

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Product Name: Sumac Wax

INCI Name: Rhus Succedanea Fruit Cera (alternatively: Rhus Succedanea Fruit Wax)

CAS: 8001-39-6

Synonyms: Berry Wax, Sumac Berry Wax, Japan Wax, Japan Tallow, Japanese Wax

Chemical Classification: Natural plant-derived lipid raw material – a glyceride wax, or plant fat with a wax-like consistency, characterized by a high content of tripalmitin and glycerides of higher fatty acids. Although commercially referred to as a wax, its chemical composition is closer to that of a plant fat.

Functional Category: Consistency and structuring agent for anhydrous systems, emollient, binding agent, rheology and viscosity modifier, carrier for lipophilic substances, raw material for candle making.

Description: Sumac Wax is a natural plant-derived raw material obtained from the fleshy part of the fruit of the Japanese wax tree (*Rhus succedanea*). It is a solid, waxy material ranging from nearly white to pale yellow, with a mild odor and a relatively low melting point. In cosmetic formulations, it regulates consistency and viscosity, improves spreadability, and imparts a soft, silky, slightly powdery skin feel. It is particularly suitable for balms, lipsticks, cosmetic pencils, sticks, ointments, creams, and hair styling products. When combined with higher-melting-point waxes, it reduces their rigidity, minimizes brittleness, and improves the resilience of solid products. It can be used as a plant-based alternative to beeswax, as well as in the manufacture of decorative and massage candles.

Benefits:

- Improves the consistency and stability of anhydrous formulations.
- Reduces brittleness in lipsticks, balms, and cosmetic pencils.
- Provides easier and more even product application.
- Softens the skin and leaves a silky, slightly powdery feel.
- Provides a plant-based alternative to beeswax in vegan formulations.

Disclaimer: The details provided here are specific to the identified material and may not remain accurate if that material is combined with other substances or used in different processes. The information presented is, to the best of the company's knowledge, considered precise and trustworthy as of the date mentioned. However, the company does not make any explicit or implied assurance, guarantee, or claim regarding the information's precision, trustworthiness, or comprehensiveness, and will not be held accountable for any losses, damages, or costs, whether direct or indirect, that arise from its use. Users are encouraged to independently verify the appropriateness and thoroughness of this information for their specific purposes.

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Directions for Use: Sumac Wax is added to the oil phase of the formulation and heated to approximately 60–70 °C until completely melted. When combined with waxes having higher melting points, the processing temperature should be adjusted according to the component with the highest melting point. After complete melting and homogenization, the mixture is cooled under uniform stirring. In emulsion systems, it is added to the heated oil phase before emulsification and cannot replace the primary emulsifier.

In lotions and light emulsions, it is typically used at concentrations of 0.5–2%, while in creams and ointments it is generally used at 1–5%. In balms and other anhydrous formulations, a recommended starting range is 3–10%, and in lip balms and lipsticks 3–15%. In cosmetic pencils, sticks, and mascaras, it is most commonly used at 2–10%, while in pomades and hair styling products it is typically added at 1–5%. In candle making, it may constitute 5–20% of the total wax blend.

Since Sumac Wax is soft and has a relatively low melting point, it is most commonly combined in solid formulations with harder waxes such as candelilla, carnauba, or sunflower wax. The optimal concentration should be determined by evaluating hardness, stability, spreadability, and the performance of the finished product at different temperatures.

Source Material: Sumac Wax is obtained from the wax-rich mesocarp of the fruits of the Japanese wax tree (*Rhus succedanea*). The fruits are crushed and processed by heating, after which the waxy lipid fraction is separated by pressing or extraction. The resulting crude wax is then filtered, purified, and, where required, physically decolorized, after which it is formed, most commonly into pastilles.

Animal Testing: In accordance with applicable European legislation (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 on cosmetic products), the substance has not been tested on animals. The safety assessment of the raw material is based on available toxicological data, scientific literature, and validated alternative testing methods (in vitro and in silico). In silico is a term used for testing and assessment methods performed using computer models and simulations rather than in laboratories on living organisms (in vivo) or cell cultures (in vitro). This statement confirms compliance with the animal testing ban and is provided solely for informational purposes regarding the further use of the raw material in cosmetic formulations.

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GMO: Non-GMO

Vegan: Contains no ingredients of animal origin.

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