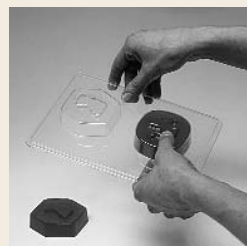
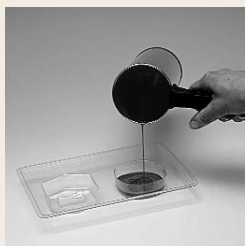


Instructions for Moulding Soap

1. **Preparations:** cut the block of soap into small pieces, Fig. 1
2. **Melting in a double boiler:** place the pieces of soap in a heat-resistant pot (such as a wax melting pot) and heat to 60 °C (140 °F) in hot water, Fig. 2. Caution: if the soap becomes too hot, it can discolour. Soap must never be melted directly in a saucepan on account of the risk of fire.
Melting in a microwave oven: place the pieces of soap in a heat-resistant pot suitable for a microwave oven (caution: do not use a metal pot) and heat for 20 seconds at the highest setting. Check whether the soap is liquid. If not, then put the pot back into the microwave and heat for a further 5 seconds at a time until the pieces of soap have liquefied (caution: soap heats up within a matter of seconds in the microwave. Overheating can cause the soap to discolour. Exceeding the heating period of 5 seconds will create a fire risk!).
3. **Colouring:** a colourless soap can be given the desired colour by adding and melting soap colour stick (approximately 5 seconds in the microwave). Approximately 4 cm (1½") of colour stick should be used for 1 kg (2 lb 4 oz) of soap respectively 1 colour stick for 200 g (7 oz) of soap (colour test: pour a little liquid soap onto a sheet of white paper). The colours can be mixed with each other.
4. **Perfuming:** add the desired special perfumed oil for soap (do not use any other perfumed oils!) and stir in carefully (rough stirring will lead to air bubbles). Add 10–15 ml (2/5–3/5 fl. oz.) special perfumed oil to 1kg (2 lb 4 oz) soap. Note: in the soap-making set, the soap colour sticks are already perfumed.
5. **Moulding:** if a thin skin forms on the surface in the melting pot, then this should be carefully stirred into the liquid or moved away to the side. Now slowly pour the liquid soap into a heat-resistant plastic mould, Fig. 3. If you wish to include decorative objects in the soap, only half fill the mould to begin with using transparent soap. After waiting about 20 minutes put the objects in place and completely fill up the mould (use only heat-resistant items which will not irritate the skin and do not pose any risk of injury!).
6. **Removal from the mould:** once the soap has completely cooled down, it can be readily released from the mould, Fig. 4. If it proves impossible to remove the soap from the mould, then the mould should be placed in the fridge for a short time and, after this, a knife used to trace between the soap and the contour of the mould (at a depth of approximately 2mm (1/10")). After removal from the mould, the soap should be allowed to dry for at least 24 hours. The soap should be wrapped in cling film or cellophane for storage.



Important

Cover over the working surface. Make sure that the mould is clean and dry when you pour in the soap. Use hot water to clean moulds and melting pots.

Warning

Do not swallow. Keep out of the reach of children, since the set contains small parts. Only use under adult supervision. Melting soap directly in a saucepan or over a naked flame is a fire hazard. Soap vapour can ignite at temperatures above 180 °C (356 °F).