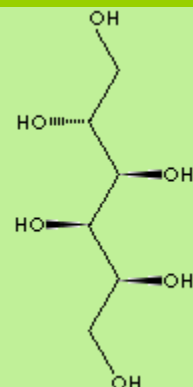


D-SORBITOL

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CAS NO.	50-70-4
EINECS NO.	200-061-5
FORMULA	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆
MOL WT.	182.17
H.S. CODE	2905.44
TOXICITY	Oral rat LD50: 15900 mg/kg
SYNONYMS	Glucitol; Cholaxine; D-Glucitol; D-Sorbite; Hexahydric Alcohol; Karion; L-Gulitol; Nivitin; Sionit; Sorbostyl; Sorvilande;



DERIVATION hydrogenation of glucose sugar

CLASSIFICATION

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (70%)

PHYSICAL STATE	clear to light yellow syrupy liquid
MELTING POINT	93 to 98 C
BOILING POINT	295 C
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.28
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Freely soluble (soluble in acetic acid, methanol and ethanol)
SOLVENT SOLUBILITY	insoluble in common organic solvents
pH	ca 7 (10% Sol.)
VAPOR DENSITY	
AUTOIGNITION	
NFPA RATINGS	Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0
REFRACTIVE INDEX	1.4600
FLASH POINT	
STABILITY	Stable under ordinary conditions

GENERAL DESCRIPTION & APPLICATIONS

Sorbitol is a white, sweetish, hygroscopic, crystalline sugar alcohol of six-carbon. It is found naturally in various berries and fruits. Or it is prepared synthetically by high-pressure catalytic hydrogenation of glucose sugar derived from cornstarch. It melts at 93 to 98 C depending on the form. It is used as a sweetening agent, food additive, toothpaste, tobacco, toiletries and in cosmetics. It is used for vitamin-C fermentation. It is used as a excipient and intravenous osmotic diuretic in pharmaceutical fields. It is also used in the manufacture of polyethers for polyurethanes and surfactants.

SALES SPECIFICATION (70% SOLUTION)

APPEARANCE	clear to light yellow syrupy liquid
SOLID CONTENT	70.0% min
REDUCING SUGAR	0.5% max
pH	5 - 7
CHLORIDES	0.005% max
SULFATES	0.01% max
ASH	0.1% max
ARSENIC	2ppm max
HEAVY METALS	5ppm max

NICKEL 5ppm max
IRON 10ppm max

TRANSPORTATION

PACKING 250kgs in drum
HAZARD CLASS Not regulated
UN NO.

OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Symbols: n/a, Risk Phrases:n/a Safety Phrases: 24/25

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EXCIPIENT

Excipients are added to ensure that the shelf-life of the active ingredients can be long enough to be active until internal use. Excipients are combined also to support the active ingredients, so that the latter can be easily administered or absorbed in the body.

EXAMPLES OF EXCIPIENT

Excipient	CAS RN
Acacia gum	9000-01-5
Calcium sulfate	7778-18-9
Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium	9004-32-4
Carrageenan gum	9000-07-1
Crospovidone	9003-39-8
1-Deoxy-1-(octylamino)-D-glucitol	23323-37-7
Dimethyl sulfoxide	67-68-5
Diethyl sulfosuccinic acid and its salts	
Fosveset	193901-91-6
Gelatin	9000-70-8
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	9004-65-3
Karaya gum	9000-36-6
Laurocapram	59227-89-3
Meglumine	6284-40-8
Nonoxynol	26027-38-3
N-Stearoylglycine	158305-64-7
Octabenzene	1843-05-6
Octoxynol	9002-93-1
Phthaloyl chloride	88-95-9
Polipropene	9003-07-0
Poloxamer	106392-12-5
Polyethylene glycol ethers	25322-68-3
Propyleneglycol esters	
Sorbitol	50-70-4
Sucrose	57-50-1
Talc	14807-96-6
Taurodeoxycholic acid	516-50-7
Tragacanth	9000-65-1
Tricaprilin	538-23-8
Tromethamine	77-86-1

