

Lanolin / Wool fat

The wax of happy sheep



The outstanding property of wool wax is its water absorption capacity. It can absorb up to 300 % water, which is the reason why it can be used in all cosmetic and pharmaceutical areas. The resulting emulsions are very durable, kneading the mass does not change its external properties. Wool wax penetrates excellently into the skin.

Qualities & Usage

We carry Lanolin / Wool fat in the following qualities for you

Art.-Nr.	Quality	Cosmetics	Food	Pharmaceutics
500023	Wool fat (Adeps lanae) Ph. Eur. mulesing free	Yes		Yes



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The wool fat

Wool fat, also known as wool wax, lanolin or adeps lane, is obtained from the wool of the sheep. After the sheep have been sheared, the wool obtained is elaborately cleaned and processed into wool wax.



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Origin

The wax is segregated from the sheep's skin. It comes from the glands at the hair roots and from the secretions of the sebaceous glands and sweat glands of the skin. The fat covers the wool fiber and thus protects the sheep from moisture.

Background / history

The Greek physician and pharmacologist Dioskurides (1st century A.D.) already mentioned a greasy substance under the name "Oesypos" in his five-volume main work "De Materia medica", of which we know today that wool wax (wool fat) was meant. At that time, wool grease was obtained by boiling sheep's wool with water and then skimming off the oily layer floating on top. Wool fat fell into oblivion again over the centuries. Only in 1882 Braun and Liebrich produced wool fat in purified form and gave it the Latin name "lanolin" (after lana = wool; oleum = oil).



Wool fat (Adeps lanae)

Ph. Eur. mulesing free

**Article number:**

500023

INCI name:

Lanolin

CAS number:

8007-54-0

Usage:

Cosmetics, Pharmaceuticals

Origin:

The sheep's wool used for our lanolin comes from New Zealand sheep.

Our packaging



180 kg Drum



50 kg Drum



25 kg Drum

General durability:

24 months



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Production & description

Wool fat is a purified, anhydrous waxy substance obtained from the wool of sheep.

Yellow substance of ointment-like consistency. In the molten state clear to almost clear yellowish liquid.



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Gustav Heess

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The chemical composition of wool fat is not a real fat (no fatty acid glycerol ester), but a mixture of esters of different acids with alcohols. The wool fat is obtained after the sheep are sheared by washing the fat with soap and soda to the desired degree of degreasing (so-called wool laundering), acidification, alkaline emulsification and centrifugation of the raw, liquid wool fat. The raw wool fat is cleaned by repeated remelting and washing out.

We attach great importance to animal welfare and therefore we deliberately avoid mulesing, which is mainly used in Australia. The aim is to prevent the infestation of fly maggots by removing the skin around the tail of the sheep (without anesthesia). Our shepherds do without this painful method and ensure that the sheep can move freely in nature and spend as much time as possible outside instead of being in a shelter.



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Usage

- Use in shaving soaps
- Alternative to Vaseline
- Base for wound healing ointments
- Water absorbing ointments

Cosmetics

Pharmaceutics



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Sustainability & responsibility

Mulesing is the removal of the sheep's skin from the tail without anaesthetic. This is intended to prevent infestation by fly maggots. Since Gustav Heess is concerned about the welfare of the animals, we work exclusively with mulesing free production.

