



GUIDE TO MAKING SOAPS



KAYLINE SHOP

GLYCERIN SOAPS & OIL SOAPS



Glycerin soap is a type of soap that is made with glycerin, a colorless, odorless, and viscous liquid that is obtained from vegetable and animal fats and oils. This type of soap is known for being gentle and moisturizing for the skin, making it ideal for people with sensitive or dry skin.

Oil-based soap is made mixing oils with sodium hydroxide and water. This type of soap is known for its ability to remove dirt and oil from the skin, and can be a good choice for people with oily or acne-prone skin.

DIFFERENCES

The main difference between glycerin soap and oil based soap is their composition and properties. Glycerin soap is made with glycerin and natural oils, while oil-based soap is made with a mixture of oils and sodium hydroxide. Additionally, glycerin soap has moisturizing properties, while oil-based soap has cleansing properties.

In terms of choice, glycerin soap can be a good option for people with dry or sensitive skin, as it helps retain moisture in the skin. Oil-based soap can be a good option for people with oily or acne-prone skin, as it helps remove dirt and excess oil from the skin.





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GLYCERIN SOAPS

GLYCERIN SOAPS

If you're interested in learning how to make glycerin soap, you've come to the right place. Glycerin is a common ingredient in soap due to its moisturizing properties that help keep the skin hydrated. Plus, making your own glycerin soap is a fun and creative way to get personalized products that you can use yourself or give as gifts to friends and family.

There are two types of glycerin which will be shown below.



WHITE GLYCERIN

This is the most common form of glycerin used in soap making. It's called "white" because it's opaque and has a creamy, solid appearance. White glycerin is very versatile and can be used to make all kinds of soaps, from gentle, moisturizing soaps to exfoliating and deep-cleaning soaps.



BENEFITS

- **Moisturizing:** Glycerin is known for its ability to attract moisture and keep it in the skin, making it an excellent moisturizing ingredient. White glycerin is commonly used in the production of soaps, lotions, and creams to help keep the skin hydrated and soft.
- **Softening:** White glycerin also has softening properties that can help reduce roughness and dryness of the skin. It can help keep the skin supple and elastic, which can prevent the appearance of wrinkles and fine lines.
- **Protective:** White glycerin also acts as a protective barrier on the skin, which can help prevent moisture loss and protect the skin from external elements such as pollution and UV rays.
- **Non-toxic:** White glycerin is a non-toxic and safe ingredient to use on the skin. It is gentle and non-irritating, making it suitable for sensitive or allergy-prone skin.



TRANSPARENT GLYCERIN

Also known as "clear" glycerin, this form of glycerin is transparent and has a more liquid appearance. It's commonly used to make decorative soaps, as it allows for the addition of objects like dried flowers, glitters, and sparkles without them appearing opaque or covered. Transparent glycerin is also popular for making clear soaps, which are popular for their elegant and sophisticated appearance.



BENEFITS

- **Moisturizing:** is an excellent moisturizing ingredient that helps attract moisture to the skin and keep it there. It is especially useful for dry and rough skin that needs extra hydration.
- **Brightening:** Transparent glycerin has brightening properties that can help reduce the appearance of dark spots and discoloration on the skin. That's why it's commonly used in the production of brightening soaps and creams.
- **Antibacterial:** Transparent glycerin has antibacterial and antimicrobial properties that can help prevent the occurrence of infections on the skin. This is especially useful for acne-prone skin and other skin conditions.
- **Non-comedogenic:** is non-comedogenic, which means it does not clog the pores of the skin and does not cause acne breakouts.
- **Versatility:** is very versatile and can be used in a wide variety of personal care products, such as decorative soaps, shower gels, moisturizing creams, and more.



SOAP DYES

Glycerin soap colorants are substances used to add color to glycerin soap. These colorants can be natural or synthetic and are available in various forms such as liquids, powders, or pastes.



Natural glycerin soap colorants are typically made from plants, fruits, vegetables, spices, or other natural materials. Some common natural colorants include turmeric (yellow), activated charcoal (black), clay (red, pink, yellow, green), and spirulina (blue-green).



TYPES OF DYE



Powder dyes



Liquid coloring



Cosmetic mineral pigments



Purplish and pearlescent micas

LIQUID COLORING

Liquid colorants are a popular option for adding color to glycerin soaps. They are easy to use and can be easily mixed to create a wide variety of shades and hues. However, as you mentioned, liquid colorants are less stable than powder or block colorants, which means they can fade or mix together over time.

When using liquid colorants in glycerin soaps of various colors, it can be difficult to achieve intense and lasting colors. Additionally, the water solubility of liquid colorants means that they can dissolve and mix with the glycerin base, which can affect color stability in the finished soap.

The use of liquid colorants in glycerin soaps involves adding a few drops of the liquid colorant to the melted glycerin base and mixing well with a disposable spatula.



PURPLISH & PEARLESCENT MICAS

Micas, glitters, and pearlescents are fine particles that disperse in the melted soap base, and do not fully dissolve. For this reason, it is important to add them slowly while stirring the melted soap base well to ensure they are evenly distributed throughout the mixture.

These colorants can give a special and unique finish to glycerin soaps, and are particularly popular for creating decorative soaps with intricate designs. It is important to note that the amount of colorant used can affect the texture and opacity of the soap, and may require adjustments to the recipe formulation to achieve the desired effect.



POWDER DYES

Powdered colorants for glycerin soaps are known for their vibrant and intense colors, and they are soluble in water, making them ideal for creating single-color soaps. It is not recommended to use them for making multi-colored soaps, as the colors can mix together and not achieve the desired result.

To use powdered colorants in glycerin soaps, a small amount of colorant is added to a container and a few drops of alcohol, preferably 96% alcohol, are added. It is then well triturated until a homogeneous mixture is achieved, which helps to break down the particles and create a more intense color. This mixture is added to the melted glycerin base and stirred well for a few minutes to ensure even distribution.



COSMETIC MINERAL PIGMENTS

These pigments have the characteristic of being insoluble in water, so when added directly to the soap, it is possible that lumps or particles may remain undissolved, affecting the final appearance of the product. For this reason, it is recommended to disperse them before adding them to the melted soap.

To disperse the pigments, it is recommended to use a container and mix a little liquid glycerin and alcohol (preferably 96%) in equal proportions. With a disposable spatula, mix well until no dispersed particles remain.

Once dispersion has been achieved, add this mixture to the melted soap and mix for a few minutes to distribute it evenly. This way, a soap with the desired color can be obtained homogeneously and without visible particles.



FRAGRANCES

The fragrance for glycerin soaps is a key element in the making of handmade soaps, as it provides a pleasant and distinctive scent that attracts consumers and enhances their user experience.

The fragrance can be natural or synthetic, and it is added to the glycerin soap base during the manufacturing process. Natural fragrances are obtained from plants, flowers, herbs, and fruits, while synthetic fragrances are created in laboratories using chemical compounds.



FRAGRANCE TYPES

Aromatic Essences

Aromatic essences are synthetic fragrances produced in laboratories using chemical compounds. These fragrances are created to imitate or simulate the natural scents of fruits, flowers, herbs, spices, and other elements. Aromatic essences are generally more affordable than essential oils and offer a wide variety of aromas to choose from. However, some people may be sensitive to the chemical components of aromatic essences.



FRAGRANCE TYPES

Essential Oils

Essential oils are natural fragrances extracted from plants, flowers, leaves, roots, and other elements. These essential oils have therapeutic properties and have been used for centuries in aromatherapy to improve physical and mental health. Essential oils are more expensive than aromatic essences, but their scent is more authentic, and they have beneficial therapeutic and aromatic properties for health. However, some essential oils can be irritating to the skin and are not recommended for people with certain medical conditions.



VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable oils are fats derived from plants, such as coconut oil, olive oil, sunflower oil, among others. In glycerin soap, vegetable oils are used as additional ingredients to add moisturizing and softening properties to the soap

It is true that vegetable oils are recommended to be added to glycerin soap in a very low proportion, generally no more than 1% of the total mass of the soap, as an excess of oil can affect the soap's foaming ability and can cause the soap to sweat.



MOST USED VEGETABLE OILS

Olive Oil

Vegetable oils are fats derived from plants, such as coconut oil, olive oil, sunflower oil, among others. In glycerin soap, vegetable oils are used as additional ingredients to add moisturizing and softening properties to the soap. Some of the benefits of olive oil in glycerin soaps are:

1. Moisturizing properties.
2. Antioxidant properties.
3. Anti-inflammatory properties.
4. Cleansing properties.



MOST USED VEGETABLE OILS

Coconut Oil

Coconut oil is a commonly used ingredient in glycerin soap making due to its beneficial properties for the skin. Coconut oil is rich in fatty acids, especially lauric acid, which is known for its antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties.

By adding coconut oil to glycerin soaps, skin moisturization can be improved, foam formation can be increased, and the soaps can become softer and creamier. However, it is important to note that excessive use of coconut oil can make soaps too hard and dry, which can irritate the skin.



MOST USED VEGETABLE OILS

Almond Oil

Almond oil is another popular ingredient in glycerin soap making due to its beneficial properties for the skin. When almond oil is added to glycerin soaps, it helps to soften and moisturize the skin, improving its texture and elasticity. Almond oil also has anti-inflammatory and soothing properties, which can help to reduce skin irritation and redness.

Additionally, almond oil is a lightweight oil that does not clog pores and is easily absorbed by the skin, making it ideal for glycerin soaps intended for sensitive skin.



MOST USED VEGETABLE OILS

Castor Oil

Castor oil is rich in ricinoleic acid, which is an unsaturated fatty acid with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. When castor oil is added to glycerin soaps, it helps to improve the softness and moisture of the skin, making the soaps creamier and more foamy. Additionally, castor oil has antibacterial and antifungal properties, which can help to combat skin issues such as acne and fungal infections.

Castor oil is also known for its cleansing and detoxifying properties, making it ideal for soaps intended for oily or acne-prone skin. Castor oil has been traditionally used as an ingredient to treat skin problems such as psoriasis, eczema, and dermatitis, due to its healing and soothing properties.



EXFOLIATING PARTICLES

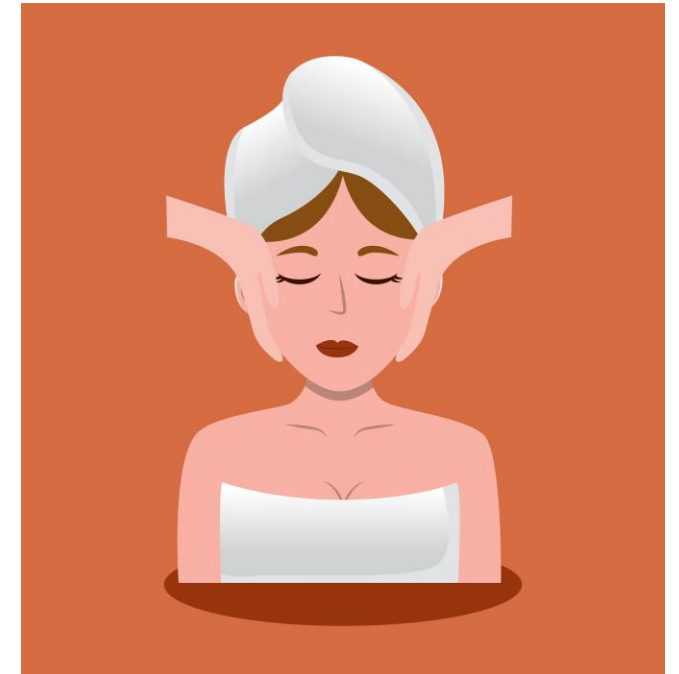
Exfoliating particles for glycerin soaps are small granules or pieces added to the soap to help remove dead skin cells and leave the skin smoother and more radiant. The examples you mentioned are some common types of exfoliating particles used in glycerin soaps:



EXFOLIATING PARTICLES

Sugar

Sugar is a gentle and natural exfoliant that is often used in glycerin soaps. It can help smooth the skin and remove dead skin cells, leaving the skin smoother and more radiant.



EXFOLIATING PARTICLES

Rice seeds

Rice seeds are a gentle exfoliant that is used in glycerin soaps. They can help smooth the skin and remove dead skin cells, leaving the skin smoother and more radiant.



EXFOLIATING PARTICLES

Quinoa seeds

Quinoa seeds are another gentle exfoliant that is used in glycerin soaps. They can help smooth the skin and remove dead skin cells, leaving the skin smoother and more radiant.



EXFOLIATING PARTICLES

Walnut shells

Crushed walnut shells are a more intense natural exfoliant that is used in some glycerin soaps. They can help smooth the skin and remove dead skin cells, leaving the skin smoother and more radiant.



EXFOLIATING PARTICLES

Strawberry seeds

Strawberry seeds are another natural exfoliant that is used in some glycerin soaps. They can help smooth the skin and remove dead skin cells, leaving the skin smoother and more radiant. In addition, strawberry seeds contain salicylic acid, which can help reduce the appearance of pores and prevent acne.






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PREPARATION OF GLYCERIN SOAP

MATERIALS

Glycerin soap base:

You can buy it in specialized stores or online. It's important to make sure the base is of good quality and doesn't contain harmful ingredients.

Coloring:

Used to add color to the soap. They can be liquid or powder and are added in small amounts.



MATERIALS



Fragrance oils:

To add scent to the soap, you can use essential oils or synthetic fragrances.



Molds:

To give shape to the soap, you will need molds. You can use silicone, plastic or metal molds.

MATERIALS



Soap-cutting tool:

Used to cut the soap into smaller, more manageable pieces.



Plastic pitcher:

Used to melt the glycerin soap base in the microwave or in a hot water bath.

Plastic spoon or spatula:

Used to mix the ingredients and ensure they are well combined.

MATERIALS



Digital scale:

Used to accurately measure the amount of glycerin soap base and other ingredients.



96% alcohol:

Used to spray the surface of the soap after pouring it into the mold to prevent the formation of bubbles.



Measuring spoons:

Used to measure the amount of colorants and fragrances that will be added to the soap.

INSTRUCTIONS

I. Weigh and cut

Weigh the glycerin soap base on a digital scale.



After weighing, cut the soap base into small pieces with a sharp knife.



INSTRUCTIONS

2. Reheat in the microwave

Place the soap pieces in a plastic pitcher and melt them in the microwave for approximately 30 seconds. It is important not to let the soap base boil to prevent sweating. When the glycerin soap base reaches very high temperatures, it loses its moisture.



INSTRUCTIONS

3. Add coloring

Once the soap base has melted completely, add the desired amount of colorant and fragrance. Mix well to ensure they are fully combined.

It's recommended to add between 1 and 2 drops of colorant per 454 grams of melted soap, but this can vary depending on the type and concentration of the colorant you're using.

It's important to mix the colorant thoroughly into the melted soap to ensure that it's evenly distributed. You can use a whisk or spatula to mix the colorant into the melted soap.



INSTRUCTIONS

Opaque white soap bases tend to result in pastel shades because they lighten the color, while transparent glycerin bases result in brighter and more intense shades. The same colorant can produce different shades depending on the amount that is added.

opaque white base



transparent base



It's important to note that the final color can also be affected by other factors such as the type and concentration of the colorant used, the temperature at which the soap is poured, and any additives or fragrances that are added. It's always a good idea to test a small batch of soap first to see how the color turns out before making a larger batch.

INSTRUCTIONS

4. Add fragrance

As for the amount of fragrance to add to the melted soap, it also depends on the type and concentration of fragrance you're using. Typically, it's recommended to add between 1 and 2 teaspoons of fragrance per 454 grams of melted soap. However, it's important to be careful not to add too much fragrance, as this can make the soap become too strong and overwhelming. It's always best to start with a smaller amount of fragrance and add more as needed until the desired fragrance intensity is achieved.

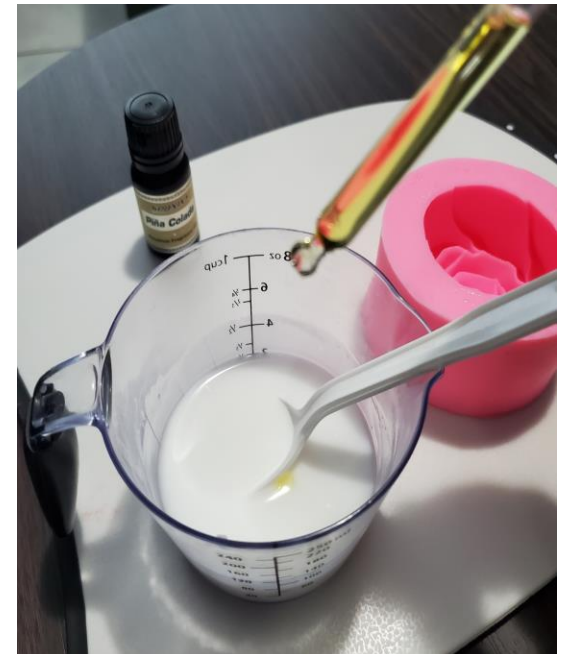


INSTRUCTIONS

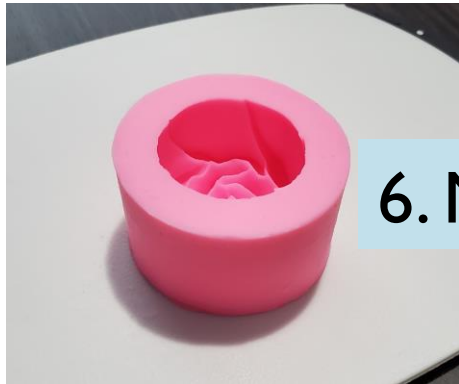
5. Add the active ingredients

Adding active ingredients to a soap can be an effective way to enhance its properties and benefits for the skin. Active ingredients are specific ingredients that have therapeutic or healing properties for the skin. These ingredients can be added to the soap formulation to provide specific benefits for the skin, such as hydration, deep cleansing, exfoliation, protection against free radicals, improved circulation, and reduction of inflammation.

Active ingredients can be natural or synthetic, and may include essential oils, plant extracts, vitamins, minerals, proteins, and other bioactive compounds. Some examples of active ingredients commonly used in soap making are coconut oil, olive oil, almond oil, shea butter, aloe vera, clay, honey, and essential oils of lavender, peppermint, and tea tree



INSTRUCTIONS



6. Mold

Spray 96% alcohol on the inside of the soap mold. This will help the soap to be easily released from the mold once it has cooled and hardened.



Pour the liquid soap into the mold and spray alcohol on the surface to prevent the formation of bubbles on the surface.



INSTRUCTIONS

7. Drying

Allow the soap to cool for a few hours until it has completely solidified. The drying time will depend on the size and shape of the mold you have used. It is recommended to wait for 2 to 3 hours before unmolding.



INSTRUCTIONS

8. Demolding

Once the soap has cooled and hardened, carefully remove the soap by gently pressing the edges of the mold. If you have difficulty unmolding, try placing the mold in the freezer for a few minutes to slightly shrink the soap and make it easier to remove.

Once you have unmolded the soap, let it dry completely before using it. Store in a cool, dry place to prolong the shelf life of the soap.





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RECIPE GLYCERIN SOAP FOR SKIN HEALTH

OAT SOAP

For sensitive skin or dry skin

Oatmeal soap is a gentle and natural option for cleansing and caring for sensitive skin. In addition, oatmeal has moisturizing properties and helps maintain the skin's natural protective barrier, which is especially important for people with sensitive skin who may have a weaker skin barrier.

Ingredients:

- 100 grams of white glycerin soap base
- 1 teaspoon of finely ground oatmeal
- 1 teaspoon of honey
- 4 drops of almond oil
- 3 drops of vitamin E



OAT SOAP



Preparation:

1. Cut the glycerin soap base into small cubes and place them in a microwave-safe container.
2. Melt the soap in the microwave in 15-20 second intervals, stirring each time, until it is completely melted.
3. Add the ground oatmeal, almond oil, honey and vitamin E. Mix well.
4. Pour the mixture into a soap mold and let it cool at room temperature for two hours.
5. Remove the soap from the mold and let it rest for a few days before using it.



COFFEE SOAP

Anti cellulite

Coffee soap can help increase blood circulation and reduce inflammation, which can improve the appearance of the skin and reduce cellulite. Antioxidants can help protect the skin from free radicals and prevent premature aging.

Ingredients:

- 100 grams of white glycerin soap base
- 1 teaspoon of ground coffee
- 1 teaspoon of ground cinnamon
- 20 drops of coffee essence
- 3 drops of vitamin E



COFFEE SOAP



Preparation:

1. Cut the glycerin soap base into small cubes and place them in a microwave-safe container.
2. Melt the soap in the microwave in 15-20 second intervals, stirring each time, until it is completely melted.
3. Add the finely ground coffee beans and ground cinnamon, and vitamin E. Mix well.
4. Pour the mixture into a soap mold and let it cool at room temperature for a few hours.
5. Remove the soap from the mold and let it rest for a few days before using it.



RICE SOAP

Removes spots on the skin

It is an antioxidant that helps prevent premature aging and eliminate skin blemishes.

Ingredients:

100 grams of white glycerin soap base
1 teaspoon of rice powder
4 drops of orange oil
3 drops of vitamin E



RICE SOAP



Preparation:

1. Cut the glycerin soap base into small cubes and place them in a microwave-safe container.
2. Melt the soap in the microwave in 15-20 second intervals or double boiler stirring each time, until it is completely melted.
3. Add 1 teaspoon of rice powder to the melted soap and mix well.
4. Add 4 drops of orange oil and 3 drops of vitamin E to the melted soap with rice powder and mix well until fully incorporated.
5. Pour the mixture into a soap mold and let it cool at room temperature for a few hours.
6. Remove the soap from the mold and let it rest for a few days before using it.



TURMERIC SOAP

Removes acne or oily skin

Turmeric has antibacterial properties that can help to kill the bacteria that cause acne. This can reduce the amount of acne that appears on the skin. Turmeric has skin lightening properties that can help to reduce dark spots that remain after acne has cleared.

Ingredients:

- 100 grams of white glycerin soap base
- 1 teaspoon of turmeric powder
- 4 drops of lavender oil
- 3 drops of vitamin E



TURMERIC SOAP



Preparation:

1. Cut the glycerin soap base into small cubes and place them in a microwave-safe or a double boiler container.
2. If using a microwave, heat the white glycerin base in 15 to 20-second intervals until completely melted. If using a double boiler, heat the water and place the container with the glycerin base inside the hot water and stir until completely melted.
3. Once the white glycerin base has completely melted, add the turmeric and mix well until it is completely dissolved in the base.
4. Add the lavender oil and vitamin E and mix well.
5. Pour the mixture into a soap mold and let it cool at room temperature for a few hours.



SULFUR SOAP

For redness and eczema

Sulfur soap is beneficial for redness of the skin due to its anti-inflammatory properties. Sulfur can help reduce inflammation and redness in the skin, which makes it especially useful for people with skin conditions like rosacea. Sulfur soap help reduce the inflammation and itching associated with this skin condition.

Ingredients:

- 100 grams of white glycerin soap base
- 1 teaspoon of Azufre powder
- 3 drops of licorice oil or calendula oil
- 3 drops of almond oil
- 3 drops of vitamin E



SULFUR SOAP



Preparation:

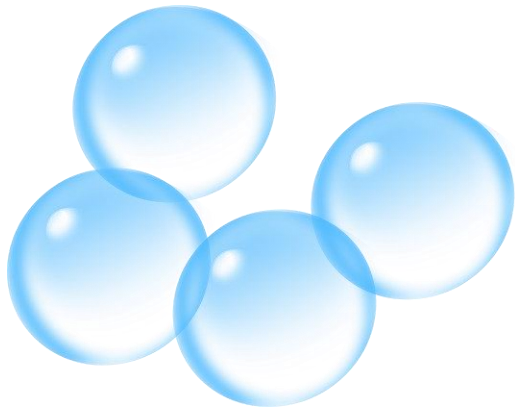
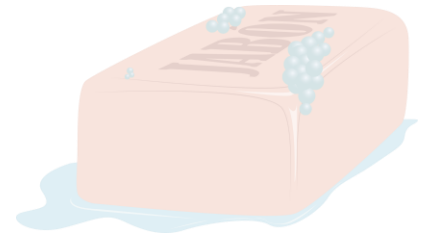
1. Cut the glycerin soap base into small cubes and place them in a microwave-safe or a double boiler container.
2. If using a microwave, heat the white glycerin base in 15 to 20-second intervals until completely melted. If using a double boiler, heat the water and place the container with the glycerin base inside the hot water and stir until completely melted.
3. Once the white glycerin base has completely melted, add the Azufre powder and mix well until it is completely dissolved in the base.
4. Add the licorice or oil calendula and vitamin E and almonds oil mix well.
5. Pour the mixture into a soap mold and let it cool at room temperature for a few hours.



THANK YOU!



Hello everyone! I want to take a moment to thank you for visiting our page and learning about how to make glycerin soaps for skin health. I hope you have found the information useful and are excited to start making your own soaps at home.



Also, don't forget that we will continue to post more content on this page, so we invite you to visit us regularly to stay up-to-date on our latest posts and glycerin soap recipes for skin health.

please do not hesitate to contact us:

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See you soon



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