

10800 231st Way NE Redmond, WA 98053 Phone: 425-292-9502 makingcosmetics.com

Updated: 3-Aug-2022

GelMaker® Hydro

Specification Sheet

Description: Proprietary thickening blend made of xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl guar, and sorbitol. Ideal for thickening creams, lotions, cleansers, gels and shampoos. Gluten-free.

CAS: 11138-66-2, 39421-75-5, 50-70-4

INCI Name: Xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl guar, sorbitol

Composition: Xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl guar, sorbitol

Purity Grade: No purity grade applicable

Appearance: Off-white to tan fine powder, characteristic odor

Benefits:

- Non-gelling thickener (but binds water) and viscosity enhancer
- Provides volume and enhances foam in surfactants systems
- Stabilizes emulsions and has excellent salt and alcohol tolerance in aqueous solutions
- Provides smooth skin feel and has characteristic high level of lubricity
- Can act as suspending agent
- Has good film-forming properties

Use: Typical use level 0.1-2%. Sprinkle into cold to hot water, or wet in a solvent such as glycerin, then add to the water phase for clump free hydration. Hydrate and blend well, using a propeller stirrer or stick blender. For external use only.

Applications: Gels, shampoos, cleansers, lotions, creams, shampoos, shower gels

Solubility: Soluble in cold or warm water

Preservation: Preservative-free

Storage: Store in a closed container at a dry place at room temperature

Country of Origin: USA

Raw material source: Bacterium Xanthomonas campestris (for xanthan gum), guar beans (for hydroxypropyl guar), wheat-derived sugar (for sorbitol)



10800 231st Way NE Redmond, WA 98053 Phone: 425-292-9502 makingcosmetics.com

Manufacture: Xanthan gum is produced from the bacterium Xanthomonas campestris in the presence of a carbohydrate solution. The xanthan polymer is precipitated from the medium by the addition of isopropyl alcohol, and the precipitate is dried and milled to give a powder. Hydroxypropyl guar gum is produced by the thermo-mechanical treatment of the seeds of guar beans to obtain galactomannan which is then reacted with an alkylene oxide (propylene) in the presence of an alkaline catalyst (such as sodium hydroxide). Sorbitol is produced by hydrogenation of a sugar solution using a nickel or ruthenium catalyst. Using ion exchange, the crude sorbitol solution is then purified and evaporated to its final concentration

Animal Testing: Not animal tested

GMO: GMO-free (does not contain plant-derived components)

Vegan: Does not contain animal-derived components

HS Code: 1301909100