LEGAL DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this brochure, in particular data and test results, suggestions and formulas, is provided to the best of our knowledge at the time of going to press. We do not, however, guarantee that it is up-to-date, correct, or complete, nor do we guarantee the quality of the information provided in this brochure. Liability claims against us relating to damages of a material or immaterial nature caused by using or not using the information featured in this brochure are categorically excluded unless there is evidence of willful intent or gross negligence on our part.

The use of trade names, trademark rights, trademarks or other industrial property rights of other companies in this brochure shall not authorize third parties to use them freely, as they may be the protected or registered rights of third parties even if they are not expressly identified as such. The existence of any third-party industrial property rights must be investigated independently and observed.

We retain the sole copyright to the entire content of this brochure and the industrial property rights to all designations of our products stated in this brochure as well as industrial property rights to the products themselves. The duplication or use of our product designations, images, graphics, and texts is not permitted without our explicit written consent.

KahlWax
Kahl Gmbh & Co. KG
Otto-Hahn-Straße 2
22546 Timmendorfer Strand
Germany

www.kahlwax.com
6614 TEA WAX

*Camellia sinensis* is a species of evergreen shrub whose leaves and leaf buds are used to produce tea. It is of the genus *Camellia* of flowering plants in the family Theaceae. *Camellia sinensis* is native to East Asia, the Indian subcontinent, and Southeast Asia, but it is today cultivated across the world in tropical and subtropical regions.

Tea plants will become a tree if left undisturbed, but cultivated plants are pruned to waist height for ease of plucking. Two principal varieties are used, the small-leaved Chinese variety (*C. sinensis sinensis*) and the large-leaved Assamese plant (*C. sinensis assamica*), which is mainly grown for black tea production.

Fresh tea leaves contain about 4% caffeine as well as related compounds, including theobromine. The young, light green leaves are preferably harvested for tea production; older leaves are deeper green. Different leaf ages produce different tea qualities, since their chemical compositions are different. Usually, the tip (bud) and the first two to three leaves are harvested for processing. This hand picking is repeated every one to two weeks.

6614 Tea Wax is a byproduct of tea production. The crude wax covers the leaves, protecting them against mold, parasites, and loss of moisture. The leaves are extracted with CO₂ to reduce the caffeine content and to remove the wax from the leaves. The caffeine gained through this process is resold to other processing industries.
IMPACT ON TEWL

Transepidermal water loss (TEWL) is the loss of water that passes from inside a body through the epidermis to the surrounding atmosphere via diffusion and evaporation processes. TEWL measurements are useful for identifying skin damage caused by harsh chemicals or pathological conditions, but also by environmental factors such as humidity and temperature.

The TEWL on the inner forearm (defined test area) of 12 volunteers was determined by means of a teometer. One hour after application of the body butter with 6614 Tea Wax, the TEWL had decreased significantly.

HOW TO USE 6614 TEA WAX

6614 Tea Wax is a soft, creamy, and medium-low melting wax. It is easy to incorporate in any type of formulation and is compatible with all commonly used ingredients.

Due to its high amount of hydrocarbons (approx. 10%), comparable to beeswax, Tea Wax has a very soft texture. It makes emulsions more substantial, so its impact is similar to that of an emollient. While having no big influence on hardness, 6614 increases the creaminess of a finished formulation. It provides good oil binding capacity with very polar and nonpolar emollients. Remarkably, Tea Wax works excellently with paraffin oil.

Because of its medium low drop melting range of 60–66 °C, Tea Wax is perfect for color cosmetic preparations, providing excellent pay-off and smoothness. It also gives low viscous systems such as O/W emulsions and aqueous gels a soft, creamy, and homogeneous texture.

Just a few percent of 6614 add a characteristic natural tea scent and flavor to a formulation. It can be used as a natural fragrance and flavor, complemented with other notes, or is easily masked with perfume oil.

The recommended use level of 6614 is 1–3%. Due to its dark olive color it is easier to use in pigmented formulations. Depending on the use level, it shifts the color of emulsions toward yellow. In non-pigmented cosmetics the color of the wax may fade over time. If the color is of importance, we recommend airtight or non-transparent packaging.
RECOMMENDED FORMULATIONS

FLAGRANT FLAMINGO | LIPSTICK | CC-LIP-009-02 | STICK
I TAKE YOU AS YOU ARE | NATURAL BODY SCRUB | SC-BOD-005-02 | POT
THAT’S MY CUP OF TEA | BODY BUTTER BAR | SC-BOD-009-03 | HOT POURED BAR
IT ALL COMES DOWN TO THE GREEN | BODY BUTTER | SC-BOD-022-11 | POT
GREEN ABOUT THE GILLS | FACE MASK | SC-FAC-020-08 | POT
GIVE ME THE GREEN LIGHT! | HAND CREAM | SC-HAN-003-03 | TUBE
I SAVE YOUR LIPS | NATURAL W/O LIP BALM | SC-LIP-004-03 | STICK
YOU ARE A NATURAL | NATURAL HAIR CONDITIONER | HC-LEN-001-02 | TUBE

QUESTIONS?

Send me an e-mail: dr.era@kahlwax.com