

Fabric Softener Active Composition

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to ester quat compositions with good dispersibility at temperatures of 30 °C or lower. The compositions should be of particular value in the formation of fabric softeners for use in laundering procedures.

Background of the Invention

Quaternary ammonium salts of alkanolamines esterified with an average of two fatty acid moieties per molecule, commonly referred to as ester quats, have found broad use as fabric softeners. One problem with the use of these compounds is that they are typically difficult to disperse in water or aqueous solutions at temperatures below about 40 °C. This can make the preparation of formulations more difficult and expensive.

One attempt to address problems of ester quat dispersibility was made by Gallotti *et al.* (WO 2008/003454). This reference discloses concentrated ester quat compositions that can be used in fabric softeners and which are especially suitable for use in low temperature processes. The compositions contain (a) an ester quat compound, specifically di(ethyl ester) dimethylammonium chloride (DEEDMAC) type (b) an organic solvent, (c) water, and (d) stabilizers.

US 5,830,845 discloses concentrated aqueous fabric softening compositions that can be made at ambient temperature. The actives described have fatty acid alkyl moieties with iodine values higher than 80. In general compositions have a polyunsaturated content of more than 10 %, and a monoester quat content below 20 % by weight.

EP 1 584 674 A1 discloses ester quat concentrates which it suggests can be used for the production of fabric softeners at lower temps. The compositions contain: (a) an ester quat compound, (b) an organic solvent, (c) water, and (d) a pH modifier. The reference suggests that water is essential for dispersibility at low temperature.

WO 97/42279 discloses triethanolamine ester quat concentrates to be used for the production of fabric softeners. The compositions comprise greater than 55 % by weight

diester quat and less than 25 % by weight triester quat, based on the total amount of quaternary ammonium salts. Dispersing these ester quat concentrates in water to make an aqueous fabric softener requires preheating water to 45-60 °C.

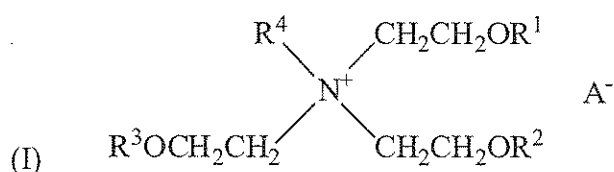
- 5 Despite the efforts that have been made, there is still a need for improved ester quat compositions that can be easily dispersed in water or aqueous solutions at low temperatures and that maintain the ability to act effectively as fabric softeners.

Summary

- 10 The present disclosure is directed to compositions that contain ester quats with good dispersibility at low temperatures. The compositions may be used as fabric softeners in laundry processes.

In a first aspect, there is provided a fabric softening active composition, comprising:

- 15 a) ester quats of formula (I):



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen or a group $C(O)R^5$;

- 20 R^5 is an alkyl or alkenyl group comprising 11 to 21 carbon atoms;

A^- is a fabric softener compatible anion;

R^4 is methyl or ethyl;

and wherein:

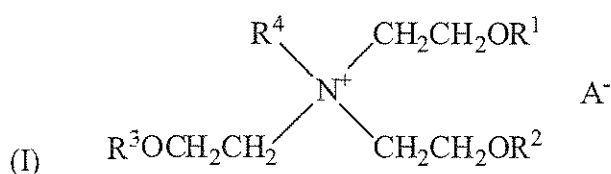
- 25 i) on a normalized wt% basis: 33-38 % of said ester quats are monoesters; 52-55 % of said ester quats are diesters; and 7-12 % of said ester quats are triesters; and
- ii) said R^5 groups have an iodine value, calculated for the free fatty acid R^5COOH , of from 65 to 85 and the cis to trans ratio of unsaturated bonds of said R^5 groups is less than 12:1; and

b) 10-25% by weight of an alcoholic solvent;

and wherein, at a temperature of greater than 15 °C and up to at least 25 °C, said composition is in the form of a transparent liquid.

5 In a second aspect, there is provided an aqueous fabric softener composition comprising the fabric softener active composition as defined above and sufficient water so that the ester quats of formula (I) are present at 2-30 % by weight.

10 In its first embodiment, the disclosure is directed to a fabric softener active composition, containing one or more ester quats of formula (I):



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen or a group $C(O)R^5$;

15 R^5 is an alkyl or alkenyl group comprising 11 to 21 carbon atoms;

A^- is a fabric softener compatible anion;

R^4 is methyl or ethyl.

The fabric softener compatible anion A^- is preferably methyl sulfate or ethyl sulfate and most preferably methyl sulfate. Group R^4 is preferably methyl.

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On a normalized weight percent basis, 33-38% of the ester quats are monoesters, i.e. R^1 is a group $C(O)R^5$ and R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen; 52-55% are diesters, i.e. R^1 and R^2 are a $C(O)R^5$ group and R^3 is hydrogen; and 7-12% are triesters, i.e. R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are a group $C(O)R^5$. The normalized weight percent basis is the sum of the weights of monoesters,
25 diesters and triesters.

The R^5 groups can be derived from a pure fatty acid R^5COOH or a mixture of fatty acids of formula R^5COOH , where R^5 is a branched or unbranched alkyl or alkenyl group and preferably is unbranched. Examples of suitable saturated fatty acids are palmitic acid and stearic acid. Examples of suitable monounsaturated fatty acids are oleic acid and palmitoleic acid. It is also preferred that the alkyl or alkenyl chains of group R^5 in formula (I) have an average chain length of 15 to 17 carbon atoms. The average chain length is calculated on the basis of the weight fraction of individual fatty acids in the mixture of fatty acids. For branched chain fatty acids the chain length refers to the longest consecutive chain of carbon atoms.

The iodine value of the R^5 groups, calculated for the free fatty acid R^5COOH , is from 65 to 85, preferably from 65 to 75 and most preferably about 70. The iodine value is a measure of the degree of unsaturation of esterified fatty acid carbon chains, i.e., the amount of iodine in grams consumed by the reaction of the double bonds of 100 g of fatty acid. The iodine value can be determined by the method of ISO 3961. The R^5 groups preferably have a polyunsaturation level of less than 10 %. The iodine value range of R^5 groups described herein provides liquidity and dispersibility at temperatures below 30 °C, as well as good softening performance. The combination of the range of monoester content and the iodine value is of particular importance. In the iodine range of 65 to 85 and in particular of 65 to 75, monoester values below about 33 wt% tend to result in compositions that are too viscous for convenient use in the procedures described herein and generally assume a paste-like structure. As diester values increase substantially above 55 wt%, dispersibility at temperatures below about 30 °C tends to decrease.

Preferably, the cis to trans ratio of the unsaturated bonds of R^5 alkenyl groups is less than 12:1 and, more preferably, between 5:1 and 9:1.

The fabric softener active compositions should contain 10-25% of an alcoholic solvent such as ethanol, 2-propanol, glycerol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol or a C_1 - C_4 alkyl monoether of ethylene glycol.

At a temperature of greater than 15 °C and up to at least 25 °C, the fabric softener active composition is in the form of a transparent liquid.

The ester quats according to formula (I) should preferably be present in fabric softening active compositions at a level above 50%. These fabric softener active compositions may be used combined with water and other components to form aqueous fabric softeners that can be used in the laundering of fabrics.

Liquid aqueous fabric softener compositions can be made by mixing the fabric softener active compositions described above with water or an aqueous solution at a temperature of 0-30 °C, preferably 5-25 °C and more preferably 15-25 °C. After mixing, the aqueous fabric softener compositions will typically have 2-30 % by weight of ester quats according to formula I. The fabric softening active composition or aqueous solution may also optionally include additives such as viscosity aids, preservatives, or thickeners. Fragrant aqueous fabric softeners may be made by including a perfume in the fabric softener active composition and then mixing this with an aqueous solution according to the procedure described above or by concurrently mixing fabric softening active composition and perfume with water or an aqueous solution.

As a fabric softener, the ester quat compositions described herein may be used either as a liquid aqueous fabric softener composition in the rinse cycle of washing machines or as a dryer activated composition that is added at the time that fabrics are tumble dried. In the latter case, the fabric softeners will generally be in the form of dryer sheets comprised of a substrate of non-woven material impregnated with an aqueous dispersion of the fabric softening active compositions described herein. Examples of substrate sheets include, but are not limited to, cellulose fibers or synthetic fibers, particularly polyester, nylon, or polypropylene fibers.

In a third aspect, there is provided a method of making the aqueous fabric softener as defined above, comprising mixing the fabric softening active composition as defined above with water or an aqueous solution at a temperature of 5-30 °C.

In a fourth aspect, there is provided a method of washing a fabric comprising a step in which said fabric is contacted with the aqueous fabric softener as defined above.

In a fifth aspect, there is provided a method of making a fragrant aqueous fabric softener, comprising mixing the fabric softening active composition as defined above with a perfume and water, wherein said mixing is carried out at a temperature of 5-30 °C.

In a sixth aspect, there is provided a dryer activated sheet for use in dryers, comprising a substrate sheet of non-woven material impregnated with an aqueous dispersion of the fabric softening active composition as defined above.

In a seventh aspect, there is provided a method of treating a fabric, comprising drying said fabric in a dryer in the presence of the dryer activated sheet as defined above.

Description of the Invention

Preparation of Fabric Softener Active Compositions

The ester quats of the present invention can be made by esterifying triethanolamine with free fatty acids or triglycerides, optionally in the presence of a solvent or catalyst. A molar ratio of fatty acid to amine of from 1.40:1 to 1.70:1, and preferably from 1.45:1 to

1.60:1, may be used. The reaction can be carried out at a temperature of from 90 to 220 °C. The most preferred molar ratio of fatty acid to amine is 1.50 to 1. The reaction can be stopped by cooling to a temperature below about 80°C. Water may be removed by distillation from the reaction mixture, optionally with a reduction of pressure.

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The average fatty acid chain length and iodine value are important for achieving a combination of good performance and good dispersibility at temperatures of 5-30 °C. Fatty acids used in the esterification should have an average chain length of from 12-22 carbons and an iodine value of from 65 to 85, preferably from 65 to 75. They may be either
10 synthetic or from a natural source such as, for example, tallow, canola, soybean or palm oil. Average chain length is calculated on the basis of the weight fraction of individual fatty acids in the mixture. The required iodine value can be obtained by using a fatty acid mixture of natural origin that already has the desired value, by mixing compositions of different iodine values or by partial hydrogenation of a fatty acid mixture or a triglyceride
15 mixture having a higher iodine value. The cis-trans-ratio of double bonds of unsaturated fatty acid moieties is preferably between 5:1 and 9:1.

In a second step, the triethanolamine fatty acid esters are quaternized with a suitable quaternizing reagent such as dimethyl sulfate. The molar ratio of quaternizing reagent to
20 amine should generally be from 0.90 to 0.97 and the reaction should be carried out at a temperature of from 60 to 100 °C until the total amine value of the reaction mixture is in the range from 1 to 8 mg KOH/g. The total amine value is determined by non-aqueous titration with perchloric acid according to method Tf 2a-64 of the American Oil Chemists Society and is calculated as mg KOH per g sample.

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Alcoholic solvent is added during or after the quaternizing reaction described above so that the final ester quat active composition has 10-25 % solvent by weight.

Preparation of Aqueous Fabric Softeners

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The fabric softening active compositions described above are mixed with water or an aqueous solution to form aqueous fabric softener compositions that may be used in laundering procedures. Effective mixing may take place at 5-30°C, preferably at 5-25 °C and more preferably at 15-25 °C. Mixing may take place under conditions of low shear and

in the absence of any other agents that promote dispersion. This will result in the formation of a liquid dispersion at the temperature at which mixing occurs, *e.g.*, at 15-20°C. In contrast to the fabric softening active composition, the resulting aqueous fabric softener composition is in general opaque. Other ingredients that may be added to aqueous compositions include, but are not limited to, fragrances, preservatives, thickeners, dyes, and optical brighteners.

Use of Aqueous Fabric Softeners

The compositions described herein can be used in a wide variety of cleaning procedures but it is believed that they will be of particular value in clothes washing procedures. Typically, these cleaning operations involve an initial step in which dirt is removed using detergents, followed by a rinse procedure in which detergent that has been applied is removed. It is in the latter, rinse step, that the compositions described herein would usually be used.

Preparation of Dryer Activated Fabric Softener Sheet

The fabric softening active compositions described above may be mixed with water or an aqueous solution and applied to a non-woven substrate to make a dryer activated sheet suitable for use in tumble dryers. Such dryer activated sheets are prepared by mixing fabric softening active compositions with water to form an aqueous dispersion, which is subsequently brought into contact with or applied to the substrate. The aqueous dispersion may optionally contain further ingredients including, but not limited to, nonflammable solvents, auxiliary surfactants, preservatives, viscosity aids, and fragrances.

Use of Dryer Activated Fabric Softener Sheet

The dryer activated sheets described above can be used after the washing and rinsing procedure during the drying cycle in tumble dryers. The dryer sheet is added to the tumble dryer along with damp laundry. During the drying cycle, the composition is distributed to the fabric to provide a softening and antistatic effect as well as optionally delivering fragrance and further active ingredients.

The invention is illustrated by the following nonlimiting examples.

Examples

All examples were carried out with triethanolamine ester quat fabric softener actives that were prepared by esterification of triethanolamine with fatty acid, followed by quaternization with dimethyl sulfate. The fabric softener actives contained ethanol as solvent unless specified otherwise. Fatty acids, their iodine value and fraction of polyunsaturated fatty acids, and molar ratios of fatty acid (FA) to triethanolamine (TEA) used for preparing the TEA ester quats are listed in table 1. The alcohol content, the normalized contents of monoester quat (MEQ), diester quat (DEQ) and triester quat (TEQ) as determined by NMR, and the appearance of the fabric softener actives are listed in table 2. The mixture of 50 wt-% oleic and 50 wt-% tallow fatty acid had a cis to trans ratio of olefinic bonds of about 7.

Table 1: Fatty acid data of TEA ester quats

Product	Fatty acid	Iodine value	Polyunsaturated fraction in %	FA : TEA molar ratio
A*	Tallow FA	40	<1	1:95:1
B*	Palm FA	40	<6	1:77:1
C*	Tallow FA	50	5	1:70:1
D*	Canola FA	95	11	1:88:1
E*	Canola FA	95	11	1:77:1
F*	Canola FA	110	25	1:55:1
G*	Hydrogenated canola FA	74	0.6	1:55:1
H*	50 wt-% oleic, 50 wt-% tallow FA	70	7	1:85:1
I*	50 wt-% oleic, 50 wt-% tallow FA	70	7	1:75:1
J	50 wt-% oleic, 50 wt-% tallow FA	70	7	1:55:1
K*	50 wt-% oleic, 50 wt-% tallow FA	70	7	1:50:1
L	50 wt-% oleic, 50 wt-% tallow FA	70	7	1:45:1

* Not according to the invention

Table 2: Composition and appearance of fabric softener actives

Product	Solvent in wt-%	MEQ in wt-%	DEQ in wt-%	TEQ in wt-%	Appearance
A*	10	19	56	26	solid
B*	10	24	55	21	solid
C*	10	30	56	14	solid
D*	7	18	56	26	transparent liquid
E*	25**	24	50	26	transparent liquid
F*	14	33	55	12	transparent liquid
G*	14	35	54	11	turbid liquid
H*	14	24	55	21	turbid liquid
I*	14	26	56	18	turbid after 2 months
J	14	35	53	12	transparent liquid
K*	14	38	51	10	transparent liquid
L	14	38	53	9	transparent liquid

* Not according to the invention

**Solvent is dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether

5 *Fabric softener formulation at high temperatures (40 – 60 °C) with paste or solid products (Comparative Examples)*

Deionized water is heated to 50 °C and stirred with an overhead mixer at 500 min⁻¹. The fabric softener active, preheated to 50 °C and in a molten state, is added in a slow, steady manner. Calcium chloride as a 25 % active solution is added as necessary to maintain
10 a defined vortex. Once the fabric softener active addition is complete, the dispersion is stirred at 50 °C for 10 minutes at 500 min⁻¹, and then allowed to cool with continued stirring. Calcium chloride solution is added as necessary to control viscosity during the cooling period. Upon reaching 30 °C, optional ingredients such as fragrance, thickener, and preservatives may be added followed by an additional mixing time of 10 minutes. Final
15 adjustments to viscosity are made by adding calcium chloride solution.

Fabric softener formulation at low temperatures (20 - 30 °C) with liquid products

Deionized water is equilibrated to 25 °C and stirred with an overhead mixer at 500 min⁻¹. The fabric softener active equilibrated to 25 °C is added in a slow, steady manner. Calcium chloride as a 25% active solution is added as necessary to maintain a defined vortex. Once the fabric softener active addition is complete, the dispersion is stirred at 25 °C for 10 minutes at 500 min⁻¹. After mixing, optional ingredients such as fragrance, thickener, and preservatives may be added followed by an additional mixing time of 10 minutes. Final adjustments to viscosity are made by adding calcium chloride solution.

Table 3 summarizes the results that were obtained with products A to L following these fabric softener formulation procedures, using the dispersion temperatures and fabric softener active contents given. Actives contents indicated as target could not be reached, as the mixture gelled before all fabric softener active was added.

Table 3: TEA Ester Quat Dispersion Conditions and Results

Product	Dispersion temperature in °C	Actives content in wt-%	Dispersion result
A*	50	15	Conventional dispersion process; no issues
A*	25	--	Quat is not liquid; cannot be dispersed
B*	50	15	Conventional dispersion process; no issues
B*	25	--	Quat is not liquid; cannot be dispersed
C*	50	16	Conventional dispersion process; no issues
C*	25	--	Quat is not liquid; cannot be dispersed
D*	50	15 (target)	Gelled during dispersion
D*	25	15 (target)	Gelled during dispersion
E*	45	10 (target)	Gelled during dispersion
E*	30	20 (target)	Gelled during dispersion
F*	24	20	Not easily dispersed
G*	25	20	Easily dispersed
H*	23	20 (target)	Gelled during dispersion
I*	23	20	Not easily dispersed
J	30	5	Very easily dispersed
J	20	22	Very easily dispersed
J	21	5	Very easily dispersed
J	23	20	Very easily dispersed
K*	23	20	Very easily dispersed
L	22	20	Very easily dispersed

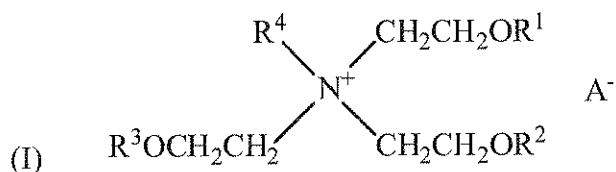
*not according to the invention

All references cited herein are fully incorporated by reference. Having now fully described the invention, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that the invention may be practiced within a wide and equivalent range of conditions, parameters and the like, without affecting the spirit or scope of the invention or any embodiment thereof.

What is Claimed is:

1. A fabric softening active composition, comprising:

- a) ester quats of formula (I):



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen or a group $C(O)R^5$;

R^5 is an alkyl or alkenyl group comprising 11 to 21 carbon atoms;

A^- is a fabric softener compatible anion;

R^4 is methyl or ethyl;

and wherein:

- i) on a normalized wt% basis: 33-38 % of said ester quats are monoesters; 52-55 % of said ester quats are diesters; and 7-12 % of said ester quats are triesters; and
 - ii) said R^5 groups have an iodine value, calculated for the free fatty acid R^5COOH , of from 65 to 85 and the cis to trans ratio of unsaturated bonds of said R^5 groups is less than 12:1; and
 - b) 10-25% by weight of an alcoholic solvent;
- and wherein, at a temperature of greater than 15 °C and up to at least 25 °C, said composition is in the form of a transparent liquid.
2. The fabric softening active composition of claim 1, wherein the iodine value is from 65 to 75.
 3. The fabric softening active composition of claim 1 or 2, wherein the cis to trans ratio of unsaturated bonds is between 5:1 and 9:1.

4. The fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said R⁵ groups have a polyunsaturation level of less than 10 %.
5. The fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the average chain length of R⁵ groups in said ester quats is from 15 to 17 carbon atoms.
6. The fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said alcoholic solvent is ethanol or 2-propanol.
7. The fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said alcoholic solvent is a C₁-C₄ alkyl monoether of ethylene glycol.
8. The fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said alcoholic solvent is ethylene glycol, propylene glycol or dipropylene glycol.
9. The fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein ester quats according to formula (I) are present at a level of at least 50 % by weight.
10. The fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 4 to 9 wherein the cis to trans ratio of unsaturated bonds is between 5:1 and 9:1.
11. An aqueous fabric softener composition comprising the fabric softener active composition of any one of claims 1 to 10 and sufficient water so that the ester quats of formula (I) are present at 2-30 % by weight.
12. The aqueous fabric softener composition of claim 11, further comprising a viscosity aid, preservative, thickener or perfume.
13. A method of making the aqueous fabric softener of claim 11, comprising mixing the fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 10 with water or an aqueous solution at a temperature of 5-30 °C.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said fabric softening active composition and said water or aqueous solution are mixed at a temperature of 5-25 °C.
15. The method of claim 13, wherein said fabric softening active composition and said water or aqueous solution are mixed at a temperature of 15-25 °C.
16. A method of washing a fabric comprising a step in which said fabric is contacted with the aqueous fabric softener of claim 11.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein said method comprises contacting said fabric with said aqueous fabric softener in a washing machine during the rinse cycle.
18. A method of making a fragrant aqueous fabric softener, comprising mixing the fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 10 with a perfume and water, wherein said mixing is carried out at a temperature of 5-30 °C.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein said fabric softening active composition and said perfume are concurrently mixed with water or an aqueous solution.
20. The method of claim 18, wherein said fabric softening active composition and said perfume are first mixed at a temperature of 5-30 °C and then mixed with water or an aqueous solution.
21. A dryer activated sheet for use in dryers, comprising a substrate sheet of non-woven material impregnated with an aqueous dispersion of the fabric softening active composition of any one of claims 1 to 10.
22. The dryer activated fabric softener sheet of claim 21, wherein said substrate sheet is made of cellulose fibers or synthetic fibers.
23. The dryer activated fabric softener sheet of claim 21, wherein said substrate sheet is made of polyester, nylon, or polypropylene fibers.

24. A method of treating a fabric, comprising drying said fabric in a dryer in the presence of the dryer activated sheet of claim 21.