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AVRASYA CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS

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CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS

PICTURE	PRODUCT NAME	DEFINATION	AREAS OF USE
	SODA ASH DENSE Appearance: White, solid hygroscopic powder. Chemical name: E500, Soda, soda crystal, soda ash, Chemical Formula: Na_2CO_3 Packaging Type: 50 Kg Bag Features: It is the sodium salt of carbonic acid. E500	It dissolves in 30gr/100ml of water at 20°C. It increases the pH value of the pool water and neutralizes the acidic components in the pool due to the high amount of alkaline substances in it. It is undoubtedly the most important of all alkali metal salts in terms of industry. This compound is found in mineral form in certain marine plants and some rocks. Its deposits are in Africa and Asia. In the Solvay method used today for the production of sodium carbonate, saturated sodium chloride solution is first treated with ammonia and then with carbon dioxide, and the sodium carbonate produced in this way is called Solvay soda.	It is used in whitening laundry and especially tulle. Sodium carbonate precipitates the ions that cause hardness in water as carbonate and removes them from the environment. In this way, it is used as a softener in washing machines. It is the most important chemical used in glass production. Sand and soda are combined and raised to very high temperatures and suddenly cooled. Glass is produced in this way. When reactive dye is used in the textile sector, sodium carbonate is used to form the bond between the dye and the fiber. It acts as an acid regulator, anti-caking agent and stabilizer as a food additive. It is used in the production of sherbet powder. It acts as a wetting agent in brick making, thus less water is needed when extruding clay. It is used as a foaming agent in toothpastes. It creates friction and increases the pH of the mouth.
	AMMONIUM BI FLUORIDE Appearance: White salt Chemical Name: Ammonium Hydrogen Fluoride Chemical Formula: NH_4HF_2 Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags	This colorless salt is a glass etchant and an intermediate in the once considered hydrofluoric acid route. It is ammonium bifluoride or flaky crystal. It is readily soluble in water and is easily soluble. Ammonium hydrogen fluoride is produced from ammonia and hydrogen fluoride. Ammonium bifluoride was considered an intermediate in the production of hydrofluoric acid from hexafluorosilicic acid.	It dissolves in water and forms a weak hydrofluoric acid solution. Its gas can be collected in closed areas. Do not use steel, nickel or aluminum containers. Ammonium bifluoride (also known as ammonium hydrogen fluoride) is used as a polishing salt for metal surfaces, such as aluminum. Ammonium bifluoride is used in etched glass, antiseptics, solvent metal polonium for beryllium, surface forming agent for analytical agent and inoculant for silicon steel plate. Ammonium bifluoride is used in glass spinning and extraction of rare earths or used as antiseptics and mordant. Ammonium bifluoride can also be used as a preservative agent for wood, brightening agent for aluminum, rust remover used in textile industry and analytical reagent etc. Ammonium bifluoride is used in acid treatment of oil field and making magnesium and magnesium alloy.
	ACID BORIC Appearance: Crystal, Powder White Chemical Name: Boric Acid Chemical Formula: H_3BO_3 Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags	Boric acid, also boraceous acid, orthoboric acid or acidum borium; a white crystalline, water-soluble inorganic acid generally used in antiseptics, insecticides and deodorizers. It was first discovered by Wilhelm Homberg and emerged as a by-product of sulfuric acid.	Boric acid is one of the most widely produced borates and is widely used in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, in the manufacture of glass and fiberglass, as a nutritional additive, flame retardant, and in the manufacture of wood preservatives to control pests. Boric acid is non-toxic with antibacterial properties and is often used as an antiseptic agent, acne treatment, preservative, insecticide, pH buffer, swimming pool chemicals, flame retardant, and as a precursor to many useful chemicals. It is used industrially to manufacture fiberglass, household glassware, and glass used in LCD screens.
	BARIUM CARBONATE Appearance: Crystalline. Chemical Name: Carbonic Acid, Barium Salt; Barium Carbonate Chemical Formula: BaCO_3 Packaging Type: 25 kg bags.	Barium carbonate is commercially produced from barium sulfide either by treating soda with sodium carbonate at 60 to 70 °C (soda ash method) or by passing carbon dioxide at 40 to 90 °C. In the soda ash process, solid or dissolved sodium carbonate is added to the barium sulfide solution and the barium carbonate precipitate is filtered, washed and dried.	Barium carbonate is mainly used for manufacturing optical glass, funnels and barium magnetic materials, other barium salts, ceramics, enamels, paints, welding rod feed Barium carbonate is mainly used for manufacturing optical glass, CRT glass and barium magnetic materials and capacitors, also used for carburizing carbon and metal surface treatments. Other barium salts and ceramics, enamels, pigments, paints, rubber, electrodes manufacturing raw materials. Also used as rodenticide and purifying agent, oxidation catalyst. It acts as a flux, a matting agent and a crystallizing agent it combines with some coloring oxides to produce unique colors In the brick, tile, soil and ceramic industry, barium carbonate is added to clays to precipitate soluble salts (calcium sulfate and magnesium sulfate) that cause efflorescence.
	BENZOIC ACID Appearance: Colorless, Crystalline or Powder Solid Chemical Name: Benzenecarboxylic Acid, Carboxybenzene Chemical Formula: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ Packaging Type: 25 kg bags	Benzoic acid $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ is a colorless crystalline solid and the simplest aromatic carboxylic acid. Its name is derived from gum benzoic, which was for a long time the only known source. Benzoic acid occurs naturally in many plants and serves as an intermediate in the biosynthesis of many secondary metabolites. Benzoic acid salts are used as food preservatives, and benzoic acid is an important precursor for the industrial synthesis of many organic substances. Salts and esters of benzoic acid are known as benzoates.	It is used to prevent microbial decomposition in foods. Its most common areas of use are fruit juice, marmalade, jam, carbonated drinks, pickles, ketchup and similar products. Benzoic acid and its salts are used as preservative additives in acidic and weakly acidic foods and are an important precursor for the synthesis of most organic substances. 90% of commercially obtained benzoic acid is directly converted to phenol and caprolactam. Benzoic acid is also found in the contents of shampoos, perfumes, shaving foams, hair sprays and hair dyes in cosmetics. It is added to the content of chemicals added to the coolant section of automobile antifreezes. It is included in tobacco spraying and other insecticide ingredients. It is used as a standard reference in analytical chemistry laboratories.
	BORAX Appearance: Odorless White Crystal Chemical Name: Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate Chemical Formula: $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags	Borax, also known as sodium borate, sodium tetraborate, or disodium tetraborate, is an important boron compound, a mineral, and a salt of boric acid. Powdered borax is white, consisting of soft colorless crystals that dissolve readily in water. Several closely related minerals or chemical compounds that differ in their crystal water content are called borax, but the word usually means decahydrate. Commercially sold borax is partially dehydrated.	As a borax component of glass fiber used in thermal insulation. It has special roles in high strength, low weight structural materials. A mixture of borax and ammonium chloride is used as a flux when welding iron and steel. A component of glass, ceramics and ceramics Fire retardant Antifungal compound for cellulose insulation A 10% solution for wool for mothproofing [27] It is powdered to prevent stubborn pests (e.g. German cockroaches) in cabinets, pipe and cable entries, wall paneling cavities and inaccessible places where ordinary pesticides are not wanted Anti-fungal footbed The aforementioned adhesive ingredient is casein, starch and dextrin based adhesives

	<p>ZINC OXIDE Chemical Name: White zinc, calamine Chemical Formula: ZnO Features: There are two types as white and gold seal. Gold seal is of pharmaceutical quality. Packaging Type: In 50 kg bags</p>	<p>Zinc oxide is an inorganic compound with the formula ZnO. ZnO is a white, water-insoluble powder and is widely used as an additive in numerous substances and products, including paints, ointments, adhesives, sealants, pigments, rubber, plastics, ceramics, glass, cement, lubricants, foods, batteries, ferrites, fire retardants, and first aid tapes. Although the mineral zincite occurs naturally, zinc oxide is most commonly produced synthetically. Pure ZnO is a white powder, but it is naturally occurring from the rare mineral zincite and often contains manganese and other impurities that impart a yellow to red color.</p>	<p>It is used as a white pigment in the paint industry, in watercolors. In addition to being a white pigment, it is a chemically reactive substance, and has a thickening feature. It protects the paint from ultraviolet light, delays fading, gives hardness to the paint layer, and has a mold-preventing effect. In the ceramic and glass industry, it increases the resistance to thermal and mechanical shocks and the brightness of the material. It improves the optical properties of the glass. In the textile industry, it serves as a filling material, gives whiteness and durability to the material it is used in, gives elasticity, and has an effect against mold and bacteria. In the metal coating industry, it is used in the coating of various metal surfaces and protection against corrosion, and in the surface coating of electrical household appliances because it increases electrical resistance.</p>
	<p>IRON SULPHATE Appearance: Crystalline odorless Chemical Name: Ferrous Sulphate, Ferrous Sulfate Chemical Formula: FeSO4 Packaging Type: 50 Kg bags</p>	<p>Iron sulfate is a dry chemical substance with a green-blue color, odorless crystalline structure. Iron sulfate is divided into types as anhydrous (anhydrous), monohydrate (1 - single water), pentahydrate (5 - five water), heptahydrate (7 - seven water) according to the amount of water it contains. It is formulated with the chemical formula FeSO4. Iron Sulfate contains 17-20% iron. Iron sulfate is a type of iron. Normally, you obtain iron from the foods you eat. In your body, iron becomes a part of hemoglobin and myoglobin. Hemoglobin carries oxygen from your blood to the tissues and organs. Myoglobin helps your muscle cells store oxygen.</p>	<p>Iron sulfate is used in a wide range of industries including the medical, manufacturing and horticultural sectors. It is also used as an effective and cost-effective means of controlling moss and algae and as an ingredient in lawn litter and lawn dressings. Sulfate acidifies soils and promotes good leafy grass growth. High alkaline soil hurts grass growth. Controls unwanted algae that spoils the appearance of your lawn. Reduces the chance of lawn disease Fertilize soil Ferrous sulfate, along with other iron compounds, is used to fortify foods and to treat and prevent iron deficiency anemia.</p>
	<p>DI ETHANOL AMINE Appearance: Colorless liquid Chemical Name: Diethanolamine Chemical Formula: C4H11NO2 Packaging Type: 200-210 Kg barrels</p>	<p>Diethanolamine, often abbreviated DEA or DEOA, is an organic compound. Pure diethanolamine is a white solid at room temperature, but tends to absorb water and is usually encountered as a colorless, viscous liquid upon supercooling. Diethanolamine is a multifunctional secondary amine and a diol. Like other organic amines, diethanolamine acts as a weak base. DEA is soluble in water, reflecting the hydrophilic character of the secondary amine and hydroxyl groups. Amides prepared from DEA are also frequently hydrophilic.</p>	<p>DEA is used as a surfactant and corrosion inhibitor. It is used to remove hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from natural gas. DEA is used in the production of diethanolamides, a common ingredient in cosmetics, and in shampoos where it is added to provide a creamy texture and foaming effect. In oil refineries, DEA dissolved in water is commonly used to remove hydrogen sulfide from sour gas.</p>
	<p>E.D.T.A Appearance: White crystalline powder Chemical Name: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid Chemical Formula: C10H16N2O8 Packaging Type: 25 Kg. bags</p>	<p>It behaves like a weak organic acid. Carboxylic acids donate hydrogen ions if a base is available to accept them. In this way, they react with both organic (e.g., amines) and inorganic bases. Their reactions with bases, called "neutralizations," are accompanied by significant amounts of heat. Neutralization between an acid and a base produces water plus a salt.</p>	<p>EDTA serves to increase the resistance of the cosmetic product to molecules in the air. Similarly, in personal care and skin care products, EDTA binds to free metal ions and acts as a purifying agent and persistent. It essentially reduces the "hardness" (or presence of metal cations) in tap water so that it can work to clean more effectively other ingredients in shampoos and soaps. EDTA is used in laundry detergents to soften the water that comes into contact with it so that other active ingredients can clean better. In textiles, EDTA prevents discoloration by removing colorless metal ions from dyed fabrics and also removes residue from industrial equipment that must be used at high temperatures (i.e. broilers).</p>
	<p>PHOSPHORIC ACID Appearance: Colorless liquid Chemical Name: Phosphoric Acid Chemical Formula: H3PO4 Packaging Type: 35 kg Drum</p>	<p>Phosphoric acid is produced industrially by a wet method in which sulfuric acid reacts with apatite (tricalcium phosphate rock). $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{Cl} + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 5\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{HCl}$ The resulting phosphoric acid solution contains about 32-46% H₃PO₄, so it is then concentrated (by evaporation of water) to produce higher concentrations of phosphoric acid, commercial grade. Pure phosphoric acid is a white crystalline solid with a melting point of 42.35 °C. When less concentrated, it is a colorless, odorless, viscous liquid with a density of 1.885 g/mL. It is nontoxic and nonvolatile.</p>	<p>Acidification of soft drinks such as colas PH control in the production of imitation gelatins Medium component in yeast production Control of bacterial growth in selected processed food products Coagulating agent in the clarification of sugar juices after liming Cleaning of tooth surfaces in dentistry and orthodontics Production of insecticides Reducing the pH of solutions in floristry Production of phosphate salts Tannery and polishing stages in leather Protection of surface corrosion in the steel industry Removal of unwanted catalysts in the oil industry</p>
	<p>SODA ASH LIGHT Appearance: White, solid hygroscopic powder. Chemical name: E500, Soda, soda crystal, soda ash, Chemical Formula: Na2CO3 Packaging Type: 50 kg bags. Features: Sodium salt of carbonic acid. E500</p>	<p>Sodium carbonate (also known as washing soda, soda and soda crystals, and the like in the form of monohydrate crystal carbonate), Na₂CO₃, is the sodium salt of carbonic acid, which is soluble in water. It usually occurs as a white powder, a crystalline decahydrate that is easily absorbed to form the monohydrate. Pure sodium carbonate is a white, odorless powder that is hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air). It has a very alkaline taste and forms a moderately simple solution in water. Sodium carbonate is well known domestically for its daily use as a water softener.</p>	<p>It is used to whiten laundry and especially tulle. Sodium carbonate precipitates the ions that cause hardness in water as carbonate and removes them from the environment. In this way, it is used as a softener in washing machines. It is the most important chemical used in glass production. Sand and soda are combined, raised to very high temperatures and suddenly cooled. Glass is produced in this way. When reactive dye is used in the textile sector, sodium carbonate is used to form the bond between the dye and the fiber. It acts as an acid regulator, anti-caking agent and stabilizer as a food additive. It is used in the production of sherbet powder. It is used as a foaming agent in toothpastes. It creates friction and increases the pH of the mouth.</p>

	<p>HYDROFLUORIC ACID Appearance: Clear Liquid Chemical name: Fluoro Hydric acid; fluoric acid Chemical Formula: HF Packaging Type: 25 Kg Drums</p>	<p>Hydrofluoric acid, The name given to the solution of the compound hydrogen fluoride in water. It is used especially in the glass processing industry. Since it has a corrosive effect on glass, it cannot be stored in glass bottles. It is in the form of a clear liquid and is defined as HF.</p> <p>Hydrofluoric acid a, hydrogen fluoride (HF) in solution, water. It is the precursor of almost all fluorine compounds, including pharmaceuticals such as fluoxetine (Prozac), various materials such as PTFE (Teflon), and elemental fluorine itself.</p>	<p>It is used as a starting material or intermediate in industrial chemistry, mining, refining, glass coating, silicon wafer manufacturing and cleaning. In metalworking, hydrofluoric acid is used as an etchant to remove oxides and other impurities from stainless and carbon steels, since its ability to dissolve steel is limited.</p> <p>Hydrofluoric acid is useful for dissolving rock samples (usually powdered) prior to analysis, because of its ability to dissolve (most) oxides and silicates. The acid is used in acid macerations to extract organic fossils from silicate rocks. Hydrofluoric acid is a very corrosive liquid and a strong contact poison. Because of hydrofluoric acid's ability to penetrate tissue, poisoning can occur easily through skin or eye exposure, or through inhalation or ingestion.</p>
	<p>CALCIUM NITRATE Appearance: Colorless Chemical Name: Nitric Acid. Calcium (II) Salt; Calcium II Nitrate, Tetrahydrate Chemical Formula: Ca(NO3)2 Packaging Type: Bulk, Can, Barrel</p>	<p>Calcium nitrate, also called Norgessalpeter (Norwegian saltpeter), is an inorganic compound with the formula Ca(NO3)2. This colorless salt absorbs moisture from the air and is usually found as the tetrahydrate. It is used primarily as an ingredient in fertilizers, but has other applications. Nitrocalcite is the name of a mineral that is a hydrated calcium nitrate that forms an efflorescence where fertilizer comes into contact with concrete or limestone in a dry environment such as barns or caves. Several related salts are known, such as calcium ammonium nitrate decahydrate and calcium potassium nitrate decahydrate.</p>	<p>Calcium nitrate is used in wastewater preconditioning to prevent odor emissions. Wastewater preconditioning is based on the creation of an anoxic biology in the wastewater system.</p> <p>Calcium nitrate is used in accelerating concrete admixtures. This use in concrete and mortar is based on two effects. The calcium ion accelerates the formation of calcium hydroxide, thus accelerating precipitation and sedimentation.</p> <p>Calcium nitrate is a very common coagulant in latex production, especially in immersion processes. Dissolved calcium nitrate is part of the immersion bath solution. It is immersed in the heat-generating coagulation liquid and a thin film of the immersion liquid remains on the old.</p> <p>The dissolution of calcium nitrate tetrahydrate is highly endothermic (cooling). For this reason, calcium nitrate tetrahydrate is sometimes used for renewable cold packs.</p>
	<p>LACTIC ACID Chemical Name: 2-Hydroxypropanoic acid Chemical Formula: C3H6O3 Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bag</p>	<p>Lactic acid is a natural compound that occurs in every human body and can be found in muscles, blood and various organs of the body. This acid can be used in the same sense as lactate. Lactate can be defined as the sodium and potassium salt of lactic acid. This compound, whose main source is called glycogen, is a by-product formed as a result of the breakdown of carbohydrates called glycogen. In addition, when pyruvate is produced as a result of anaerobic glucose, it is seen that the muscle cell tries to add lactic acid to energy production aerobically. If the muscle cell does not have the capacity to use all the pyruvate produced, it is seen that pyruvate turns into lactate.</p>	<p>Synthetic lactic acid is used as a flavoring and preservative in food businesses and carbonated drinks.</p> <p>Lactic acid is used to adjust the acidity in dairy products. It is used to balance the acidity of milk with low acidity.</p> <p>A combination of lactic acid and acetic acid is a good preservative element in salads and salad dressings.</p> <p>Lactic acid is used in the pharmaceutical sector in the form of drops and syrup.</p> <p>Synthetic lactic acid is generally used outside the food sector as a raw material in leather tanning, wool dyeing, plastic, solvent, ink, and lacquers.</p> <p>The L formula of lactic acid has a longer effect than citric acid in adjusting the acidity level of concrete in the construction sector. Therefore, it is also used in the construction sector.</p>
	<p>MONO ETHANOL AMINE Appearance: Colorless Odorless Dense Liquid Chemical Name: Ethanolamine Chemical Formula: NH2CH2CH2OH Packaging Type: 210 Kg Barrels</p>	<p>It is used in neutralization processes (as a neutralizing agent in detergents, general degreasers, car wash shampoos).</p> <p>It is used in the production of cleaning products such as soap, detergent, oil and dirt solvents, etc.</p> <p>It is used in the production of chemicals for the agricultural sector.</p> <p>It is used in the synthesis of intermediate products in reactions and as a pH adjuster.</p> <p>It is used as a corrosion inhibitor.</p>	<p>It is used in paint, varnish, wax and polish wetting agents.</p> <p>It is used as an adhesive in pharmaceutical product formulations.</p> <p>It is also used in sectors such as plastic, rubber and textile.</p> <p>It is used in ink and textile sectors.</p> <p>In detergents, car wash shampoos, general degreasers, As a neutralizing agent and corrosion inhibitor in wax removers;</p> <p>In agricultural chemicals, as an adhesive in pharmaceutical product formulations;</p> <p>In dispersing agents for gums, latex and photo developers,</p> <p>In rubber vulcanization triggers, corrosion inhibitors,</p> <p>In pH controllers, intermediate syntheses, varnish,</p> <p>It is used in paint, wax and polish wetting agents.</p>
	<p>OLEIC ACID Appearance: Odorless Colorless Liquid Chemical Name: (9 Z) - Octadecenoic acid, (9 Z) -octadec-9-enoic acid Chemical Formula: C18H34O2 Packaging Type: 180 Kg Barrel</p>	<p>Oleic acid is an unsaturated fatty acid found in nature as glycerin ester in many plant oils and 30% in animal fats. Oleic acid, which has two crystal structures and is shown with the chemical formula C17H33COOH, is the most important of the unsaturated fatty acids. Beta oleic acid melts at 16.3 degrees, while alpha oleic acid melts at 13.4 degrees. There is one double bond between the ninth and tenth carbons of the molecule. It is a light yellow, 18-carbon monounsaturated fatty acid from the omega 9 series, which is sufficiently found in the cell membrane structure. It is a sub-product of stearic acid production in the industrial field.</p>	<p>Oleic acid obtained from the hydrolysis of oils is used as a catalyst in hydrolysis, zinc or aromatic sulfanic acid.</p> <p>The acid separated as free acid is cooled and pressed and removed. It is then purified by fractional distillation at low pressure.</p> <p>It is mostly used in soap making, medicine, polish production, leather and textile fields. It is the raw material of the soap industry.</p> <p>It has been determined by research that as a monounsaturated fatty acid, it reduces the risk of high blood pressure, balances cholesterol and protects against cardiovascular diseases.</p> <p>It also reduces the insulin requirement of diabetics and has a protective effect against cancer types.</p> <p>This fatty acid is used for the production of solid elaidic acid when treated with trace amounts of HNO2. It is used as an amine lubricant in ink production.</p>
	<p>POTASSIUM CARBONATE Appearance: White Powder or Crystal Chemical Name: Potassium Carbonate Chemical Formula: K2CO3 Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags</p>	<p>Potassium Carbonate, in the ancient Egyptian period, it was believed that a compound similar to soap made cells alkaline and prevented many diseases. Potassium carbonate is K2CO3 and its chemical formula is used as a pH regulator. The main causes of many diseases, including cancer, have been determined with the disruption of the pH balance in the human body. In other words, the most important substance that creates an alkaline effect on our body is potassium carbonate. Potassium carbonate is a soft, silvery and white alkaline metal substance. It is generally seen in sea water and many minerals.</p>	<p>It is used in industrial products, glass surfaces, ceramics, explosives, fertilization and glazing industries, personal care products, soft soap production stage, food industry, inorganic salt production stage, chemical paints and wool finishing works.</p> <p>Also used in alkalization of cocoa powder and as a leavening agent together with sodium aluminum phosphate, potassium carbonate causes a taste formation in the soap consistency when added heavily. Adding potassium carbonate to liquid soap prevents hydrolysis and helps increase washing effect.</p> <p>In addition, potassium carbonate is used to keep liquid soap in liquid proportion and prevent gelation.</p>

	<p>POTASSIUM NITRATE Appearance: White crystalline. Chemical Name: Potassium Salt Chemical Formula: KNO₃ Packaging Type: Available in 25 kg bags.</p>	<p>Potassium nitrate is known as a potassium compound with the formula KNO₃. Potassium nitrate is mainly used in fertilizers, rocket propellants and fireworks. If mixed with sulfur and charcoal in a certain amount, it produces black powder. When used as a food additive, it is called E252 in the European Union standards. It is obtained as a result of the double decomposition of the mixture of sodium nitrate and potassium chloride compounds in solution. Sodium chloride, whose solubility does not change much in hot conditions, precipitates from the mixture of boiling solutions.</p>	<p>Since potassium nitrate does not contain sodium and chlorine, it can be used safely in all plants. It can be used in vegetables with any irrigation system. It provides abundant yield, regular and quality product. It increases the amount and quality of fruit in citrus products, prevents fruit shedding. It provides larger and higher quality yield in potatoes. It creates a reducing effect on storage losses. It increases the dry matter rate. It increases flowering, fruit quantity and quality in fruits with hard seeds. It creates high aroma rate, color and sugar rate in melon and watermelon. It increases the brightness of the shells, resistance to plant diseases and provides early ripening. It increases the number of bolls in cotton, increases the weight of cotton and fiber quality. It is used safely in all flowers.</p>
	<p>POTASSIUM SULFATE Appearance: Very Fine Crystals or Powder Chemical Name: Potassium Sulphate Chemical Formula: K₂SO₄ Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bag</p>	<p>Potassium sulfate is an important nutrient for plants. Potassium sulfate fertilizer also contains 18% sulfur in the form of sulfate. Sulfur is an important nutrient element, just like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and is found in the structure of proteins in plants. Potassium sulfate is beneficial to plants. Potassium deficiency is mostly encountered in irrigated agriculture and rainy regions. Potassium sulfate fertilizer should be applied to sandy soils that are poor in terms of organic matter.</p>	<p>It helps the plant to withstand drought, cold, heat, diseases and pests. It allows plants to use water economically. This substance is used in potatoes, tobacco, vegetables, and fruits and increases their quality. It is beneficial to use potassium sulfate in oily plants such as olive, sunflower, canola, peanut and soybean. It also prevents crop lodging, which causes yield losses, by increasing the stem quality in cereals. Potassium sulfate can be used in all types of agricultural production.</p>
	<p>MONO PROPYLENE GLYCOL Appearance: Clear, Colorless and Hygroscopic Liquid Chemical Name: 1,2,-propanediol Chemical Formula: C₃H₈O₂ Packaging Type: 215 Kg. Drums IBCs Tankers</p>	<p>Propylene glycol, also called propane-1,2-diol, is a synthetic organic compound with the chemical formula C₃H₈O₂. It is a viscous colorless liquid that is odorless but has a slightly sweet taste. It is chemically classified as a diol and is miscible with a wide range of solvents, including water, acetone, and chloroform. It is produced on a large scale and is used primarily in the production of polymers, but also sees use as a process fluid in food processing and low-temperature heat exchange applications. In the European Union, it has the E-number E1520 for food applications.</p>	<p>It is widely used in formulations in bakery products. It is used in the aroma and essence industry, medicine and cosmetics. Its technical quality form is an important substance for polyurethane plastics and polyester resins. It is also used in the tobacco industry and in the lubrication of freezing machines in the food industry. Mouthwash (gargle), toothpastes, ointments, skin creams, shampoos and perfumes (propylene glycol-containing solutions usually remain clear even when diluted with water) As a preservative in cosmetic products in the formation of emulsions, As a solvent for fragrances (essences), As an extractor to obtain active essences from natural extracts, It has a softening effect on the skin in cosmetics and detergents, and is used to reduce irritation on the skin from surface actives. It is used at a rate of 1-5% in gel, 0.5-5% in shampoo, 5-10% in creams and 5-10% in sun milk.</p>
	<p>SYNTHETIC CRYOLITE Appearance: White powder Chemical Name: Sodium Aluminofluoroaluminate Chemical Formula: Na₃AlF₆ Packaging Type: 25 kg bags</p>	<p>It has been used historically as an aluminium ore and later in the electrolytic processing of the aluminium-rich oxide ore bauxite (itself a combination of aluminium oxide minerals such as gibbsite, boehmite and diaspor). The difficulty of separating aluminium from oxygen in oxide ores has been overcome by the use of cryolite as a flux to dissolve the oxide minerals. Pure cryolite itself melts at 1012 °C (1285 K) and can melt aluminium oxides well enough to allow aluminium to be readily removed by electrolysis. Considerable energy is still required for heating the materials and electrolysis, but it would be much more energy efficient than melting the oxides.</p>	<p>It is used as an electrolyte in the aluminum industry to obtain aluminum metal from alumina. It is also used in the enamel and glass sectors. It is also used in small amounts in the production of insecticides. Cryolite is used as an insecticide and insecticide. It is also used to give fireworks their yellow color. Molten cryolite is used as a solvent for aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) in the Hall-Héroult process used to refine aluminum.</p>
	<p>CITRIC ACID Chemical Name: 3-Hydroxypentanedioic Acid, 3-Carboxylic Acid, Hydrogen Citrate Chemical Formula: C₆H₈O₇ Packaging Type: 25 Kg. Bags</p>	<p>Citric acid is frequently used in many areas of modern industry. The chemical formula of the crystalline and colorless compound, which is a very important compound in terms of meeting many needs of the ever-increasing world population, is expressed as "C₆H₈O₇". Citric acid, which is present in the structure of almost all plants, plays a role in many cellular activities in nature. If we talk about the areas of use of citric acid; It is in active areas such as the food sector, agriculture sector, metal production and processing, pharmaceutical sector and beverage sector.</p>	<p>Citric acid, which is widely used in industrial applications and different food areas, is used more in citrate carbonated and non-carbonated beverages. Citric acid is used alone or with citrate salts in low-calorie beverages, fruit juice and thirst-quenching beverages and is used as a flavoring. Apart from this, Citric Acid is added to sugars in industrial production to give sourness. It is also used in sugar varieties used in pastry shops and companies selling confectionery products to increase maximum gel strength by using pectin gel. It is used in food to increase the durability of the product. It controls pH. It is used in non-alcoholic beverages for flavoring purposes. It is used in confectionery and drug production. It prevents crystallization of sugar in confectionery production. It is used as an additive in bathroom and kitchen cleaners.</p>
	<p>SODIUM GLUCONATE Appearance: White/yellowish powder Chemical Name: Sodium D-gluconate Chemical Formula: C₆H₁₁NaO₇ Packaging Type: 25 kg. bags</p>	<p>Sodium gluconate is the sodium salt of gluconic acid and is produced by fermentation of glucose. It is a white granular crystalline solid that is very soluble in water. It is non-corrosive, non-toxic, biodegradable and renewable. It is resistant to oxidation and reduction even at high temperatures. The main feature of sodium gluconate is its excellent chelating power, especially in alkaline and concentrated alkaline solutions. It forms stable chelates with calcium, iron, copper, aluminum and other heavy metals. It is a superior chelating agent to EDTA, NTA and phosphonates.</p>	<p>Used as a surface cleaner for metals Used as a cleaning agent for glass bottles Also used in the construction industry as a water reducing agent and retarder. Sodium gluconate is also an effective set retarder for concrete, cement, mortar and gypsum, and a good plasticizer and water reducer. Food: Dairy products, diet foods, herb and spice blends, meat products. Medicines: Injections. Personal care: Dental care, skin care, toiletries. Cleaners, detergents: Dish washing detergents, household cleaners, industrial cleaners. Industrial applications: Agricultural chemicals, construction chemicals, inks/dyes/paints, metal finishing, paper auxiliaries, photo chemicals, textile auxiliaries, water treatment</p>

	<p>SODIUM LIGNO SULPHONATE Chemical Name : Sodium Lignosulphonate Chemical Formula : C₉H₁₀O₂, C₁₀H₁₂O₃, C₁₁H₁₄O₄ Packaging Type : Drums, IBCs, Bulk Tankers</p>	<p>Yellow brown powder is completely water soluble, naturally anionic surfactants of high molecular weight polymers, rich in sulfo and carboxyl groups, and has better water solubility, surfactant activity and dispersion capacity. Can be used for construction, ceramics. Metallurgical industry, petroleum industry, fire retardant materials, rubber vulcanization, organic polymerization, also can be used as animal feed additives because of its antimicrobial and preservative properties, mineral powder, chemical industry textile industry.</p>	<p>Lignin, found in the cell wall of plants, provides the woody structure and durability of the plant together with cellulose. It is not used in paper production but is a by-product of paper production. It is found abundantly in 2nd and 3rd class papers (such as duplicating papers and straw paper). Lignin degrades over time and shortens the life of the paper. Many plant tissues contain an amorphous and polymeric substance called lignin in addition to carbohydrates and foreign components. The amount of lignin in mature tree tissue varies between 18% and 38%. Lignin is also found in grass and grasses in varying proportions.</p>
	<p>SODIUM NITRATE Appearance: White powder Chemical Name: Sodium Nitrate Chemical Formula: NaNO₃ Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags</p>	<p>Sodium Nitrate, Also known as saltpeter, the molecular formula of this chemical is NaNO₃. It is a white powder-like colorless crystal. This substance, which can be dissolved at high temperatures, is a sweet chemical. Sodium nitrate, which has an oxidizing and irritating structure, is soluble in alcohol, ammonia and pyridine. It does not have a flammable structure. This chemical compound, which is a member of the salt family, is found in abundance in Chile compared to other countries in the world. Accordingly, Chile is the place where it is produced the most. Sodium nitrate is more soluble in water than potassium nitrate and absorbs moisture from the air.</p>	<p>It is used especially in meat and meat products to provide color and durability. It is used as a fertilizer in the agricultural sector. It is used in the content of smoke bombs. It is used as an auxiliary material in the ceramic sector. It is used in the production of explosives (fireworks, gunpowder and similar). It is used in heat transfer processes in industry. It is used as a solid rocket propellant fuel. It is used as a cement additive in the construction sector. It is used as an auxiliary material in blueing baths for steel and in the metal sector. It is used to help the production of other chemicals in petrochemical and metal processing. It is used in glass production to increase the quality and brightness of glass, to provide cleaning and color order.</p>
	<p>SODIUM TRIPOLY PHOSPHATE Appearance: White powder or granule Chemical Name: STPP, sodium tripoly phosphate Chemical Formula: Na₅P₃O₁₀ Properties: Sodium tripolyphosphate is a salt of triphosphoric acid. It is an inorganic acid Packaging Type: Available in 25 kg bags</p>	<p>Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Sodium tripolyphosphate is the sodium salt of triphosphoric acid. Sodium tripolyphosphate is an inorganic salt. It is found in white powder or granular form. Sodium Tripolyphosphate, which can be dissolved in water, is a high pH product and its pH is approximately 10.5. Sodium tripolyphosphate: It is used in toothpaste, soap and detergents to improve the cleaning function. It is also a structuring filler in detergents and soap. Sodium tripolyphosphate has the property of removing the hardness of water and binding dirt to its structure by breaking it off from the laundry.</p>	<p>Sodium tripolyphosphate is widely used in regular and compact laundry detergents such as powder, liquid, gel and tablets, automatic dishwashing detergents, Toilet cleaners and surface cleaners. It is used in the processes of reducing water hardness. It is used for dirt emulsification and sedimentation prevention properties. It is used to buffer pH in the chemical sector. It is used as a coagulation disrupting agent in oil wells and as a separating agent in cotton boiling. It is used in toothpaste, soap, detergents to improve their cleaning ability. It is also a structuring filler in soaps and detergents. STTP has the feature of removing water hardness and separating dirt from laundry and binding it to its own structure.</p>
	<p>SULPHAMIC ACID Appearance: odorless white crystal. Chemical Name: amidosulfonic acid, amidosulfuric acid, aminosulfonic acid, Chemical Formula: H₂NSO₃H Properties: Soluble in water with slow hydrolysis. It is an acidic substance. Packaging Type: 25 Kg. bags</p>	<p>Sulfamic acid is an odorless, colorless, water-soluble and non-volatile chemical compound with the chemical formula H₃NO₃S. It is hygroscopic and non-volatile. Sulfamic acid solutions are less corrosive to metals than other mineral acids. Aqueous solutions are stable at room temperature, but rapid hydrolysis occurs with increasing temperature. It is a very strong acid. Its strength is comparable to hydrochloric acid and nitric acid. It dissolves in water at 20 °C at 21.5 g/100 g.</p>	<p>It is a cleaning agent in milking processes, beer, milk, sugar factories and paper mills. It is used as a cleaner and scale remover. It is used to remove lime deposits. It is used for metal pickling. It is used in galvanizing and electro-refinery processes. It is used in sulfonation and sulfation processes. It is used as a raw material for the production of artificial sweeteners. It is used to remove nitrite diazotization in the production of pigments and dyes. It is used as a catalyst in esterification processes. It is used as a pH adjuster for painting and other systems. It is found in tablets used to clean dentures.</p>
	<p>TARTARIC ACID Appearance: Crystal Colorless Organic Acid Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydroxybutanedioic acid Chemical Formula: C₄H₆O₆ Packaging Type: 25 Kg. bags</p>	<p>Tartaric acid, this acid with a crystal structure is generally seen in plants and fruits. The chemical formula of tartaric acid, an organic acid, is C₄H₆O₆ and its density is 1.788g/cm. Tartaric acid is used in different branches of industry, especially in industry. This acid is generally preferred for the fermentation of wine and is formed as a by-product of potassium during fermentation.</p>	<p>It is used to give a sour taste to foods. Tartaric acid, which is E334, is a good antioxidant. The most common use of tartaric acid is in the production of soda. Tartaric acid, which is used to give flavor to soda, is an indispensable component of soda. It is preferred for dyeing wool. It can be used for polishing, polishing and cleaning metals. It is used to release carbon dioxide in bakery products. Tartaric acid, which is indispensable for gelatin desserts, is generally preferred as a thickener in products such as meringue, Turkish delight and whipped cream. Tartaric acid obtained from grapes is generally preferred in pastry making. Tartaric acid can be preferred instead of baking powder for rising cakes. Tartaric acid, which is frequently found in fruits and has a tart and strong taste, is preferred in wine making and for fermenting wine. It is used in the production of marmalade and jams.</p>
	<p>TRI ETHANOL AMINE Appearance: Light Yellow Clear Liquid, Hygroscopic Chemical Name: TEA Chemical Formula: C₆H₁₅NO₃ Packaging Type: 210 kg. barrels</p>	<p>Triethanolamine, often abbreviated as TEA, is a tertiary organic compound that is both a tertiary amine and a triol. A triol is a molecule with three alcohol groups. Triethanolamine is a strong base. Triethanolamine is also abbreviated as TEOA, which can help distinguish it from triethylamine. Approximately 150,000 tons were produced in 1999. It is a colorless compound, although samples may appear yellow due to impurities. Triethanolamine is produced by the reaction of ethylene oxide with aqueous ammonia, producing ethanolamine and diethanolamine.</p>	<p>Triethanolamine is also used as an organic additive (0.1% by weight) in the grinding of cement clinker. It facilitates the grinding process by preventing the agglomeration of balls and dust agglomeration and coating of the mill wall. In pharmacy, triethanolamine is the active ingredient of some ear drops used to treat impacted earwax. It is also used in many different cosmetic products, including cleansing creams and milks, skin lotions, eye gels, moisturizers, shampoos, shaving foams, etc. Another common use of TEA is as a complexing agent for aluminum ions in aqueous solutions. It is used to mask before complexometric titrations with another chelating agent such as EDTA.</p>