SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

1) The foam promoting and stabilising efficiencies of surface active substances are sensitive to pH. Further work could be carried out to find out the pH at which the foaming efficiency of each surface active agent is at the maximum.

2) The preparation of castor oil surface active derivatives in laboratory scale has been accomplished in the above study and the suitability of the derivatives as surfactants in some applications in latex technology has also been identified. Further work must be carried out for their success of applications in local latex industry, focussing on the economy of their production in industrial scale.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions may be drawn from the above study of surface activity of certain castor oil derivatives:

1) Both derivatives - castor soap (potassium ricinoleate) and sulphated castor oil function effectively like potassium oleate in stabilising NR latex.

2) Out of all these surfactants (potassium oleate, castor soap- potassium ricinoleate and sulphated castor oil), castor soap promotes foaming of NR latex most effectively.

3) Sulphated castor oil is not a suitable surfactant in the preparation of dispersions and emulsions.

4) Only the castor soap derivative aids emulsification of the liquid softener, similar to potassium oleate.

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