

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Raw material name: Coconut Butter

INCI name: Cocos Nucifera Seed Oil, Palmitic/Stearic Triglyceride, Beeswax

CAS: 8001-31-8, 67701-30-8, 8012-89-3

Chemical classification: Fats and oils

Functional category: Skin-conditioning agent, viscosity modifier and occlusive agent

Description: Coconut Butter is a natural-origin cosmetic ingredient obtained by combining cold-pressed coconut oil (Cocos nucifera oil) with palmitic and stearic triglycerides and beeswax. It is produced by a physical homogenisation process without chemical modification, thereby preserving the natural phytochemical profile of coconut oil. This blend forms a firm, creamy structure with a pleasant sensory profile and a silky feel, melting readily at skin temperature. Owing to its high content of saturated and medium-chain fatty acids, Coconut Butter provides pronounced emollient and protective properties, leaving the skin smooth and soft without clogging pores.

Its natural composition supports lipid replenishment and skin recovery. Capric, caprylic, lauric and myristic acids contribute antimicrobial properties and help maintain a balanced skin microflora. At the same time, stearic and palmitic acids provide structural stability and form a protective film that helps reduce transepidermal water loss. This film does not feel heavy; instead, it helps maintain an optimal moisture level in the epidermis, leaving the skin supple and more resistant to external influences.

Coconut Butter also contains naturally occurring antioxidant constituents, including tocopherols and phytosterols, which help limit oxidative processes and protect cellular lipids. The beeswax in its composition enhances occlusivity while also contributing softness and formulation stability, whereas palmitic and stearic triglycerides support uniform distribution and good compatibility with other oils and emulsifiers. On contact with the skin, Coconut Butter melts into a light, nourishing oil that spreads readily and leaves a pleasant, non-greasy feel.

It is particularly recommended for the care of dry, dehydrated and chapped skin, as well as for products intended for sensitive areas, including the eye area and lips. It is also suitable for hair-care formulations, where it helps restore shine, facilitates combing and reduces hair breakage. Owing to its stability, pleasant sensory profile and natural origin, Coconut Butter is a versatile emollient and base ingredient for creams, balms, body butters and conditioners. It softens, protects and improves the appearance of the skin, leaving it velvety smooth and visibly conditioned.

Coconut Butter contains a high proportion of characteristic fatty acids: approximately 45-48% lauric acid, 16-18% myristic acid and 8-10% caprylic/capric acids, together with other valuable fatty acids. Its consistency may vary depending on temperature and storage conditions, ranging from semi-soft and highly creamy in warm conditions to firm and almost waxy when stored in a cool place or during colder months. At 24 °C (75 °F), the butter is solid, soft and odourless. It is soluble in alcohol and oils and insoluble in water.

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.

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Bioactive compounds: Coconut Butter contains naturally occurring bioactive constituents derived from cold-pressed coconut oil, which contribute to its characteristic emollient, antimicrobial and restorative properties. Its phytochemical profile includes medium- and long-chain fatty acids, polyphenols, phytosterols, tocopherols and traces of phenolic compounds, which act together to help protect the skin against dryness and oxidative stress.

The principal components are fatty acids - lauric, myristic, caprylic, capric, palmitic, stearic and oleic acids - which are natural lipids with pronounced softening and protective properties. Lauric acid has antimicrobial properties and helps maintain a balanced skin microflora, while myristic and caprylic acids contribute to skin smoothness and suppleness. Palmitic and stearic acids provide structural firmness and form a thin protective film that reduces transepidermal water loss. Oleic acid contributes softness and may improve the distribution of other active ingredients within the formulation.

In addition to fatty acids, Coconut Butter contains natural antioxidant constituents. Tocopherols, particularly alpha-tocopherol, help protect lipids against oxidation and support the protection of cellular membranes. Polyphenols and phenolic acids contribute to the antioxidant potential of the butter and may help reduce oxidative processes associated with premature skin ageing. Phytosterols, predominantly beta-sitosterol and campesterol, support the skin's lipid barrier and help prevent dryness. Coconut Butter may also contain small amounts of squalene, which acts as a natural emollient and antioxidant and contributes to skin suppleness and softness. Trace carotenoids may contribute to protection against oxidative processes associated with UV exposure.

This combination of bioactive compounds makes Coconut Butter a stable lipid ingredient with good skin compatibility. Owing to this phytochemical profile, Coconut Butter not only softens and supports hydration but also contributes to the protection and recovery of the skin. Its combination of fatty acids, antioxidants and phytosterols provides natural lipid support, making it particularly suitable for the care of dry, sensitive and dehydrated skin.

Benefits:

- Hydrates and softens the skin, helping restore suppleness and softness.
- Forms a protective film that helps prevent moisture loss.
- Soothes irritation and relieves skin dryness.
- Provides antimicrobial properties and supports the skin's natural microflora.
- Replenishes epidermal lipids and supports the recovery of damaged skin.
- Helps protect against oxidative stress and premature signs of skin ageing.
- Improves the distribution and delivery of active ingredients within the formulation.
- Contributes to a smooth skin texture and a more even appearance.
- Improves the skin's resilience to external influences.
- Provides a long-lasting feeling of softness without leaving a greasy film.

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.

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Directions for use: Coconut Butter is used as a nourishing emollient and natural consistency enhancer in a wide range of cosmetic formulations, including balms, body butters, creams, lotions and hair-care products. It may be incorporated without heating or at low temperatures, generally below 45 °C, to preserve its natural structure and heat-sensitive constituents. In moisturising creams and lotions, it is used at lower levels, where it provides a light, silky texture and good spreadability. In richer formulations, such as nourishing creams, lip balms and body butters, it may be used at higher concentrations to provide a more pronounced occlusive effect and support restorative care.

Recommended concentrations range from 1% to 5% in lighter creams and fluid emulsions, where Coconut Butter provides additional emollience and helps maintain skin hydration. In nourishing and protective formulations, it is generally used at 5% to 15%, while in solid products such as balms and body butters it may be used at up to 20% to obtain a stable, firm structure. In hair-care products, including masks and conditioners, it is used at 1% to 5%, where it helps strengthen the hair fibre, restore shine and facilitate combing.

Coconut Butter combines readily with vegetable oils, waxes, emulsifiers and active ingredients. Its ability to melt at skin temperature and leave a mild, non-greasy after-feel makes it particularly suitable for formulations that require a pleasant sensory finish. At appropriately selected concentrations, Coconut Butter provides an effective balance of moisturising support, protection and a comfortable skin feel.

Natural or synthetic ingredient: Coconut Butter is a natural-origin ingredient. It is obtained by combining cold-pressed coconut oil with natural lipids of vegetable and bee origin, namely palmitic and stearic triglycerides and beeswax. The manufacturing process is physical and does not involve chemical modification, thereby preserving the natural phytochemical composition of coconut oil. Owing to its origin and manufacturing method, Coconut Butter is classified as an ingredient of natural origin. Its suitability for ECOCERT- or COSMOS-certified formulations should be confirmed against the supplier's current certification documentation.

Animal testing: In accordance with the 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 refers to 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.

GMO: Non-GMO

Vegan: The product is not vegan because it contains beeswax.