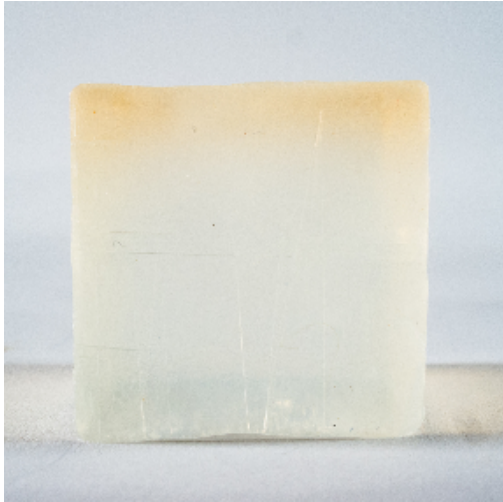


# Clear Glycerin Soap Base



## **i** Considerations for this method

### PROS:

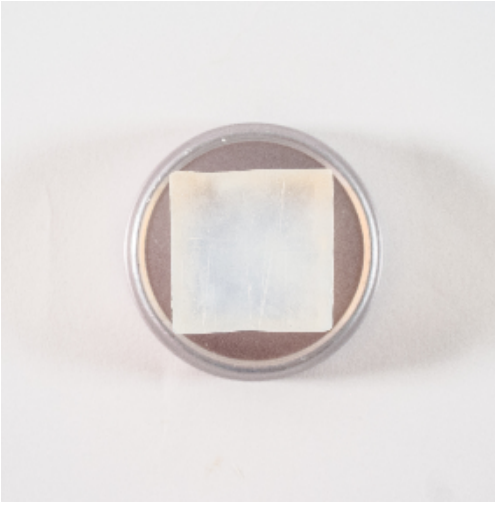
- Can reused by reheating
- Low Cost
- Can be colored with special pigments

### CONS:

- May absorb color from materials it contacts
- May develop cloudy stratification if cooling is not even throughout
- Appearance and volume will change over time depending on humidity
- Low Viscosity, requires water-tight mold



## Material options

	METHOD	COST (\$ /cubic inch)	TIME: total	Production Steps	Time required	Special Equipment Needed	Conditions	Able to be colored?	
	Glycerin	\$0.22	Sample cube required approximately 1 hour.	Heat sufficient quantity of product to liquid state using a double-boiler. Increase exposed surface area by cutting product into smaller cubes prior to melting to decrease melting time. Surfaces can be scraped to improve clarity, temporarily. Material is hygroscopic, so moisture from the air will change appearance of model surfaces over time. To remove or reuse product, it can be reheated to liquid state.	Dimension of volume to be cast, ambient temperature, and insulative properties of the mold /model will determine time required for product to cool to solid state.	Double-boiler to control temperature. Perform only in a space where use of heated equipment and material is not a hazard.	Susceptible to bubbles forming depending on mold/model material and its porosity. When heated, this is a low viscosity liquid; mold must be tightly sealed to contain the liquid substance before it cools.	Yes. Soap dyes may be used.	Cr ini ca ey ds sk irr ar to ac Di ini Us pr re we liq pr sk ar fr ar sp Or pc to I h be th te

## Mold Preparation