WELCOME



This is an Education Platform

We provide Free PDF Notes and Videos Classes for Pharmacy Students

Web Site http://www.fdspharmacy.in/

You tube https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC77iEsiuZolU4pB8WAJIR5Q

What app https://chat.whatsapp.com/IzSgXtFEvhS4LN5xhUgq5z

Telegram https://t.me/+cvxm17xSloA4MjVl

Face book https://www.facebook.com/Fdspharmacy-105764311994440/

E-mail fdspharmacyinfo@gmail.com



Diploma in Pharmacy 1st Year Pharmaceutics Experiment

To formulate general purpose shampoo.

Aim:

To formulate general purpose shampoo.

Reference:

'Dr. Gupta G.D , Dr. Sharma Shailish , Dr. Sharma Neelam'
"Practical Manual of Pharmaceutics" Published by Nirali Prakashan, Page
no 91 – 94

Apparatus and Materials Required:

Sodium lauryl sulphate, rose water, disodium-orthophosphate, stirring rod, egg, water bath, stirring rod, beaker, and measuring cylinder.

Theory:

- These shampoos account for a significant section of the market and are used for their cleansing properties. They are transparent liquids or lotions with a viscosity that allows them to be easily poured on palms and applied on hair The amount of surfactants used in their formulation is slightly higher than required in order to produce a strong 'detersive' (detergent-like) action and a significant volume of lather. Shampoos for normal hair, oily hair, dry hair, damaged hair, etc. are all sub-categories of this type. These sub-categories are expanding on a daily basis in response to consumer and market demand.
- These shampoos are well-liked by the general public. This is due to the fact that they contain synthetic detergents that work effectively in both hard and soft water and do not leave any residue on the hair. Anionic surfactants, which make up roughly 15-20% of the shampoo, are the most important component. Foam stabilisers such as alkanolamides are employed in addition to anionic surfactants. For a good cleaning action, dense and copious foam is essentially required.

Page | 2

Procedure:

- 1) Igm of Sodium lauryl sulphate should be dissolved in 15 ml rose water
- 2) The heat should be applied for 3 minutes to get a proper solution.
- 3) 0.5 gm disodium-orthophosphate should be dissolved in 10 ml water and should be heated for few minutes
- 4) After that both the solution should be mixed with continuous stirring
- 5) An egg should be ruptured and half of the portion of the egg yolk and white part should be mixed vigorously before adding it to the solution.
- 6) The formed solution should be shaken properly.

Formulation

Ingredients	Required Quantity
Sodium laureth sulphate, 40% active	1gm
Rose water	15ml
Dosodium-orthophosphate	0.5gm
Deionised water	q,s,to 100

Result:

The general purpose shampoo was formulated and submitted.

Hello

Friends

If you Get Any Help From This Notes /

Videos

Next You Turn To Help Us

Please Contribute Some Amount

To Our

FDSPharmacy Team

Phone pe 6398439940

Paytm 6398439940

Google Pay 6398439940



Amir Khan

Thank You

Keep Supporting

