

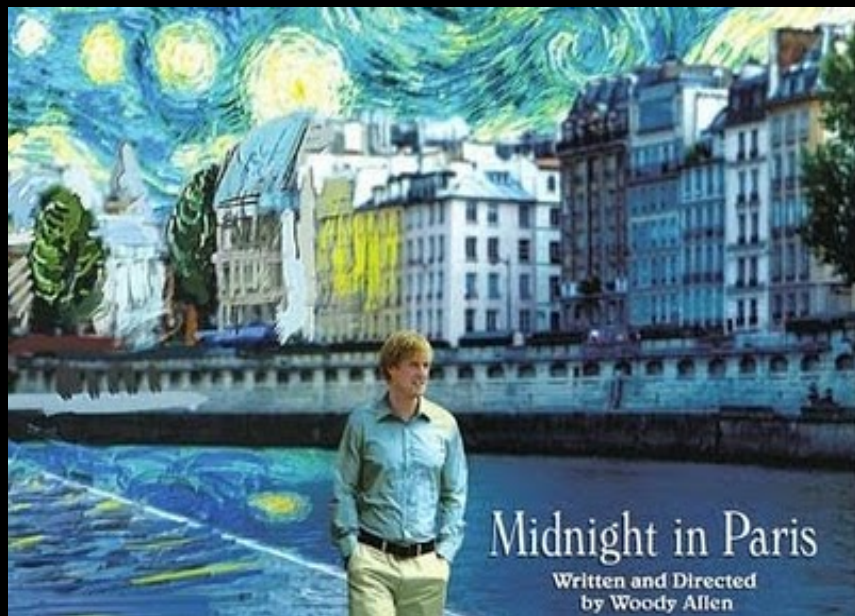
MUCHOS SI
Y
POCOS NO

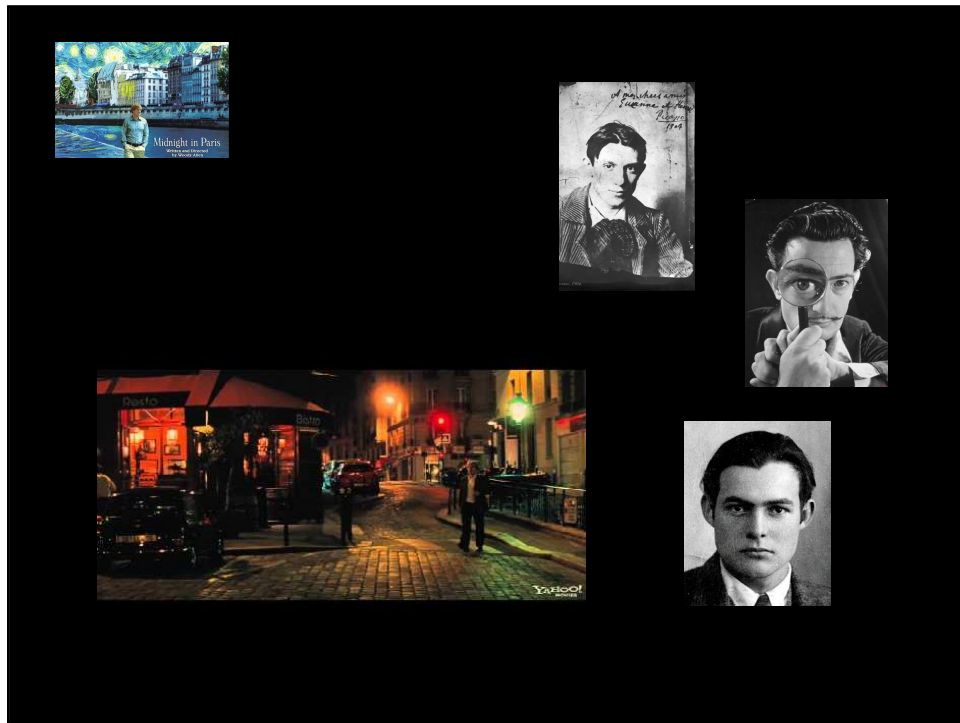
Ricardo Diez

Ricardo Diez

Caitodiez@gmail.com











MEDIANOCHE EN SANTIAGO, 1930





Al levantarse...







Tensoactivos primarios y secundarios (Betaínas)

Poliquarternium

Agentes Perlantes (uso en frío)



Tensoactivos primarios y secundarios (Betaínas)

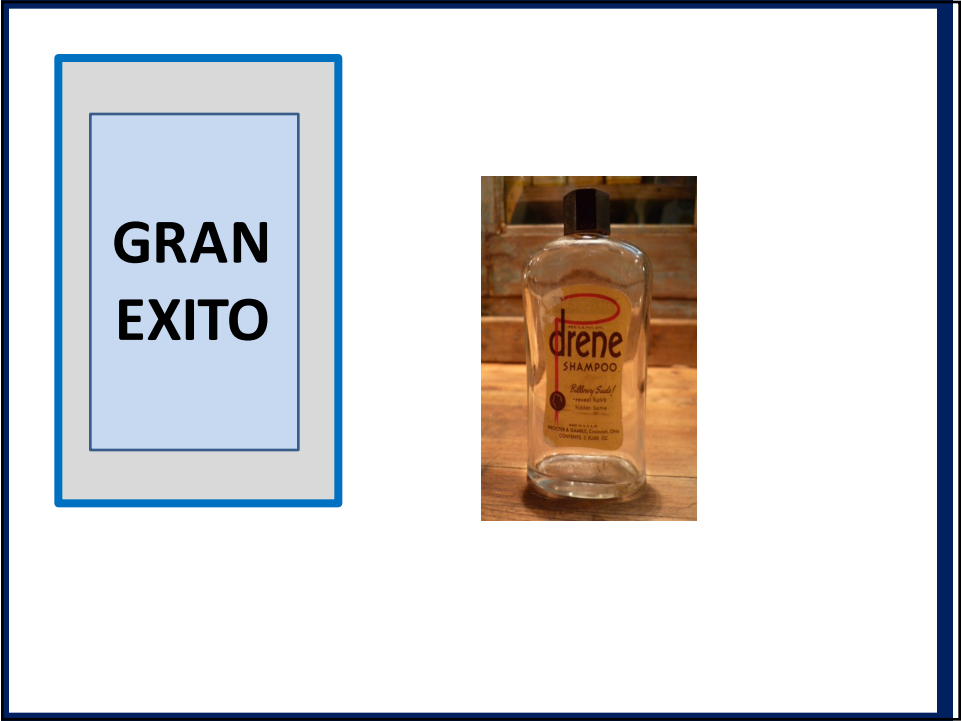
Poliquarternium

Agentes Perlantes (uso en frío)









**Beneficio al
consumidor**

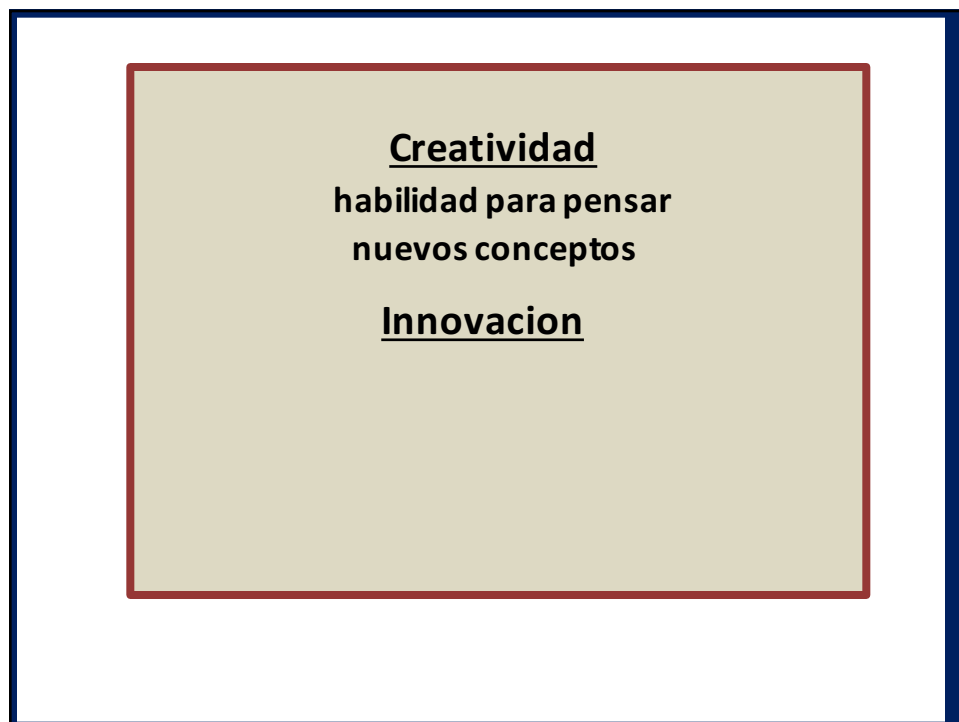
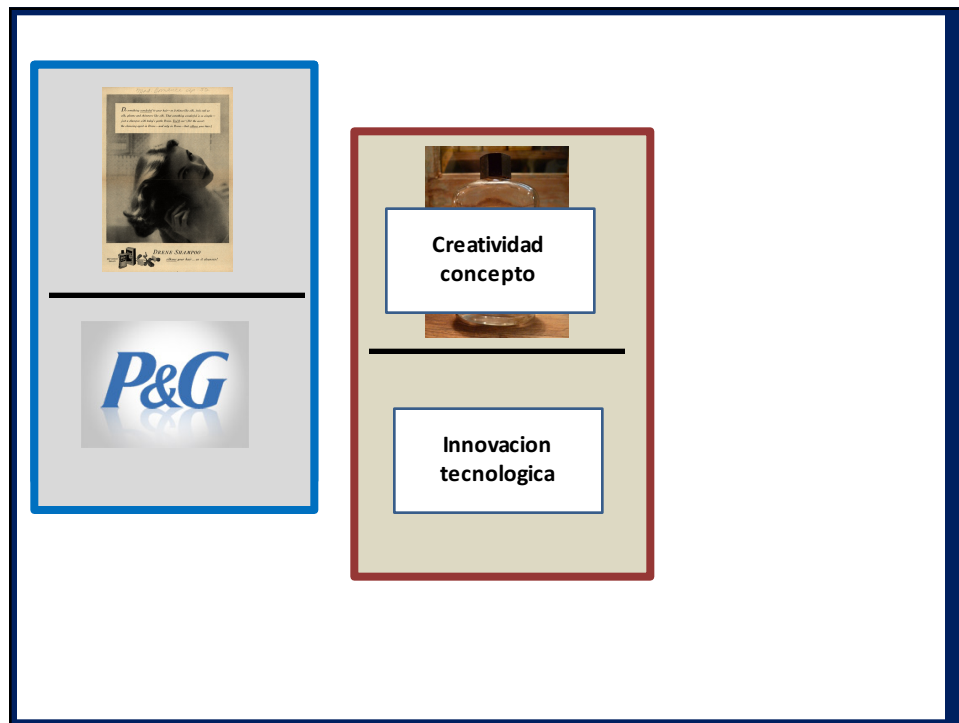
**Beneficio a
la empresa**







**Por que
nosotros no?**



Creatividad

habilidad para pensar
nuevos conceptos

Innovacion

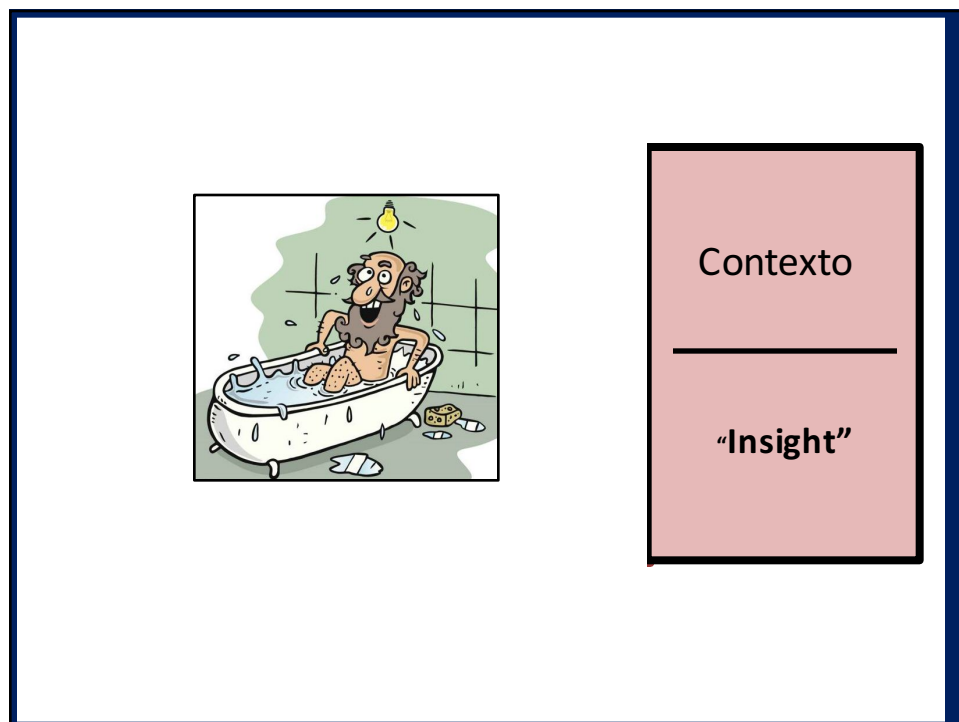
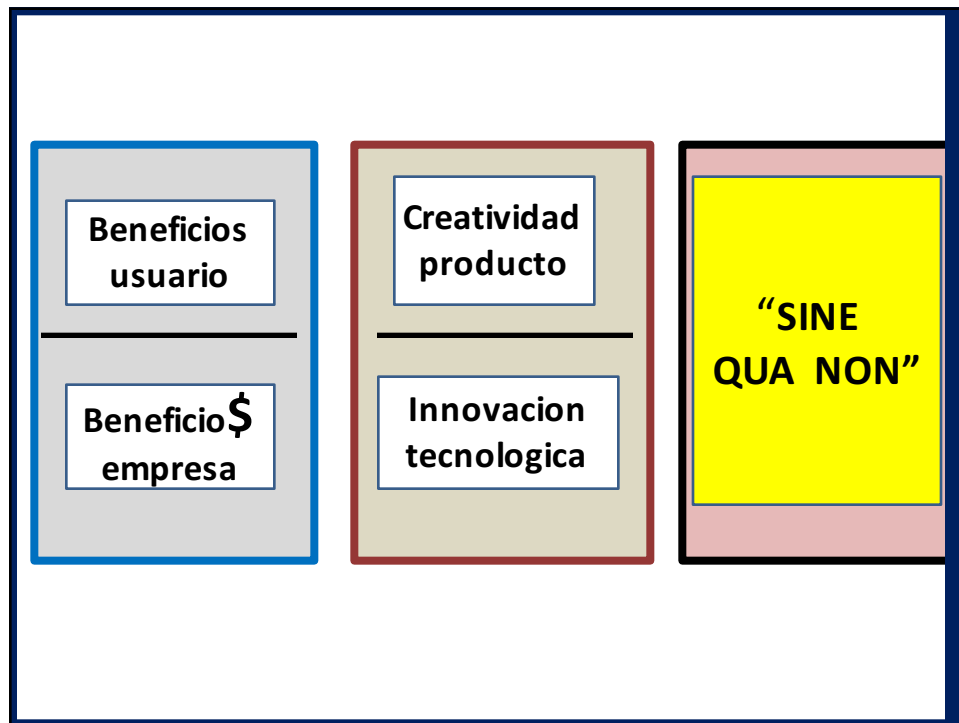
Convertir la idea en
un producto de valor
con nuevas tecnologías

**Creatividad**

habilidad para pensar
nuevos conceptos

Innovacion

Convertir la idea en
un producto de valor
con nuevas tecnologías





Diferentes escuelas

- 7 [7 Ways to Increase Your Creativity - Hongsalt](#)
[www.hongsalt.com/blog/increase-creativity/](#)
Let's get this out of the way to begin with: you are **creative!** Creativity is a governing force in nature - an innate function of the mind. It is, at its essence, your ...

20 [20 Tips for Psychology for Boosting Creativity - How to Boost Your](#)
[psychology about.com/.../20tips-to-boost-creativity.htm](#) >
One of the best ways to **develop creativity** is to become an expert in that area. By having rich understanding of the topic, you will be better able to think of novel ...

[Creativity techniques - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)
[on wikipedia.org/wiki/Creativity_techniques](#) >
Please help improve this article (you can). (November 2008) **Creativity techniques** are methods that encourage creative actions, whether in the arts or sciences.

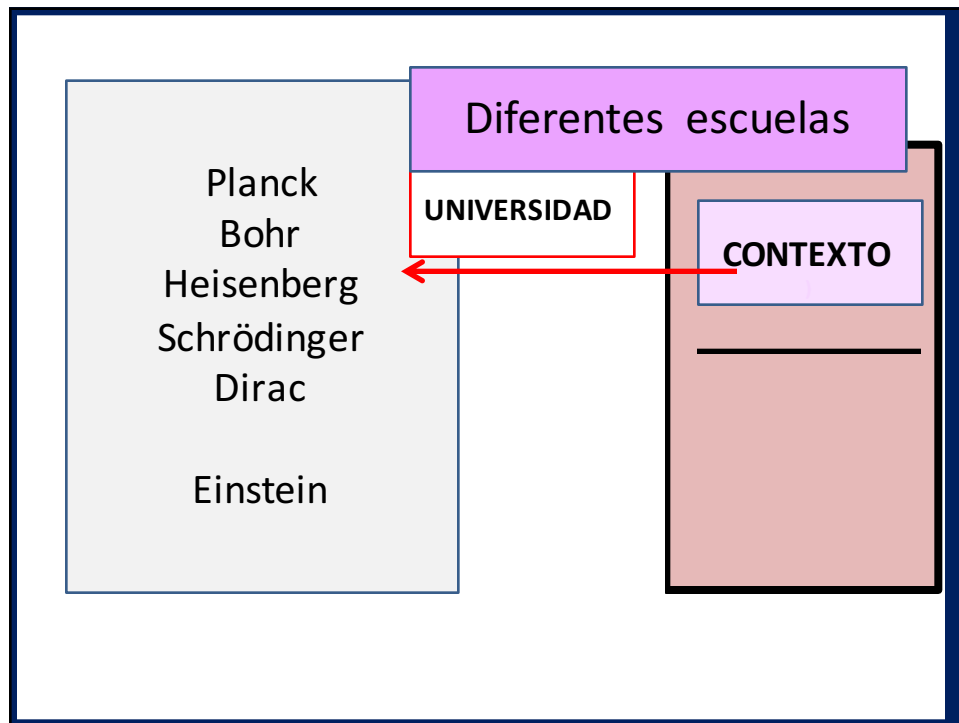
[Comments on 5 Ways To Improve Your Creativity Today - OPEN Forum](#)
[openforum.com/articles/5-ways-to-improve-your-creativity today](#) >

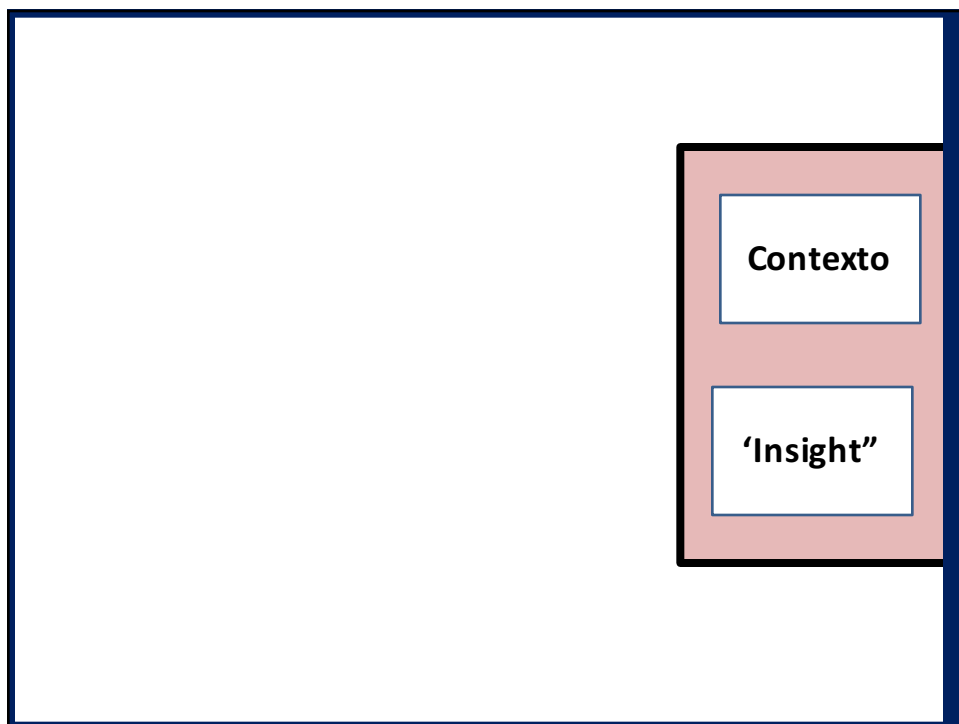
5 [5 Techniques to Improve Your Creativity - Operation Meditation](#)
[on wikipedia.org/wiki/5_techniques-to-improve-your-creativity](#) >
"However **creative** you may be, you will never truly feel a state of **creativity**. Perhaps you need to motivate yourself, or you've been working too hard."

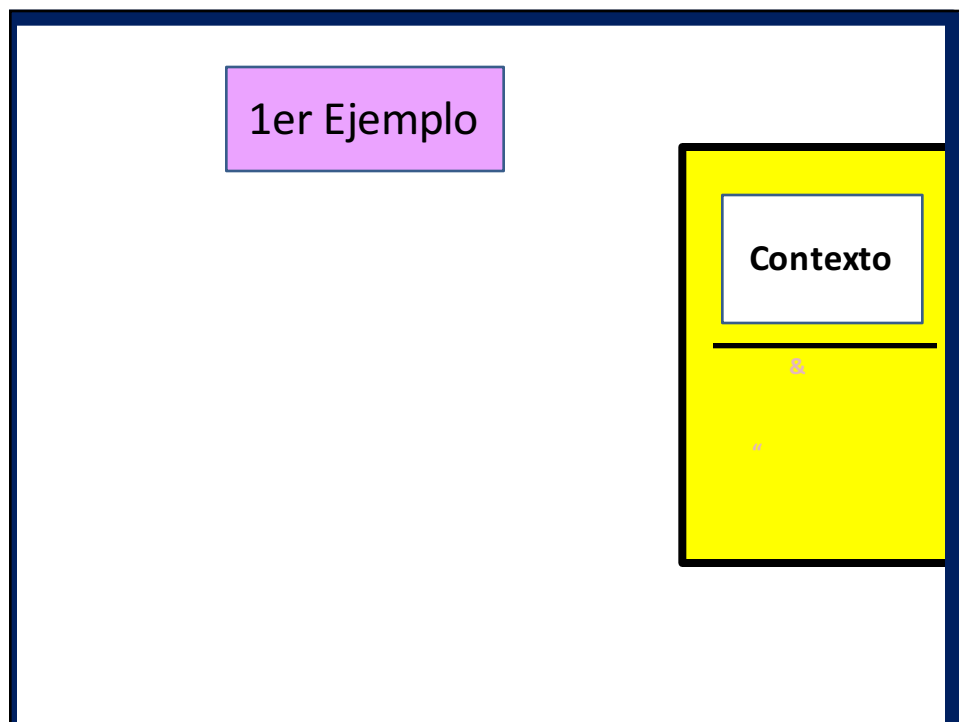
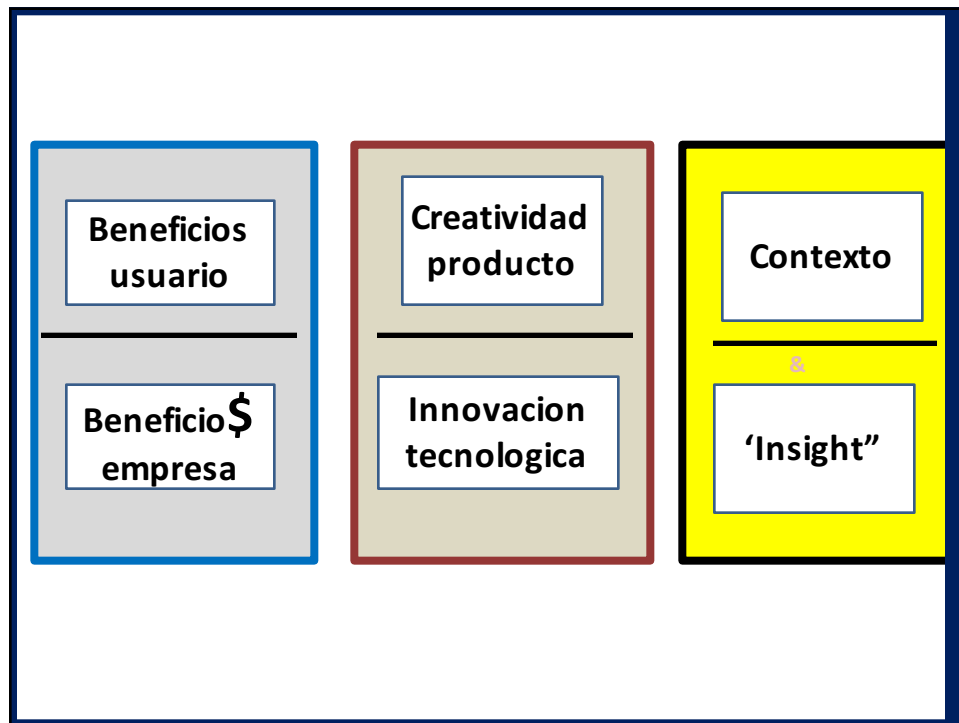
[10 Ways to Increase Imagination & Creativity - Operation Meditation](#)
[on operationmeditation.com/.../10-ways-to-increase-imagination-creativity](#) >
There are various ways to enrich one's imagination how one can enrich imagination. Here are ten ways to increase imagination for better creative thinking.

11 [How to Crank up Your Creativity: 11 Steps \(with Pictures\)](#)
[www.wikihow.com/Crank-up-Your-Creativity](#) >
The truth is that everyone is **creative**, and researchers have proven that it is possible to improve **creativity** in various ways including diet, exercise, and practice.

6 [How to Increase Creativity: 6 Steps \(with Pictures\) - wikiHow](#)







Hair Shampooing with Soap

New York Times, May 1908

“Apply soap with a brush.....

”Rinse hair four times. (The forth rinse with cooler water to prevent the head from overheating)

“Shampoo the hair as often as every two weeks, but from a month to six weeks should be a better interval.”



**Beneficio al
consumidor**



Beneficio al consumidor



Beneficio empresa







Creatividad
habilidad para pensar
nuevos conceptos


Innovacion
convertir la idea en
producto de valor con
nuevas tecnologias











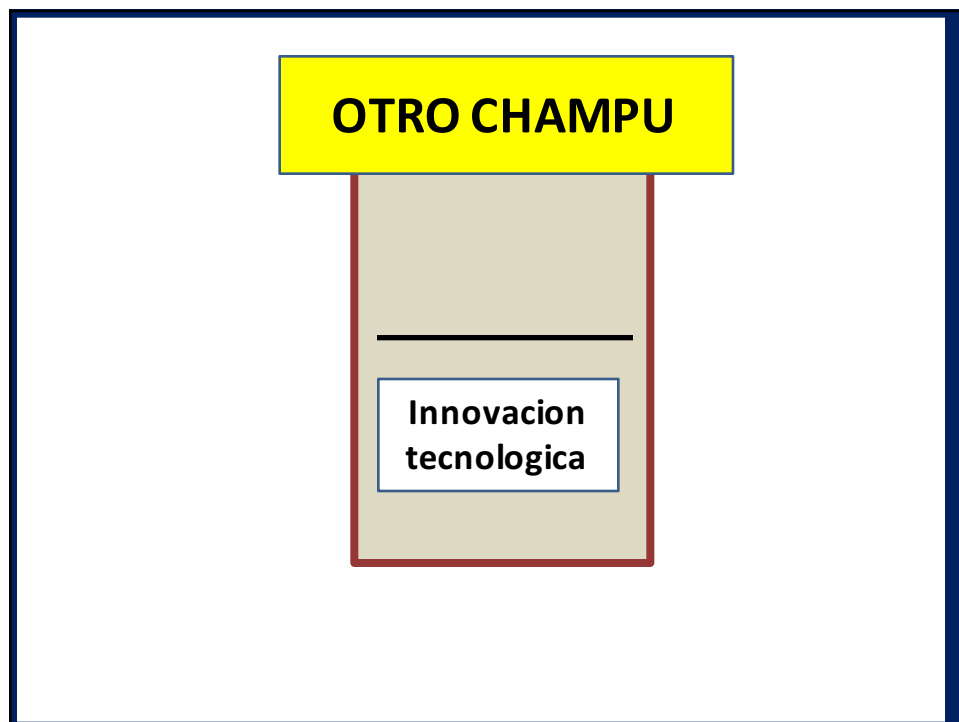
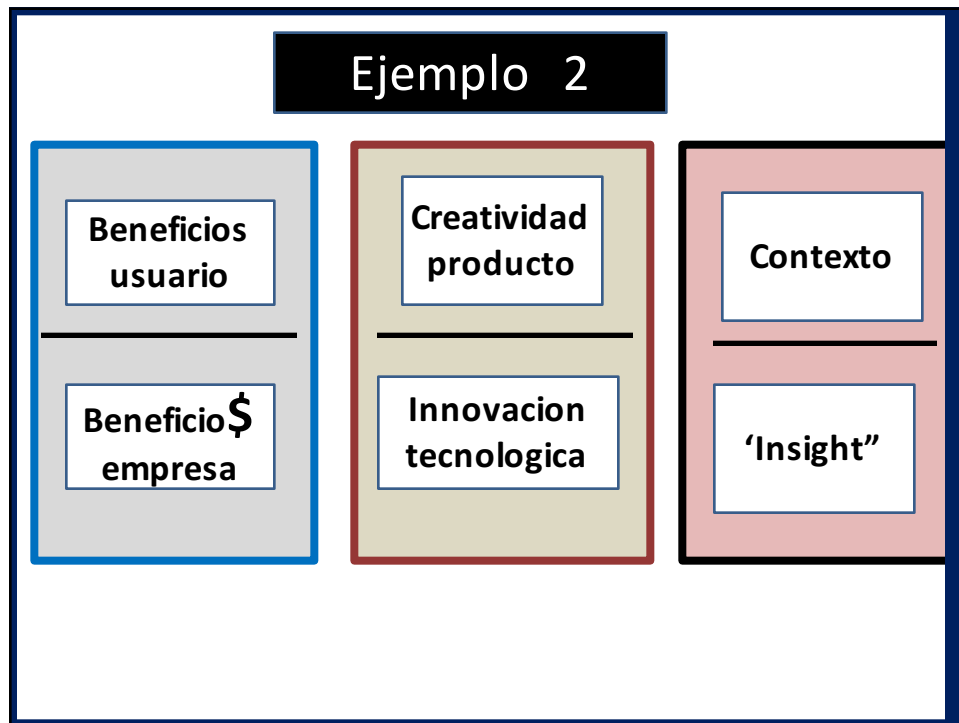
Contexto

"Insight"

Lo veremos al final

Contexto

"Insight"



2,781,849

3

be combined physically only and that no chemical reaction would occur therebetween. In the course of my experimentations, I have discovered that they could be reacted with certain anionic surface active agents at a pH above 7 to produce water-soluble reaction products. Not only did I make said discovery, but I further discovered that water solutions of such reaction products had viscosities greater than corresponding aqueous solutions of compounds of Formula IA, and also exhibited better foaming characteristics than did said compounds in very low dilutions under extreme water hardness conditions. Said reaction products are non-toxic and non-irritating to the human skin. They have been found eminently useful as general utility detergents, such as for car washing, dish washing, clothes washing, etc. Said compounds of Formula IA and compounds of Formulas IIA-IID when, any one of them alone or a combination of two or more of them in mere physical mixture are used as components of shampoos caused varying degrees of irritation and marked stinging of the eyes when such shampoos were used and water solutions thereof accidentally reached the eyes. I have further discovered that the reaction products of this invention caused practically no irritation or stinging of the eyes when so employed.

According to this invention, one or a combination of two or more of compounds of the general structural Formula IA are reacted with one or a combination of two or more anionic surface active agents of the following general structural Formulas IIA-IID which are broadly referred to as Formula II, to provide novel, water-soluble compounds having the following general structural Formula III, which are broadly referred to as Formula III, all having high wetting, detergency and surface active properties and capable of providing voluminous and substantially non-irritating to the skin and eyes of normal human beings.

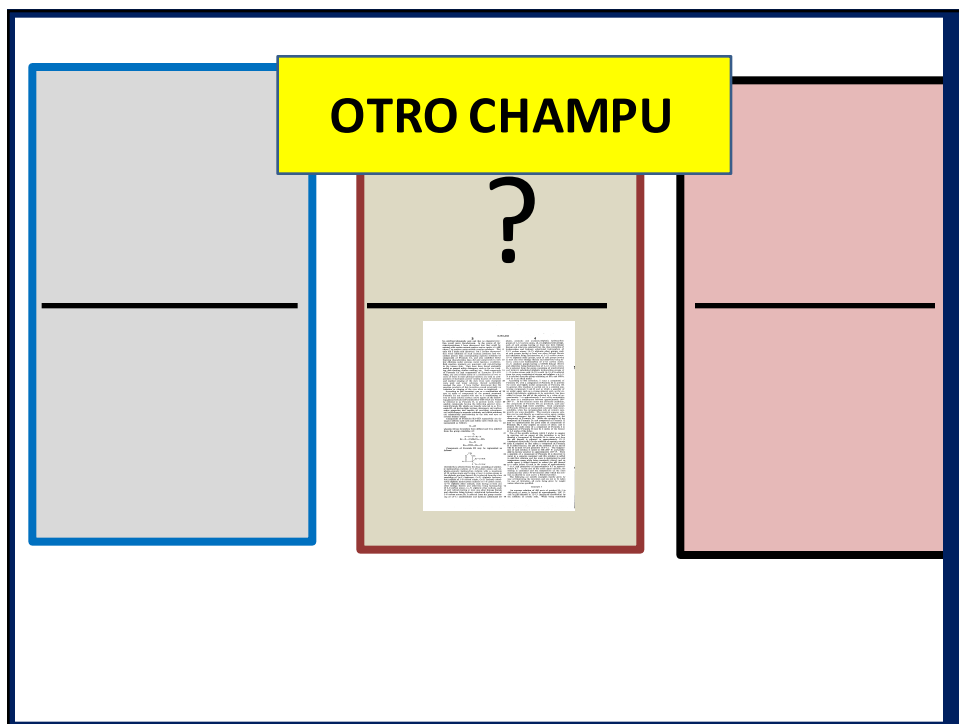
Compounds of Formulas IIA-IID respectively are detergent sulfonic acid salts and sulfate salts which may be represented as follows:



G—M




4

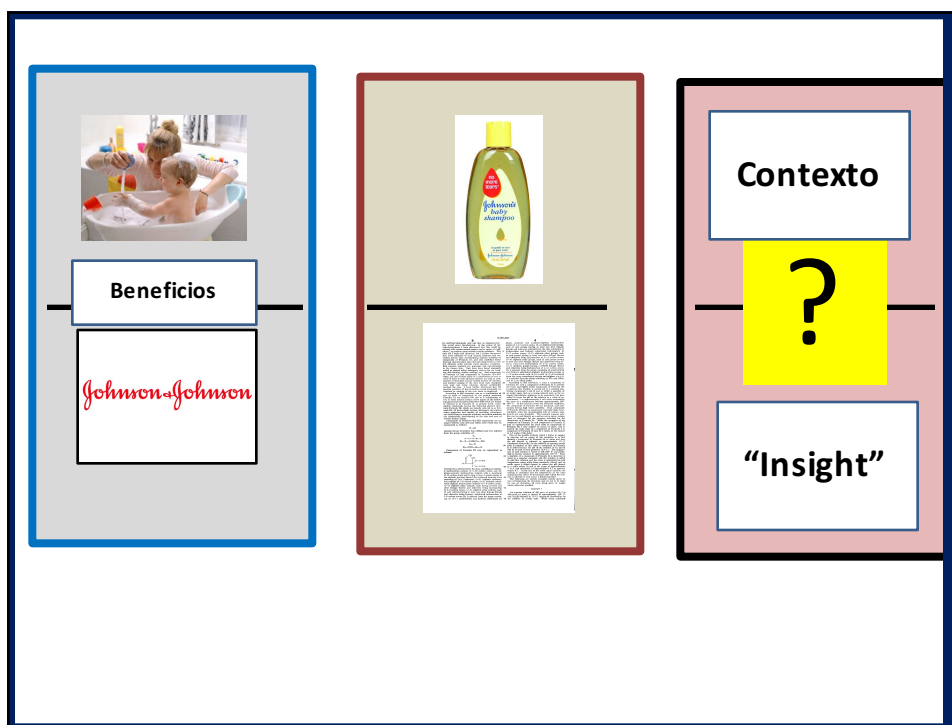
phatic, aromatic and aromatic-aliphatic hydrocarbon groups of 1-12 carbon atoms, (b-2) aliphatic keto groups each of said groups having at least one keto linkage therein and otherwise selected from the class consisting of hydrocarbon and hydroxy substituted hydrocarbon groups of 2-12 carbon atoms, (b-3) aliphatic ether groups of said groups having at least one ether linkage therein and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms, (b-4) aliphatic ether groups, each of said groups having at least one ether linkage therein and otherwise being hydroxy substituted hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms, (b-5) aliphatic groups having a CONH linkage therein and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms, and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms. Rx is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted and hydroxy substituted aliphatic hydrocarbon groups of 1-12 carbon atoms, said (b-2) to said (b-5); Z is selected from the group consisting of oxygen and sulphur; X is selected from the group consisting of SO₃ and SO₃M and M is an alkali metal.

According to this invention, I react a compound of Formula IA with a compound of Formula II to provide the novel and highly useful compounds of Formula III. In general, this reaction is carried out in a solution containing compounds I and II and to which a quantity of an acidic agent such as a strong mineral acid, such as hydrochloric, sulphuric or its equivalent, has been added to lower the pH of the solution to a value of approximately 7 to approximately 9 and while maintaining the mass at a temperature between approximately 100° F. to 200° F. In this reaction under the aforesaid conditions the compounds of Formula III are produced, said compounds having high water solubility. Such compounds of Formula III have an unexpected extremely high water solubility, while the corresponding salts of cationic compounds are water-insoluble. The resultant aqueous solution can be used directly as a surface active agent, detergent or detergent for the purposes indicated by the compounds of Formula IA. While the quantities of compound of Formula IA and compound of Formula II may be equimolecular for good yield of compound of Formula III, I may employ an excess of either, and in general the mole ratio of a compound of Formula



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 <div data-bbox="397 1386 584 1585">Beneficios <i>Johnson-Johnson</i></div>	 <hr/> 	<hr/>
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Patented Oct. 31, 1950 2,528,379

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,528,379
**CYCLOIMIDIDE DERIVATIVES AND
METHODS FOR PREPARING THEM**
Hans S. Mannheimer, New York, N. Y., assignor
to John J. McCabe, Jr., and Hans S. Mann-
heimer, as joint venturers
No Drawing. Application October 7, 1948.
Serial No. 53,383
4 Claims. (Cl. 268—209.6)

1 This invention relates to novel compositions as well as novel methods for producing and employing them. In one of its more specific aspects this invention is directed to novel compositions finding especial application in the washing of textiles such as cottons and the like as well as in other fields such as dishwashing and other washing in which soaps and synthetic detergents are now used as washing compounds. In another of its more specific aspects, the invention is directed to the combination of one or more of my novel compounds with cationic materials and particularly cationic germicides.

Heretofore quaternary ammonium germicides have been combined only with a certain class of synthetic detergents. This class of detergents which were so employed because of their compatibility with the germicides have been those of a non-ionic nature, which as such, have low foaming and foam stability characteristics. Moreover, these detergents cannot be dried in the powdered form because they are not solids in their 100% state. However, it has been proposed to produce powders with these detergents by absorption of them on soda ash. This has not been satisfactory because the compositions so produced contained low concentrations of these detergents and found limited utility because of the high alkalinity. In some cases even that method was of no avail because some of the detergents were not stable at such high alkalinity. It is also known that cationic products are always poor detergents on color, form precipitates with proteins and the like, and under alkaline

2 fact, I have provided aqueous solutions above 8.5 of one or more of my novel compounds together with various water soluble quaternary ammonium compounds during the germicidal value of the ammonium compounds or the foam. By and detergency characteristics compounds. It was also found that compounds were compatible with soap anionic detergents.

The novel compounds of the present invention have the following general Formula

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{N} \quad \text{CH}_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{R} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{CH}_2 \quad \text{CH}_2 \quad \text{N} \quad \text{R}_1 - \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{R}_2 \quad \text{N} \quad \text{CH}_2 \end{array}$$

in which R therein and any other fo is an organic radical of at least atoms and which if connected to a ca provides a monocarboxylic acid. R₁ be the same or different and each is a radical of 1-4 carbon atoms and M metal and preferably sodium or potassium. One of the methods which may for the production of these novel compounds is to first react a compound containing not less than three amine groups, namely a tri-amine such as diethylene triamine

$$(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)$$

with an organic monocarboxylic acid to provide

Contexto

only did I make said discovery, but I further discovered that water solutions of such reaction products had viscosities greater than corresponding aqueous solutions of compounds of Formula IA, and also exhibited better foaming characteristics than did said compounds in very low dilutions under extreme water hazy conditions. Said reaction products are nontoxic and nonirritating to the human skin. They have been found eminently useful as general utility detergents, such as for car washing, dish washing, clothes washing, etc. Said compounds of Formula IA and compounds of Formula IIA-IVD when, any one of them alone or a combination of two or more of them in mere physical mixture are used as components of shampoos caused varying degrees of irritation and marked stinging of the eyes when such shampoos were used and water solutions thereof accidentally reached the eyes. I have further discovered that the reaction products of this invention caused practically no irritation or stinging of the eyes when so employed.

According to this invention, one or a combination of two or more compounds of the general structural Formula IA are reacted with one or a combination of two or more anionic surface active agents of the following general structural Formula IIA-IVD which are broadly referred to as Formula II, to provide novel, water-soluble compounds having the following general structural Formula III, which are broadly referred to as Formula III, all having high wetting, detergency and surface active properties and capable of providing voluminous and stable foam in aqueous solutions, and which solutions are substantially non-irritating to the skin and eyes of normal human beings.

Compounds of Formula IIA-IVD respectively are detergent sulfonic acid salts and sulfate salts which may be represented as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{G}-\text{M} \\ \text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{N}(\text{R}_1)-\text{R}_2-\text{X} \\ \text{R}_2-\text{Z}-(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n-\text{SO}_3 \\ \text{R}_2-\text{X} \\ \text{R}_2-\text{COO}-\text{R}_2-\text{X} \end{array}$$

Compounds of Formula III may be represented as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{N} \\ | \\ \text{R}_2-\text{COOM} \\ | \\ \text{O} \\ | \\ \text{R}_2-\text{COOM} \end{array}$$

wherein R_2 is selected from the class consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals of 6-20 carbon atoms and aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbon radicals with a maximum of 20 carbon atoms and having at least 6 carbon atoms in the aliphatic portions thereof; R_1 is selected from the class consisting of (a-1) hydrogen, (a-2) aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals of 1-8 carbon atoms, (a-3) hydroxy substituted aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals of 1-8 carbon atoms, (a-4) aliphatic ether radicals, each having at least one ether linkage therein and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-8 carbon atoms, (a-5) aliphatic ether radicals, each of said radicals having at least one ether linkage therein and otherwise being hydroxy substituted hydrocarbon of 2-8 carbon atoms; R_2 is selected from the group consisting of (b-1) unsubstituted and hydroxy substituted ali-

2-12 carbon atoms, (b-2) aliphatic ether of said groups having at least one ether linkage therein and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms, (b-3) aliphatic ether groups, each of said groups having at least one ether linkage therein and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms, (b-4) aliphatic groups having a CONH₂ group and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms; X is selected from the group consisting of sodium and potassium, and M is an alkali metal.

According to this invention, I react a compound of Formula IA with a compound of Formula II, and the reaction is carried out in a suitable solvent such as water, in which an acidic agent such as a strong mineral acid, hydrochloric, sulphuric or its equivalent is added to lower the pH of the solution to approximately 7 to approximately 9 and while the mass at a temperature between approximately 100° to 200° F. In this reaction under the above conditions, the compounds of Formula III are produced having high water solubility. Said compounds of Formula III have an unexpected extreme solubility, while the corresponding salts of compounds are water-insoluble. The resultant solution can be used directly as a surface active agent or detergent for the purposes intended for compounds of Formula IA. While the compound of Formula IA and compound of Formula III may be employed in excess of the mole ratio of a compound of compound of Formula II may be 2 moles to 1-3 moles of the latter.

One of the specific methods which I prefer in carrying out an aspect of this invention is to dissolve a compound of Formula IA in water, the pH thereof is adjusted to approximately 7 to approximately 9 by the addition of an acidic agent such as a strong mineral acid, if required so that when a compound of Formula II is added thereto, the pH of the solution will be at least 10 and generally 10.5-11. The temperature of said solution is raised to 100-200° F. in factory practice to approximately 150° F. A quantity of a compound of Formula II water in a separate container and this solution is added to said first solution and the mass is maintained at a temperature range while being constantly stirred and the mass is maintained at a temperature below 10 and in the range of 7 to 9, and preferably of approximately 8.7. At the end of the acidic agent stirring is continued and the temperature maintained for about 10-20 minutes after which the solution is allowed to cool and is a finished product. The following are specific examples by way of illustrating the invention and are not by way of limitation, all parts being given unless otherwise specified.

Example 1

An aqueous solution of 400 parts of p 600 parts of water is heated to approximately 150° F. and its pH adjusted to 12-13 (measured by the addition of caustic soda. While b

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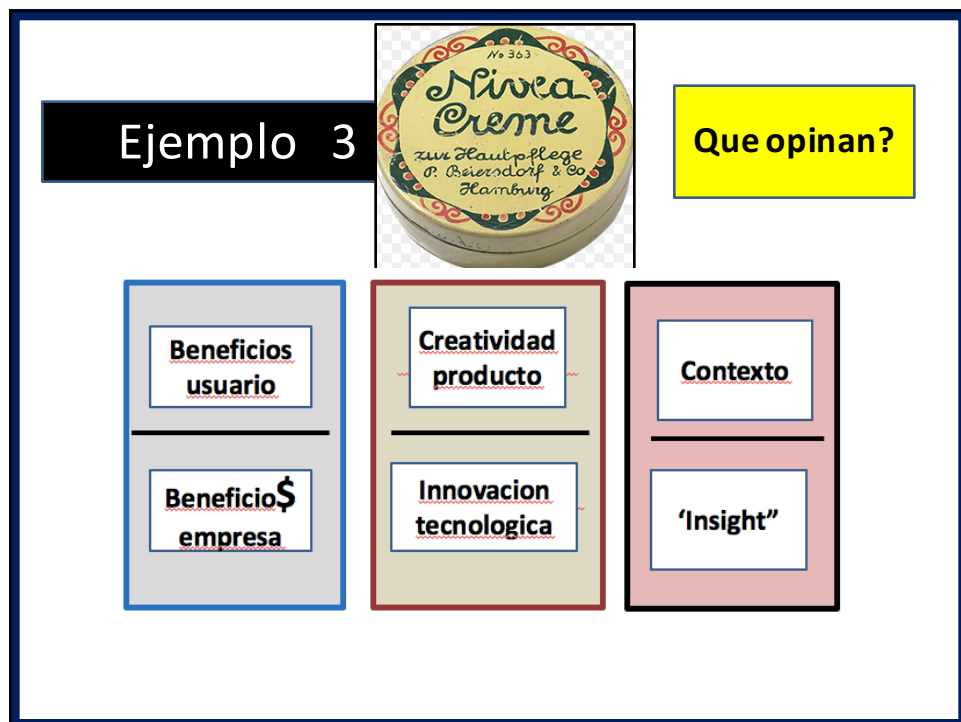
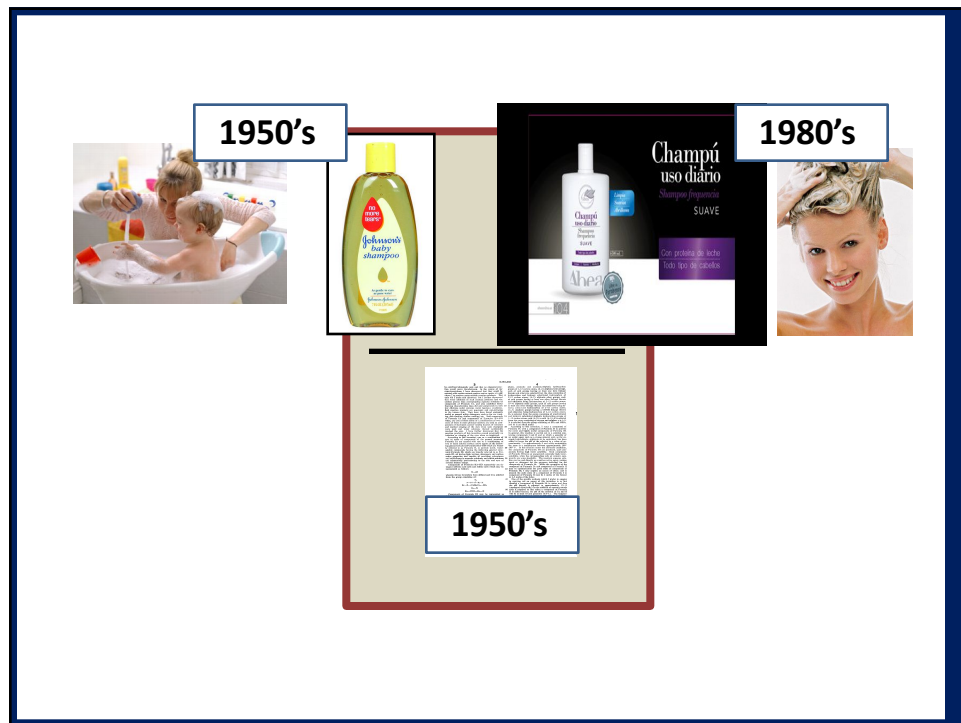
2-12 carbon atoms, (b-2) aliphatic ether of said groups having at least one ether linkage therein and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms, (b-3) aliphatic ether groups, each of said groups having at least one ether linkage therein and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms, (b-4) aliphatic groups having a CONH₂ group and otherwise being hydrocarbon of 2-12 carbon atoms; X is selected from the group consisting of sodium and potassium, and M is an alkali metal.

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Example 1

An aqueous solution of 400 parts of p 600 parts of water is heated to approximately 150° F. and its pH adjusted to 12-13 (measured by the addition of caustic soda. While b



Ejemplos 1, 2 y 3

INDIVIDUAL



Contexto

'Insight'

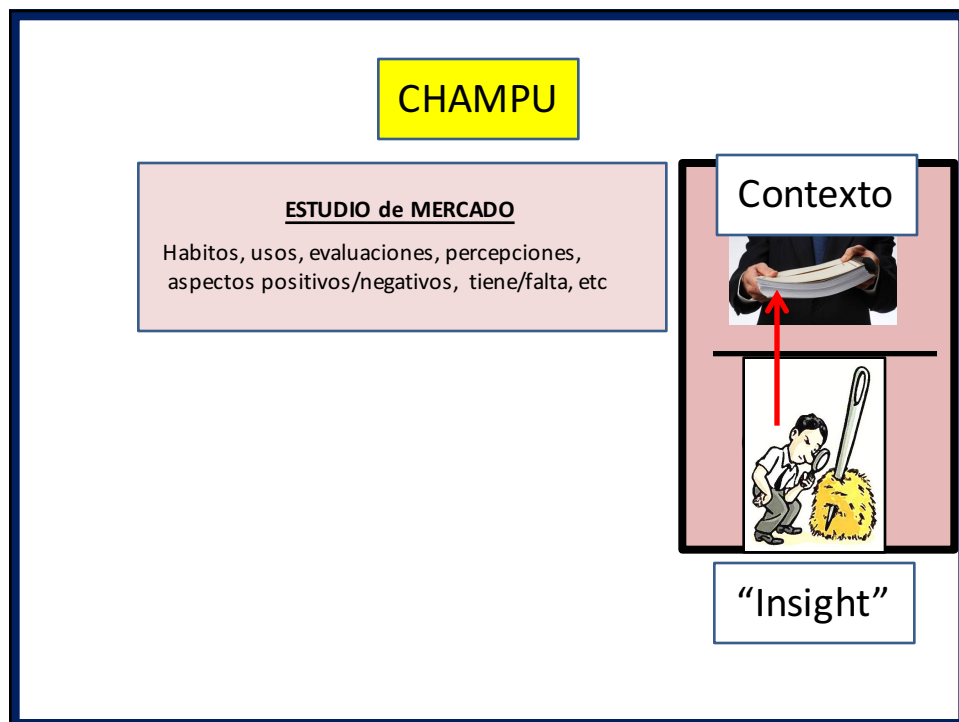
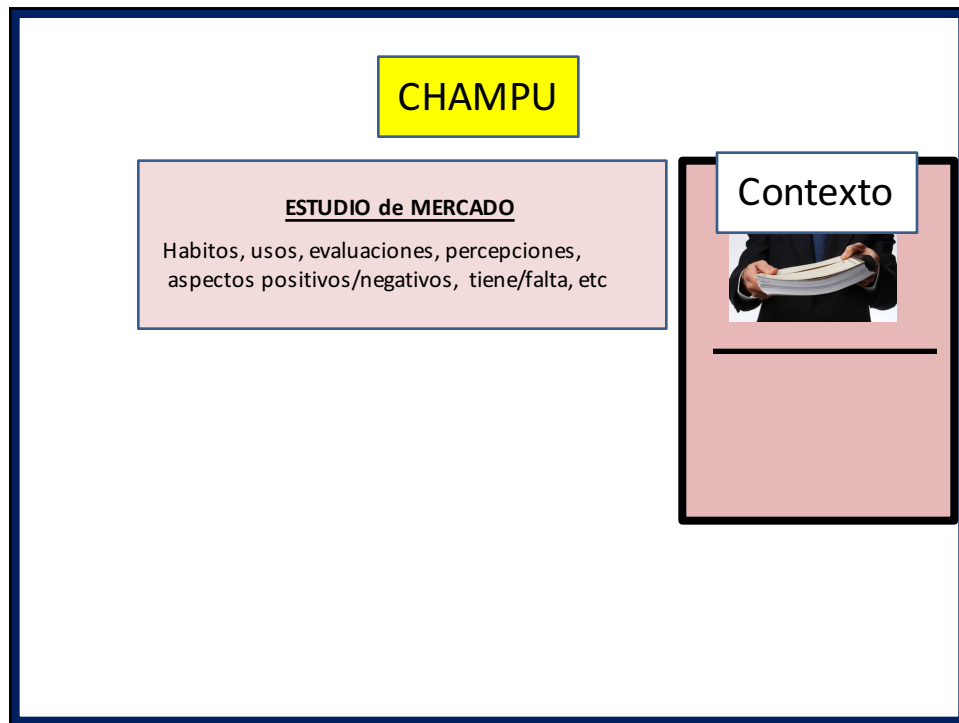
Ejemplo 4

Colectivo



Contexto

'Insight'



"INSIGHT"

Las mujeres creen tener el cabello danado
Quisieran tenerlo saludable / sano
El cabello esta sano → esta brillante



"Insight"

Hair So Healthy....
It Shines

"INSIGHT"

cabello danado
saludable / sano
brillante




"Insight"



Lider
global


Hair So Healthy
It Shines

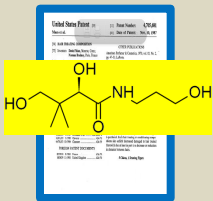






Lider
global

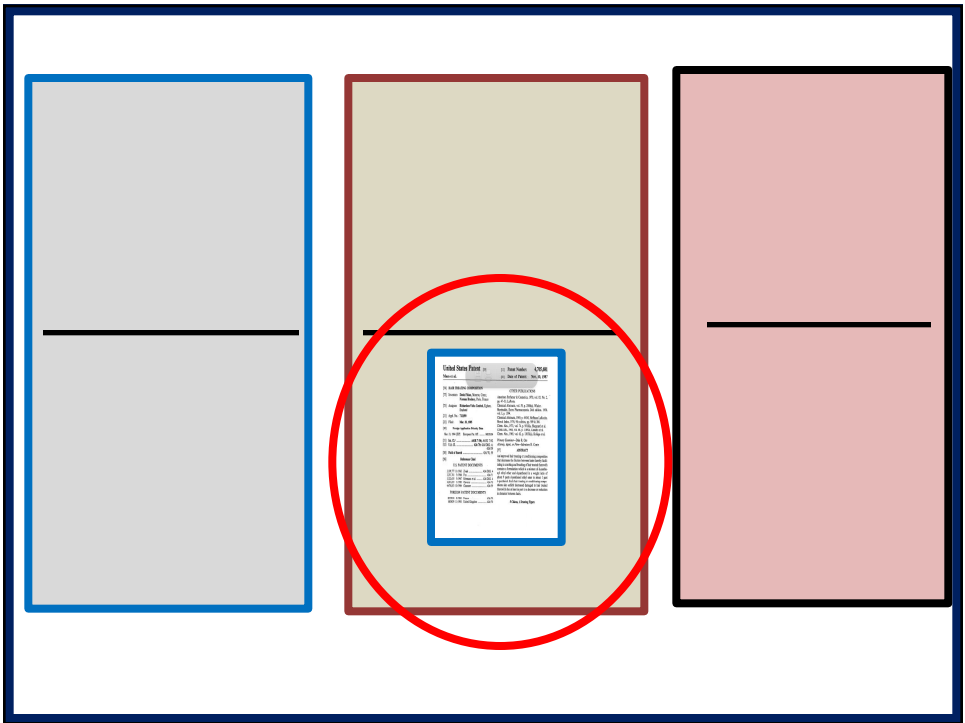
Hair So Healthy
It Shines

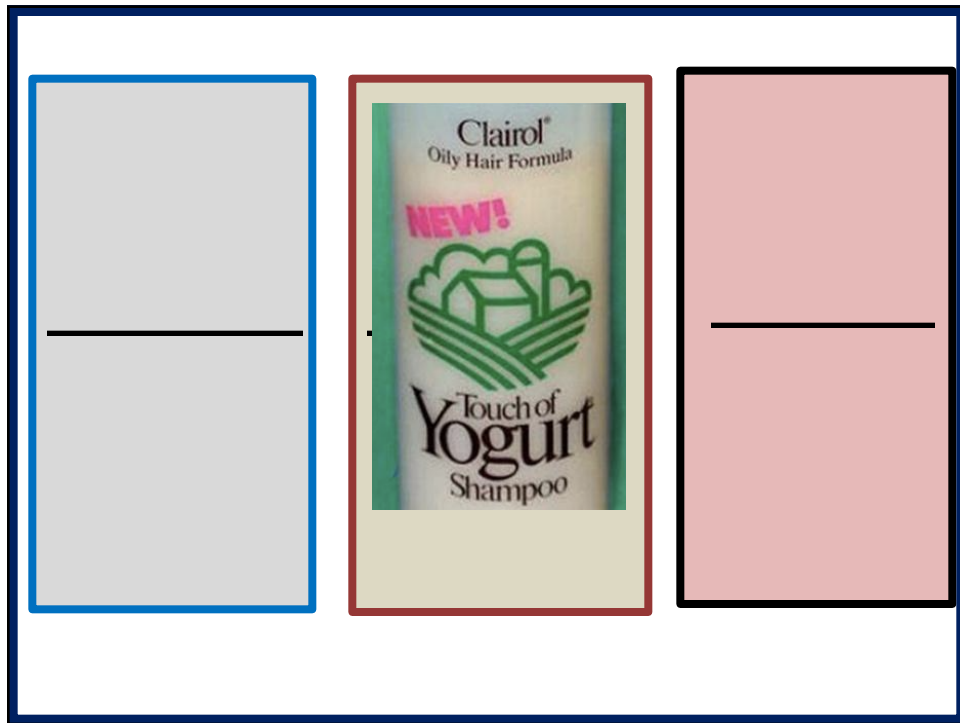












NO TODOS LOS CAMINOS
LLEVAN A ROMA

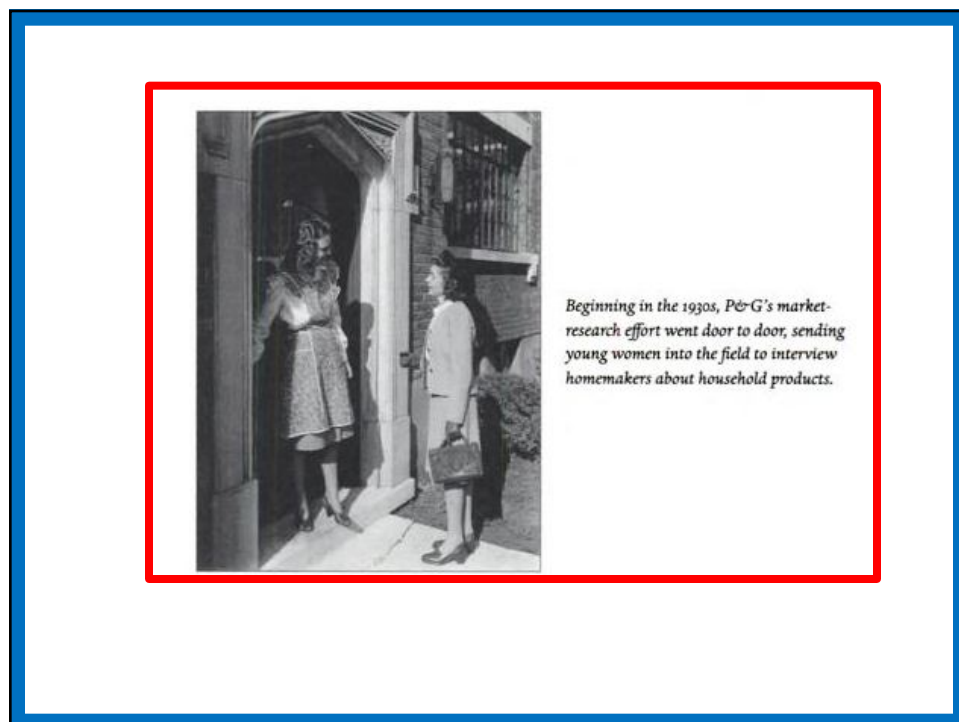
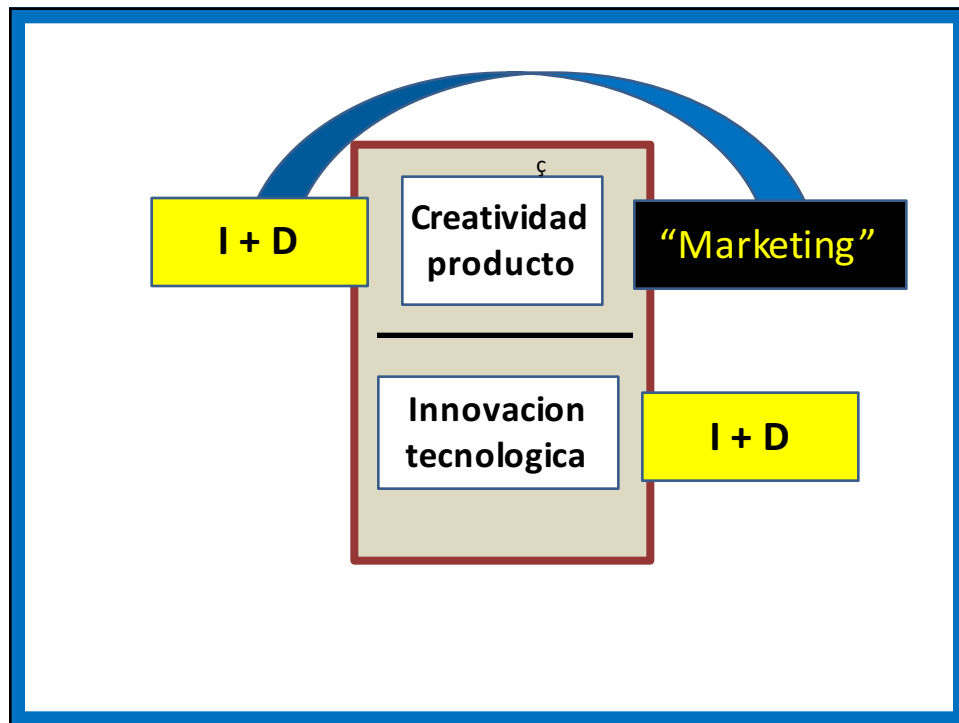
Camino # 1

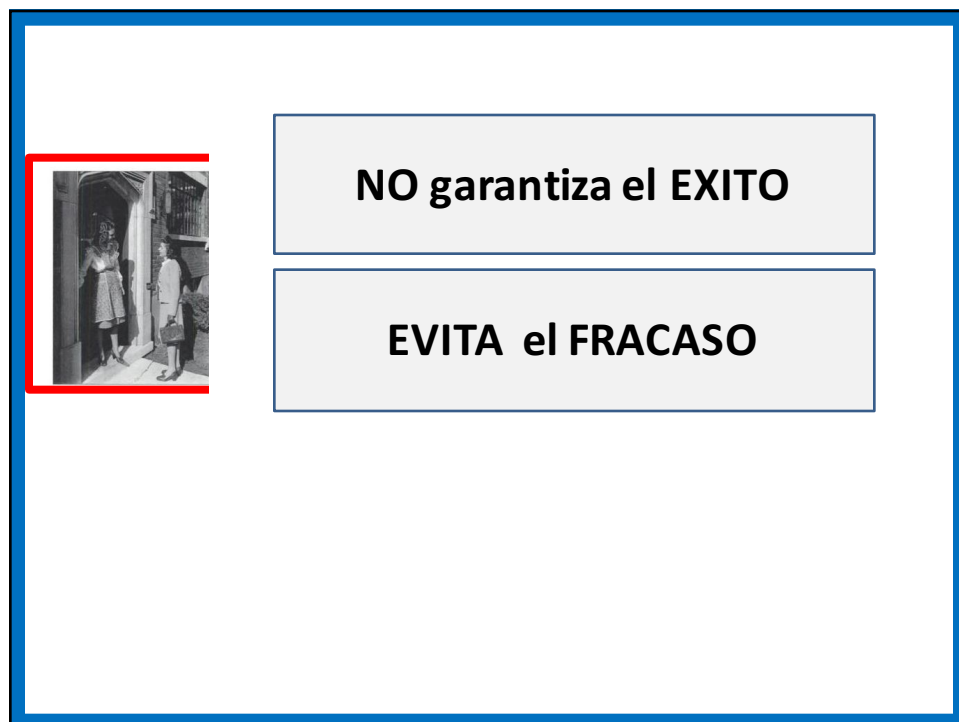
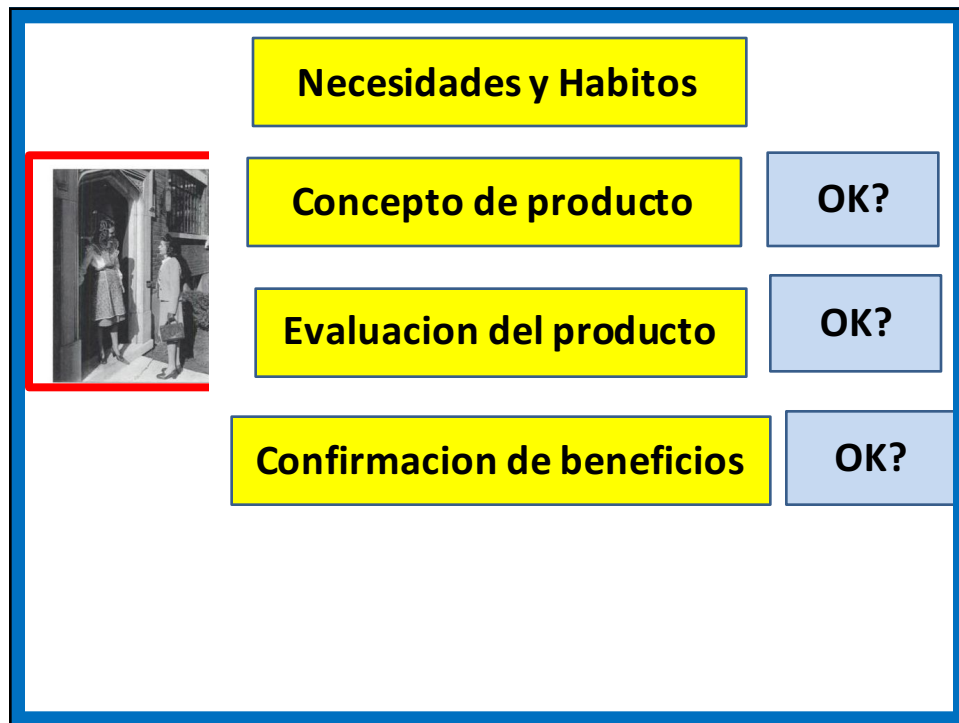
Creatividad
producto


"Marketing"

Innovacion
tecnologica

I + D

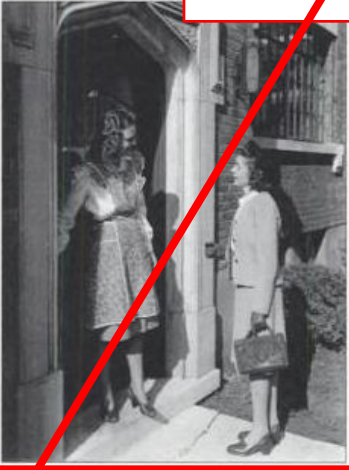





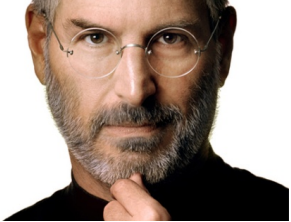


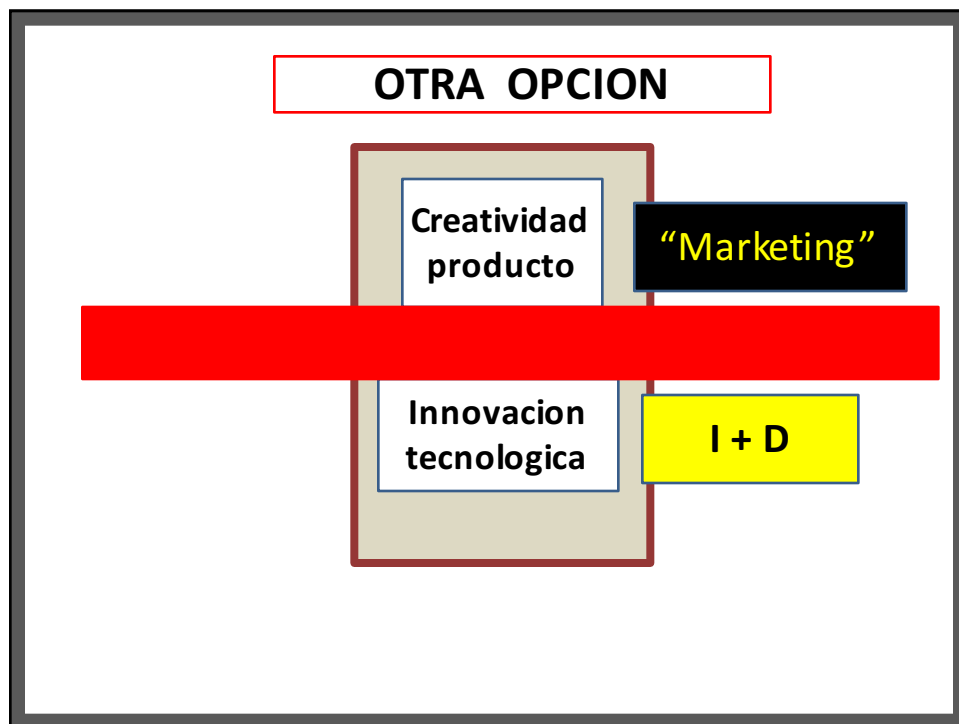
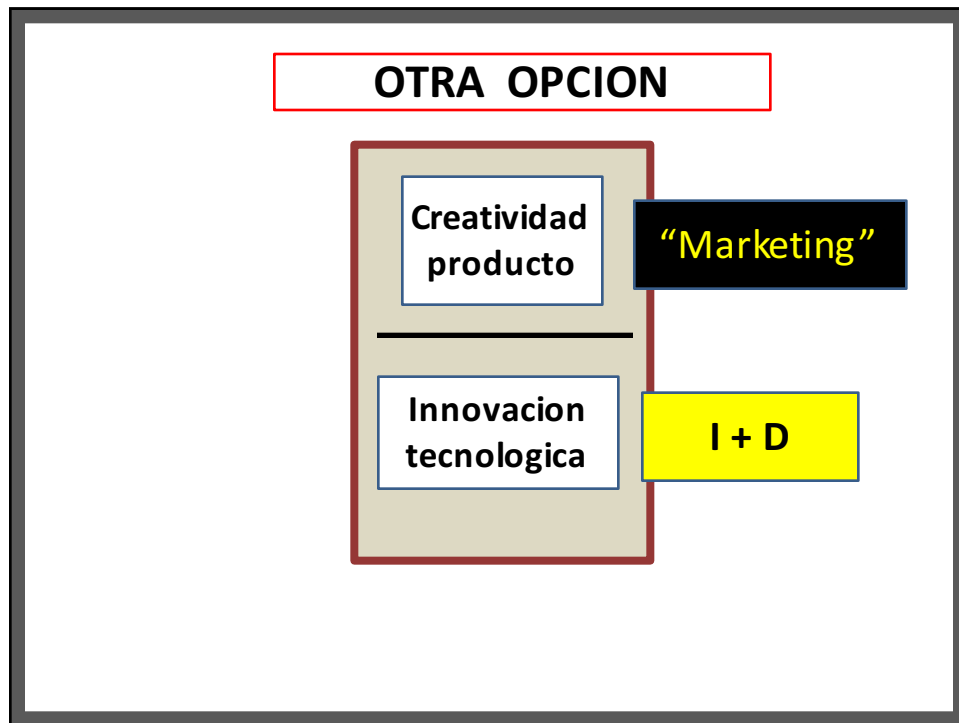
Menor Escala

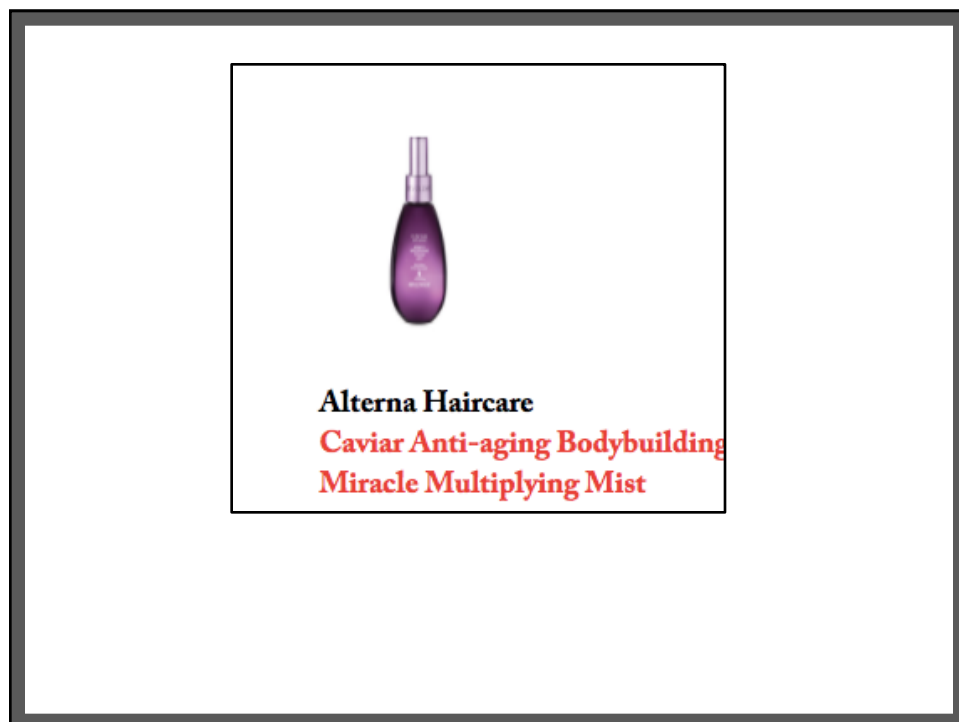
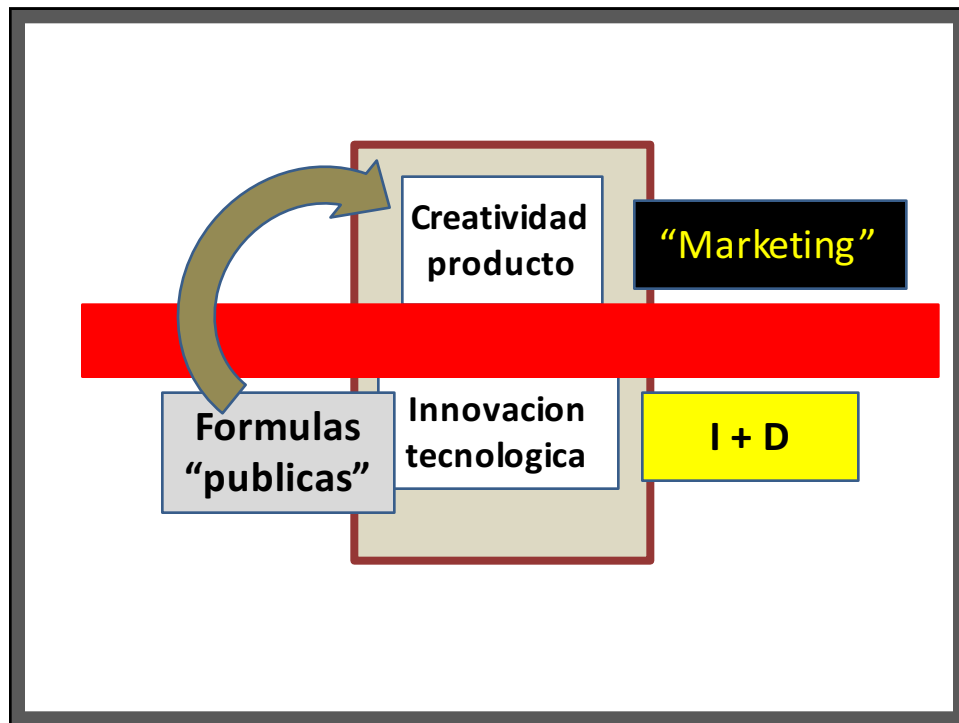
Estudiantes en Toronto



OTRA OPCION







Variante





Necesidades y Habitos

Concepto de producto

Evaluación del producto

Confirmación de beneficios





00:00

TABLE RATES

Luncheon Gold Table
\$12,000.00
First half of the room. Table of 10.

“Productos mas innovadores del ano”

JURADO: 4.500 profesionales de la industria.

Mercados: “Mass-market” y “prestigio”

Productos: 15 categorias

INNOVACION (1 ?)

innovacion (1 - 3)

innovacion tipo "mona"



SKINCARE: Cleanser & Scrub



Fresh

Rose Cleansing Foam

Description: A rejuvenating, soap-free face cleanser for all skin types is proven to keep skin moisturized for six hours after use.

Product Innovation: The formula is infused with pure rosewater to soothe the skin for a healthier complexion. Gentle for daily use, the foam dissolves dirt and impurities.



SKINCARE: Moisturizer Mass



L'Oréal Paris

Age Perfect Glow Renewal Facial Oil

Description: This oil contains a unique blend of 8 essential oils which have been selected based on their lightweight, fast absorbing properties.

Product Innovation: L'Oréal Paris brings the first concentrated facial oil to any mass market.

Delivery System/Packaging: This oil comes in a glass bottle.



Fresh

Vitamin Nectar Vibrancy-boosting Face Mask

Description: An innovative mask made with a concentrated citrus blend and potent vitamin-fruit complex that gently exfoliates to reveal a vibrant glow.

Product Innovation: A proprietary vitamin-fruit complex and fruit paste of 50% crushed oranges, lemons, and clementines awaken dull skin for a healthy-looking glow.

Delivery System/Packaging: This formula is housed in a 100ml glass jar with a spin top.



GLAMGLOW

GLOWSTARTER™ Mega Illuminating Moisturizer

Description: A super-sexy multitasking moisturizer that provides mega hydration and color illumination in one beautiful, universally flattering shade of Nude Glow.

Product Innovation: Hybrid moisturizer and luminizer in one. Provides intense hydration with a unique blend of hyaluronic acid; pearl particles glow, tint and illuminate.

Delivery System/Packaging: A bright, fuchsia-pink box represents the disruptive mash-up combination of serious skincare and fun makeup.



Aveeno®

Daily Moisturizing Body Yogurt Vanilla and Oat



Description: This rich, creamy formula with Active Naturals® Oat and nutrient-rich yogurt revitalizes dry skin and leaves it hydrated for 48 hours.

Product Innovation: Contains the essential vitamins, lactose, proteins, lactic acid and lipids found in yogurt to deliver a rich, nourishing experience.

No sería mejor hacer una crema que funcionara de verdad?



ICONIC BEAUTY AWARD: **ICONIC CONSUMERS' CHOICE BEAUTY AWARD - MASS**



Olay

Total Effects Anti-aging Moisturizer SPF 15 Fragrance-free

Description: Reformulated formula reduces the

7 Beneficios

protection, this sheer

OLAY
TOTAL effects

Get the benefit of
7 PRODUCTS
IN 1 BOTTLE

7

- Anti-aging cream
- Tone balancer
- Age spots reducer
- Sunblock
- Moisturizer
- Dullness reducer
- Pore minimizer

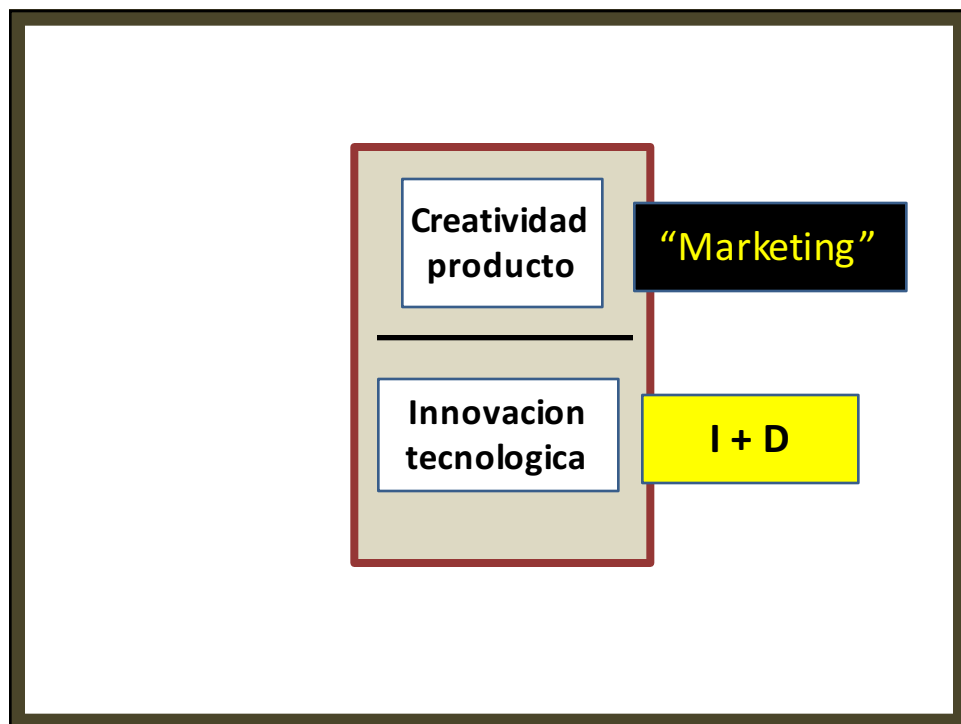
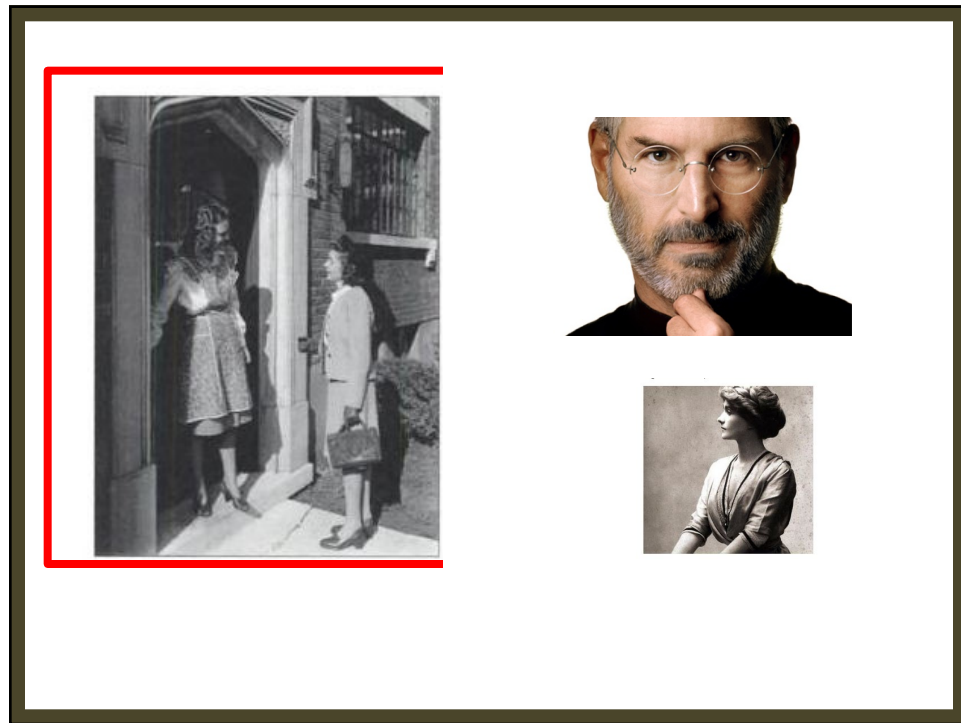
The advertisement features a close-up of a woman's face on the left, smiling. In the center, a balance scale is shown with a large bottle of Olay Total Effects 7-in-1 moisturizer on the left pan and several smaller bottles of individual skincare products on the right pan. The background is a warm, golden-brown gradient.

(12) United States Patent		(10) Patent No.: US 6,174,533 B1
SaNogueira, Jr. et al.		(45) Date of Patent: *Jan. 16, 2001
<p>(54) SKIN CARE COMPOSITIONS AND METHOD OF IMPROVING SKIN APPEARANCE</p> <p>(75) Inventors: James Pedrosa SaNogueira, Jr., Wyoming; Nancy Coultrip Dawes, Cincinnati; Mark Richard Sine, Morrow, all of OH (US)</p> <p>(73) Assignee: The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH (US)</p> <p>(*) Notice: This patent issued on a continued prosecution application filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d), and is subject to the twenty year patent term provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2).</p> <p>Under 35 U.S.C. 154(b), the term of this</p>		
<p>5,468,471 11/1995 Zecchino et al. 424/59</p> <p>5,618,522 * 4/1997 Kaleta et al. 424/60</p> <p>5,643,555 7/1997 Collin et al. 424/59</p> <p>5,693,329 12/1997 Marchi-Lemann et al. 424/401</p> <p>5,700,451 12/1997 Yue et al. 424/59</p>		
FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS		
<p>245815 A1 5/1987 (DE) A61K/7/021</p> <p>0 293 795 A1 12/1988 (EP) A61K/7/48</p> <p>0 502 769 A1 9/1992 (EP) A61K/7/48</p> <p>1112193 5/1965 (GB) A61K/7/00</p> <p>7-330536 12/1995 (JP) A61K/7/00</p> <p>8-073316 3/1996 (JP) A61K/7/02</p> <p>8-073317 3/1996 (JP) A61K/7/02</p> <p>94/09756 5/1994 (WO) A61K/7/48</p> <p>96/07396 A2 3/1996 (WO) A61K/7/48</p>		
OTHER PUBLICATIONS		

El 95% de los nuevos
lanzamientos.....

Y la culpa es.....

... fracasan en el 1er año.....



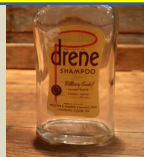
AGRAVANTES

Cosmeticos como objeto de moda

Posicionamiento NEGATIVO

Carencia VALOR REAL
y costo excesivo

Volvamos al 1er ejemplo



Contexto

"Insight"

“A case rich with lessons in **innovation** and brand building. By injecting a radical, **new, disruptive technology** and then masterfully exploiting the strategic opening thus created... P&G decisively altered this ambiguous competitive position..


P&G "would **no longer be a soap company**... it would become an **industrial corporation with its future based on technology**.

Harvard Business School Press.
David Dyer et al.

CONTEXTO

■





naohomA ort to bonnacB
esayev to stulzet

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

**FRITZ HABER AND ROBERT LE ROSSIGNOL, OF KARLSRUHE, GERMANY, ASSIGNORS TO
BADISCHE ANILIN & SODA FABRIK, OF LUDWIGSHAFEN-ON-THE-RHINE, GERMANY,
A CORPORATION OF BADEN.**

PRODUCTION OF AMMONIA.

371,501. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 27, 1910.
No Drawing. Application filed August 19, 1909. Serial No. 512,678.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRITZ HABER, Ph. D., professor of chemistry, and ROBERT LE ROSSIGNOL, bachelor of science, subjects, respectively, of the King of Prussia and the King of England, residing at Karlsruhe, Germany, have invented new and useful improvements in the Production of Ammonia, of which the following is a specification.

Several attempts have hitherto been made to produce ammonia on a large scale from its elements by passing them over a catalyst, but up to the present not much success has been met with.

In order that a process should be successful, it is advisable that the combination take place at as low a temperature and as quickly as possible, since when the temperature increases the concentration of the ammonia formed decreases.

We have now discovered that on passing gases containing nitrogen and hydrogen over osmium large quantities of ammonia can be obtained. This result is surprising, since it differs in this respect from the allied metal platinum (see *Zeitschrift für Elektrochemie*, vol. 14, p. 193).

In carrying out this invention, osmium can be used either in the form of the metal (preferably in a very finely divided condition) or in the form of a compound of the metal which upon being used becomes converted into metallic osmium, and the metal or its compound can be used either alone or in admixture with other substances or compounds. The osmium can be employed, for instance, in the form of metallic osmium, or it may be precipitated on a suitable carrier, such for instance as quartz, asbestos, clay, and the like. A solution containing ten per cent. of osmium is suitable for use. Further instead of metallic osmium, other suitable osmium compounds can be employed, such for instance as osmium acid hydrate (prepared by the reaction of formaldehyde on an alcoholic solution of osmic acid, cf. *Berichte* 40, 1887), which under the action of the hydrogen used is converted into metallic osmium; or Frey's salt can be used as the starting material, and either alone or mixed with an indifferent substance, or precipitated on a suitable carrier. Under the action of hydrogen it becomes converted into metallic osmium. The reaction can be carried out at ordinary pressure, but we prefer to carry it out under increased pressure, for instance at from 100 to 300 atmospheres.

As an example of the manner of carrying out the process of our invention, we give the following without in any way being confined to this example. Pass slowly a mixture of about three parts by volume of hydrogen and one part by volume of nitrogen over finely divided osmium at a pressure of one hundred and seventy-five atmospheres and at a temperature of about five hundred and fifty degrees centigrade. A yield of eight per cent. by volume of ammonia can easily be obtained.

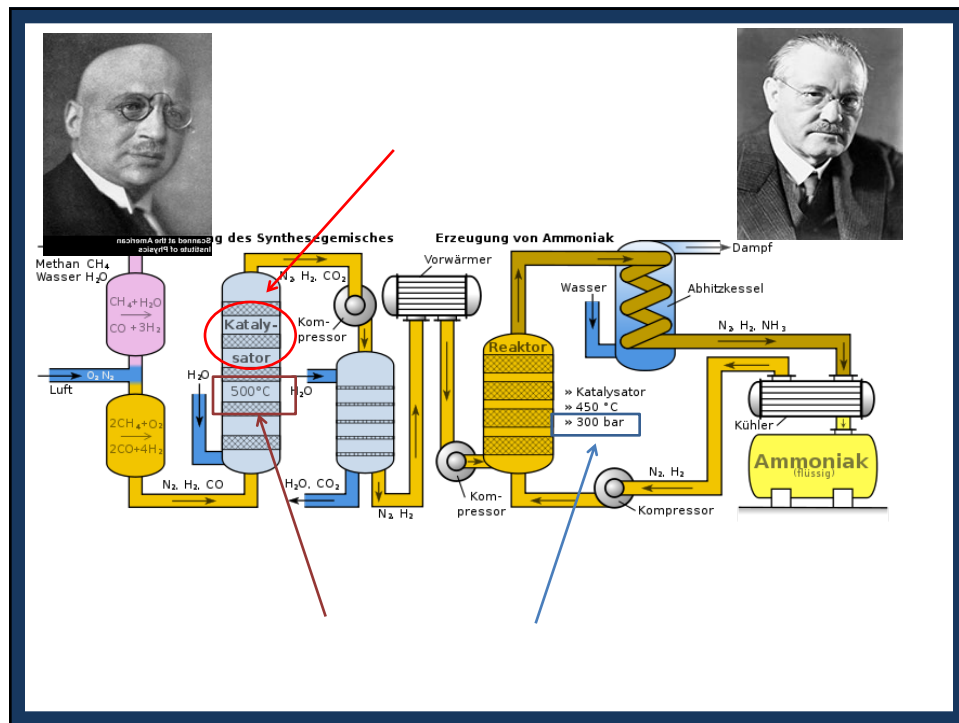
Now what we claim is:

1. The process of producing ammonia by passing gases containing nitrogen and hydrogen over a catalyst containing osmium.
2. The process of producing ammonia by passing gases containing nitrogen and hydrogen over a heated catalyst containing osmium.
3. The process of producing ammonia by passing gases containing nitrogen and hydrogen under pressure over a heated catalyst containing osmium.
4. The process of producing ammonia by passing a mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen over a catalyst containing osmium at a pressure above 100 atmospheres.
5. The process of producing ammonia by passing a mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen over a heated catalyst containing osmium at a pressure above 100 atmospheres.
6. The process of producing ammonia by passing a mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen over heated osmium at a pressure above 100 atmospheres.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRITZ HABER.
ROBERT LE ROSSIGNOL.

Witnesses:
J. ALAN LLOYD,
A. RENSINGERS.



"They wore suits, ties, stiff collars
under their lab coats"

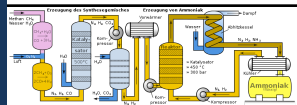
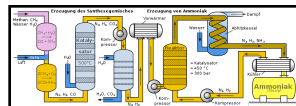
T. Hager, "The Alchemy of Air", 2008

Problem with soap...

Soap was used to **wash the fibers** prior to the dying process

In hard water, soap will leave **residue on fibers** ("soap scum") affecting dying process

Soap residues, being **alkaline**, changed the color of some dyes



The Kings

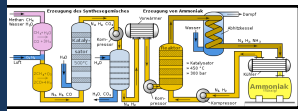
Fertilizers

First antibiotics

Gasoline from coal

Elastomers/polymers from coal

Dyes



The Kings

Fertilizers

First antibiotics

Gasoline from coal

Elastomers/polymers from coal

Dyes

Soap alternatives

CONTEXTO

Fertilizantes

Primeros antibioticos

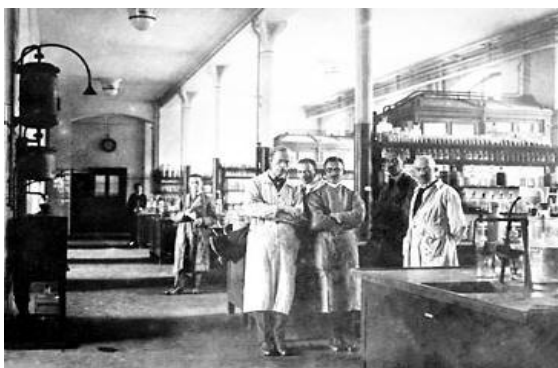
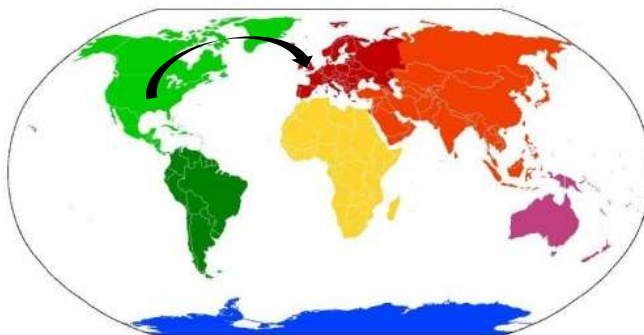
Gasolina sintetizada desde el carbon

Elastomeros y polimeros

Colorantes

▪

In 1933 Robert Duncan viaja a BASF



IG Farben, R&D , circa 1930



"There is one development which I believe you will find interesting from an academic point of view, **but I am sure it will be of no commercial interest to P&G**"



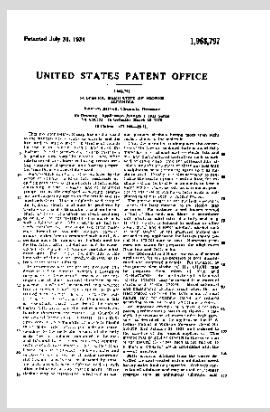
"INSIGHT"

MEDIANOCHE en Ludwigshafen (1931)

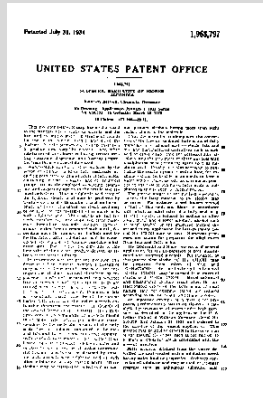




**"I contacted Deutsche Hydrierwerke,
purchased 100 kg of the material, which I
express shipped to Cincinnati"**



1930'



1930 → 2017

VIAJE: Nuevos conocimientos

VIAJE: Nuevos conocimientos

EXTRAPOLACION:

...persing, and foaming properties, and may be employed for manifold textile purposes. In a general way, they resemble the ordinary commercial

VIAJE: Nuevos conocimientos

EXTRAPOLACION: de la industria textil a
la cosmetica

VIAJE: Nuevos conocimientos

EXTRAPOLACION: de la industria textil a la cosmetica

DECISION y CONTROL: 100Kg en el acto

VISION y LIDERAZGO

P&G "would **no longer be a soap company...** it would become an **industrial corporation with its future based on technology.**

