

# Refined Naturel White Soywax TDS

## Product Description

Refined Soywax- Soft is a blend specifically developed for the production of container candles. It is suitable for further blending with fragrances and oil soluble dyestuffs. Refined Soywax soft blend is biodegradable and vegan friendly. No animal products are used and no animal testing has been carried out in its manufacture.

## Physical Properties : Oderless Flake Form

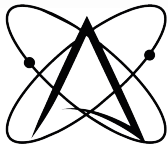
<u>Test</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Typical</u>
Congealing Point	ASTM D938	47-49°C
Melting Point	IP371	52-56°C
Viscosity @ 100°C	ASTM D445	9.7cSt
Penetration @ 25°C	ASTM D1321	60dmm
Colour	Visual	White

## Manufacturers Notes

Refined Soywax - Soft does not require additives, other than fragrance and colour required by the Candlemaker. Old or partial candles may be remelted and the wax reused although it is advisable not to heat the wax above 85°C or heating for extended lengths of time. Waxes should be stored in a cool, dry location away from direct heat, sunlight and moisture.

## Containers

Containers should be clean and free of contaminants. Containers should be at least at room temperature, although pre-heating the containers to approx. 45 - 50°C can be beneficial.



### Colour

Most dyes work with **Refined Soywax** powder, liquid, chips, blocks, etc. When using powder dyes, heat the wax to approx. 75°C, add the dye and mix until dissolved. Powder dyes may also be dissolved in fragrance and then added to the melted wax, be sure the dye has dissolved completely before adding. When using powder dyes dissolved in fragrance, liquid dyes, colour blocks, chips or no dye heat the wax to 70°C. If you wish to make your candle darker or "richer", add a little black dye to the colour you are using.

### Fragrance

**Refined Soywax** Soft may be used with fragrance at levels up to 10-12%, however fragrance which is specifically developed for use with natural waxes is highly recommended. Burn pool size and depth greatly affect fragrance throw so correct wicking is paramount. Some fragrances may react poorly with the wax causing bleeding, objectionable surface finishes or poor flame quality. This has been found to be exaggerated when using fragrances specifically designed for use in Paraffin wax candles.

### Wicking

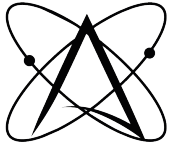
Natural waxes tend to require larger wick sizes than traditional paraffin waxes. Fragrance, colour and candle configuration have a great impact on the best wick choice. Too large of a wick may cause sooting, accelerated burn times and guttering (wax leaking through the side of the candle). Too small a wick will cause tunnelling and produce a smaller flame. Keep wicks trimmed to ¼ inch. If you experience poor flame quality or stability, try a different type of wick. Test burning should be done after the candle has had a chance to sit for 48 hours after pouring.

### Melting

Temporary high temperatures (up to 90°C) have no adverse effect as long as the wax is cooled back down quickly. Higher temperatures may cause the wax to discolour. Allow the wax to cool to your desired pour temperature, add the fragrance and mix well. Be sure to stir/mix the wax while melting. Avoid using containers containing copper and zinc as this may accelerate discolouration. Stainless Steel is the material of choice although mild steel is acceptable. Digital temperature probes are readily available and are a safer choice than the traditional Mercury in glass type.

### Pouring

Pour temperatures may vary according to mould type & size, fragrance & dye used and the effects the candle maker wishes to achieve. Greater adhesion to containers can be achieved by pouring at



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temperature close to congealing point (approximately 45 - 55°C). Fragrance should be added and mixed immediately prior to pouring where practical. If you experience difficulties with your pour temperature, try a lower or higher temperature in increments of 5 - 10°C. Consider pouring into pre heated moulds for better adhesion to glass containers.

### Double-Pour

**Refined Soywax** - Soft is formulated to require only a single pour in most containers however, for some large containers; a top-up is required to achieve the best candle surface. A small amount of wax at a slightly warmer temperature than the candle was poured at can be used to top-up the candle before the candle is fully cool (pouring the top-up once the candle is completely cool may result in a reduction of adhesion to the container).

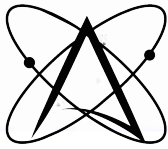
### Candle Cooling

Cool undisturbed candles at room temperature (about 25°C). Candles should be allowed to sit undisturbed for 48 hours before test burning.

### Test Burn:

Check wicking. Test burn the candle for burn pool diameter and "mushrooming" after it has cooled for 48 hours. Mushrooming is when carbon and/or other substances build up on the end of the wick interfering with combustion. Mushrooming can cause sooting and poor odours. Try different wicks until you have your desired burn pool diameter and a good clean flame.

**Every combination of container, wax, dye, fragrance and wick must be tested for burn quality**



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## Safety Data Sheet CP-SOYWAX

### 1. PRODUCT NAME AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Refined Naturel Soywax

**Product Use:** Various, Edible vegetable oil

**Company Name:**

**Company Address:**

**Date Issued:** 9-215

**Emergency Telephone Number:** 0530 170 08 17

### 2. COMPOSITION/INGREDIENT INFORMATION:

**Ingredients:** Partially Hydrogenated Soybean Oil & Soy Based Emulsifier (Monoglycerides)

**Hazardous Components:** None

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

**Routes of Entry**

**Eye Contact:** No known hazard

**Skin Contact:** May cause irritation in sensitive individuals with prolonged exposure

**Ingestion:** Food Grade

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of fine mist may effect respiratory system

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eyes:** Flush with plenty of water or eye wash solution for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

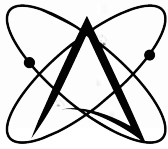
**Skin:** Wash with soap and flush with plenty of water

**Ingestion:** Contact Physician if discomfort is encountered.

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air and seek medical attention

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:**

Inhalation of product may aggravate existing chronic respiratory problems such asthma, emphysema or bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease.



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### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flash Point (Method Used):** Not Available

**Flammable Limits**

**LEL:** Not Established

**UEL:** Not Established

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, Foam

**Special Firefighting Procedures:**

Cool containers exposed to flame with water. Limit the spread of oil. Treat as an oil (edible fat) fire. Use air supplied equipment for fighting interior fires. DO NOT USE WATER TO EXTINGUISH.

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:**

As with all unsaturated fats and oils, some porous materials such as rags, paper, insulation or clay when wetted with this product may undergo spontaneous combustion. Keep such wetted materials well ventilated to prevent possible heat buildup.

**Hazardous Decomposition Materials:** CO, CO<sub>2</sub>

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (STEPS FOR SPILLS) Methods for Cleaning Up:

Absorb onto an inert, absorbent substrate and sweep up. Wash area with soap and water.

Floors will be slippery; take precautions.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling**

**Safe Handling:** Avoid direct or prolonged contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing oil mist.

**Storage**

**Requirements for Storage Areas and Containers:**

Store in an area that is cool, dry, and well-ventilated.

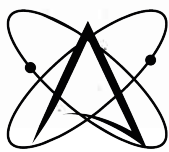
### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Introductory Remarks:**

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. While developing safe handling procedures, do not overlook the need to clean equipment and piping systems for maintenance and repairs. Waste resulting from these procedures should be handled in accordance to the section entitled Disposal Considerations.

**Exposures Guidelines:**

Engineering controls are usually not necessary if good hygiene practices are strictly followed. Respiratory protection is generally not required during normal operations. Wear



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the following to prevent skin contact: work pants, long sleeve work shirt, and work gloves.  
Where there is the danger of eye contact, wear splash proof goggles.

**Threshold Limit Value:** Not Available

### Work Practice Controls:

Personal hygiene is an important work practice exposure control measure and the following general measures should be taken when working with or handling this material:

- 1) Do not store, use, and/or consume foods, beverages, tobacco products, or cosmetics in areas where this material is stored.
- 2) Wash hands and face carefully before eating, drinking, using tobacco, applying cosmetics, or using the toilet.
- 3) Wash exposed skin promptly to remove accidental splashes or contact with this material.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Physical State:** Flakes

**Color:** white

**Odor:** Characteristic, ( Oderless )-

**Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.):** N/A

**Vapor Density (AIR = 1):** --

**Boiling Point:** N/A

**Melting Point:** 52-56

**Cantigratt**

**Peroxide Value:** 1.0 Max

**FFA:** 0.05 Max

**Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1):** 0.698 – 0.921

**Evaporation Rate:** N/A

**Solubility in Water:** Insoluble

**Water Reactive:** No

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

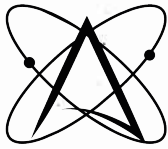
**Stability:** This material is stable under normal conditions described in that section.

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** None

**Conditions to Avoid:** None

**Hazardous Decomposition or byproducts:** CO, CO<sub>2</sub>

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will Not Occur



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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** No information

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** No Information

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS Waste Disposal Methods:**

Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information present in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Please be advised that state and local requirements for waste disposal may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations. Consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**DOT Shipping Name:** Not regulated

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION:** No Information

**16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

This information is provided for documentation purposes only.

This product is not considered hazardous.

The complete range of conditions or methods of use are beyond our control therefore we do not assume any responsibility and expressly disclaim any liability for any use of this product. Information contained herein is believed to be true and accurate however, all statements or suggestions are made without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy of the information, the hazards connected with the use of the material or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and local regulations remains the responsibility of the user.

This safety sheet cannot cover all possible situations which the user may experience during processing. Each aspect of your operation should be examined to determine if, or where, additional precautions may be necessary. All health and safety information contained in this bulletin should be provided to your employees or customers.