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Paraffin
and
Vaseline



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fully refined paraffin wax

what is fully refined paraffin wax?



Solid crystalline paraffin

Crystalline paraffin, which is the same as paraffin wax, which is mainly made of light slack wax material produced by refineries.

Paraffin Wax driven from petroleum also can be distinguished by their degree of refining. Paraffin Wax with maximum half percent oil content that go through deodorization and/or hydrogenation process are called Fully Refined paraffin wax. mehrghostar Paraffin markets a wide variety of refined paraffins (non-hydrogenated), which are subjected to a specific filtration process to reduce oil content to amounts that are less than 1% by weight, and which are mainly used for the manufacture of candles, paper, cardboard and etc. and the packing that we offer is : slabs (5 kg) in carton boxes

Paraffin Wax 3-5%

item	Result	Test Method
colour	white	white
Melting point (C)	64-66	ASTM D127
Oil content (%)	3-5%	ASTM D721
Flash Point (C)	220-240	ASTM D92

Paraffin Wax 1-3%

item	Result	Test Method
colour	white	white
Melting point (C)	64-66	ASTM D127
Oil content (%)	1-3%	ASTM D721
Flash Point (C)	220-240	ASTM D92

Paraffin Wax 0-1%

item	Result	Test Method
colour	white	white
Melting point (C)	56-58	ASTM D127
Oil content (%)	0-1%	ASTM D721
Flash Point (C)	220-240	ASTM D92



SEMIREFINED PARAFFIN WAX

what is paraffin wax?

Paraffin wax is a white or colorless solid wax that is derived from petroleum or other fossil fuels. It is a mixture of long-chain hydrocarbons, with carbon chains typically ranging from 20 to 40 carbon atoms.

Paraffin wax is a commonly used material in a wide range of industries and applications, including candles, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, food packaging, and industrial coatings. It is valued for its ability to provide a smooth, even coating and its ability to blend well with other materials.

In its raw form, paraffin wax is typically brittle and has a melting point between 45 and 70 degrees Celsius. It can be refined and processed to improve its color, odor, and other properties.

Paraffin wax is generally considered safe for use in consumer products, but it is important to use it in a well-ventilated area and avoid prolonged exposure to the fumes. Additionally, it is important to follow all safety guidelines and instructions when using paraffin wax.

Paraffin wax is a type of petroleum wax that has a wide range of uses, including:

Candle-making: Paraffin wax is commonly used in the production of candles due to its ability to hold fragrance and color, and its low melting point.

PACKING OF PARAFFIN WAX

Paraffin wax is typically packed and sold in the form of blocks, slabs, or pellets. The packaging of paraffin wax can vary depending on the intended use, but the most common types of packaging include: cartons, drums, and pails.

types of liquid paraffin

Liquid paraffin is a chemical compound that can be obtained from several different types of paraffin, each of which has different properties and uses. Some types of liquid paraffin are:

Medical Liquid Paraffin: This type of liquid paraffin is usually made from pure liquid paraffins and is used for medical applications such as skin care, treating dry body parts, and eye discharge.

Industrial Liquid Paraffin: This type of liquid paraffin is often made from harder paraffins with a higher boiling point and is used for industrial applications such as solvents, paints and resins, printing, lubricants and protecting food in packaging.

Edible Liquid Paraffin: This type of liquid paraffin is mainly made for use in the food industry and can be used to protect food, add shine to chocolate, plant extracts and other foods, and also as a lubricant for food packaging. be used

Fuel liquid paraffin: This type of liquid paraffin is usually made from harder paraffins with a higher boiling point and is used as a light and relatively clean fuel for use in special situations such as heaters and heating systems.

According to the characteristics of different paraffins, they can be divided into several categories in terms of characteristics:

- 1. Soft paraffins:** There are paraffins that have a low melting point and high softness. These paraffins are used as lubricants, preventing evaporation, skin creams, butter, lipstick and crayons for colored pencils.
- 2. Medium paraffins:** There are paraffins that have a medium melting point and high durability. These paraffins are used in the paper, food, footwear, clothing, cable and rubber industries.
- 3. Hard paraffins:** There are paraffins that have a high melting point and very high hardness. These paraffins are used in printing, rubber, pen, paper, waterproof and protective materials industries.

In general, soft paraffins are used for skin and beauty related applications, medium paraffins are used for industrial applications and hard paraffins are used for applications where high durability and protection are required.

Cosmetic Liquid Paraffin

Parameters	Method	Unit	Value
Density	ASTM D1298	Kg/m3	830-840
Distillation (IBP-FBP)	ASTM D1160	°C	250-500
Viscosity @ 40° C	ASTM D445	c.st	17~23
Viscosity @ 100° C	ASTM D445	c.st	3.9~4.3
Viscosity Index	ASTM D2270	c.st	110-130
Pour Point	ASTM D97	°C	-6
Flash Point	ASTM D92	°C	190-210
Colour	ASTM D1500	-	L 0.5
Colour	ASTM D156	-	30
Sulfur Content	ASTM D4294	WT%	<0.02

INDUSTRIAL LIQUID PARAFFIN(P1)

Test Name	Method	Unit	Typical
Kin. viscosity@40° c	ASTM D-445	c. St	16 - 21
Kin. viscosity@100° c	ASTM D-445	c. St	3.5 – 4.5
Density@15° c	ASTM D-1298	gr/ cm ³	Min 0.830
Flash Point	ASTM D-92	° c	Min 190
Pour Point	ASTM D-97	° c	Max +3
Colour	ASTM D-1500	-	Max 1.5



Liquid paraffin

What is Liquid Paraffin?

Liquid Paraffin, also known as mineral oil or white oil, is a highly refined, colorless and odorless mixture of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum. It is a clear, oily liquid that is insoluble in water and has a low viscosity, which makes it useful in a wide range of applications.

Liquid paraffin is commonly used as a lubricant, a laxative, a moisturizer, and as a base for cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations. It is also used in the food industry as a processing aid and as a component in some food products.

One of the unique properties of liquid paraffin is its ability to act as a barrier, protecting the skin from moisture loss and external irritants. This makes it a popular ingredient in skincare and personal care products, such as lotions, creams, and ointments.

Liquid paraffin is typically packed and sold in containers made of materials that are compatible with petroleum-based products, such as plastic, glass, or metal. The most common packaging sizes for liquid paraffin are:

Bottles drums tanker trucks



Usages of Liquid Paraffin:

Veterinary medicine

Food

industry

Pharmaceuticals

Automotive industry

Textiles

Industrial lubricants

Personal care products



Petroleum Jelly (Vaseline)

characteristics	Range	Test Method
colour	0.5~0.9Y	IP-17 METHOD A 2CALL
KINEMATIC VISCOSITY @ 100°C	5cst~7cst	ASTM D 445
DROP MELTING POINT	57 oc~59 oc	ASTM D 127
FLASH POINT	220~240	ASTM D 92
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC	PASSED	BP 2016
SPECIFIC GRAVITY AT 60°C	0.819~0.822	USP
DROP POINT	50°C~52° C	BP 2016
ACIDITY OR ALKALINITY	PASSED	BP 2016
ODOUR	<i>PASSED</i>	*****
SULPHATED ASH	LESS THAN 0.05%	BP 2016
CONGEALING POINT	53°C~55°C	ASTM D 938
PENETRATION CONSISTENCY	110~125	ASTM D 937

what is petroleum jelly?

Petroleum jelly, also known as petrolatum, is a semi-solid mixture of hydrocarbons, primarily made from petroleum. It is typically colorless or pale yellow and has a consistency similar to that of a soft wax.

Petroleum jelly is commonly used as a skin moisturizer and protectant, as it forms a barrier on the skin that helps to prevent moisture loss. It is also used in various other products such as lotions, lip balms, and hair products.

Petroleum jelly was first discovered in the 19th century and has been used in various forms ever since. It is considered safe for external use, but it should not be ingested or used on broken skin.

Quality of Petroleum Jelly

The quality of petroleum jelly can vary depending on the specific product and manufacturer. In general, petroleum jelly is considered safe for external use and is widely used in the cosmetics and personal care industry.

Here are some factors that can affect the quality of petroleum jelly:

Purity: High-quality petroleum jelly should be free of impurities and contaminants. It should also meet the standards set by regulatory bodies, such as the US Pharmacopeia (USP) or European Pharmacopeia (EP).

Consistency: The consistency of petroleum jelly should be uniform and smooth. It should be easy to apply and spread evenly on the skin.

Odor: Petroleum jelly should be odorless or have a very faint odor. Strong or unpleasant odors can indicate the presence of impurities or

History of Petroleum Jelly

The history of petroleum jelly dates back to the mid-19th century, when it was first discovered in oil wells in the United States. The credit for the discovery of petroleum jelly is usually given to Robert Augustus Chesebrough, a young chemist who traveled to Pennsylvania in search of new products to market.

Chesebrough was intrigued by a gooey substance that was being discarded by oil rig workers. He found that the substance had remarkable properties as a lubricant and could be used to treat cuts and burns. He began to refine the substance and eventually patented it under the name Vaseline in 1872.

Vaseline quickly became a popular product, and Chesebrough went on to found the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company to produce and market it. Over the years, petroleum jelly has been used for a variety of purposes, including as a lubricant for machinery, a waterproofing agent for leather, and a rust preventer.

Today, petroleum jelly remains a popular product for skin care and other uses. It is used as a moisturizer, a lip balm, a hair gel, and a makeup remover, among other things. While it has been criticized for its use of non-renewable resources and its potential to clog pores, it remains a widely used and versatile product.

What is Residue Wax ?

Residue wax, also known as foots oil or slack wax, is a by-product of the petroleum refining process. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons that are extracted from the slack wax after it has been dewaxed.

During the refining process, crude oil is subjected to various processes to remove impurities, including waxes. The waxes are removed by cooling the crude oil to a temperature where the wax crystallizes and can be filtered out. The resulting wax-free oil is then further processed to produce various petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, and lubricating oils.

The wax that is removed from the crude oil is called slack wax, and it contains a mixture of paraffin wax, microcrystalline wax, and other impurities. The slack wax is then processed to remove the impurities, leaving behind a residue wax that has a higher melting point than the original slack wax.

Residue wax is commonly used in the manufacture of candles, crayons, polishes, and other products that require a high melting point wax. It is also used as a lubricant in various industries, including rubber manufacturing, paper production, and textile processing.

Residue wax is typically packed in a variety of ways depending on the requirements of the buyer and the intended use. Some of the common packaging options for residue wax include:

Bulk shipment: Large quantities of residue wax are typically transported in bulk shipments, using tankers or trucks specially designed to transport liquids.

Bags: Residue wax can be packed in bags made of kraft paper, woven polypropylene, or other materials. The bags are typically available in different sizes, ranging from 10 kg to 50 kg.

Cartons: Residue wax can be packed in cartons made of cardboard or other materials. The cartons are typically available in different sizes, ranging from small consumer-sized packages to larger industrial-sized packages.

Drums: Residue wax can be packed in steel drums or plastic drums. The drums are available in different sizes, ranging from 25 kg to 200 kg.



Analysis
Residue Wax
Foots Oil

PROPERTY	RANGE	TEST METHOD
Colour	Yellowishbrown	*****
Kinematic viscosity	3.398~5.900	Astm d 445
Drop melting point	35 - 40	Astm d 127
Congeaing point	30 - 40	Astm d 874
Oil content	30 - 40	Astm d 721
Density @25° c	0.950~0.990	Lp190
Flash point	200 - 220	ASTM D 92
Wax content	60-70	Astm d 874



what is slack wax?

Slack wax is a crude, semi-refined wax that is produced as a byproduct during the petroleum refining process. It is called "slack" because it has a lower melting point and is softer than other waxes. Slack wax typically has a yellowish color and is composed of a mixture of hydrocarbons, including paraffin, microcrystalline, and some oil.

Slack wax can be further processed to produce fully refined waxes with specific melting points and properties that are used in various applications such as candles, packaging, coatings, and cosmetics. Slack wax is also used in the production of polishes, inks, and other industrial products.

Quality of Slack Wax

The quality of slack wax can vary depending on its source and processing. Generally, high-quality slack wax has the following characteristics:

Low oil content: High-quality slack wax should have a low percentage of oil content. The higher the oil content, the softer the wax will be, which may limit its uses.

Consistency: Slack wax should have a consistent texture and melting point, making it easier to process and use in various applications.

Color: High-quality slack wax should have a light, uniform color. Darker wax may indicate the presence of impurities or contaminants.

Purity: Slack wax should be free from impurities, such as dust, dirt, and other foreign matter.

Odor: High-quality slack wax should have a neutral odor or a mild, pleasant scent.

Overall, the quality of slack wax is important for determining its suitability for various applications, such as candle-making, packaging, and other industrial uses.

Packing of Slack Wax

Slack wax is typically packed in a variety of different ways depending on the requirements of the end-users and the transportation and storage conditions. Some common packaging methods include:

Bags: Slack wax is often packed in bags made from materials such as kraft paper or woven polypropylene. The bags are available in various sizes, ranging from 20 to 50 kg.

Cartons: Slack wax can also be packed in cartons, typically made from cardboard. The cartons are available in different sizes and can be used for packing smaller quantities of slack wax.

Drums: Slack wax can also be packed in steel or plastic drums, typically with a capacity of 180 to 200 kg. The drums are usually lined with a polyethylene bag to prevent leakage.

ISO tanks: For bulk transportation of slack wax, it can be packed in ISO tanks, which are large tank containers with a capacity of up to 25,000 liters.

Flexitanks: Slack wax can also be packed in flexitanks, which are large, flexible containers made from polyethylene that can hold up to 24,000 liters of product.

The packaging of slack wax is an important consideration, as it can impact the safety, handling, and transportation of the product. It is essential to follow proper packaging and labeling guidelines to ensure that the product is handled and transported safely and efficiently.

Slack Wax

LIGHT SLACK WAX

Characteristics	SW05	SW12	Test Method
COLOR	white	white	IP-17 METHOD A 2CALL
KINEMATIC VISCOSITY @ 100°C	6cst~8cst	6cst~8cst	ASTM D 445
MELTING POINT	56 – 60°C	56 – 60°C	ASTM D 127
FLASH POINT	220~240 °C	220~240 °C	ASTM D 92
OIL CONTENT	5 - 8%	10 - 12%	*****



HEAVY SLACK WAX

Property	SW40	SW23	SW16	SW10	SW8	Test Method
COLOR	Yellowish Brown	Yellowish Brown	Yellowish Brown	Yellowish Brown	Yellowish Brown	
KINEMATIC VISCOSITY @100 C	6cst- 8cst	6cst- 8cst	6cst- 8cst	6cst- 8cst	6cst- 8cst	ASTM D 445
MELTING POINT	62 – 66 ° C	62 – 66 ° C	62 – 66 ° C	62 – 66 ° C	62 – 66 ° C	ASTM D 127
FLASH POINT	220- 240 °C	220- 240 °C	220- 240 °C	220- 240 °C	220- 240 °C	ASTM D 92
OIL CONTENT	% 40	%16-23	%12-16	%8 – 10	% 5 – 8	



SLACK WAX

