

Water Soluble Gums and Resins

Description:

True gums are formed from the disintegration of internal plant tissues, mostly from the decomposition of cellulose in a process called gummosis. Gums contain high amounts of sugar and are closely allied to the pectins. Gums are especially common in plants of dry regions. They are used primarily as adhesives, and are also used in printing and finishing textiles, as a sizing for paper, in the paint and candy industries and as drugs.

Resins are formed as oxidation products of various essential oils and are very complex and varied in chemical composition. The resin is usually secreted in definite cavities or passages. Resins are also used in medicine; for sizing paper; as a stiffening material for mats; in the preparation of sealing wax, incense and perfumes; and for many other purposes as well.

Resins, gums and latex are almost ubiquitous in the plant kingdom and many of them continue to play an important role in our daily lives. Numerous plants produce some kind of resin, latex or gum, but only a few are commercially important today, even though their uses and applications are truly manifold. They have been used as adhesives, emulsifiers, thickening agents, they are added to varnishes, paints and ink; they lend their aromas to perfumes and cosmetics and even play a role in pharmacy and medicine.

For more details download PDF file

Keywords: Water Soluble Gums, Water Soluble Resins, Carbohydrates, Nitrogen Derivatives, Carbohydrates in Dental Caries, Essential Carbohydrates, Inositol, Ethers, Anhydro Sugars And Unsaturated Derivatives, Pantothenic Acid, Cellulose, Derivatives of Cellulose, Mechanical Properties of Cellulose, Mercerized Cotton Fibres, Biosynthesis of Cellulose, Textile Celluloses, Cellulose Ethers,

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