Avena Lab
Farmadria d.o.o. Since 1991.

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TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Product Name: Coconut Wax

Raw Material Name: Hydrogenated Coconut Oil

INCI Name: Hydrogenated Coconut Oil

CAS: 84836-98-6

Synonyms: Hydrogenated Coconut Oil; Coconut Oil Wax; Coconut Oil, Hydrogenated; Hardened Coconut Oil; Hydrogenated Copra Oil

Chemical Classification: Hydrogenated triglycerides.

Functional Category: Emollient; consistency modifier; viscosity-increasing agent in anhydrous and lipid systems; candle-making raw material.

Description: Coconut Wax is a solid lipid raw material obtained by refining and hydrogenation of coconut oil. During refining, undesirable components including free fatty acids, oxidation products, pigments and characteristic odor components are removed, resulting in a more stable raw material with a more neutral color and odor. During hydrogenation, double bonds in the unsaturated fatty-acid residues of triglycerides are reduced by the addition of hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst, thereby increasing the degree of saturation and the melting point of the product. Depending on the degree of hydrogenation and the specification of the particular product, coconut wax is solid at room temperature and may have a melting point of approximately 38-42 °C. In finished formulations it may be combined with other vegetable or other suitable waxes in order to adjust the melting point, hardness, viscosity and mechanical properties of the product. It is suitable for use in cosmetic formulations and candle-making systems.

Physicochemical Properties: The chemical composition consists predominantly of a mixture of triglycerides of saturated fatty acids, with lauric, myristic and palmitic fatty-acid residues being characteristic, together with smaller proportions of other fatty acids. The exact profile depends on the starting coconut oil and the degree of hydrogenation. The high degree of saturation contributes to better oxidative stability compared with less saturated vegetable lipids. Coconut wax has a smooth and homogeneous texture and is usually white to slightly yellowish in color, depending on the degree of refining and the product specification. Its odor is neutral to very mild. It is hydrophobic and practically insoluble in water; it is compatible with lipid phases, vegetable oils, butters and many waxes. In candles it enables the formation of a smooth wax matrix, while burning quality must be confirmed by appropriate selection of the wick, fragrance load and complete formulation.

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Benefits:

- **Emollient action:** softens the skin and helps reduce moisture loss.
- **Consistency modification:** improves firmness, viscosity and stability of lipid and anhydrous formulations.
- **Pleasant sensory profile:** contributes to smooth application and a pleasant skin feel.
- **Neutral odor and color:** allow easy incorporation into various cosmetic and wax-based formulations.
- **Good compatibility:** combines well with vegetable oils, butters and other waxes to optimize the texture of the finished product.

Usage: In lip balms, Coconut Wax is used to achieve a firmer, smooth and creamy texture and to form a protective lipid film. The usual concentration is approximately 10-20%. In creams and lotions, it is used as an emollient and consistency modifier of the lipid phase, while an appropriate emulsifying system is required for stable combination of the aqueous and oil phases. In these formulations it may be used at approximately 2-5%. In facial care products, it may be used at approximately 1-3% to adjust emollience and consistency, depending on the overall sensory profile of the formulation. For candle making, it may be used at considerably higher concentrations, approximately 70-100%, depending on the characteristics of the specific wax and the formulation. This range requires practical testing of compatibility with fragrance compositions, wick selection, container diameter and burning conditions. In candle formulations it may be used alone or in combination with other waxes to adjust hardness, melting point and burning behavior. During development of cosmetic and wax-based formulations, testing of different concentrations is recommended in order to achieve the appropriate texture, stability and sensory profile of the finished product.

Applications: Lip balms; creams; lotions; balms and anhydrous formulations; pomades; protective products; face and body care products; candles and other wax-based formulations.

Animal Testing: The substance has not been tested on animals.

GMO: Non-GMO.

Vegan: Contains no animal-derived components.

Country of Origin: India