water, with a lower solubility in ethanol and methanol, but insoluble in ether and other non-polar solvents.

Usage areas: Acid control, treatment of bad odor, cleaning pipes, pH balancing) Sodium Aluminate, Sodium Cyanide, Silicate, Polycarbonate, Titan Oxide, Zeolite production STTP, Sodium Hypochlorite, Soap, Oven and Pipe Cleaner production) Filter Cleaner (filter Caustic (Sodium Hydroxide) or Lime (Calcium Hydroxide) is used to clean the acid unit in mines and mines, to adjust the pH value of the Sodium Cyanide used.

POLYALUMINUM CHLORIDE $Al_nCl_{(3n-m)}(OH)_m$

view : Yellow Powder
packaging unit : In sacks and drums



Properties: Polyaluminum chloride, represented by the formula Al_2O_3 , is a coagulant chemical widely used in industrial wastewater or drinking water treatment. Polyaluminum chloride is available in powder form and liquid form. The liquid form is 10% and 17% solutions. Its solid form is known as yellow PAC and white PAC.

Areas of use: It is used as a coagulant/flocculant in drinking water and wastewater treatment plants. It is used for neutralization in water treatment. It is used in industrial water treatment processes. It is used in the paper industry. It is also used in industrial water treatment, industrial wastewater, mine, oil field injection water, water treatment, metallurgy, coal washing, leather and chemical making all kinds of wastewater treatment.

SODIUM BISULFATE CRYSTALPOOL - $NaHSO_4$

view : White powder
packaging unit : 25 kg. in bags.



Properties: Sodium Bisulfite, Also known as sodium acid sulfate or sodium hydrogen sulfide, the name of this chemical substance in the element table is $NaHSO_4$. This chemical acid, which is white in color and odorless, has salt character. This compound, which can be transported in dry form, dissolves in water and when heated, it loses the water contained in it and turns into sodium pyrosulphate.

Areas of use: It is used in metal polishing and acts as a polish on metals. It is used for chlorination and lowering of pH values in swimming pools. It is used as an antiseptic in the fermentation process. It is used in the leather industry. It is used in industries such as paper and glue. It is used to reduce the pH value of substances and mixtures with high pH value.

SODIUM DICHLOROISOCYANURATE

view : White to cream colorless, odorless powder.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Disinfectant used for shock chlorination and normal chlorination in pools. It has a structure that dissolves easily in water. It is used as 1000 gr/100 m3 water in shock application, 150 gr/100 m3 water in daily use.

Uses: As a disinfectant, it is used to sterilize pools, table and air swimming drinking water, and as a routine disinfectant to fight infectious diseases. disinfection and sterilization for the environment, breeding livestock, poultry, fish and, for example, silkworms; It is used for bleaching textile and industrial circulating water, cleaning and at the same time to prevent dwindling wool.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE LIQUID CHLORINE $NaOCl$

view : A clear, greenish yellow liquid with a chlorine odor
packaging unit : 30 kg drum



Features: Disinfectant used for shock chlorination in pools. Contains rapidly soluble active chlorine. For proper use, the pH value of the pool water should be between 7.2-7.6. Inhalation of dust, vapors is harmful. It is necessary to protect the eyes and skin. Contact with eyes causes damage to eyes.

Usage areas: Making bleach, Textile (bleaching processes), Disinfectant, Water and waste water treatment, Chlorination of water, Used in Paper Industry, Textile, Paper Industry (for bleaching), Food industry, Drinking water treatment and swimming pools (for disinfection)

SODIUM CARBONATE CRYSTAL POOL

view : It is White, Solid Hygroscopic Powder.
packaging unit : 50 kg. In Bags.



Properties: Sodium carbonate is a derivative that does not harm the human body except for allergic reactions. It is even known that people accelerate the healing process of diseases such as dandruff, goiter, alopecia, rose disease and rheumatism. Apart from these, it is also effective in the healing of diseases such as sinusitis and nodules. Sodium carbonate is effective for general health and has the ability to balance the body's Ph level. For this reason, the sodium carbonate derivative has a special place in medicine. Alternative therapy is also frequently preferred and has the ability to change the alkalinity.

Areas of use: Sodium carbonate is preferred as a natural cleaning agent in the detergent and soap industry. One of the sine qua non of washing soda is sodium carbonate. After opening the sodium carbonate with warm water, washing soda is obtained. It is preferred for cooking linen and cotton fibers. Sodium carbonate, which is also preferred in brick making, serves as a wetting function. It is also found in toothpastes and foam formation is due to sodium carbonate. It is preferred in the treatment of second degree burns in the body. It is preferred in tulle and curtain bleaching process. It is used for bleaching laundry and especially tulle. Sodium carbonate precipitates ions that cause hardness in water as carbonate and removes them from the environment. In this way, it is used as a softener in washing machines. It is the most important chemical used in glass production. By combining sand and soda, it is raised to a very high temperature and suddenly cooled. This is how glass is produced. When reactive dye is used in the textile industry, sodium carbonate is used to form the bond between dye and fiber. As a food additive, it acts as an acid regulator, anti-caking agent and stabilizer. It is used in the production of sherbet powder. It acts as a wetting agent in brick making, so less water is needed when extruding clay. It is used as a foaming agent in toothpastes. It creates friction and raises the mouth pH. It is used in caramels and candies, chocolate fillers and milkshakes.

TABLET SALT

view : White powder is a preservative chemical.
packaging unit : In 25 kg bags.



Features: Tablet salt used in the regeneration of water softening systems is important in terms of the life and maintenance costs of the automatic valve used in water softening. If the tablet salt used is not sufficiently purified in the production process, it causes sludge to accumulate in the salt tank in a short time. This mud prepares a suitable environment for the reproduction of bacteria. In addition, the water softener valve used, whether it is a fleck brand, an autotrol brand or a clack brand, causes the moving parts to fail in a short time.

Areas of use: Salt has a high solubility. No sludge is formed in the salt tank. The performance of the automatic valve used on the water softener is high, and maintenance costs are reduced. The life of the resin used in the water softener is extended.



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