

Carnauba is a vegetable wax from the leaves of the Brazilian "tree of life". The Carnauba palm grows in the northeastern part of Brazil where the soil is dark and fertile. Quality and color vary with the age of the leaves, with the younger leaves providing the light yellow color, Type 1, and the older leaves providing the darker Type 3 and Type 4 waxes.

#### Applications:

Cosmetics, Lipsticks, Salves, Ointments, Pharmaceuticals, Candies; Furniture and Car Polishes; Lacquers, Varnishes, **Carbon-paper Coatings**, Leather Finishes, Electrical Insulating Composition, Textiles, **Inks**, Mold Lubricants, Creams; Pill and Paper Glazing.

#### Advantages:

Carnauba Wax is the highest melting point natural wax that can impart gloss, hardness, slip, and improved thermal stability to a variety of applications.

#### Regulatory:

INCI Name: Copernicia Cerifera (Carnauba) Wax

CAS#: 8015-86-9

Wax#	Wax Name	Melting Point	Acid Value	Saponification Value	Appearance	Color
103	Type 1 Carnauba	80 - 86°C	2 - 7	78 - 95	Hard Brittle Flake	Dull Yellow to Light Brown
104	Type 3 Carnauba	82.5 - 86°C	4 - 10	78 - 95	Hard Brittle Flake	Light Brown to Brown
105	Type 4 Carnauba	80 - 86°C	4 - 10	78 - 95	Hard Brittle Flake	Brown
135	Micro Granulated Carnauba	80 - 86°C	2 - 7	78 - 95	Granulated	Dull Yellow to Light Brown
149	Powdered Type 1 Carnauba	80 - 86°C	2 - 7	78 - 95	Fine Powder	Light Yellow
325	N.F. Granulated Carnauba	80 - 86°C	2 - 7	78 - 95	Granulated	Dull Yellow to Light Brown
420	N.F. Type 1 Carnauba	80 - 86°C	2 - 7	78 - 95	Hard Brittle Flake	Dull Yellow to Light Brown
124	Synthetic Carnauba	80 - 85°C	<6	72 - 96	Pastilles	Off White to Light Brown
<b>COMPOSITION:</b>						
Alkyl Wax Acid Esters		Free Acids	Fatty Alcohols	Lactides	Hydrocarbons	Resins (Alcohol Soluble)
84 - 85%		3%	2 - 3%	2 - 3%	1.5 - 3%	4 - 6%

Specific waxes that are most appropriate for this category have been highlighted here