Corona 9

Name CTFA: *Lanolin*
CAS: 8006-54-0
EINECS: 232-348-6

Lanolin is a natural product obtained from the raw wool wax generated from textile processors as a by-product of their process. During processing, the wool is washed with a mixture of soaps and detergents, generating a mixture of water, soaps, and various types of impregnated impurities. Normally, around 10 to 15 per cent of wool fat can be obtained in this type of process.

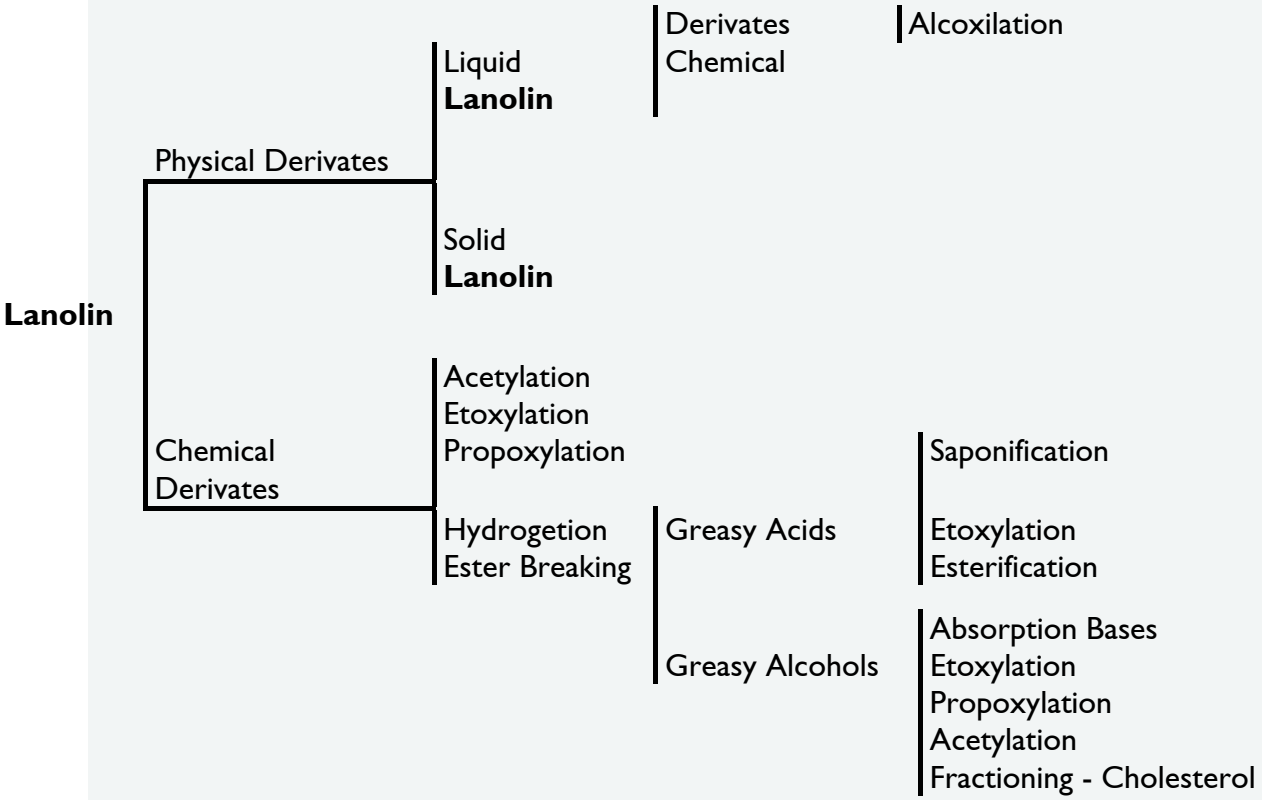
Lanolin is, therefore, obtained from a sophisticated refining process from the raw wool wax.

In addition to the specific aspect of the transformation of raw wool wax into Lanolin, it can be considered that there is an ecologically beneficial action, since in addition of not causing harm to animals, it prevents this by-product from being discharged into water streams, thus causing environmental pollution.

Technical information:

Lanolin is a wax comprised on average by 94 per cent of esters, while the acid fraction includes a carbon chain that varies from C7 to C40, and the alcohol fraction from C14 to C36. This composition includes a range of esters that can be liquid, fluid, and even harder or waxier fractions. Among those, the most important are the hydroxyesters. They are largely responsible for the water absorption capability that is a key property from Lanolin.

Lanolin is a versatile raw-material from which various derivates can be extracted, resulting in a wide range of applications, such as: solubilizer, dispersant, emulsifier, etc. In addition to these direct derivates, modifications enlarge its applications even more, and many times with technical advantages over natural Lanolin.



Functions:

Emollient: Effectiveness testing proves skin groove smoothening and loss of water through the dermis with the use of Lanolin. By using skin profilometry and computer imaging, the topographical effects of moisturizing can be visualized and quantified. Studies using the "Dermal torque meter" technique showed that skin elasticity increases after the application of Lanolin. The "Intracorneal Cohesography" Analysis offers a further measure of its moisturizing ability.

Moisturizer: Its affinity with water, forming pseudo-emulsions, makes Lanolin apt to perform an important role by acting as moisturizer, keeping water at the disposal of the skin.

Over-greasing and protection: The function of Lanolin on the skin can be compared to grease, protecting and partially restoring lipids lost from the daily aggressions from soaps and detergents. On the hair, it smoothens and protects fibers that were damaged by chemical treatment, and conditions dried hair.

Dispersant: Excellent dispersant for powders and pigments, and is useful in the formulation of make-ups, pastes, and sun-protection products.

Adherent: The adherence provided by Lanolin is much explored in make-ups such as eyeshadows, blushes, and lipsticks.

Plasticizer: Lanolin forms protective films over treated surfaces, protecting them in a non-occlusive manner.

Other applications: Lanolin is used on domestic cleaning products such as dishwashing detergents, leather care products, in the direct treatment of leather, on paints, on the treatment of special papers, humidified tissues, and even on the heavier industry, such as anti-corrosion and metal lubrication products.

Specifications:

Corona 9 is a Lanolin that follows most specifications proposed by current international white papers, and is presented in the Gardner max. 9 color.

Packaging, storage conditions, and shelf life:

Corona 9 is sold in 45 and 180 Kg packages. The product remains valid for 24 months, provided it is kept under good storage conditions, on a cool place, away from the weather, and in the original packaging.