Commercial Name	INCI	Description
LUVOCARE® WAX CARNAUBA T1 FLAKES	Copernicia Cerifera Cera (Copernicia Cerifera (Carnauba) Wax)	The wax resulting from Copernicia cerifera palm, originary from Brazil.
LUVOCARE® WAX CARNAUBA T3 FLAKES	Copernicia Cerifera Cera (Copernicia Cerifera (Carnauba) Wax)	The wax resulting from Copernicia cerifera palm, originary from Brazil.
LUVOCARE® WAX CERESIN 57 PEARLS	Ceresin	Produced by a process of purification of the Ozocherite.
LUVOCARE® WAX CANDELILLA	Candelilla cera (Euphoria Cenifera (Candelilla) Wax)	Candelilla Cera is the candelilla wax obtained from Euphorbia cerifera, Euphorbiaceae. Mexican origin.
LUVOCARE® WAX MICRO-CRYSTALLINE 121 PEARLS	Micro-crystalline wax	Wax obtained by solvent extraction from the residue of the distillation of petroleum. Compared with paraffin molecular chains are heavier and melt at higher temperatures. They differ from paraffin as they are more plastic, flexible and sticky.
LUVOCARE® WAX MICRO-CRYSTALLINE 171 PEARLS	Micro-crystalline wax	Wax obtained by solvent extraction from the residue of the distillation of petroleum. Compared with paraffin molecular chains are heavier and melt at higher temperatures. They differ from paraffin as they are more plastic, flexible and sticky.
LUVOCARE® WAX O.Z.E. PEARLS	Ozokerite	Wax that is obtained by separation of waste oil. It's malleable, non-crystalline.
LUVOCARE® WAX PARAFFIN 56 58 MICROPEARLS	Paraffin	Wax obtained by the processes of distillation of petroleum, through successive stages of pressing and solvent extraction for cristalizzazione. Form large crystals characteristics and is very stable.
LUVOCARE® WAX BEESWAX PURE PEARLS	Cera alba (Beeswax)	Obtained from the yellow beeswax for purification through active carbon.
LUVOCARE® WAX SYNTHETIC-W BEESWAX	Synthetic Beeswax	Composed of a mixture of esters, fatty acids and hydrocarbons, synthetic beeswax possesses similar characteristics to natural Beeswax such as flexibility, softness and strong threading action. Used in many Personal Care products as a vegan alternative to Beeswax
LUVOCARE® WAX VEGAN CC	Copernicia Cerifera Cera, Stearic Acid, Ricinus Communis seed Oil	Wax designed to increase adhesion and shine in coloured cosmetics, mainly recommended for the formulation of mascara
Cerafumei® Rice Bran Wax 5401N	Oryza Sativa (Rice) Bran Wax	Rice wax is a high melting point (75-80°C) vegetable wax derived from the extraction and debinding of rice bran oil. Used in many cosmetic applications, in some cases as an alternative to Carnauba Wax.

Commercial Name	INCI	Description
Cerafumei® Sunflower Wax 5301	Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Wax	Sunflower wax is a vegetable wax derived from the dewaxing of sunflower oil. It consists of long-chain saturated esters that provide hardness and crystalline structure with a high melting point (74-80°C).
Cerafumei® Sumac Wax 5104	Rhus Succedanea Fruit Wax	Sumac Wax is a 100% vegetable wax obtained by pressing the fruit of the Rhus Succedanea tree. It is a soft wax with a low melting point (48-56°C). This all-natural wax adds emolliency to formulations without leaving a greasy feel.
Cerafumei® Sumac Wax 5102	Rhus Succedanea Fruit Wax	Sumac Wax is a 100% vegetable wax obtained by pressing the fruit of the Rhus Succedanea tree. It is a soft wax with a low melting point (48-54°C). This all-natural wax adds emolliency to formulations without leaving a greasy feel.
DUB CIRE H1	C10-18 triglycérides	Consistency factor composed of a mixture of triglycerides and partial glycerides of vegetable fatty acids. White or cream colored pellets, with a greasy touch.
DUB CIRE M1	C10-18 triglycérides	Consistency factor composed of a mixture of triglycerides and partial glycerides of vegetable fatty acids. White or cream colored pellets, with a greasy touch.
DUB PP D1	Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Glycerides, Hydrogenated Palm Glycerides	Semi-synthetic glicerydes matching requirement of Ph.Eur.. Mixture of vegetal fatty acids triglycerides and partial glycerides of these same fatty acid. White or cream coloured. Melting point:34 - 36°C.
DUB PP E1	Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Glycerides, Hydrogenated Palm Glycerides	Semi-synthetic glicerydes matching requirement of Ph.Eur.Mixture of vegetal fatty acids triglycerides and partial glycerides of these same fatty acid. White or cream coloured. Melting point: 35-36.5°C.
DUB SDEG	PEG-2 Stearate	Consistence factor for emulsions of vegetable origin, high versatility use.
POLACRIL 40	Carbomer	Gelling thickening agent for water-based products. Stabiliser for emulsions.
POLACRIL U10	Carbomer	Gelling thickening agent for water-based products. Stabiliser for emulsions. Rapid dispersibility.
POLACRIL U21	Acrylates/C10-30 alkyl acrylate Crosspolymer	Gelling thickening agent for water-based products. Stabiliser for emulsions. Very rapid dispersibility.
TIXOSIL 43	Hydrated Silica	Thickening silica with no abrasive effect. Used at 4 to 15% to structure toothpastes and gels.
SODIUM STEARATE FU Y VEG	Sodium Stearate	The only metallic soap completely soluble in water. Used as rheology modifier and gelling agent. Special grade for clear deo stick.
SODIUM STEARATE S VEG MB	Sodium Stearate	The only metallic soap completely soluble in water. Used as rheology modifier and gelling agent.

Commercial Name	INCI	Description
ALUMINIUM STEARATE M-132 VEG	Aluminium Stearate	Rheology modifier, emulsion stabilizer, anti-caking agent.