Double bond distribution of internal olefin A: 1-olefin/2-olefin/3-olefin/4-olefin/5-olefin/6-olefin/7-olefin/8-olefin = 1.0/29.8/24.4/18.3/13.0/7.1/3.2/3.2

[0072]

· Internal olefin B

Internal olefin B is an internal olefin having 18 carbons and obtained by reference to the method described in JP-A 2014-76988, Production Example. The double bond distribution (mass ratio) of internal olefin B is shown below.

Double bond distribution of internal olefin B: 1-olefin/2-olefin/3-olefin/4-olefin/5-olefin/6-olefin/7-olefin/8-olefin/9-olefin = 2.3/25.7/21.6/19.1/12.3/8.0/5.4/2.8/2.8

[0073]

· Internal olefin C

Internal olefin C as a raw material for component (A') is an internal olefin having 12 carbons and obtained by reference to the method described in JP-A 2014-167108, Production Example B. The double bond distribution (mass ratio) of internal olefin C is shown below.

Double bond distribution of internal olefin C: 1-olefin/2-olefin/3-olefin/4-olefin/5-olefin/6-olefin = 0.5/33.1/23.6/21.2/15.0/6.6

[0074]

· Internal olefin D

Internal olefin D is an internal olefin having 16 carbons and obtained by reference to the method described in JP-A 2014-76988, Production Example A. The double bond distribution (mass ratio) of internal olefin D is shown below.

Double bond distribution of internal olefin D: 1-olefin/2-olefin/3-olefin/4-olefin/5-olefin/6-olefin/7-olefin/8-olefin = 0.4/15.3/13.8/15.2/18.4/15.1/10.9/10.9

[0075]

The double bond distribution of the internal olefin was measured by gas chromatography (hereinafter, abbreviated as GC). Specifically, dimethyl disulfide was reacted with the internal olefin to obtain a dithioated derivative, and each component was separated by GC. Accordingly, the double bond distribution of the internal olefin was determined from the peak area of each component. In the olefin having 18 carbons, the internal olefin having a double bond at position 8 and the internal olefin having a double bond at position 9 cannot be structurally discriminated, and can be discriminated when subjected to sulfonation. Thus, a value obtained by dividing the amount of internal olefins having a double bond at position 8 by 2 is shown in each of the fields of positions 8 and 9 for the sake of convenience. Similarly, in the olefin having 16 carbons, a value obtained by dividing the amount of internal olefins having a double bond at position 7 by 2 is shown in each

roll coater. The process for preparing the model artificially sebum-staining cloth by applying the model artificially sebum-staining liquid to the cloth was carried out with a cell capacity of the gravure roll of 58 cm^3/m^2, a coating speed of 1.0 m/min, a drying temperature of 100°C and a drying time of 1 minute. Cotton 2003 (manufactured by Tanigashira Shoten K.K.) was used as the cloth. *The composition of the model artificially sebum-staining liquid: lauric acid: 0.4 mass%, myristic acid: 3.1 mass%, pentadecanoic acid: 2.3 mass%, palmitic acid: 6.2 mass%, heptadecanoic acid: 0.4 mass%, stearic acid: 1.6 mass%, oleic acid: 7.8 mass%, trioleic acid: 13.0 mass%, n-hexadecyl palmitate: 2.2 mass%, squalene: 6.5 mass%, egg white lecithin liquid crystal substance: 1.9 mass%, Kanuma reddish soil: 8.1 mass%, carbon black: 0.01 mass%, and water: balance (total: 100 mass%).

[0088]

(2) Measurement of cleaning ratio

Five model artificially sebum-stained cloths (6 cm × 6 cm) prepared as described above were cleaned at 85 rpm for 10 minutes with a tergotometer (Ueshima, MS-8212). The cloths were each cleaned under the following conditions: water was injected so that the concentration of the liquid detergent composition for textile products as shown in Table 1 was 0.033 mass% (the water was prepared using ion-exchanged water, calcium chloride and

Example 1-1, it can be determined that excellent detergency is exhibited. The liquid detergent compositions for textile products as described in Examples all had a cleaning ratio greater than that of the liquid detergent composition for textile products in Comparative Example 1-1. The greater the value of the cleaning ratio, the better.

[0089]