

Acid and shoe



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CHAPTER 1 Introduction Background of the Study Like many other hygiene convenience, shoe polishor can also be called boot polish is usually a wax , cream or paste used by people to shine, water proof and restore the appearance of leather shoes. This extends the footwear's life. This is made up of many kinds of chemicals and because of this; it can cause irritations, allergies to us. In our generation, shoe polish is used every day and companies produce a lot of it to meet the demands of consumers. This leads to chemical wastes.

We the researchers would like to find or discover materials like banana peelings, leaves, or trash and use them as alternatives for these chemicals but without sacrificing the effectiveness of the shoe polish. Recently the Philippines has experienced flash floods and according to the disaster agency of the Philippines more than 338, 000 people in 13 provinces were affected by the disaster, with nearly 43, 000 still in schools, churches and gymnasiums. This was mainly caused by illegal logging and improper disposal of garbage.

If we are successful in using trash as alternative for making shoe polish we could lessen the trash in the streets because companies would be collecting these trashes to produce their product. As of now, Ateneo de Iloilo students and teachers are using leather shoes when going to school and when it rains it could damage the physical appearance of the shoes which would lead them to buy new ones. Many of them uses shoe polish to protect and clean their shoes and some are not safe when it comes in contact with skin, eyes or other sensitive parts of the body.

Our investigation could benefit them because they would be able to homemade shoe polish that would not cause harm or irritations to them. The investigators chose this study because of curiosity and that the investigators are looking for other alternatives in making a shoe polish which is convenient and safe to use. It is through this experiment that most of us could greatly benefit in ways that are useful in our everyday lives. Statement of the Problem This study seeks to answer the following questions: What other components can be added in making the shoe polish that would make it a better alternative than those bought in stores?

How effective is the presence of the glycerin, charcoal, citric acid in the making of the shoe polish? Will these alternative components be sufficient in making a great shoe polish? What factors affect the efficiency of the shoe polish? Hypotheses In view of the preceding questions, the following hypotheses are advanced: 1. The harder the charcoal, the smoother and finer shoe polish can be made. 2. The given alternatives are sufficient in the making of shoe polish. 3. Considering that you undergo the process of heating, the more you stir the finer the shoe polish. 4. The more number of kerosene drops, the slimier the polish. 5. The greater the volume of the water added, the less effective the polish. Significance of the Study The investigators believed that the result of the study will be beneficial to the following: Students. This study could help the students by adding some information on their knowledge about shoe polishes. This could also enhance their creativity and resourcefulness while doing the study. Shoe shiners. This study can help shoe shiners by giving them alternative ways on how to create their own shoe polish.

Instead of buying the industrial shoe polish, they can use their own creation. It's more cheaper, less expensive and more convenient. Environment. This study can help the recycling department in our environment. Instead of using the normal ingredients, we can use trash as the main ingredient. In this study, we are not only learning on the alternative ways on how to make shoe polish but also helping the environment at the same time by recycling and reducing of things. Future investigators. This study could serve as a basis for them to do more esearch and add more information to the things that we have done. This could also be a form of help to them as a source of information on how to start the research. Scope and Limitations This study revolves or focuses only on the topics about shoe polish and it's processes. The experiment is only limited to 2 sub trials per trial. The study is limited to safe components that can be used for comparative testing. Thus, flammable or corrosive materials will not be appropriate to use in the investigation. Definition of terms 1.

Glycerin - is a thick liquid that is colorless and sweet tasting. It has a high boiling point and freezes to a paste. Glycerin's most common use is in soap and other beauty products like lotions, though it is also used, in the form of nitroglycerin, to create dynamite. (Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary) In this study Glycerin is used as a component in making a shoe polish. 2. Charcoal - a dark or black porous carbon prepared from vegetable or animal substances (Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary) In this study charcoal is used as a component in making a shoe polish. 1.

Citric acid - is a natural, weak organic acid that is found in many fruits and vegetables, especially citrus. Because citric acid is also a byproduct of

the citric acid cycle, it is also produced by many living organisms, including mold. (Foodreference. about. com) In this study citric acid is used as a component in making a shoe polish. 2. Soap - A substance used with water for washing and cleaning, made of a compound of natural oils or fats with sodium hydroxide or another strong alkali, and typically having perfume and coloring added (Google. com) In this study soap is used as a component in making a shoe polish.