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(54) **Dry cleaning composition and process**

(57) A dry cleaning composition containing a cyclic siloxane and a siloxane surfactant and, optionally, water, as well as a method for dry cleaning comprising contacting an article with the composition are disclosed. The method removes both water and oil soluble stains from the article.

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Description

[0001] The present invention is directed to a composition, more specifically, to a siloxane fluid based composition, for use in dry cleaning and to a dry cleaning process using the composition.

[0002] Current dry cleaning technology uses perchloroethylene ("PERC") or petroleum-based materials as the cleaning solvent. PERC suffers from toxicity and odor issues. The petroleum-based products are not as effective as PERC in cleaning garments.

[0003] Cyclic siloxanes have been reported as spot cleaning solutions, see US 4,685,930. Other patents disclose the use of silicone soaps in petroleum solvents, see JP 09299687, and the use of silicone surfactants in super critical carbon dioxide solutions has been reported, see, for example, US 5,676,705 and Chem. Mark. Rep., 15 Dec 1997, 252(24), p. 15. Non-volatile silicone oils have also been used as the cleaning solvent requiring removal by a second washing with perfluoroalkane to remove the silicone oil, see JP 06327888.

[0004] Numerous other patents have issued in which siloxanes or organomodified silicones have been present as addenda in PERC or petroleum based dry cleaning solvents, see, for example, WO 9401510; US 4911853; US 4005231; US 4065258.

[0005] In a first aspect, the present invention is directed to a dry cleaning composition, comprising a cyclic siloxane and a siloxane surfactant.

[0006] In a second aspect, the present invention is directed to a method for dry cleaning an article, comprising contacting the article with a composition comprising a cyclic siloxane and a siloxane surfactant.

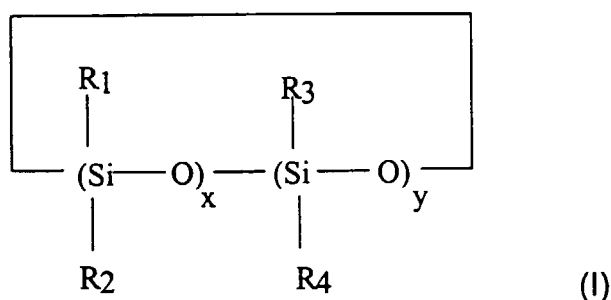
[0007] The process of the present invention effectively removes both oil soluble and water soluble stains from the article, for example a garment, being cleaned and suppresses redeposition of soil on the article.

[0008] In a preferred embodiment, the composition comprises, based on 100 parts by weight ("pbw") of the composition, from 80 pbw to 99.99 pbw, more preferably from 90 pbw to 99.9 pbw and even more preferably from 92 pbw to 99.5 pbw of the cyclic siloxane and from 0.01 pbw to 20 pbw, more preferably from 0.1 pbw to less than 10 pbw and even more preferably from 0.5 pbw to 8 pbw of the siloxane surfactant.

[0009] In a preferred embodiment, the composition further comprises, based on 100 pbw of the composition, up to 10 pbw, more preferably from 0.01 pbw to 10 pbw, even more preferably from 0.1 pbw to 5 pbw, even more preferably 0.5 pbw to 2 pbw water.

[0010] Compounds suitable as the cyclic siloxane component of the present invention are those containing a polysiloxane ring structure that includes from 2 to 20 silicon atoms in the ring. Preferably, the cyclic siloxanes are relatively volatile materials, having, for example, a boiling point of below about 250°C at a pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury ("mm Hg").

[0011] In a preferred embodiment, the cyclic siloxane comprises one or more compounds of the structural formula (I):



wherein:

$\text{R}^1, \text{R}^2, \text{R}^3, \text{R}^4$ are each independently a monovalent hydrocarbon group; and x and y are each independently integers from 0 to 10, provided that $3 \leq (x + y) \leq 10$.

[0012] Preferred monovalent hydrocarbon groups are monovalent alkyl groups, monovalent aryl groups and monovalent aralkyl groups, more preferably, the monovalent hydrocarbon group is a monovalent ($\text{C}_1\text{--}\text{C}_6$)alkyl group, most preferably, methyl.

[0013] As used herein, the term "($\text{C}_1\text{--}\text{C}_6$)alkyl" means a linear or branched alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbons per group, such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, preferably methyl.

[0014] As used herein, the term "aryl" means a monovalent unsaturated hydrocarbon ring system containing one or more aromatic rings per group, which may optionally be substituted on the one or more aromatic rings, preferably with one or more (C₁-C₆)alkyl groups and which, in the case of two or more rings, may be fused rings, including, for example, phenyl, 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl, 2-isopropylmethylphenyl, 1-pentalenyl, naphthyl, anthryl, preferably phenyl.

[0015] As used herein, the term "aralkyl" means an aryl derivative of an alkyl group, preferably a (C₂-C₆)alkyl group, wherein the alkyl portion of the aryl derivative may, optionally, be interrupted by an oxygen atom, such as, for example, phenylethyl, phenylpropyl, 2-(1-naphthyl)ethyl, preferably phenylpropyl, phenyloxypropyl, biphenyloxypropyl.

[0016] In a preferred embodiment, the cyclic siloxane comprises one or more of, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane, tetradecamethylcycloheptasiloxane. In a more highly preferred embodiment, the cyclic siloxane of the present invention comprises decamethylcyclopentasiloxane. In a highly preferred embodiment, the cyclic siloxane component of the composition of the present invention consists essentially of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane.

[0017] Suitable cyclic siloxanes are made by known methods, such as, for example, hydrolysis and condensation of dimethyldichlorosilane and are commercially available.

[0018] In a preferred embodiment, the siloxane surfactant component of the present invention comprises one or more polyether siloxane compounds according to the structural formula II:



wherein:

M is R⁵₃SiO_{1/2};

D is R⁶₂SiO_{2/2};

M* is R⁷₃SiO_{1/2};

D* is R⁸₂SiO_{2/2};

each R⁵, R⁶ is independently H, or a monovalent hydrocarbon group,

each R⁷ is independently H, a monovalent hydrocarbon group, or (CH₂)_g-O-(C₂H₄O)_h-(C₃H₆O)_i-(C_nO_{2n}O)_j-R¹¹, provided that at least one R⁷ is (CH₂)_g-O-(C₂H₄O)_h-(C₃H₆O)_i-(C_nO_{2n}O)_j-R¹¹;

each R⁸ is independently H, a monovalent hydrocarbon group, or (CH₂)_g-O-(C₂H₄O)_h-(C₃H₆O)_i-(C_nO_{2n}O)_j-R¹¹, provided that at least one R⁸ is -(CH₂)_g-O-(C₂H₄O)_h-(C₃H₆O)_i-(C_nO_{2n}O)_j-R¹¹;

R¹¹ is H, a monovalent hydrocarbon group or alkyloxy;

0 ≤ a ≤ 2;

0 ≤ e ≤ 1000;

0.1 ≤ f ≤ 50;

1 ≤ g ≤ 16;

0 ≤ h ≤ 30;

0 ≤ i ≤ 30;

0 ≤ j ≤ 30; and

4 ≤ n ≤ 8

provided that h + i + j > 0.

[0019] In a preferred embodiment, 2 ≤ h ≤ 25, 0 ≤ i ≤ 25 and 0 ≤ j ≤ 25, more preferably j is 0.

[0020] The composition of the present invention may optionally contain other components, such as, for example, fabric conditioners, brighteners, water-repellent treatments, anti-static agents, fragrances and detergents, as well as other surfactants in addition to the polyether siloxane component of the present invention. Other surfactants include other silicone-based surfactants, as well as inorganic-based or organic-based surfactants, such as, for example, anionic, nonionic, Zwitterionic and ampholytic surfactant compounds. Such additive compounds are well known in the art and are available from a number of commercial sources.

[0021] In a preferred embodiment, the dry cleaning composition of the present invention further comprises a minor amount, preferably, less than 50 pbw per 100 pbw of the composition, and, more preferably, less than 10 pbw per 100 pbw of the composition, of one or more non-siloxane fluids. Suitable non-siloxane fluids include aqueous fluids, such as, for example, water, and organic fluids, for example, hydrocarbon fluids and halogenated hydrocarbon fluids.

[0022] An article, such as for example, a textile or leather article, typically, a garment, is dry cleaned by contacting the article with the composition of the present invention. In a preferred embodiment, the articles to be cleaned include textiles made from natural fibers, such as for example, cotton, wool, linen and hemp, from synthetic fibers, such as, for example, polyester fibers, polyamide fibers, polypropylene fibers and elastomeric fibers, from blends of natural and synthetic fibers, from natural or synthetic leather or natural or synthetic fur.

[0023] The article and dry cleaning composition are then separated, by, for example, one or more of draining and centrifugation. In a preferred embodiment, separation of the article and dry cleaning composition is followed by the application of heat, preferably, heating to a temperature of from 15 °C to 120 °C, preferably from 20 °C to 100 °C, or reduced pressure, preferably, a pressure of from 1 mm Hg to 750 mm Hg, or by application of heat and reduced pressure, to the article.

[0024] The process removes both water soluble soil, such as for example, salts, sugars, water soluble biological fluids, and oil soluble soils, such as, for example, hydrocarbons, oils, greases, and sebum, from the garment and prevents the redeposition of both oil and water soluble stains on the article.

EXAMPLES 1-56 and COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES C1-C4

[0025] The respective dry cleaning compositions used in Examples 1-56 and Comparative Examples C1-C4 were each prepared by combining decamethylcyclopentasiloxane ("D₅") with a polyether siloxane compound and, in some cases, water, in the relative amounts set forth below in TABLES I - IV below. The following polyether siloxane compounds, each according to structural formula II above, were used:

Surfactant	a	e	f	Ratio C ₂ H ₄ O: C ₃ H ₆ O	Number molecular weight (MW _n) of polyether substituent	average R ¹¹
A	2	20	3	50: 50	1700	H
B	2	15	5	100: 0	550	H
C	0	3	0	100: 0	900	H
D	0	3	0	100: 0	200	H
E	2	500	6.5	50: 50	1700	H
F	2	400	18	100: 0	550	H

[0026] A first set of textile samples (2" x 2" squares of satin textile) were soiled with water soluble stains by pipetting droplets of an 8 wt % aqueous sodium chloride solution on each of the textile samples of the set. A second set of textile samples were soiled with oil soluble stains by pipetting droplets of fresh motor oil (Quaker State SAE 10W-30) on each of the textile samples of the set. Each of the of the dry cleaning compositions was deposited in a 4 ounce bottle. Each of the soiled textile samples was contacted with a respective one of the dry cleaning compositions by immersing the soiled textile sample in 50 g of one of the dry cleaning compositions. The textile samples and dry cleaning compositions were agitated by gently shaking each of the bottles. Following agitation, each of the textile samples was removed from the dry cleaning composition, allowed to drain, blotted and then heated at ~50°C to dry the samples. The appearance of each of the dried textile samples was then evaluated by visual inspection and rated on the following scale:

Rating	5 = complete removal of stain
	4 = slight stain remaining
	3 = moderate stain removal
	2 = slight stain removal
	1 = no stain removal

[0027] The amounts of D₅, polyether siloxane and water used in each of Examples 1-56 and Comparative Examples C1-C4, the type of stain and the results obtained are set forth in TABLES I-IV below.

TABLE I

Exp #	D ₅ , Amount (g)	Stain	Polyether Siloxane	Polyether Siloxane, Amount (g)	H ₂ O, Amount (g)	Cleaning
C1	49.5	Salt	--	--	--	2.3
1	49.5	Salt	A	0.5	--	3.7
2	49	Salt	A	0.5	0.5	4.7
3	49.5	Salt	F	0.5	--	3.7
4	49	Salt	F	0.5	0.5	3.7
5	49.5	Salt	B	0.5	--	4
6	49	Salt	B	0.5	0.5	4
7	49.5	Salt	C	0.5	--	4.7
8	49	Salt	C	0.5	0.5	4
9	49.5	Salt	D	0.5	--	4
10	49	Salt	D	0.5	0.5	2.7
11	49.5	Salt	E	0.5	--	4.7
12	49	Salt	E	0.5	0.5	4.3
13	49.5	Salt	B/E	0.25/0.25	--	2.7
14	49	Salt	B/E	0.25/0.25	0.5	4

TABLE II

Exp #	D ₅ , Amount (g)	Stain	Polyether Siloxane	Polyether Siloxane, Amount (g)	H ₂ O, Amount (g)	Cleaning
C2	47.5	Salt	--	--	--	2.7
15	47.5	Salt	A	2.5	--	5
16	47	Salt	A	2.5	0.5	5
17	47.5	Salt	F	2.5	--	3
18	47	Salt	F	2.5	0.5	4.3
19	47.5	Salt	B	2.5	--	5

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TABLE II (continued)

Exp #	D ₅ , Amount (g)	Stain	Polyether Siloxane	Polyether Siloxane, Amount (g)	H ₂ O, Amount (g)	Cleaning
20	47	Salt	B	2.5	0.5	5
21	47.5	Salt	C	2.5	--	4
22	47	Salt	C	2.5	0.5	4.7
23	47.5	Salt	D	2.5	--	5
24	47	Salt	D	2.5	0.5	5
25	47.5	Salt	E	2.5	--	4.7
26	47	Salt	E	2.5	0.5	4.7
27	47.5	Salt	B/E	1.25/1.25	--	3
28	47	Salt	B/E	1.25/1.25	0.5	3.7

TABLE III

Exp #	D ₅ , Amount (g)	Stain	Polyether Siloxane	Polyether Siloxane, Amount (g)	H ₂ O, Amount (g)	Cleaning
C3	49.5	Oil	--	--	--	4
29	49.5	Oil	A	0.5	--	5
30	49	Oil	A	0.5	0.5	4
31	49.5	Oil	F	0.5	--	5
32	49	Oil	F	0.5	0.5	5
33	49.5	Oil	B	0.5	--	4.7
34	49	Oil	B	0.5	0.5	3.7
35	49.5	Oil	C	0.5	--	4
36	49	Oil	C	0.5	0.5	3
37	49.5	Oil	D	0.5	--	3.7
38	49	Oil	D	0.5	0.5	5
39	49.5	Oil	E	0.5	--	5
40	49	Oil	E	0.5	0.5	5
41	49.5	Oil	B/E	0.25/0.25	--	4.7
42	49	Oil	B/E	0.25/0.25	0.5	5

TABLE IV

Exp #	D ₅ , Amount (g)	Stain	Polyether Siloxane	Polyether Siloxane, Amount (g)	H ₂ O, Amount (g)	Cleaning
C4	47.5	Oil	--	--	--	4
43	47.5	Oil	A	2.5	--	5

TABLE IV (continued)

Exp #	D ₅ , Amount (g)	Stain	Polyether Siloxane	Polyether Siloxane, Amount (g)	H ₂ O, Amount (g)	Cleaning
44	47	Oil	A	2.5	0.5	5
45	47.5	Oil	F	2.5	--	5
46	47	Oil	F	2.5	0.5	5
47	47.5	Oil	B	2.5	--	5
48	47	Oil	B	2.5	0.5	5
49	47.5	Oil	C	2.5	--	5
50	47	Oil	C	2.5	0.5	4
51	47.5	Oil	D	2.5	--	5
52	47	Oil	D	2.5	0.5	5
53	47.5	Oil	E	2.5	--	5
54	47	Oil	E	2.5	0.5	5
55	47.5	Oil	B/E	1.25/1.25	--	5
56	47	Oil	B/E	1.25/1.25	0.5	4.5

Claims

1. A dry cleaning composition, comprising a cyclic siloxane and a siloxane surfactant.
2. A method for dry cleaning an article, comprising contacting the article with a composition comprising a cyclic siloxane and a siloxane surfactant.



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 30 1475

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.C1.7)
E	US 6 063 135 A (BERNDT DIETER R ET AL) 16 May 2000 (2000-05-16) * claims 1,2 *	1,2	D06L1/04
A	DE 37 39 711 A (KREUSSLER CHEM FAB) 8 June 1989 (1989-06-08) * abstract *	1,2	
D,A	US 5 676 705 A (RESCH CAROL ET AL) 14 October 1997 (1997-10-14) * abstract *	1,2	
D,A	EP 0 609 456 A (DAIKIN IND LTD) 10 August 1994 (1994-08-10) * abstract *	1,2	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.C1.7)
			D06L
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		18 July 2000	Saunders, T
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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