## From our Formulary

## Caprabella<sup>™</sup> Goat Milk Cream



This is our wonderful original goat milk cream! While it can be made with any butters and oils of your choice, you'll find this combination to be a very nice one, both for the way it feels in use and its oxidative stability. Sodium lactate provides superior and sustained humectancy, while aloe vera extract adds its skin soothing properties. Goat milk and shea butter combine to nurture work roughened hands, while silk amino acids add to the tremendous conditioning of this superior cream! This one will have your customers clamoring for more, we guarantee it! This produces a thick cream. You can alter the consistency by substituting cetyl or behenyl alcohol for the stearic acid. You can also leave the stearic acid out of the formulation and add the difference back in as additional water.

## **Formula**

	Percent	Grams	Ounces	Ingredient
Phase A	54.3	651.6	21.72	Distilled Water
	1.1	13.2	0.44	Goat Milk Powder
	10.0	120.0	4.00	Aloe Vera Juice 1X
	2.0	24.0	0.80	Silk Amino Acids
	3.0	36.0	1.20	Sodium Lactate (powder)
	0.2	2.4	0.08	Tetrasodium EDTA (powder)
	0.5	6.0	0.20	Phenonip
Phase B	5.0	60.0	2.00	Shea Butter Refined
	6.0	72.0	2.40	Emulsifying Wax NF
	3.0	36.0	1.20	Stearic Acid
	0.8	9.6	0.32	Lotioncrafter CCT
	0.8	9.6	0.32	Macadamia Nut Oil
	0.8	9.6	0.32	Abyssinian Oil
	0.6	7.2	0.24	Meadowfoam Oil
	3.0	36.0	1.20	Lotioncrafter IPM
	2.0	24.0	0.80	Lotioncrafter DM350
	5.0	60.0	2.00	Lotioncrafter LC995 Cyclomethicone
	0.7	8.4	0.28	Mixed Tocopherols T50
	0.5	6.0	0.20	Phenonip
Phase C	0.7	8.4	0.28	Fragrance

- 1. Premix the goat milk powder with a portion of the water to create a slurry and then add this to the balance of the water. Combine and heat Phase A ingredients in pot. Bring to a temperature of 176°F, hold for 20 minutes to kill any bacteria and mold spores, and remove from heat.
- 2. While Phase A is coming to temp, combine and heat Phase B in another pot. Heat directly on the stove or place the pot in a water bath or double boiler to heat on the stove if you prefer. Bring to 176°F and remove from heat. Gently stir the oils and waxes to melt them all together. Cover and hold at this temperature until the water phase is ready.
- 3. Pour Phase A into Phase B. Insert an immersion (stick) blender into the mixing vessel, keeping it near the bottom and blend. Move the stick blender around in the vessel to make certain that the lotion is well mixed.

- 5. Stop blending briefly. Place your mixing vessel into a cold-water bath and resume blending your lotion with your stick blender, moving it around the bottom of the pot to fully blend the mix, but try to avoid incorporating too much air into the emulsion. Continue to blend until the mixture has cooled to a minimum of 120°F. Remove the mixing vessel from the water and place it on the counter.
- 6. Check the weight of your batch to make sure you still have 1131.6 grams (37.72 ounces), add more distilled water if needed to replace what may have evaporated.
- 7. Add Phase C to the Phase A/B emulsion and mix well.
- 8. Place the pot back into the cold-water bath and resume mixing with a wire whip (the stick blender is no longer needed) until the lotion is about 95°-100°F.
- 9. Pour the cream when it has cooled, but not "set up". It will continue to set up (for approximately 24 hours) as it sits in the containers.

Makes approximately 1200 grams or 40 ounces of cream.

Ingredients in **bold** are carried by Lotioncrafter.

The information given and the recommendations made herein are based on our research and are believed to be accurate but no guarantee of their accuracy is made and we assume no liability regarding this formula or information contained herein. In every case we urge and recommend that our customers make their own tests to determine to their own satisfaction whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes under their own operating conditions. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to imply the nonexistence of any relevant patents or to constitute a permission, inducement or recommendation to practice any invention covered by any patent, without the authority from the owner of this patent.