



# Gleeful

handcrafted soap *by Mati*



## Ingredients

Coconut oil, palm oil, safflower oil, glycerin, purified water, sodium hydroxide, sorbitol. This soap base is made from glycerin that has been extracted from pure oil. The glycerin is distilled and deodorized twice, for a clear bar of soap that can be scented to suit your personal tastes. This clear soap base is also free of surfactants and is alcohol free.



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## Glycerin soaps

Glycerin soaps are soaps that contain glycerin, a component of fat or oil. They are recognizably different from other soaps because they are translucent. The clarity is due to the alignment of the soap molecules, which can be induced through the addition of alcohol and sugar. This is usually done for homemade glycerin soaps that are not remeltable.

The process for making glycerin soaps was well known as of 1857 in the western world. In modern industrial soap-making, the glycerin is usually separated from the soap to be resold and used in a wide variety of areas such as for personal care products, pharmaceuticals, chemical intermediates, and food processing.



## Production

Glycerin soap is made by melting and continuously heating soap that has been partially dissolved in a high percentage alcohol solution until the mixture reaches a clear, jelly-like consistency.

The alcohol is added to a slow cooked hot-processed soap and then simmered with a sugar solution until the soap is clear or translucent, and then the simmered soap is chilled in a freezer. With home- and hand-made soaps that still contain glycerin left over from saponification, the grating, melting and cooking can proceed without the addition of anything into the mixture, though sugar or more glycerin is sometimes added. Glycerin soap can also be produced without remelting soap through directly cooking raw home-made soap.[3]

Modern clear glycerin soap bases are produced by combining various glycerol and polyols with soap and other surfactants in a manner similar to traditional glycerin soap making methods. These modern clear soaps have the benefit of being easily re-meltable and are often sold in bulk to customers for melt-and-pour soap crafting.

Glycerin in soap

Glycerin is so good for your skin. One of the reasons I love handmade soap is because it still has all of its glycerin. No glycerin is removed for other purposes like what often happens in store bought soap.



**From 100% clear and pure glycerin  
soap base premium.  
soap base.**

**Fast and free shipping!!!  
Special offers and discounts for loyal  
customers**



Glycerin is actually a by-product (if you want to call it that) of the saponification process. When you combine oil and lye water, soap is made, but glycerin is as well (called glycerol).

Benefits of glycerin

Glycerin is a humectant. Meaning, it holds in moisture. In a soap, this is great, because it helps to hold moisture next to the skin, making the soap moisturizing as it cleanses. Your skin is left feeling smooth and soft instead of stripped by the soap.

Like I said, soap naturally has glycerin that is created during the process. When you make glycerin soap, you add a little more glycerin and process the whole soap batch in a way that it is clearer than usual.

In the end, you have a bubbly, beautiful soap that is more or less transparent, depending on the ingredients added and process followed.

### **Country of origin**

This product is sourced and manufactured in the usa glycerine soap base - clear, does not contain any of the eight major allergens, which are soy, eggs, peanut, milk, wheat, tree nuts, fish, and crustacean fish. Cvo also considers sesame protein an allergen because it has caused allergic reactions to some individuals and thus is a concern to many food processors refined, bleached, and deodorized (rbd) oils do not contain any proteinaceous material. The high temperature and filtration used in the rbd process effectively removes any proteins, potentially allergenic material from the oil. Furthermore, refined oils do not require allergen labeling under the food allergen labeling and consumer protection act of 2004 (falcpa).



### **Stored products**

Allergens listed below are not found in the production facility, and those marked with \* may be stored and labeled in the warehouse in finished form. All products come from approved suppliers. Each product is evaluated on the potential cross contamination with other products and allergens in the approved supplier's facility. If there is any risk to that product, then it is stated at the top of this section as "may contain" or "contains". Otherwise if it is not, those allergens or sensitizing agents listed below do not pose any threat to any of cvo's finished products. Milk and derivatives, eggs and derivatives, fish, shellfish (including crustaceans, mollusks and their derivatives), \*tree nuts and derivatives, \*wheat and derivatives, \*peanuts and derivatives, rice and derivatives, corn and derivatives, gluten sources (other than wheat: such as oat and its by products, barley, rye, malt, buckwheat, spelt and kamut), yeast and derivatives, artificial colors, msg, benzoates, hydrolyzed vegetable proteins, sulfites, artificial sweeteners, \*animal derivatives, sodium, mustard, celery seeds, \*seeds, aspartame, saccharin, \*cocoa and derivatives, cinnamon, lactose, casein, rbst bovine growth hormone, and caffeine.

