

ECH513

Chemistry of industrial products

Unit - 1

PART A

1. Toilet soap contains -----
2. RNH_3Cl is an example for _____ detergents
3. EDTA is used for the preparation of-----
4. Detergents are used for the cleaning of-----
5. Coco betaines is used for the preparation of-----
5. Castor oil is used in the preparation of-----
6. LAB means -----
- 7 The sodium salts of higher fatty acid are called_____
8. RCOONa is an example for _____ detergent..
9. Shaving soaps differ from toilet in the process of _____
10. Molecular formula for oleic acid _____
11. ----- is the catalyst used in Hyydrolyser process.
12. Lard is -----
13. The melting point of Glyceryl triacetate is -----
14. ----- are used for manufacturing detergents.
- 15 A high proportion of salts of unsaturated acids is-----
16. Soft soaps are used in industries as -----
17. Natural oils and fats are
18. Saponification number tells about.....
19. Soft soaps contains ----- TFM
20. Alpha olefin produced by -----

PART B & C

1. Define anionic detergent.
2. How will you prepare ethylene oxide condensator.
3. Give any two examples for Non-ionic detergents.
4. What is medicated soaps? Give two examples.
5. Discuss about soft soaps.
6. What is meant by cationic detergents? give some examples.
7. What is meant by saponification value of an oil? give its significance.
8. What is the use of alpha olefin sulfonates?

9. Write a note on fats and oils.
10. What are foam boosters.
11. Give any three applications of cationic detergents.
12. Give the formulation of best quality of toilet soaps.
13. Give the synthesis of ethylene oxide condensates.
14. What are medicated soaps? Give two examples
15. What are the ingredients present in the baby shampoo?
16. Give the mechanism of action detergents.
17. What are liquid detergents? How to prepare it?
18. What are herbal soaps? Give two examples.
19. How will you prepare soap from Kettle process`
20. How will you prepare soap from Hydrolyser process.
21. Give the preparation of LAB
22. Compare soaps and detergents.

Unit -2

PART A

1. Martius yellow is an example for _____ dye.
2. SLES is a -----
3. SLS is a -----
4. Methyl orange is an example for-----
5. Naphthol yellow is an example for_____ dye
6. Egg albumin acts as----- by softening the detergents action of shampoo
7. The processing agent between cloth and dye is called_____
8. Indigo dye is an example for_____.
9. The most abundant ingredient in shampoos is -----
10. ----- reduce loose dander by killing Malassezia furlur fungi`

PART B & C

1. What are heterocyclic dyes? Give some examples.
2. What are conditioners? Give some examples.
3. What are materials present in baby shampoo?
4. What are common materials to manufacture shampoo.
5. Give the most important characteristics of a fluorescent brightening agent.
6. What is dying.
7. Give any two ISI specification of hair dye
8. Give the preparation of SLS & SLES

9. Write note on different types of shampoos
10. Give the non textile uses of dyes.

Unit - 3

PART A

- 1 Face powder covers skin with -----
- 2.The base solvent of nail polish remover is-----
- 3.Turmeric powder contain-----
- 4.Nail polish have -----
6. The ingredients that absorb UV rays are known as -----
- 7.Kaolin is used as -----
- 8.Hydroquinone is also called as-----
9. Normal skin powder is also called as-----
- 10.The first effective sunscreen was developed by-----
11. The most common UV – absorber is -----
12. One of the human body’s defences against UV radiation is the production of -----
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13. The chemical depilatories are used for -----

PART B & C

1. Give the dangers of skin bleaching agent.
2. What are snows? Give its uses.
3. Give any four types of skin powders.
4. Mention any four skin bleaching agents.
5. Write about the functioning of vitamin E on skin
6. Write about the synthesis of eyebrow pencil.
7. Give the methods of sun screen preparation
8. What is face powder? Give the ingredients present in it.
9. What is the use of Neem oil.
10. Give any two ingredients present in the skin powder.
11. Give the function of uv absorbers.
12. Narrate the method of nail polish preparation
13. What are the components present in the eyebrow pencils?
14. What are antiperspirants?
15. What are snow? Give two examples.
16. Write the about the synthesis if lipstick.

Unit - 4

PART A

1. Herbicides are commonly used known as-----
2. 2-Naphthal is an example for----- insecticide
3. Insecticides are against -----
4. The pH of the tanning process is controlled by _____
5. To control caterpillars ----- type of insecticides Can be used
6. 2,4-D is a-----
7. Aldohexose is-----
8. An example for a disaccharide is-----
9. Tanning is a process of -----
10. ----- used to destroy unwanted plants.
11. Insecticides which act in the gaseous state are called as -----
12. Lead Arsenate used as ----- mainly for fruit crops.
13. Barium and Calcium borates are also used as-----
14. Compounds of fluorine have been used as insecticides particularly against-----
15. ----- is used as moth proofing agent on fabrics

PART B & C

1. Discuss about tanning
2. Explain vegetable tanning
3. Write note on chrome tanning
4. Explain oil tanning
5. How will you recover sugar from molasses.
6. How will you prepare sucrose from beet root
7. Discuss about testing and estimation of sugar.
8. Classify insecticides based on their mode of action with examples
9. What are herbicides and classify them`
10. Write note on fungicides.

Unit -5

PART A

1. ----- is an example for Heterogeneous solid propellants.
2. _____ are called detonators
2. Secondary explosives are quite _____ to flame and mechanical work
3. _____ can be used as synthetic lubricant
4. Mercury fulminate and lead azide are example for.....
5. DDT was first prepared by.....
6. Any substances that reduce the friction between the two moving surface is known as -----
7. ----- consists of soap dispersed in lubricating oil.
8. Solid propellants are used in the farm is called-----

9. Vaseline is an example for.....

10. Rocket fuel based on -----

PART B & C

1. What are greases? Give two examples.
2. Give the classes of propellants.
3. What are the important characteristics of lubricants.
4. Write the classification of explosives.
5. What are solid lubricants
6. What are blasting fuses ? give one example.
7. Write the classification of lubricants with examples.
8. Explain semi solid lubricants.
9. Give any two methods of synthesising RDX.
10. Write a note on propellants.
11. Write a note on fumigant
12. Write a note on low explosives
13. Write a note on fumigant.
14. Give the mechanism of lubrication
15. Give any three uses of propellants
16. What are the synthetic lubricants. Give some examples
17. Classify lubricants.
18. Give the uses of propellants.
19. Write a note on high explosives