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Surface active agents — Scientific classification

Agents de surface — Classification scientifique

ISO Recommendation R 896, *Surface active agents — Scientific classification*, was published in December 1968. In June 1972, an enquiry carried out with a view to transformation of ISO/R 896 into an International Standard showed that it was necessary to bring its contents up to date. In 1973 and 1974, member bodies were requested to submit their proposals for revision to Technical Committee ISO/TC 91, *Surface active agents*, but the majority replied that they were not able to provide the information likely to bring an effective contribution to this work. Therefore, in December 1974, ISO/TC 91 decided not to transform this ISO Recommendation immediately into an International Standard but approved, in October 1975, its publication as a Technical Report. This decision was taken for the following reasons :

- on the one hand, the proposed scientific classification, despite its imperfections, still offers a certain interest as a basis for a system of decimal classification which can be used to identify a surface active agent, considered in isolation, according to its chemical formula;
- on the other hand, it is estimated that the revision which at the present time is being undertaken by the Comité international des dérivés tensio-actifs (CID) will not be completed for three or four years. Consequently, during this interim period, it is desirable that the existing classification, although not widely known, should still be available to persons concerned in the establishment of the classification index number of a surface active agent. This will enable definite examples to be given, which could be pointed out as giving rise to difficulties for classification and which accordingly may be useful for modifying the rules of classification in order to perfect and to complete it.

Thereafter, ISO/TC 91, as soon as it has received proposals for revision, either from member bodies or from interested international organizations, will examine the possibility of reviewing the existing classification system and publishing an International Standard.

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0 INTRODUCTION

The classification of surface active agents is intended to provide a clear and logical designation of the structural chemical groups of a surface active agent, in the form of a decimal notation. Its aim is to describe a surface active agent, considered in isolation, according to its chemical formula.

The classification is based on the polar/non-polar structure of surface active agents, which determines their hydrophilic and lipophilic properties.

The traditional importance of water-soluble surface active agents leads to separate consideration of the hydrophilic part and the hydrophobic part of the molecule. A surface active agent can be characterized by indicating these parts; however, the extremely numerous possibilities of variation in the structure of the hydrophobic part make it necessary to specify this part in some detail; the hydrophilic part, though structurally simpler, still needs to be defined by certain of its characteristics, especially those responsible for solubility in water or in organic media.

The subdivision of the classification is, however, not taken far enough to enable one classification index number to be considered as necessarily corresponding to a specific product (the classification is not a precise chemical nomenclature). On the contrary, it may be considered that in general, several products having chemical structures and practical characteristics that are of necessity closely similar will be designated by the same classification index number. Moreover, the classification index number would enable one to reconstruct a molecular structure, which is approximate but nevertheless sufficiently precise.

The application of the decimal classification is a matter for judgment, which is within the capacity of technicians with an ordinary knowledge of the chemistry and technology of surface active agents. Rigorous application of the rules of classification and detailed study of the classification table are indispensable for establishing the classification index number of a surface active agent, which should be obtained without any ambiguity.

1 SCOPE

This Technical Report sets out a scientific classification of surface active agents.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

This classification is applicable both to surface active agents which are preferably used in an aqueous medium and to those used in organic media.

3 DEFINITIONS

3.1 key hydrophilic group : A group embodying one and only one function which is considered as the most important for the hydrophilic behaviour of the surface active agent.

3.2 secondary hydrophilic groups : Groups embodying functions with solubilizing properties other than those of the key hydrophilic group; these serve only in a secondary manner to characterize further the surface active agent.

3.3 key hydrophobic residue (determining the hydrophobic behaviour of the surface active agent) : A residue comprising a radical of the hydrophobic type considered as a whole, along with direct substitutions. It should be linked to the key hydrophilic group in a clearly definable way.

3.4 characteristic hydrophobic residues : Chemical groups which are not more hydrophobic than the key hydrophobic residue to which they are *functionally linked*. They constitute either an intermediate connecting link within the molecule itself or appear as a secondary hydrophobic residue attached to the rest of the molecule.

3.5 intermediate functional groups : Groups occurring between the hydrophobic residue(s) and the key hydrophilic group and joined to the latter either by a hydrocarbon link or a characteristic hydrophobic residue. They provide supplementary characteristics for the hydrophobic part.

3.6 supplementary properties of the hydrophilic part : Properties which make it possible to provide a fuller description of the hydrophilic part and to give details either of its solubilizing properties in an aqueous medium, or of its preferential behaviour of insolubility in water, for special use in organic media.

4 PRINCIPLE¹⁾

The classification of surface active agents enables them to be specified by the following characteristics defined in clause 3 :

- a) the *key hydrophilic group*;
- b) possibly, *secondary hydrophilic groups*;
- c) the *key hydrophobic residue*;
- d) possibly, *characteristic hydrophobic residues*;
- e) *intermediate functional groups*;
- f) *supplementary properties of the hydrophilic part*.

5 RULES OF CLASSIFICATION

5.1 The classification of a surface active agent is governed by the determination of the key hydrophilic group, followed by the key hydrophobic residue. In order to avoid any ambiguity, these two elements should be determined in accordance with the following rules :

Rule 1

THE KEY HYDROPHILIC GROUP IS THE FIRST PART CONSIDERED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION INDEX NUMBER CHARACTERIZING A SURFACE ACTIVE AGENT.

5.2 Hydrophilic groups can be classified in three groups :

- hydrophilic groups with anionic properties;
- hydrophilic groups with cationic properties;
- hydrophilic groups with non-ionic properties.

Rule 2

THE CLASSIFICATION OF A SURFACE ACTIVE AGENT INTO ONE OF THE THREE FOREGOING GROUPS IS EFFECTED BY MEANS OF THE FIRST THREE FIGURES :

- the first relating to groups with anionic properties;
- the second to groups with cationic properties;
- the third to groups with non-ionic properties.

5.3 Where the surface active agents contain only one hydrophilic group, there is no possibility of ambiguity. Where they contain several of these groups, the following rules should be applied :

Rule 3

If the molecule contains more than one hydrophilic group,

1) THE KEY HYDROPHILIC GROUP IS THE ONE WHICH APPEARS FIRST. THE ORDER IN WHICH FUNCTIONS SHOULD BE SELECTED IS AS FOLLOWS (see the table) :

- a) a cationic group from column 2, indicated in boxes 5, 6, 7, 8 and possibly 9, if the function is sufficiently basic;
- b) an anionic group from column 1, indicated in boxes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and possibly 9, if the function is sufficiently acid;
- c) a non-ionic group from column 3, indicated in boxes 3, 4, 5 and 6;
- d) a cationic group from column 2, indicated in boxes 1, 2, 3, 4 and possibly 9, if the function is slightly basic;
- e) an anionic group from column 1, indicated in box 1, and possibly box 9, if the function is slightly acid;
- f) the other non-ionic groups from column 3, indicated in boxes 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9.

The figure corresponding to the key group should be underlined.

1) See, in annex A, diagrams giving practical details of the principle of the classification.

2) THE SECONDARY HYDROPHILIC GROUP SHOULD BE SELECTED USING THE SAME ORDER OF FUNCTIONS.

The figure chosen for this secondary hydrophilic group cannot be quoted if it is in the same column as that of the key hydrophilic group.

5.4 The hydrophobic part of a surface active agent has a more or less complex chemical structure, as it may consist of various hydrocarbon residues with hydrophobic properties, intermediate hydrocarbon functions or substituents.

The choice of a key hydrophobic residue is an essential factor in the classification of a surface active agent. The following rules should make it possible to make an unambiguous choice :

Rule 4¹⁾

THE KEY HYDROPHOBIC RESIDUE IS, IN PRINCIPLE, THE HYDROCARBON RESIDUE FARTHEST FROM THE KEY HYDROPHILIC GROUP.

The need for classifying as the key hydrophobic residue that farthest from the key hydrophilic group is to make it possible to include the maximum amount of information in the supplementary characterization of the surface active agent.

Substituents occurring on the key hydrophobic residue do not affect the choice of the latter.

IN THE CASE WHERE THE HYDROPHOBIC RESIDUE CHOSEN AS THE KEY RESIDUE COMPRISES STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF BOTH ALIPHATIC AND RING (*for example* AROMATIC) TYPES, ACCOUNT SHOULD BE TAKEN OF THE LENGTHS OF THE ALIPHATIC CHAINS IN ORDER TO DEFINE THE RING CHARACTER OF THE HYDROPHOBIC RESIDUE.

Rule 5¹⁾

THE ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON CHAIN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED SUFFICIENTLY LARGE, WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 4, IF IT CONTAINS A CHAIN OF AT LEAST EIGHT CARBON ATOMS.

Rule 6¹⁾

IN THE ABSENCE OF ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON CHAINS WITH EIGHT OR MORE CARBON ATOMS, THE RING RESIDUE WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 4 SHOULD BE REGARDED AS THE KEY PART.

Rule 7

IN THE ABSENCE OF AN ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON CHAIN WITH EIGHT OR MORE CARBON ATOMS, AND IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY RING RESIDUE, THE LARGEST HYDROPHOBIC PART SHOULD BE REGARDED AS THE KEY HYDROPHOBIC RESIDUE.

Example : C₆ chain of sodium hexyl sulphate.

5.5 A hydrophobic residue other than the key hydrophobic residue, and functionally linked to it, may affect the behaviour of a surface active agent, if it is sufficiently hydrophobic; it should then be regarded and described as a characteristic hydrophobic residue.

Rule 8

A CHARACTERISTIC HYDROPHOBIC RESIDUE SHOULD SATISFY RULES 5 OR 6 DEFINING THE KEY HYDROPHOBIC RESIDUE.

However, a secondary function may make it possible to include in the molecule two radicals which are not very important when considered separately, but which are linked to each other, for example, the dibutylamide function – CO – N(C₄H₉)₂. In this case, these secondary radicals should be added together, and the group should be regarded as a characteristic hydrophobic radical, provided that it contains at least eight carbon atoms.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 6, AN AROMATIC INTERMEDIATE LINK, EVEN WHEN NOT SUBSTITUTED, SHOULD BE REGARDED AS A CHARACTERISTIC HYDROPHOBIC RESIDUE.

1) See annex B for examples illustrating the application of rules 4, 5 and 6 in the case of surface active agents the hydrophobic part of which comprises both aliphatic chains and rings.

6 CLASSIFICATION

This classification system operates on the decimal system, with a minimum of ten figures divided into three groups of three figures, with at least one additional figure, so that the key hydrophilic groups may be defined.

The groups of figures are arranged in columns, according to the constitutive sequence of relative positions described above.

Each column contains subdivisions numbered from 0 to 9, 0 usually indicating (unless otherwise stated) the absence of functions, groups or characteristics according to the specific designations of the various columns.

The detailed description of the elements used in the classification is given in annex C, while considerations regarding the application of the decimal classification system are given in annex D.

Some examples of the application of this classification are given in annex F.

A system of reference classification on punched cards is dealt with in annex E.

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TABLE – Scientific classification of surface active agents

F ₁ – KEY HYDROPHILIC GROUP Characteristic properties			R ₁ – KEY HYDROPHOBIC PART Important descriptive characteristic properties :		
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANIONIC	CATIONIC	NON-IONIC	CONSTITUTION	SUBSTITUTION	LINKAGE OF KEY FUNCTION F ₁
0 Absence of	0 Absence of	0 Absence of	0 Non-branched aliphatic group	0 Absence of	0 Non-aromatic, primary
1 -- COOH	1 Primary amine	1 Aliphatic hydroxyl group	1 Branched aliphatic group	1 Unsaturation -- C = C -- -- C ≡ C --	1 Non-aromatic, secondary
2 -- OSO ₃ H	2 Secondary amine	2 Alicyclic or aromatic hydroxyl group	2 Alicyclic group, terpenes	2 Alkyl group (linked to cycles)	2 Non-aromatic, tertiary
3 -- SO ₃ H	3 Tertiary amine	3 Non-branched polyether on intermediate chain	3 Non-condensed benzene group	3 Ring group	3 By intermediate chain on ring, primary
4 -- S -- SO ₃ H	4 Amine oxide	4 Branched polyether on intermediate chain	4 Aromatic group with condensed cycles	4 Halogens, nitro, nitroso and similar substituents	4 By intermediate chain on ring, secondary
5 -- SO ₂ H including other sulphur functions -- SO ₂ NH (r)	5 Quarternary ammonium	5 Derivatives of sorbitan, mannitan, carbohydrates and similar	5 Heterocyclic group with 1 non-carbon atom on the ring	5 Ether hydroxyls	5 By intermediate chain on ring, tertiary
6 Orthophosphoric acid esters	6 Pyridinium, Quinolinium and similar	6 Derivatives of sorbitan, mannitan, oxy alkyl carbohydrates	6 Heterocyclic group with 2 or more non-carbon atoms on the ring	6 Carboxyl functions and derivatives -- COO (r), CON (r) ₂ , etc...	6 Direct linkage on aromatic ring
7 Phosphonic acids	7 Sulphonium	7 Carbonyl group	7 Polymer group	7 Sulphide and sulphate functions	7 Direct linkage on non-aromatic carbon ring
8 Per acids	8 Phosphonium	8 Ureas, ureides, polypeptides	8 Group containing other elements in a chain	8 Primary, secondary and tertiary amine functions	8 Direct linkage through carbon atom of a heterocycle
9 Other anionic functions	9 Other cationic functions	9 Other non-ionic functions	9 Other hydrophobic groups Z, Y, X	9 Other substitutions and substitutions not chemically designated	9 Direct linkage through non-carbon atom of a heterocycle

P – HYDROPHOBIC PART Supplementary characteristic properties			HYDROPHILIC PART Supplementary characteristic properties		
7 INTERMEDIATE FUNCTIONAL GROUP X ₁	8 INTERMEDIATE FUNCTIONAL GROUP X ₂	9 CHARACTERISTIC HYDROPHOBIC PART R ₂	10/1 ANIONIC	10/2 CATIONIC	10/3 NON-IONIC
0 AA Absence of	0 AA Absence of	0 AA Absence of	0 AA Absence of	0 AA Absence of	0 AA Absence of
1 BB – COO — F ₁	1 BB – COO — R	1 BB Part R ₂ identical with part R ₁	1 BB Alkaline metal salts : Li, Na, K, etc... (Group I a)	1 BB One or two hydrophobic groups. Inorganic anion	1 BB Characteristic hydroxyl function
2 CC – OOC — F ₁	2 CC – OOC — R	2 CC Aliphatic branched or not	2 CC Alkaline earth metal salts : Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, etc... (Group II a)	2 CC One or two hydrophobic groups. Organic anion	2 CC Characteristic ester function
3 DD – CON(r) — F ₁ – N(r)CO — F ₁ One and two inter- mediate functions	3 DD – CON(r) — R – N(r)CO — R One and two inter- mediate functions	3 DD Saturated cyclic hydrocarbons, olefi- nic cyclic or alicyclic hydrocarbons	3 DD Precious and vola- tile metal salts : Cu, Ag, Zn, Cd, Hg (Groups I b and II b)	3 DD One or two hydrophobic groups; Benzyl radical and similar Inorganic anion	3 DD Characteristic ether function
4 EE – SO ₂ N(r) — F ₁ – N(r)SO ₂ — F ₁	4 EE – SO ₂ N(r) — R – N(r)SO ₂ — R	4 EE Aromatic heterocyclic	4 EE Transition metal salts : Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni (Groups VI a, VII a and VIII)	4 EE One or two hydrophobic groups Benzyl radical and similar Organic anion	4 EE Characteristic amide function
5 FF – O — F ₁ One, two and three intermediate functions	5 FF – O — R	5 FF Group substituted by hydroxyl or OR ₂	5 FF Salts of metals with p valencies : Al, In, Sn, Pb, Bi (Groups III b to V b)	5 FF Three hydrophobic groups. Inorganic anion	5 FF Characteristic sulphamide function – SO ₂ N(r) ₂
6 GG – S — F ₁ – SO — F ₁ – SO ₂ — F ₁	6 GG – S — R – SO — R – SO ₂ — R	6 GG Group substituted by N(r) ₂ or NH(r)	6 GG Lanthanium and actinium group metal salts : La, Ce, Th, U, etc...	6 GG Three hydrophobic groups. Organic anion	6 GG
7 HH – N(r) — F ₁	7 HH – N(r) — R	7 HH Groups with – COOH function and derived functions	7 HH Ammonium salts	7 HH Metallic complexes	7 HH
8 KK Others X — F ₁	8 KK Others X — R	8 KK Groups with functions such as – SO ₃ H, – OSO ₃ H, and similar	8 KK Organic base salts	8 KK Trimethylglycine	8 KK Organo-metallic derivatives
Supplementary substitution characteristic properties, in the absence of : Function X ₁		9 LL	9 LL	9 LL	9 LL
9 LL Supplementary unsaturation C = C C ≡ C	9 LL Substitutions of column 5 on intermediate chain C	Polymer group or group containing Si, B, and other hydrophobic groups	Salts of complex metals. Organo- metallic bases	Other specialized characteristics	Other characteristic functions

ANNEX A

PRINCIPLE OF CLASSIFICATION AND CONSTITUTIVE DIAGRAMMS

A.1 PRINCIPLE OF CLASSIFICATION

The diagrams in clause A.2, in which the notation below has been used, allow a more practical presentation of the principle of classification.

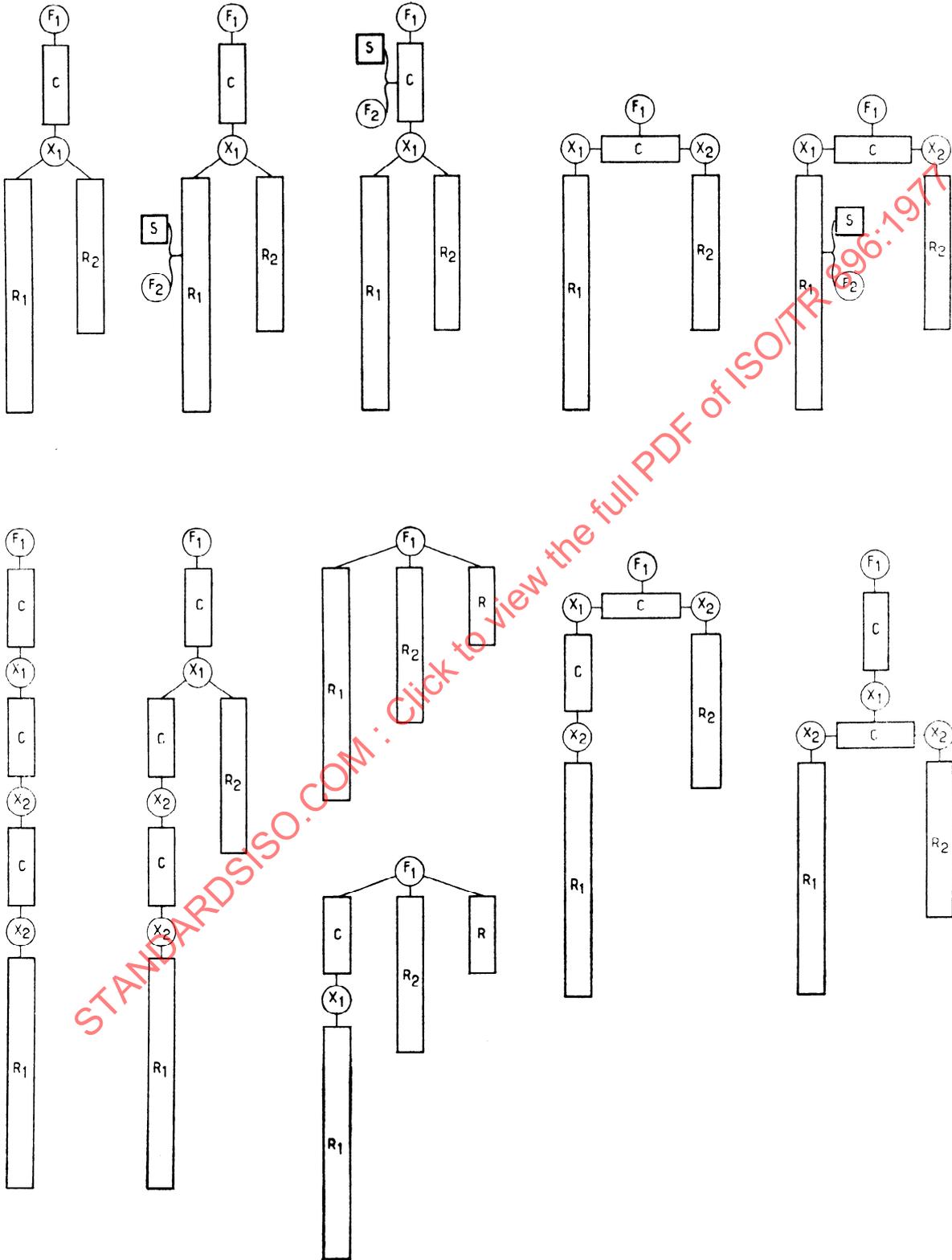
In general,

- F indicates a group with hydrophilic structure;
- R indicates a group with hydrophobic structure;
- X indicates an intermediate functional group.

In particular,

- F₁ indicates the key hydrophilic group;
- F₂ indicates a secondary hydrophilic group;
- R₁ indicates the key hydrophobic residue;
- R₂ indicates a characteristic hydrophobic residue;
- X₁ indicates the intermediate functional group closest to F₁;
- X₂ indicates another intermediate functional group;
- C indicates an intermediate hydrocarbon link;
- S indicates a substitution of a general nature, but without solubilizing properties (including unsaturation regarded as a substitution of π electrons on the chain).

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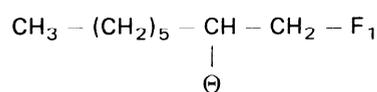
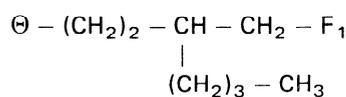
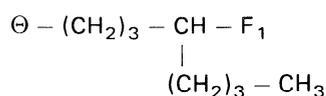
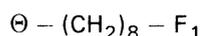


ANNEX B

RULES OF CLASSIFICATION

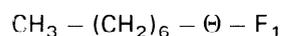
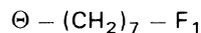
The case of surface active agents the hydrophobic part of which comprises both aliphatic chain structures and rings is particularly important. The following examples illustrate the application of rules 4, 5 and 6, Θ designating a ring residue :

For the substances



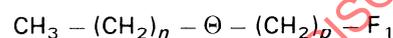
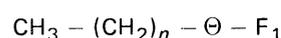
the aliphatic chain with eight carbon atoms constitutes the key hydrophobic residue, while the ring residue Θ is regarded as a substitution on this key hydrophobic residue.

On the other hand, for the substances



the ring residue Θ constitutes the key hydrophobic residue, and the aliphatic chain is regarded as an intermediate chain in the first case, and as a substituent in the second.

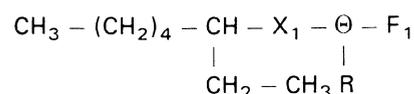
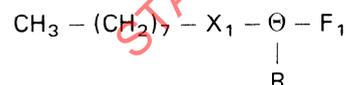
Moreover, in order to ensure the best possible designation for products of the following types,



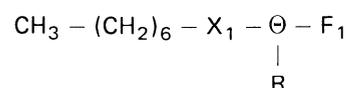
the ring residue Θ should be chosen as the key hydrophobic residue, whatever the values of n and p .

The presence of intermediate functional groups has the following effect in the case of these compounds :

for the substances

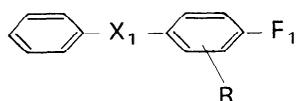
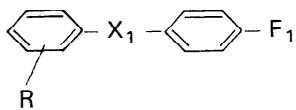


the aliphatic chain constitutes the key hydrophobic residue, whatever R may be. On the other hand, for the substance

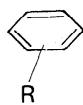


the key hydrophobic residue is the structural unit $\Theta - \text{R}$, or Θ , when R is not present.

In the two following cases,



the key hydrophobic residue is the group



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ANNEX C

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ELEMENTS USED IN THE CLASSIFICATION¹⁾

C.1 FIRST GROUP OF THREE COLUMNS : COLUMNS 1, 2 AND 3

"F₁ – Key hydrophilic group : Properties"

This group of figures provides an identification of the polar group in the classification, i.e. the key hydrophilic function or the group of hydrophilic functions. On the first figure depends the order in which the remaining parts of the molecule are to be classified.

Column 1 designates the acid functions (anionic type), or functions classified as such, in the case of salts.

Column 2 designates the basic functions (cationic type), or functions classified as such, in the case of salts.

Column 3 designates those functions or functional groups which have no ionic properties, or those classified as such, in the case of functional groups of a non-ionic type. For example : a simple ether derived from an alcohol function.

The designation of key functions by means of figures in columns 1, 2 and 3 should be limited to a strict minimum, and those indicated should be given in the order of their relative importance as laid down in the rules already given.

The designation of supplementary functions of lesser importance should be found in column 5 of the classification. For example the hydroxyl group of ricinoleic acid should not be designated as a key function, but as a substituent in column 5.

C.2 SECOND GROUP OF THREE COLUMNS : COLUMNS 4, 5 AND 6

"R₁ – Key hydrophobic residue : Important descriptive properties"

This group is intended to classify elements of the key hydrophobic residue (generally that farthest away from the key hydrophilic function) and the linkage of the key functional group determining the polar/non-polar structural relations of the molecule.

Column 4 describes the constitution of the key hydrophobic radical or residue R₁. It is arranged in such a way that it shows constitutive elements of the hydrophobic radicals, carefully distinguished one from the other so that the clearest possible classification is obtained.

Column 4, although taken as a key, is more often a factor deciding the entire character of the hydrophobic residue in question. An isododecyl benzene sulphonate is classified under subdivision 3 of column 4 : "non-condensed benzene residue". Alkylbenzimidazol derivatives are classified under subdivision 6 of column 4 : "Heterocyclic residue with 2 or more non-carbon atoms in the ring".

Column 5 describes the substitution which may occur in the *hydrophobic part*, and in particular in the key hydrophobic residue designated in column 4.

Since several different substitutions may occur on the same hydrophobic residue, it is advisable, in the decimal classification, to designate one single substituent, i.e. the one which will most clearly differentiate the molecule which is being classified. Failing any decisive observation to this effect, the following should be designated, in order of their importance : the main carbon substituent (chain or ring); then a substituent secondary function F₂, the most polar substituent; and lastly the degree of unsaturation (substitution by π electrons).

Column 6 indicates the way in which the key hydrophilic group F₁ is linked with the rest of the molecule; this column can be arranged in such a way that it provides additional information about the molecular constitution.

For example, the use of a figure in column 4 corresponding to ring constitutive elements, in combination with a designation for a functional bond not directly linked to the ring, indicates the existence of a carbon chain separating the ring from the function.

1) See the table.

C.3 THIRD GROUP OF THREE COLUMNS : COLUMNS 7, 8 AND 9

“P – Hydrophobic part : Supplementary properties”

In subdivisions 0 to 8, columns 7 and 8 describe the intermediate functions which may separate the key hydrophilic function F_1 either from the key hydrophobic residue or from a characteristic hydrophobic residue. These separations also imply the existence of intermediate carbon links C (or X).

Column 7 designates (from 0 to 8) *the intermediate function* X_1 closest to the key hydrophilic function F_1 .

Column 8 designates (from 0 to 8) a *second intermediate function* X_2 which may either separate the key hydrophobic radical R_1 from the function F_1 by means of an extra link C (or X), or introduce a supplementary characteristic hydrophobic radical R_2 .

In complex cases, where several intermediate functions X_2 may exist together in the same molecule, column 8 should first show the function which introduces a supplementary characteristic hydrophobic radical R_2 . If no such radical is present, the intermediate function X_2 designated should be the one closest to the key residue R_1 .

In connection with the functional specifications of columns 7 and 8, special mention should be made of the indication given in subdivisions 3 and 5.

In these cases, provision has been made for groups of intermediate polyfunctional links, which may comprise up to three intermediate similar functions and grouped as such. The number 3 is the maximum, as above this number functional groups of this kind become hydrophilic groups, which is sufficient to justify the designation of non-ionic hydrophilic group in column 3 of the first group of three columns.

NOTE – The foregoing is applicable only in the case of simple intermediate links, such as $O - CH_2 - CH_2 - O$ of polyethylene oxides.

The figures 9 of columns 7 and 8 provide further supplementary characteristics of the *hydrophobic part P*; these characteristics are included here to increase the flexibility of the classification and greatly extend (as is necessary) the possibility of combinations :

- In the absence of an intermediate function X_1 (i.e. an intermediate connecting link C), figure 9 of column 7 makes provision for the possibility of designating a supplementary unsaturation in the carbon chain of the key hydrophobic residue; this information is important for the classification of linoleic or ricinoleic derivatives. This supplementary information can also be extended to cover the case of derivatives comprising the intermediate functions X and the intermediate links C, on the assumption that the designations of column 8, which generally represent the intermediate functions X_2 , are now being used to designate the intermediate functions X_1 .
- Figure 9 of column 8 is used only in the absence of an intermediate function X_2 ; the use of figure 9 in the classification then means that the indications of substitutions found in column 5 of the second group of three columns refer exclusively to substitutions occurring on, and more characteristic of, the intermediate link C. This arrangement makes it possible to classify clearly such products as sulphated glycerol laurate.

Column 9 of the group describes a characteristic hydrophobic residue R_2 , appearing by functional bonds in the molecule, or functionally linked, as a secondary hydrophobic residue, to the rest of the molecule.

A characteristic hydrophobic residue R_2 of this kind is included in the molecule by functional bonds X_1 and X_2 . It is then characteristic, in the sense that it designates in particular an *aromatic or aliphatic supplementary property of the molecule, which will become apparent a priori*.

On the other hand, column 9 also designates a characteristic hydrophobic residue R_2 , which appears as an adequate, hydrophobic, supplementary, radical. A functionally linked residue of this kind can be attached to the whole molecule by an intermediate function X_2 (as in the case of sulphonated succinic diesters), by a substituent function F_2 , or even by any intermediate functions X or key function F_1 , provided that these functions are polyvalent : amine functions for example, secondary or tertiary amines – quaternary ammoniums, etc.

The figure 1 of column 9 is used only in the case of a characteristic radical of a supplementary nature. Designating a residue R_2 , which is identical according to the classification with the residue R_1 , figure 1 is intended in particular to distinguish the polyglycerides, dialkylamines, etc.

C.4 FOURTH GROUP OF THREE COLUMNS : COLUMNS 10/1, 10/2 AND 10/3

“Hydrophilic part : Supplementary properties”

This section can be used in the decimal classification as either one or two supplementary figures.

The supplementary properties of the polar grouping, thus designated, relate in particular to the salt-forming elements of ionic functions and transformations of non-ionic functions. They provide additional descriptions of complex functions and make it possible to assess the solubilization properties.

Column 10/1 describes the anionic compounds, by providing a systematic table of salt-forming cations. The complex cations, described under box 9 of this column, are cations of metallic co-ordinations with simple molecules in which hydrophobic properties do not predominate (NH_3 , ethylene diamine, aniline, etc.) or cations of true organo-metallic bases.

Column 10/2 describes the cationic compounds, by characterizing more accurately the state of multiple functional valency of the hydrophilic group (see also column 9 of the third group of three columns, which covers part of this functional diversification). It emphasizes the important part played by the salt-forming anion.

The metallic complexes described under box 7 of column 10/2 are metal salts co-ordinated with molecules which can form complexes, and which in themselves have the constitution of surface active agents, being in consequence the basis for classification by application of the designations of the preceding groups of columns. For example : copper chloride complex with two molecules of lauryl propylene diamine.

Column 10/3 gives details of the derived non-ionic functions which have not been explicitly described in column 3 of the first group of three columns.

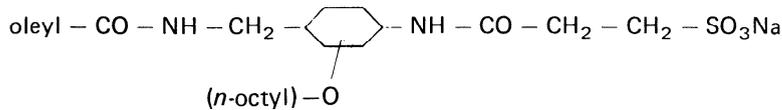
Box 8 of column 10/3 covers organo-metallic derivatives which are regarded as non-ionic, and which cannot be more accurately described in the preceding classification groups. For example : trialkyl aluminium.

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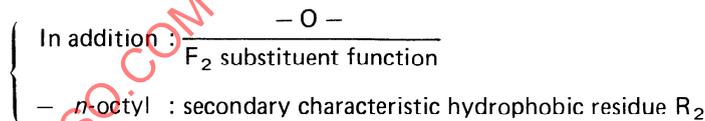
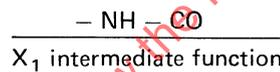
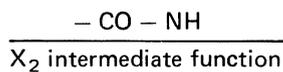
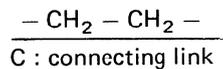
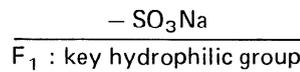
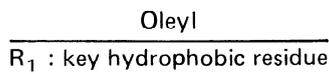
ANNEX D

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS

D.1 As an example of a molecule which is difficult to classify, let us take a complex molecule, such as the following :



It is obvious that the various classification elements cannot explicitly define a molecule of this kind in a completely satisfactory manner. However, a logical analysis of the constitution of the molecule will reveal the following :



The most important elements in the molecule are

- first,
 - the function SO_3Na , designated by figure 3 of column 1;
 - the key hydrophobic residue : oleyl, designated by figure 0 of column 4;
- next,
 - the unsaturation of the oleyl residue, designated by figure 1 of column 5;
 - the linkage of the key function, designated by figure 0 of column 6;
 - the intermediate function X_1 , designated by figure 3 of column 7;
 - the intermediate function X_2 , designated by figure 3 of column 8;
 - the aromatic-type characteristic hydrophobic residue, designated by figure 4 of column 9,
- and finally,
 - the salt formation by the Na^+ cation, designated by figure 1 of column 10/1.

The molecule should therefore be classified under the following classification index-number :

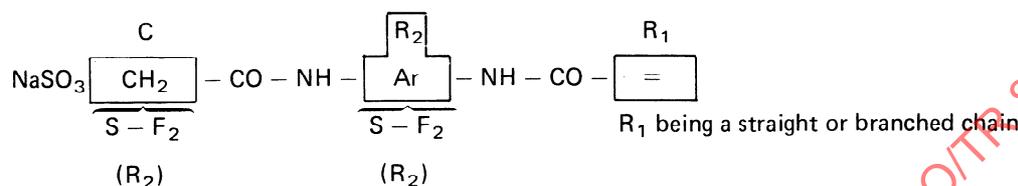
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D.2 It can easily be seen that any other method of distinguishing between the elements of the preceding formula would provide less information about its constitution.

Granting this, it should be admitted that it has not been possible to designate

- the substituent function – O – on the characteristic benzene residue;
- the octyl hydrophobic residue, which is also characteristic but is of secondary importance.

D.3 The preceding classification index-number allocated does, however, correspond to a synthesis diagram, which would (probably) be as follows :



The classification is specific for one molecule, in that it is possible to designate any chemically defined molecule, but not a mixture.

It is possible to classify a mixture of two surface active agents with different chemical constitutions by giving the mixture the two series of classification figures corresponding to the two products mixed.

On the other hand, the classification cannot make provision for the uncertain molecular constitution of the main hydrophobic radical, which frequently occurs as a result of the transformation of natural fatty substances or the processing of synthetic raw materials.

Examples :

- a mixture of C₁₂ – C₁₄ – C₁₆ chains obtained from natural fatty acids;
- constitution of complex mixtures of OXO synthetic alcohols;
- mixtures of various structural tetra-propylenes, etc.

ANNEX E

REFERENCE CLASSIFICATION ON PUNCHED CARDS

The foregoing considerations regarding the application of the decimal classification stress the importance of the work of the technicians applying the system and the supplementary information which would be desirable, but which cannot be included satisfactorily within the framework of a simple decimal system.

It is apparent that there is an immediate need for classification, preferably on *punched cards*, which can be used for reference purpose by all technicians.

If this system of reference classification on punched cards is to be of any value, it should fulfil the following conditions :

- a) it should not entail any alteration to the basic elements of classification reflected in the decimal classification;
- b) it should abide by the rules of classification sequence proposed for the decimal classification;
- c) it should provide in more detail for the very large number of elements in the classification system : key functions, hydrophobic residues, intermediate functions, intermediate links, substitutions and other characteristics;
- d) it should make provision for the constitution of hydrophobic residues of different origins in complex mixtures;
- e) finally, it should be possible to superimpose the punched cards system on the decimal classification system without any alteration in the method of presentation.

A reference classification, on punched cards, of this kind, has been worked out and is described below; it has been superimposed on the decimal classification system described above. It makes use of letters, either in columns or in addition to the classification; these letters correspond to the perforations on the punched cards.

The reference classification can only be established by a specialist, in conformity with its use as a classification reference.

The general appearance of the reference classification, in four groups of three columns, is the same as that of the decimal classification.

In each column of the classification, in addition to the figure of the decimal classification, there are two reference letters, which indicate the supplementary perforations corresponding to the figures on the punched card.

The reference letters should be interpreted as follows :

E.1 FIRST GROUP OF THREE COLUMNS : COLUMNS 1, 2 AND 3

For the application of the system, no change should be made in the designation by means of figures of the key function F_1 or any other functions already regarded as non-key functions. Moreover, a corresponding letter should be included on the punched card for the designation of any other function or functional group which is described in the subdivisions of the columns and which might be present in the molecule as a supplementary group (i.e. not designated in columns 1, 2 and 3 of the decimal classification). This designation should be included, regardless of the state of the supplementary characteristic of the function generally shown in columns 10/1, 10/2 and 10/3.

For example, if there is a $-\text{COOH}$ function in the molecule, whether or not in the form of a salt, which has not been designated in the decimal classification, letter B should be punched on the card, corresponding to figure 1 of column 1.

If there are two secondary functions $-\text{COOH}$ not included in the decimal classification, B and B corresponding to figure 1 of column 1 should both be punched.

No perforation should be made for figures not already used in the decimal classification. In this way the order of functions which has already been laid down for the decimal classification is retained.

This use of letters to designate hydrophilic groups is valid, whatever the position of the hydrophilic function or group in the molecule : on a key hydrophobic residue, on an intermediate link (as a substituent), on a characteristic hydrophobic residue, or on any other carbon residue of the molecule (case of polyvalent nitrogen functions). *In this way, it is possible to retain the order of the functions, at the same time indicating the position of the anionic, cationic and non-ionic type functions, not designated as such in the decimal classification.*

For example, the decimal classification indicates the group $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ as the key function for sulphonated palmitic acid. The function $-\text{COOH}$ can only be included as a substituent function (column 5). In the reference classification, the punched card should have perforations 3 and B of column 1, which always clearly indicates that the order of the classification depends on the function $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ (and not 3 and 1, which would raise doubts as to the correct order). A sulphonated sebacic acid would be indicated by the perforations 3, B and B of column 1.

E.2 SECOND GROUP OF THREE COLUMNS : COLUMNS 4, 5 AND 6

The perforations for the letters corresponding to column 4 can be used to designate hydrophobic residues, *other than the key hydrophobic residue*. No perforation, however, should ever be made for a letter designating a hydrophobic residue which has already been designated by a figure in the decimal classification (column 9). The perforations for the letters in column 4 should be used exclusively to designate

- either hydrophobic residues identical with the key residue : triglycerides, trilaurylamines, etc.,
- or characteristic hydrophobic residues having secondary features : octyl residue functionally linked with the whole of the molecule.

A letter corresponding to column 4 should never be punched to designate a characteristic hydrophobic residue, situated between two intermediate functions in the molecule. For example, a triglyceride, which would have been designated in the decimal classification by 0 (column 4) and 1 (column 9), should be classified on a punched card by using the perforations 0 and A (column 4) and 1 (column 9) and not by 0, A, A (column 4).

The punched letters corresponding to the figures for column 5 designate supplementary substitutions not shown by the decimal classification, occurring either on the key hydrophobic residue or any other hydrophobic residue which can be designated by a punched hole in column 4 in accordance with the rules of the classification system, or on intermediate linkages, whatever their importance, by using the perforations for the figures 9 of columns 7 and 8 in accordance with the rules set out below.

The letters of column 6 designate the ways in which the hydrophilic functions or groups, other than the key hydrophilic function or group (which has already been assigned a figure in the decimal classification) are linked to the hydrophobic part. The manner of linkage of the functions already designated by a figure in the decimal classification, other than the key function, should be designated first in the order of their importance. After this the order of polarity will apply.

In addition to the group of three columns 4, 5 and 6, three perforations Z, Y and X should be used for supplementary information about the state of mixtures of hydrophobic chains which form part of the constitution :

- perforation Z designates an average hydrophobic residue of a mixture of natural fatty acid chains;
- perforation Y designates an average hydrophobic residue of a mixture of olefinic synthesis chains (for example OXO synthetic alcohols);
- perforation X designates an average hydrophobic residue of a mixture of polymer olefinic chains.

For example, perforations 3 of columns 4 and perforation X correspond to a sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate, obtained from a condensate of benzene and polymerisation tetrapropylene.

E.3 THIRD GROUP OF THREE COLUMNS : 7, 8 AND 9

For the figures 0 to 8 of columns 7 and 8, the use of the letter perforations indicates the numerous intermediate linkages : those nearest to the key hydrophilic function in column 7, and those nearest to the key hydrophobic residue or to the characteristic hydrophobic residues of a secondary nature in column 8.

In order to avoid any uncertainty as regards the use of letters in columns 7 and 8, first the multiple functions of column 7 should be designated, at least until an intermediate function is encountered which introduces a characteristic hydrophobic residue and not including the last mentioned intermediate function.

The figures 9 and the corresponding letters of columns 7 and 8 should be used in the reference classification in accordance with the following principles :

- For the perforation of figure 9 on a punched card, there is no need to abide by the restrictions imposed by the decimal classification (absence of intermediate functions X_1 or X_2 respectively), since the punched card can designate the corresponding functions by letters.

A supplementary degree of unsaturation on a key hydrophobic residue or on a characteristic hydrophobic residue of a secondary nature should be marked by a letter perforation corresponding to figure 9 of column 7.

A letter perforation corresponding to figure 9 of column 8 indicates that the substitutions provided for by letters in column 5 are present essentially on characteristic hydrophobic residues or intermediate connecting links.

- The letter designations corresponding to column 8 should never duplicate the reference classification indications provided by column 4. *They should be used, exclusively, to designate only characteristic hydrophobic residues occurring in the molecule between two intermediate functions X.*

This makes it possible to give details of the characteristics, cyclic or otherwise, of the molecule.