

SOAP MAKING



71 Handmade soap recipes

Orest Boket

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Soap Making:

71 soap recipes

by Orest Boket

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Tools for soap making

Some of the tools, which will be discussed, will be needed only in the manufacture of soap "from scratch".

For making soap at home are suitable utensils and tools made of glass, plastic and stainless steel.

Pots, bowls and cups for mixing must be large enough so that you can put all the components in them and still have room for the free mixing.

Capacities where there will be an alkaline solution, should be heat resisting. All items that you use for making soap in any case no longer use for food.

The most important tool - exact scales with divisions isn't less 1 gram. The scales should be large enough such that it could accommodate a half-liter of liquid. Fluid will be measured by weight rather than volume, to maintain measurement accuracy.

We would also need goggles, gloves and an apron to protect; hand grater for rubbing soap base or soap residue, a machine for grinding plants.

For the molds can be taken out of the cups of yogurt, disposable tableware, food containers, silicone bakeware. Also on offer are special silicone molds for soap. You can still use plastic or silicone molds for ice. These molds come in handy if you want to create a tiny soap for decoration.

Necessary equipment and tools to make soap:



1. Balance with a big bowl
2. Food Thermometer
3. Spoon made of stainless steel or plastic strainer
4. Measuring spoons of stainless steel
5. The glass pipette for dispensing essential oils and liquid dyes
6. A large bowl for mixing
7. Heatproof bowl or jar with markings and spout



8. Double boiler and pans of stainless steel

You can use the microwave.

9. Sharp knife

We need to cut the soap base and to trim the edge of the finished soap.

10. Moulds for soap

11. Spray oil

12. Mortar and pestle for grinding dry leaves and grass



13



14



15

13. Beaters, graters, spatulas, clips, funnel, sieve

Beater needed for mixing the ingredients. The sieve is used for filtering of a hot basis at its flood in the form that soap was without lumps.

Grater need for rubbing baby soap, grinding of various fillers, such as, for example, lemon peel or orange.

14. Moulds for cookies

15. Goggles, gloves, mask, towels and cloth for wrapping of soap

16. A small spray

Its filled with rubbing alcohol or vodka-drenched and sprayed in the form of a soap base. It improves coupling with a following layer at manufacturing of multilayered soap and removes bubbles from a basis surface.

Oils You Can Use To Make Homemade Soap

Choosing the best oils for your soap creation is oftentimes the main key to a perfect bar of soap.

Oils come in different forms (saturated, unsaturated, superfatting and scenting oils and/or fats) and smells. It's a must for you to be familiar with them, especially if you feel that you are in an experimenting mood and may want to try different oils for different soap outcomes.

Here are just a few of them that you can use:

Almond Oil (Sweet)

A light moisturizing oil that absorbs well, it produces a low lather and is efficient when it comes to soaps – add an ounce per pound of fats to your soap mix at trace (this is the term used for the stage where the soap/lye mixture thickens).

Avocado Oil

Used for superfatting (if you add any oil or substance at this stage, the ingredient stays in its natural form and won't be blended with the mixture), avocado oil is a great moisturizer and its healing properties come to full blast as you include it in your batch. Rich in vitamins A, D and E, you can use it up to 30 % as a base oil. You can use this when you are making baby soap, as this is often used in gentle soaps for people with sensitive skin.

Coconut Oil

This is the oil that does all the magic for your soap – it gives out a bubbly lather when your final product is ready for use. Don't use too much of this though, as an excess of this will be too much drying of your skin. It makes a white, very hard bar of soap which lathers even when you use sea water or hard water. Use only 20 to 30% of it in your base oils.

Cottonseed Oil

While this produces a generous, thick and lasting lather, it is recommended that this be used sparingly as it can spoil easily, depending on what season you are in. Should you decide to use this, a maximum usage of 25% of total base oils is recommended.

Evening Primrose Oil

Absorbed quickly, it gives the skin essential fatty acids that are said to stop bacterial growth in its tracks and encourages antibodies so the skin will be better at fighting off infection or inflammation. Not recommended as an additive in soaps that are made for oily skin. It is recommended to use 2 tablespoons per 5 pounds of soap, to be added at trace.

Grapeseed Oil

Another lightweight, moisturizing oil that is easily absorbed by the skin, this is oil that has no greasy after-feel. It doesn't usually have a long shelf life, so it is best recommended to treat it with rosemary oleoresin extract. Use an ounce per pound at trace.

Hazelnut Oil

An excellent moisturizer for both soaps and lotion, but only has a 3 to 4 month-shelf life. It is best that you use not more than 5% of this in your recipe, and it is recommended that you add rosemary oleoresin extract to the batch (but preferably to the oil itself) to prevent the soap from going rancid.

Honey

This is obviously not oil, but can be added to the mix to help retain skin moisture – same way that glycerin works. Recommended usage is at 2 tablespoons per pound of oil to be added at trace.

Jojoba

Used as a superfatting oil, this is very good at conditioning and moisturizing the skin. It has health benefits (especially for people with psoriasis and for people with spots and acne conditions), good for sensitive and oily skin, and is suitable for all skin types. Add only one or two ounces per pound at trace.

Lard

To be used as a base oil, lard will tend to be soft, and may not be at its best when introduced to cold water. This should be combined with vegetable oils. This recommended at 70% the maximum of total oils.

Time, patience and tons of experience will teach you the right oils to use.

Soap Making Methods

Cold Process

This is probably the most commonly used soap making method. This involves making soap from scratch using fats or oils, and lye. It takes more time to create cold process soaps than it is to make soaps through the other methods. This method provides for a certain degree of freedom when designing recipes. The following are the Pros and Cons of cold process soap making:

PROS

- You have control over which ingredients to use in your soap.
- Your soap is made from scratch.
- You can create recipes that serve various purposes, like anti-acne soap or whitening soap, since you are allowed a bit of flexibility in the choice of ingredients.

CONS

- This method requires that you handle lye. You'd have to learn how to create lye solution and how to handle or store it safely.
- May not be so appealing to beginners since this process requires a LOT of utensils and materials to start.

- This method takes time to complete. Especially since you will need to wait for 2-6 weeks before it's safe to use your soap.
- More cleanup to do afterwards.
- Requires exact measurements of lye and fat amounts and computing their ratio, using saponification charts to ensure that the finished product is mild and skin-friendly.
- You need to use EXACT measurements of fat and lye and you also need to compute the right ratio between them. You'll need to learn how to use SAP charts and lye calculators to make sure that your soap is skin-friendly.

Hot Process

This is where the saponification stage in cold process is sped up by boiling lye and fat together at 80 to 100 degrees Celsius. The mixture is stirred as it is "cooked" until it goes through the various stages of saponification. Once ready, excess water is evaporated and the soap is poured into molds.

PROS

- Less cleanup to do afterwards (compared to cold process)
- The soap you make is ready more quickly.
- You use less amount of fragrance than you do with cold process.

CONS

It's difficult to take out of plastic molds. You would have to modify your recipe and method in order to make your soap work well with plastic molds (i.e. use more oils).

- Again, you have to learn how to handle lye safely.
- Really requires attention to detail since you will have to be more careful as you "cook" the soap.
- You will have limited time to add colorants, additives and fragrances, and to pour soap into your molds.

Melt-and-Pour

This comes next to cold process in popularity among soapmakers since it is probably the easiest to make. Note that the term "melt and pour soap making" is in actuality a misnomer, since no actual saponification is observed in this method. In this process, pre-made bars of glycerin soap are melted in either a double broiler or a microwave oven in 30-second bursts. Once melted, colorants and fragrances are added then the soap is then poured into molds.

PROS

- No lye involved.
- Easy and inexpensive, it's a method that's great for soap making beginners.
- You only need a few ingredients to begin.
- No curing necessary. Your soap will be ready to use immediately after it hardens.
- You are given lots of freedom when it comes to aesthetics - in casting your soap and in adding fragrance to it.

CONS

- You have limited control over the ingredients in your soap. Your final soap is only as good as the soap base you buy.
- Some soap base manufacturers add chemicals to the glycerin soap you're using to make it melt better or to increase its lather. Your soap may not be as natural as you think it is.

Rebatching

This method is also called hand milling. It is technically another form of cold process soap making. Rebatching is frequently used by soapmakers as a workaround for adding fragrance or essential oils that cannot withstand the high temperatures involved with cold or hot process soap making. This is also another technique used to salvage "failed soap experiments" or soaps that may have cracked or separated while being saponified. Just like in melt and pour soap making, there is no saponification observed in rebatching. In this

method, solid soap is finely grated and then remelted with liquids (either water or milk) using various techniques. The choice of liquid affects the texture of the melted soap later.

PROS

- Helps you get the most out of fragrance or essential oils since the additives aren't affected by the harsh lye (since rebatching is done post-saponification).
- This method can be used to test out fragrance blends.
- You can use this to save your "failed experiments".

CONS

- Oftentimes, the soap never really remelts completely. Most of the time the soap ends up being a gloppy, chunky, thick and opaque mass of soap that's hard to get into molds.
- It's likely that air bubbles will get trapped in the bars and it will be hard getting a smooth surface for your soap bars.
- You have to exert a whole lot of effort getting your soap mixture to get squished into the molds. Some soapmakers prefer to put on gloves and really force the soap glob to fit in the mold. Others prefer to bang the mold against the solid surface of a table or counter to get rid of any trapped air bubbles.

Whatever method you choose to start with your soap making endeavours, never be complacent about safety. Especially when it comes to handling lye or cooking appliances. If you're new to the soap making craft, it would be better if you started off with melt and pour soap making since it's the easiest and it helps you familiarize with basic soap making jargon, get used to carefully measuring ingredients and learn how to balance additives without having to deal with anything too complex or too involved. Not to mention that it's the most fun among the four.

Soap making recipes

Cold Process Recipes

Lavender Cream Soap Recipe - Cold Process

4 oz. olive oil

2.5 oz. coconut oil

1.5 oz. palm oil

1.12 oz. Lye

2.5 oz. lavender infused water

1 oz. half-n-half

1/4 fl. oz. lavender essential oil

1/4 tsp. freesia fragrance oil

Add the half-n-half to the lye water after it has dissolved. Make as normal.

The lavender water should have the flowers removed before using. All ingredients are by weight unless otherwise noted.

Olive Oil Soap Recipe - Cold Process

16 oz. pure olive oil

2 oz. Lye

6 oz. water

Heat oil to 150° and add the lye to the water slowly while stirring with a wooden spoon. Mix lye solution and oils when the oil is at 120-130° and the lye between 90-100°. Mix them together until it comes to a trace. Pour it into a mold and let set 72 hours before unmolding. You can add scents, colors, herbs, etc. at trace.

All Purpose Soap Recipe

24 ounces of Olive Oil (Pomace or other inexpensive olive oil)

24 ounces of Coconut Oil

38 ounces of Lard

12 ounces of Lye

32 ounces of Water

1.6 ounces of Soap Crafters Cold Process Soap Fragrance

Tracing will happen in about 1 hour.

Easy Crisco Soap

3 lbs. Crisco (1 can)

6 oz. Lye

12 oz. water

Melt/heat the Crisco in a enamel pan and place on stove to melt and heat.

Place cold water in a glass bowl and slowly add lye while stirring with a wooden. Stir until water is clear if you can.

When the Crisco and lye are warm to the touch, pour lye into Crisco while stirring. Keep stirring until you get trace.

Trace is when it thickens to the point where you can drop some of the mix back in to itself and it leaves a trail. At this point use any herbs, scent, or coloring and stir and pour mold(s). This recipe fits nicely in an 8x8 inch container, but other containers, such as pringles cans or specialty soap molds work just fine, too.

Put molds in a warm, insulated place, let set 24 hours and then cut. Place on to rack and let cure for 2-3 weeks.

Spiced Milk and Honey

48 ounces shortening

22 ounces coconut oil

16 ounces olive oil

24 oz. cold water

12 oz. lye crystals

Temperatures: around 100 degrees

After incorporating the lye solution with the oils, add:

12 oz. can evaporated milk, warmed (for lighter colored soap with firmer texture, you can use only 6 oz. evaporated milk and increase the water by 2-4 ounces)

1/4 cup honey, dissolved into milk (for a lighter color and less tendency to separate, you can cut this back to 1 T.)

At light trace, mix in:

3/4 oz. cinnamon oil

1/2 oz. clove oil

The essential oils will accelerate trace, so be prepared to quickly pour the soap when it starts to thicken. The milk will turn color as you watch after being added. Maybe if it had been cooler, it wouldn't have gotten quite so dark, but the color goes well with the spices. In the future, I will not insulate a batch like this until it begins to cool after going through the "gel" stage. Rachael had a different method for mixing her milk soap (on the Soaps Using Animal Fats page) and you might prefer to do it that way. Other people have used this method and it has worked fine...not sure what I did, but glad to be able to use the soap in the end. It will take longer to cure than some of the other batches, partly because of the extra water added during remelt and because of the milk content.

Mint Swirl Avocado Oil

37 ounces soybean oil

24 ounces coconut oil

16 ounces olive oil

8 ounces avocado oil

12 ounces lye crystals

24 ounces cold water

Temperatures between 90 and 100 degrees.

Add at light trace:

1 oz. spearmint essential oil (2 T.)

1/2 oz. peppermint essential oil (1 T.)

1/4 oz. eucalyptus essential oil (1/2 T.)

After mixing in the essential oils at light trace and while the soap is thickening, but still rather pourable pour most of the soap into your large mold

(this recipe didn't trace overly quick with the stick blender like some have). Leave about 1/8 or 1/10th of it in the pan.

To this, I added these, which were being kept warm and melted in a small measuring cup on the stove:

1/2 blue/green Crayola crayon

1/2 forest green Crayola crayon

A little bit of the original oils

Mix the coloring in thoroughly and well (I got a few bubbles in the soap while doing this with the blender) and drizzle this soap over the white soap in the mold, distributing it evenly over the top in back and forth motions. Then, take your spatula or a knife and run it back and forth through the soap, first one direction and then either in an opposite direction or on a diagonal. Try to reach the bottom and sides of your mold while doing this.

Flax Oil Soap

19.2 ounces Coconut oil

9.6 ounces Flax Seed oil

22.4 ounces Olive Oil

12.8 ounces Palm Oil

9.6 ounces Sodium Hydroxide

23 ounces water

10 tsp essential oil

Dissolve Sodium Hydroxide in water and allow to cool in safe place. Warm oils in large non-reactive pot, until solids are melted. When both mixtures have cooled to 95° carefully combine in large pot. Stir to trace. Stir in essential oil. Pour in large mold. I use a 13" square wooden wine box with a lid. Allow to sit undisturbed in warm area for 24 hours. Cut into bars place in cool, dry area for at least 3 weeks, turn bars over every few days for even drying. This recipe makes 4lbs of soap. I cut it into 24 bars.

Old Fashioned Goatsmilk

12 oz. Lard
1.5 lbs. coconut oil
1.5 lbs. avocado oil
11 oz. Water
10 oz. Lye
10 oz. goats milk
1 tablespoon dill weed-finely chopped
1 tablespoon anise e.o.
3 tablespoons fennel e.o.
1 1/2 teaspoons grapefruit seed extract

Measure all ingredients. Melt lard and coconut oil. Set aside. Add lye to water. Add avocado oil to melted lard/coconut oil. Cool both the lye and the oils to 95 degrees. Warm the goats milk to 95 degrees. When all temperatures match add the goats milk to the lye water and stir slightly, add milk/lye mixture to oils, stir with a stick blender until trace. Quickly add dill weed, essential oils and grapefruit seed extract. Mix slightly with stick blender. Pour into prepared molds. This recipe makes almost 6 pounds.*This soap is naturally antibacterial because of the anise and fennel essential oils.

Pumpkin Soap

20.5 oz Coconut Oil
22.4 oz. Olive Oil
18 oz. Palm Oil
4 oz. Shea Butter
9.5 oz. Lye
16 oz. Water
8 oz. canned pumpkin

16 gm. grapefruit seed extract

4-6 oz. pumpkin pie fragrance oil

Dissolve lye in water and set aside to cool (be sure to stir well - it's a dense solution). Warm the coconut, olive and palm oils and shea butter until melted. When both liquids have cooled to about 100 degrees carefully combine together. Add GSE and stir to light trace. Add the canned pumpkin and fragrance oil. Pour into a mold and allow to cure for 6 weeks.

Due to the addition of extra moisture it traces really fast. The final soap is closer in color to butternut squash than pumpkin. The shea butter makes it a very creamy soap.

Basil & Sun-dried Tomato Soap

14 oz tepid water

5.8 oz Lye

18 oz Coconut Oil

6 oz Palm Oil

12 oz Olive Oil

4 oz Jojoba Oil

1 oz Basil EO

1 oz dry-packed sun dried tomatoes finally chopped

2 TBS finely chopped basil leaves

1. Prepare Mold

2. Blend Water and Lye set aside to cool to 100 F

3. Melt Coconut and Palm Oils. Blend in Olive Oil and Jojoba Oil and either heat or cool so it reaches 100 F

4. Once Lye solution and Oil solutions are both 100 F, blend the lye solution into the oil solution.

5. Stir until it begins to trace and then add Basil EO, sun dried tomatoes and basil leaves. Stir thoroughly and pour into mold.
6. Set 12-18 hrs before cutting and cure 2-4 weeks

Shaving Soap

20 oz palm kernal oil

20 oz coconut oil

40 oz olive oil

30 oz buttermilk

11 oz lye

3 heaping Tbls bentonite clay

Heat oils to 100. Partially freeze buttermilk. Slowly add lye to milk, don't let it go over 100. Combine.

At trace: add 3.5 oz lavender eo, 3 Tbsp castor oil & 2 Tbsp sweet almond oil.

All Vegetable Soap

Coconut oil

Olive oil

Macadamia oil

Rice bran oil

Lye

water

At trace:

Caster oil

Calendula infused olive oil

Calendula petals

Blend of Bitter Orange, Sweet Orange and Bergamot EO

Bubble Gum Soap

8 oz soft water

3 oz lye

7 oz crisco, palm oil or tallow

7 oz coconut oil

6 oz olive oil

1 oz jojoba oil

1 oz Bubble gum fragrance oil

Imperial Red Mica to color

Mix water and lye together. Let cool to 100 degrees. Blend oils together over a double boiler all except the essential/fragrance oil. Melt and cool to 100 degrees. Blend the lye mixture and oils together slowly and stir till it traces. Add the mica mixed with the fragrance oil so there are no clumps of mica. Pour in mold and wrap in blanket to keep temp at an even 100 degrees then insert thermometer to keep track. When it gets to 80 degrees it's ready to unmold, cut and let rest for 2 weeks to cure.

Shea Butter Soap

4.8 oz olive oil

4.8 oz coconut oil

3.2 oz shea butter

3.2 oz palm oil

6oz distilled water

2.2oz of lye

.8oz essential oil

Follow your basic soap recipe. I melt the Shea Butter in the microwave for about 20 seconds or so it doesn't take long. and I add it along with the other oils.

This recipe will produce 4-6 bars depending on the size of your molds. I think these bars are simliar to the lquid soap they sell at bath and body works that has the shea butter in it.

Rosemary Mint Goat's Milk Soap

24 hours in Advance: 1/2 tsp. Tea Tree Essential Oil 1/4 tsp. Rosemary Essential Oil 1/4 tsp. Lime Essential Oil

6.4 oz. Goats milk - Put in freezer till slushy.

2.4 oz. Lye

Place lye solution in ice water bath and stir till dissolved...keep in there, adding more ice if necessary.

4.8 oz. Coconut Oil

1.6 oz. Palm Oil

9.6 oz. Olive Oil

Mix together when temps are 95*

1/8 tsp. Olive Green Powdered Colorant (mixed with 1 tsp. water)
Kelp would be nice...

2 tsp. Dried and Crushed Spearmint (Or substitute with other variety of mint if you like)

Melt and Pour Soap Recipes

Animalistic

Ingredients: Allspice FO, Patchouli FO, Spiced Bay FO, Woodsmoke FO, Hazelnut FO, Vetivert EO, Cypress EO, Clary Sage EO, Cedar EO, opaque white melt and pour soap base, ground nutmeg, soap colorants, cooking spray. Lightly spray the soap mold with cooking spray and wipe with paper towel to remove the excess.

Instructions:

1. Mix a blend of fragrance oils in the following proportions: 1 part Allspice FO, 1 part Patchouli FO, 1 part Spiced Bay FO, 8 parts Woodsmoke FO and 16 parts Hazelnut FO. Mix another blend of essential oils in the following proportions: 1 part Vetivert, 1 part Cypress, 2 parts Clary Sage, and 2 parts Cedarwood.
2. Melt 1 1/2 cups (quantity is after melting) of opaque white melt and pour soap base in one microwaveable glass measuring cup, and melt the same amount in another microwaveable glass measuring cup. Color one batch ochre yellow and one light brown. Add 1/4 tsp ground nutmeg to each batch. Add 30 drops of the first fragrance blend to one, and 20 drops to the other.
3. Try to keep both cups close to the same temperature, but they don't have to be exact. When a skin starts to form on top, pour both colors simultaneously into each mold cavity. Swirl a stick once in each cavity to mix colors slightly.
4. Unmold bars and repeat until you have used all the soap you mixed up.

Dog Soap Bar

Flea-repelling soap with a cute dog bone suspended in clear soap base. Safe for human use too as an antibacterial and insect-repelling soap bar. NOT FOR USE ON CATS.

Ingredients: Clear melt and pour soap base, opaque white and off-white melt and pour soap base, Desert Essence Tea Tree Oil, Peppermint essential oil, cooking spray for mold release, 70% isopropyl alcohol in a spray bottle.

Instructions:

1. Line a glass baking dish with aluminum foil. Fill to a depth of about 1" with small pieces of white and off-white opaque soap base.
2. Turn your oven on it's lowest setting. Put the baking dish full of soap pieces in, and check it about every five minutes until the soap melts

enough to slump into a flat mass, melted just enough to be mostly flat, but not melted so much that the interesting confetti effect disappears. In my oven this took about 10 minutes.

3. Carefully remove the baking dish and allow to cool until the soap has cooled and hardened.
4. Turn the baking dish over onto a clean cutting board to let the contents fall out, and peel the foil away. Now you have a flat slab of soap that is ready to be cut into inserts. Decide whether the top or bottom is the most interesting (I find it's usually the top) and lay the slab on the cutting board with the interesting side up.
5. With the medium sized cutter from the Fox Run Dog Bone Cookie Cutter Set, cut shapes out of the slab and set aside.
6. Select a soap mold that you like to use for clear bars with inserts - usually one with individual bar cavities and a plain smooth surface. I used an oval mold for my bars.
7. Lightly spray the insides of the cavities of your mold with cooking spray. Wipe out the excess cooking spray with a paper towel. If your mold does not sit flat and level on the work surface, balance the mold on the bottoms of four identical upturned shot glasses (or any four small objects with flat bottoms of identical height) to keep the mold as stable and level as possible. It will make the pouring a lot easier.
8. Melt some clear soap base and add Peppermint and Tea Tree essential oils in amounts recommended by the manufacturer.
9. When the soap starts to form a skin on top, remove the skin then fill one of the bar cavities 1/3 full of the clear mixture. Spray with alcohol or Bubble Buster to break any bubbles that might be on the surface. Add a soap bone and push down into the clear if one end floats up. Repeat for each cavity. Let bars sit until the first pour layer is solid.

10. To add another layer and finish up the bars, spritz with the alcohol or Bubble Buster, and add more clear.
11. Let the mold sit undisturbed until the soap is hard. To be safe wait until the soap has cooled off completely and then wait some more. It will be worth the wait!
12. Pop the bars out of the mold and enjoy!

Bayberry and Vanilla Soap Bar

A simple technique that does not take away from the detailed mold, with a scent that is particularly nice at Christmas time.

Ingredients: Clear melt and pour soap base, opaque white melt and pour soap base, bayberry fragrance, vanilla fragrance, soap colorants, cooking spray for mold release.

Instructions:

1. Choose a fairly detailed soap mold and lightly spray with cooking spray. I used a geometric candy mold for this example. Wipe away the excess oil with a paper towel.
2. Mix two batches of soap base - one lime green and one a darker grass green. Adding some clear with the opaque makes a pleasant translucent effect. My lime green mix was about 1/4 clear and my darker green mix 1/2 clear.
3. In amounts recommended by the manufacturer, add bayberry fragrance to one color and vanilla to the other.
4. Simultaneously pour both colors into the mold cavities.
5. Let the mold sit undisturbed until the soap is hard. To be safe wait until the soap has cooled off completely and then wait some more. It will be worth the wait!
6. Pop the bars out of the mold and enjoy!

Antibacterial Soap Bar

Ingredients: Clear melt and pour soap base, opaque melt and pour soap base, green coloring, dried eucalyptus leaves, Polysorbate 20, Goat Milk Powder, Stearic Acid, Eucalyptus essential oil, Desert Essence Tea Tree Oil.

Instructions:

1. To make the green batch, put a small handful of eucalyptus leaves into a spice grinder and grind into a powder.
2. Melt some clear melt and pour soap base, and add green coloring and the eucalyptus powder. Set aside.
3. To make the white batch melt some opaque melt and pour soap base, and add, in amounts recommended by the manufacturer, Polysorbate 20, Goat Milk Powder, Stearic Acid, Eucalyptus essential oil, and tea tree essential oil.
4. Remelt the green batch and try to get the green and white batches ready to pour and roughly the same temperature. They don't have to be exactly the same temperature, just liquid and pourable.
5. Pour both colors simultaneously into a rectangular loaf mold.
6. Let the mold sit undisturbed until the soap is hard. To be safe wait until the soap has cooled off completely and then wait some more. It will be worth the wait!
7. Pop the bars out of the loaf mold and slice with a serrated cutter.
Enjoy!

Embedded Confetti Flowers Soap Bar

Here is a slightly different take on making inserts for clear melt and pour soap. If you've been making soap for awhile, particularly if you mix up batches of colors for loaf soap inserts, you probably have odds and ends of colors left over.

Ingredients: Clear melt and pour soap base, opaque melt and pour soap base, leftover chunks of colored soap from previous projects, Lavender

Fragrance Oil, Vanilla Lavender Fragrance Oil, cooking spray for mold release, 70% isopropyl alcohol in a spray bottle or Bubble Buster.

Instructions:

1. Line a glass baking dish with aluminum foil. Fill to a depth of about 1" with pieces of colored soap, both clear and opaque, left over from previous soap projects. If you don't have leftover pieces available, you can mix up three or more batches of color, let harden, then cut them up and put them in the baking dish.
2. Turn your oven on it's lowest setting. Put the baking dish full of soap pieces in, and check it about every five minutes until the soap melts enough to slump into a flat multicolored mass, melted just enough to be mostly flat, but not melted so much that the interesting multicolored confetti effect disappears. In my oven this took about 10 minutes.
3. Carefully remove the baking dish and allow to cool until the soap has cooled and hardened.
4. Turn the baking dish over onto a clean cutting board to let the contents fall out, and peel the foil away. Now you have a flat slab of soap that is ready to be cut into inserts. Decide whether the top or bottom is the most interesting (I find it's usually the top) and lay the slab on the cutting board with the interesting side up.
5. With the metal pastry, canape, or cookie cutters of your choice, cut shapes out of the slab and set aside. Plastic cookie cutters are not sturdy enough to cut the soap without breaking.
6. Select a soap mold that you like to use for clear bars with inserts - usually one with individual bar cavities and a plain smooth surface. Here are links to some examples of suitable molds for this project:
 - Rounded Oval
 - Basic Rectangle Soap Mold
 - Circle Disc Soap Mold

7. Lightly spray the insides of the cavities of your mold with cooking spray. Wipe out the excess cooking spray with a paper towel. If your mold does not sit flat and level on the work surface, balance the mold on the bottoms of four identical upturned shot glasses (or any four small objects with flat bottoms of identical height) to keep the mold as stable and level as possible. It will make the pouring a lot easier.
8. Melt some clear soap base and add fragrances in amounts recommended by the manufacturer. I used one part Lavender and one part Vanilla Lavender.
9. When the soap starts to form a skin on top, remove the skin then fill one of the bar cavities 1/3 full of the clear mixture. Spray with alcohol or Bubble Buster to break any bubbles that might be on the surface. Add some of the cut out insert pieces. Repeat for each cavity. Let bars sit until the first pour layer is solid.
10. To add another layer and finish up the bars, spritz with the alcohol or Bubble Buster, and add a layer of a contrasting color or more clear. I used a pearly white in my sample.
11. Let the mold sit undisturbed until the soap is hard. To be safe wait until the soap has cooled off completely and then wait some more. It will be worth the wait!
12. Pop the bars out of the mold and enjoy!

Wood and Spice Fragrance Pastilles and Car Air Freshener Trees

Ingredients:

1 cup flour
1/2 cup salt
1/2 tsp alum
1/4 cup wallpaper paste
1/4 cup Sage leaves

1 TBSP ground Nutmeg
1 TBSP ground Sage
1 TBSP Orris Root Powder
1 TBSP ground Cinnamon
1 TBSP Cedarwood essential oil
1 TBSP Northwoods fragrance oil
1/4 tsp brown oxide powdered soap colorant
Sandalwood Powder

Instructions:

1. Crumble the dried Sage leaves into a glass microwave-safe measuring cup. Add 1 cup of water, and heat in the microwave for approximately three minutes.
2. Add all the other dry ingredients except for the Sandalwood powder to a large bowl that can withstand having near-boiling water poured into it. Mix well.
3. Remove the measuring cup from the microwave, and strain out the sage pieces while pouring 2/3 of the water in the cup into the bowl of dry ingredients. Mix dough together, adding more of the sage-infused water if it is needed to make the dough workable.
4. Sprinkle some Sandalwood powder on a flat work surface, as you would lay down flour when making cookies or pie crust. Sprinkle more Sandalwood powder on top, and roll dough out with a rolling pin, to somewhere in the vicinity of 1/8 to 1/4 inch thick.
5. Apply more Sandalwood powder to the top of the dough, then stamp randomly with decorative rubber stamps. For my samples, I used these stamps from Carolyn's Stamp Store: Line Drawing with Double Spiral, Line Drawing with Squiggles and Shape Stripes.
6. If you want to make tree-shaped car air fresheners, cut out tree shapes with a cookie cutter. If you want to make fragrance pastilles or fragrant ornaments, cut out shapes of your choice with cookie

cutters or canape cutters. Poke a hole toward the top of any shapes that you want to attach a hanging loop too. Place finished cutout shapes on a cookie sheet to dry.

7. When the dough shapes are completely dry, which will probably take several days, brush any excess Sandalwood powder off with a clean paintbrush and store shapes in a plastic zip-lock bag until you're ready to use them.
8. For ornaments or air fresheners, attach a hanging loop with cord. You can embellish the cord with beads if you want to.
9. The fragrance pastilles can be used alone or added to a potpourri mix such as the one below. Make sure they are safely away from anyone who might mistake them for edible cookies!

Basil and Citrus Potpourri

Ingredients: Dried leaves of Rosemary, Lemon Balm, Lime Balm, Korean Hyssop, Red Rubin Basil and Sweet Basil, Rosemary Essential Oil, Lemon Essential Oil, Basil Essential Oil, Lemongrass Essential Oil, Juicy Lime Fragrance Oil, Orange Essential Oil (Citrus aurantium), lemon peel, lime peel, orange peel and Wood and Spice Fragrance Pastilles.

Instructions:

1. Grow or otherwise obtain two handfuls of each of the following dried leaves: Rosemary, Lemon Balm, Lime Balm, Korean Hyssop, Red Rubin Basil and Sweet Basil. The herbs I used for this particular batch were home-grown. Put the leaves into a large container that has a tight-fitting lid.
2. Add several drops of each essential and fragrance oil and shake or stir the contents. Smell the mixture and see if it is strong enough. If it's not, repeat until you are satisfied with the fragrance.
3. Peel several limes, lemons, and oranges. Cut the peels into thin strips and set out on a cookie sheet for several days to dry. When

the peels are thoroughly dry, add them to your mix. If you need a use for the juice of the lemons and limes, here is a tasty cookie recipe.

4. Optional: Display potpourri in an open decorative container and place a few fragrance pastilles on top.

On The Santa Fe Trail Soap Bar

Ingredients: Natural White MP Soap Base, cooking spray for mold release (soybean oil, soy lecithin, water, propellant), Polysorbate 20, Leather fragrance oil, cosmetic grade colorants, home grown yucca root, home grown sage (*salvia officinalis*), Fruit Fresh (Dextrose, Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C), Citric Acid, Silicon Dioxide), 70% isopropyl alcohol and Bubble Buster.

Instructions:

1. Spray the insides of the cavities of a Horse soap mold with cooking spray. Wipe out the excess cooking spray with a paper towel. Balance the horse mold on the bottoms of four identical upturned shot glasses (or any four small objects with flat bottoms of identical height) to keep the mold as stable and level as possible. It will make the pouring a lot easier.
2. On the first pour we'll fill in only the details of the horse portrait and rope border. Melt some opaque white soap base, and color with brown soap coloring to make light brown. Add leather fragrance and Polysorbate 20 in amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Pour into the horse soap mold filling only the horse and rope portions of the design. Let this layer harden.
3. While the light brown pour is hardening, grind some dried yucca root pieces and dried sage pieces in spice grinder as finely as you can get them. Sift the ground pieces through a fine meshed strainer to remove any large pieces that might remain to get a fine powder to add to your soap. Discard the sifted out large pieces or save them to use for something else.

4. When the light brown layer is hard enough to handle without damage, inspect your pour for any light brown drips or spills that are outside the rope and horse portions of the mold. You might be skilled enough not to have any drips where you don't want them, but I'm not! If there are any, you can remove them by cutting around them with the tip of a knife that is not sharp enough to damage the mold, and gently pulling the unwanted pieces up. They should come up easily due to the earlier application of the cooking spray. Some unwanted bits might come up more easily by scraping them with a piece of cut-up credit card.
5. Melt some more opaque white soap base, and color it a light tan-yellow color. Make sure it's lighter enough in color than the brown layer to create enough contrast to show the design. Add Polysorbate 20 and Leather fragrance in amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Add approx 1/4 tsp Fruit Fresh and 1 TBSP combined yucca root and sage powder to about 1 1/2 cups of melted soap.
6. Spray the brown pour layer with alcohol or Bubble Buster, and fill the remaining space in the mold cavities with the light yellow mixture.
7. Let the bars cool, then unmold and enjoy.

Cream of Celery Soap Bar

A fresh green color and fragrance will cheer you as you wash if you can't wait for spring to get here!

Ingredients: Commercial crafting soap base (Life of the Party Cool Soap Base, Life of the Party Avocado Cucumber Soap Base, Soapcrafters Glycerin Melt & Pour Clear), celery, contents of vitamin E capsule, Polysorbate 20, Rosemary Oleoresin Extract (ROE), Sweetcakes Fresh Grass Fragrance, Germaben II, Fuller's Earth, cosmetic grade colorants. Canola Harvest cooking spray used for mold release.

Tools and supplies:

- Glass measuring cups
- Plastic food storage containers, including one wide flat one
- Strainer
- Clean empty plastic tubes from powdered drink mix packaging
- Scissors that can cut plastic
- Rubber bands
- Plastic wrap
- Aluminum foil
- Cutting board
- Knife
- Paper Towels
- Tray with raised edge
- Melon baller or curl-cutting tool of choice
- Serrated soap cutter
- Soap cutting mitre box

Instructions:

1. Wash and chop up a handful of fresh celery parts. Melt 1/4 package of opaque melt and pour soap base with the celery parts in a glass measuring cup. I used Life of the Party Avocado Cucumber Soap Base. Cover the measuring cup with foil or plastic wrap, and let it sit in the refrigerator overnight.
2. Next make a batch of clear green soap for cutting curls. I used Soapcrafters clear melt and pour glycerin base mixed with Life of the Party Cool Soaps green for color, and poured it into a 6-cup flat rectangular plastic food storage container. The wide flat shape makes it easy to cut curls from the hardened soap. If you don't have green soap base to mix with the clear like I did, use soap colorants to make the clear soap base green.

3. The next day, remove the cup with the celery-infused soap from the refrigerator, and remelt it. Pour the mixture through a strainer into another container for temporary storage, and discard the celery bits. Melt more opaque soap base and add the following: contents of one vitamin E capsule, ROE, Germaben II, Fuller's Earth and Polysorbate 20. Refer to manufacturers' recommendations for amounts of the additives. Leave out the Fuller's Earth if you have dry skin. Pour the mixture into a container for temporary storage. You will eventually be mixing this with the celery/soap mixture, so it can go into the same container.
4. Cut the ends off of some powdered drink mix tubes. Spray the insides of the tubes with Canola non-stick cooking spray and wipe off the excess with a paper towel. Cover one end of each tube with a square of plastic wrap followed by a square of foil, then secure with a rubber band. When you pour the soap into these tube molds, there will probably not be any leaks, but just in case there are stand the tubes covered end down into some kind of receptacle or tray with a lip or raised edge to prevent spills.
5. Using a melon baller or other tool you like for cutting soap curls, cut curls from the large block of clear green and drop them into the tubes. If you use a melon baller, you don't have to remove the soap block from the food container while you cut.
6. Remelt the opaque soap base infused with celery and with the additives, and add Fresh Grass fragrance in amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Stir gently to minimize air bubbles. When the soap begins to form a skin on top, remove the skin and pour slowly and steadily into the tubes. As each tube is full, tap the sides to encourage any air bubbles to float to the surface.
7. Let cool, push out of the molds, then slice with the serrated cutter for extra visual interest.

Possible Improvements for Next Time:

Over time, the green from the celery turned a light brown. I might try adding Fruit Fresh if I make this again to see if it helps it to stay green. Perhaps a hint of artificial green color in the lighter green part will help disguise that also. I added the celery because I liked the color and fragrance, perhaps some cucumber could be added as well because it has benefits for the skin. And next time I would put two different colors of green curls instead of just one to add more visual interest - such as a medium celery green like you see in the sample plus a darker cucumber-ish green.

Relaxing Bath Salts

Ingredients: Orange EO, Cedarwood EO, Bergamot EO, Patchouli EO, Basil EO, Palmarosa EO, Rosemary EO, Lemongrass EO, Lavender EO, baking soda, coarse sea salt, Dead Sea salt.

Instructions:

Mix up a blend of the essential oils listed and store it in a glass container. In a medium sized mixing bowl, add 1 cup baking soda, 1 cup coarse sea salt, and 1/2 cup Dead Sea salt. Add two eyedroppers full of the essential oil mixture and mix well. Break up any lumps with a fork.

Foot Soak Bath Salts

Ingredients:

2/3 cup epsom salt

2/3 cup sea salt

1/3 cup baking soda

20 drops Eucalyptus essential oil

20 drops Tea Tree Essential Oil

10 drops seafoam green liquid soap colorant

Directions:

Combine all ingredients in a small glass mixing bowl. Use a fork to break up any lumps. Stir and break up lumps periodically for a day or two until mixture is dry. Store in a closed glass container. Dissolve about a 1/4 cup in a basin of hot water and soak your feet whenever they feel like they need a bath, after a hike for example. I don't know how it makes your whole body feel good, not just your feet, but it does.

Berry Good Soap Bar

Ingredients: Commercial crafting soap base (Life of the Party Moisturizing Clear Glycerin Soap, Soapcrafters Opaque Glycerin, and Crafters Choice Natural White Melt and Pour Soap Base), Polysorbate 20, bayberry fragrance, vanilla fragrance, strawberry fragrance, and pearberry fragrance, cosmetic grade colorants.

Canola Harvest cooking spray used for mold release. 70% rubbing alcohol used for soap layer adhesion and bubble reduction.

Instructions:

1. Mix three color batches of approx. 1/2 cup to 3/4 cup each. Start with white opaque melt and pour soap base and add colorants of your choice. For this project I used yellow-green (which looks all yellow in the finished bar), peach, and magenta. Pour each color into a separate container and let harden. You can use soap molds for this, or in order to save wear and tear on your soap molds, use clean plastic food containers.
2. Get your loaf soap mold and spray the inside lightly with cooking spray. Wipe off the excess with a clean paper towel. For this project I used the loaf mold made by Life of the Party.
3. Place the mold on some kind of support that will keep it from rolling or moving while the soap is hardening. Sets of cups of matching height work well, an old ice tray is also handy for this.

4. When your colors are hardened through, cut them into chunks. Try to vary the size and shape as you cut.
5. Fill the loaf mold with chunks, distributing the colors as much as you can. Fill the mold all the way to the top. It's okay if pieces project higher than the top of the mold - you can trim those pieces off later if you want. At about 1/3 full, spritz the chunks with alcohol or Bubble Buster. Repeat at 2/3, and again when full.
6. Melt enough clear melt and pour base to fill a 2-cup measuring cup. Add some opalescent soap glitter, and one drop of red or magenta liquid soap color. I used about 1/4 tsp to 1/2 tsp Polysorbate 20 to theoretically help keep the soap glitter suspended. It's usually used for helping things like fragrance and water mix together, but on a whim I added some to see if it would help suspend the glitter since I read that it helps to disperse things. I'm no chemist as you can tell! I'd have to do another similar batch without it to see if it actually did anything. Stir slowly to avoid adding excess air bubbles.

Add the fragrance:

Refer to the manufacturers instructions for guidance on amounts.

- 2 Parts bayberry FO
- 1 Part pearberry FO
- 1 Part strawberry FO
- 1 Part vanilla FO

7. When the mixture is mixed fully, and starts to cool enough to form a skin on top, remove the skin with a spoon, set it aside, and pour the rest of the mixture into the mold. Pour slowly and steadily until the mold is full. Gently tap the sides to dislodge any bubbles and allow them to float to the top. Use the alcohol or Bubble Buster to break bubbles on the surface.
8. Let the mold sit undisturbed until the soap is hard. Such a large chunk of soap might take several hours to harden completely. To be

safe wait until it has cooled off completely and then wait some more. It will be worth the wait!

9. Pop the loaf out of the mold, slice, and enjoy!

Icy Clean Soap Bar

Ingredients: Commercial crafting soap base (Life of the Party Moisturizing Clear Glycerin Soap and Avocado Cucumber opaque soap base, Soapcrafters Opaque Glycerin, and Crafters Choice Natural White Melt and Pour Soap Base), Life of the Party "Spa" fragrance (I don't know what they really call it but it came with the Spa Indulgence embossed soap bar kit), Life of the Party Spruce fragrance, cosmetic grade colorants.

Canola Harvest cooking spray used for mold release. 70% rubbing alcohol sprayed on for soap layer adhesion and bubble reduction.

Instructions:

1. Mix up and harden up two or three batches of colors to use for inserts. For the soap pictured I made a batch of opaque pale blue, a batch of clear darker blue with dark blue coloring and blue iridescent powdered color, and a third batch made of leftovers from the first two mixed together and fortified with more blue coloring.
2. Choose a large container to use as a mold. A plastic storage box or a loaf mold would be a good choice. Spray the inside of the container lightly with cooking spray, and wipe off the excess with a paper towel.
3. After the color chunks are hard, cut curls from them. The size and shape of the curls will depend on the size of the soap chunks and tool you use for the cutting. For the soap you see in the picture, I used the large end of a melon baller to cut out the curls.
4. Place the curls in the mold, mixing up the colors as well as you can. Spray from time to time with a rubbing alcohol spritz or Bubble Buster.

5. Fill a 2-Cup glass measuring cup with melted white opaque melt and pour soap base. Add a bit of white pearlized powder colorant. Add the fragrance:

Refer to the manufacturers instructions for guidance on amounts.

- 1 part Spruce fragrance
- 1 part "Spa" fragrance

6. When the mixture is mixed fully, and starts to cool enough to form a skin on top, remove the skin with a spoon, set it aside, and pour the rest of the mixture into the mold. Pour slowly and steadily until the mold is full. Gently tap the sides to dislodge any bubbles and allow them to float to the top. Use the alcohol or bubble buster to break bubbles on the surface.

7. Let the mold sit undisturbed until the soap is hard. Such a large chunk of soap might take several hours to harden completely. To be safe wait until it has cooled off completely and then wait some more. It will be worth the wait!

8. Pop the loaf out of the mold, slice, and enjoy!

Santa Fe Ranch Soap Bar

Ingredients: Commercial crafting melt and pour soap base, food grade vanilla extract, soap fragrance (My notes on this one are more vague than I'd like but it's probably Woodsmoke, Sweetgrass, and Desert Sage), cosmetic grade colorants.

Helpful Hint #2 - Why did I use food grade vanilla extract in this soap bar? In this case it's because I wanted the white soap that forms the background for the Kokopelli figure to be more creamy white and not stark bright white. Vanilla extract will give a nice hint of color, and a very small hint of fragrance that is not likely to clash with anything. The food grade vanilla extract is not strong enough to make much of a vanilla fragrance on its own, if I was aiming for a strong vanilla fragrance I would use a vanilla soap fragrance with it. Many

vanilla fragrances reportedly also discolor soap, so if you're not sure if yours does, do a small test first.

Bath Fizzies

Bath Fizzies are like big Alka Seltzer tabs for your bath.

Ingredients:

1 1/2 cups of Baking Soda

1/2 cup of Citric Acid

Witch Hazel in a fine mist sprayer

Fragrance or essential oils of your choice

Powdered or liquid colorants of your choice

Cooking spray for mold release

First, put baking soda and citric acid in a large bowl. If you're using powdered colorant, add it and mix dry ingredients well. If you are using liquid colorant, add it, mix and break up any lumps that form. Add whatever fragrance or essential oils you want, using your nose as guide to how much to add, mix, and break up any lumps that form. Repeat until there are no more lumps.

Prepare your mold by spraying lightly with cooking spray and wiping with a paper towel to remove the excess oil. Begin wetting down the mixture by spraying witch hazel into the bowl and mixing with a spoon. Spray about three or four times, mix and check consistency. Repeat until mixture just barely starts to clump together. Be careful not to add too much Witch Hazel at one time, if you add too much the mixture will start to fizz too early. Pack mixture into mold cavities, pop out after about 10 minutes and spritz with a little Witch Hazel to harden up the surface. Store in a dry place until ready to use.

Honey and Oatmeal Soap Bar

Ingredients: Commercial crafting melt and pour soap base, honey, food grade vanilla extract, contents of Vitamin E capsules, Beeswax and Honey fragrance, powdered oatmeal.

Coffee Soap Bar

Ingredients: Commercial crafting melt and pour soap base, some leftovers from Honey and Oatmeal soap above, food grade vanilla extract, vanilla fragrance, hazelnut fragrance, coffee bean fragrance (Soap Crafters), dark portion infused with flavored hazelnut cream coffee (arabica coffee beans, malt extract, nut extract, vanillin, artificial hazelnut flavor).

And by mixing leftovers from Honey and Oatmeal and Coffee together, I ended up with Coffee Dessert!

Lime Delight Soap Bar

Ingredients: Commercial crafting soap base (the clear portion is Crafter's Choice Extra Clear), fragrance (Masculine Musk, Green Tea (Soap Crafters), Leather, Juicy Lime, Coconut, and Amber), cosmetic grade colorants.

Canola Harvest cooking spray used for mold release. 70% rubbing alcohol sprayed on for soap layer adhesion and bubble reduction.

1. Mix up a small batch of opaque lime green soap and add some complementary pearlized powders. Pour the mixture into the cavities of a citrus slices mold. The flexible mold I used was sold as an ice cube tray, and although I'm not sure if they are exactly the same, I've seen similar molds on a soap supply web site.
2. Get a multi cavity bar soap mold and spray it lightly with cooking spray. Wipe off the excess with a clean paper towel. I used a mold of two circles and two ovals made by Life of the Party.
3. Place the mold on some kind of support that will keep it from rolling or moving while the soap is hardening. Sets of cups of matching height work well.

4. Pop the lime slices out of the flexible mold and place the pieces near the soap bar mold. Timing is important in the next step, and having your materials near will help. Get your bottle of rubbing alcohol or Bubble Buster ready as well.
5. Melt some clear soap base and add fragrance: I used 1 part Amber, 1 part Juicy Lime, and one part Coconut. (I used some leftovers from another batch in this project, and the colored portions already contain some Juicy Lime, Leather, Green Tea, and Masculine Musk fragrance.)
6. When the soap starts to form a skin on top, remove the skin then fill one of the bar cavities 1/3 full of the clear mixture. Spray with alcohol or Bubble Buster to break any bubbles that might be on the surface. Add some lime pieces - two of mine fit in the round cavity, three fit in the oval cavity. Repeat for each cavity.
7. Let the soap sit until the clear is just barely hard. Then spritz with the alcohol or Bubble Buster, then add another layer of clear to just cover the lime slices. In my mold, this filled the round cavities completely, but there was still some room for another layer in the oval cavities.
8. To add another layer and finish up the bars, let the soap sit again until the second clear layer is barely hard. Spritz with the alcohol or Bubble Buster, and add a layer of a contrasting color or clear. I used a pearly white.
9. Let the mold sit undisturbed until the soap is hard. To be safe wait until the soap has cooled off completely and then wait some more. It will be worth the wait!
10. Pop the bars out of the mold and enjoy!

EI Don Soap Bar

Ingredients: Commercial crafting melt and pour soap base, cosmetic grade colorants, soap fragrance (Leather, Masculine Musk, Juicy Lime, Green Tea (Soap Crafters), Sandalwood, Frankincense, Myrrh).

Canola Harvest cooking spray used for mold release. 70% rubbing alcohol sprayed on for soap layer adhesion and bubble reduction.

This batch was made mostly from leftovers that already had some fragrance in it. I added some extra Frankincense and Sandalwood during Step 3. All of the color mixes I used in this soap were opaque.

1. Mix up a batch of light brown soap, about the color of hot chocolate. Pour into a container and let it harden.
2. Cut curls from the light brown with a melon baller or your curl-cutting tool of choice. Fill a suitable container or loaf mold with the curls, spraying periodically with rubbing alcohol or Bubble Buster. I used a large yogurt container for this project.
3. Mix one batch of pearly white soap and one batch of pearly green soap in separate glass measuring cups. You'll be pouring these two colors simultaneously, so try to melt them at the same time and get them to the same state of liquidity at the same time. It doesn't have to be exact, just close. Add fragrance now.
4. Let the two melted batches start to form a skin on top.
5. Remove the skin, then pour both batches at the same time, one on each side of the mold. Don't move the cups much while you pour if you want a two-tone effect like my sample.
6. Gently tap the sides to dislodge any bubbles and allow them to float to the top. Use the alcohol or Bubble Buster to break bubbles on the surface.
7. Let the mold sit undisturbed until the soap is hard. Such a large chunk of soap might take several hours to harden completely. To be safe wait until it has cooled off completely and then wait some more. It will be worth the wait!

8. Pop the loaf out of the mold, slice, and enjoy!

Cold Cream Soap

- 4 oz. Castile soap
- 2 tsp Cold Cream
- 10 drops fragrance oil
- 1 drop coloring (optional)

Melt soap, then add cold cream and stir gently until well blended. Remove from heat. Add fragrance and color. Pour into mold.

Cookie Cutter Soap

- Soap base (opaque)
- Fragrance (your choice)
- Color (see below for ideas)
- Cookie sheet (at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " edge)
- Knife to swirl colors
- Cookie cutters

Melt soap base. Add fragrance. Pour the base onto the cookie sheet. Add color as desired, and swirl the colors in the base.

Some interesting Cookie Cutter Soap Recipe Ideas:

- Patriotic: Use white soap with red and blue swirls. Maybe use Star shaped cookie cutter.
- Christmas: Use white soap with red and green swirls. Use Christmas cookie cutters
- Candy cane: Use white soap with red swirls. Use peppermint fragrance and candy cane cookie cutters.

After the soap hardens, pop the block out of the cookie sheet. Use the cookie cutters to cut out the interesting shapes.

Earthly Pleasure Soap

- 1 lb Glycerin soap
- 1 tbs. Clay (often can get bentonite clay (Aztec Secret) at a local herb shop)
- 2 tbs. Jojoba oil
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup Distilled Water
- Color
- Fragrance

Melt Glycerin soap. Add a small amount of melted Glycerin soap to the clay and mix into a paste. Mix Jojoba oil and Water into the melted Glycerin soap. Add the clay paste to the melted Glycerin soap mixture. Add chosen color and fragrance. Pour into molds and allow to harden.

Gentle Scrubber Soap

- 8 oz. Castile base
- 2 tbs. white cornmeal
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbs. fine pumice
- 1 tbs. bentonite clay (often can get bentonite clay (Aztec Secret) at a local herb shop)

Melt base and add fragrance. Stir in cornmeal, pumice, and clay until all ingredients remain suspended in the mixture. After stirring, the soap should have cooled and thickened a bit. Pour into molds, and allow to harden.

Beeswax – Honey Soap

- 4 oz. Castile soap (opaque)
- 1 tbs. beeswax pellets (found at Joann Fabrics, AC Moore)
- 1 tbs. honey

Melt beeswax pellets, set aside but keep warm in liquid state. Melt base soap. Mix melted beeswax into melted base. Add honey and stir gently until all ingredients are combined. Pour mixture into molds.

Honey Oatmeal Soap

- 3 oz. Castile soap (opaque)
- 1 tbs. Oatmeal
- 1 tsp. Honey
- Vanilla, or almond, or Oatmeal, and Milk and Honey scent

Melt soap. Add honey and several drops of fragrance. Grind $\frac{3}{4}$ of the oatmeal in a coffee or similar grinder until it is powdery. Gradually add oatmeal powder into warm soap mixture while continually stirring. Continue to stir until mixture is fairly cool and thickens a bit, and then add the remaining whole oatmeal. Continue to stir until the mixture thickens like pudding, then pour into your mold. It must be thick enough to maintain the oatmeal suspended.

Jojoba - Beeswax Soap

- 1 lb. Castile Soap
- 1 tbs. Jojoba oil
- 1 tsp. beeswax

Simply melt Castile base soap and beeswax and stir together while adding Jojoba oil. Pour mixture into mold and allow hardening. The resulting bar will be hard and will last a long time. It does however lather slower.

Lavender Beeswax Soap

- 4 oz. unscented glycerin soap
- 10 drops lavender fragrance
- Purple colorant
- 1 tsp. beeswax (grated)

Melt glycerin soap. Stir in grated beeswax until it also is melted and evenly mixed. Remove from heat and add color and fragrance. Stir gently until all is well mixed. Pour the mixture into your mold and allow to harden.

Colorful Confetti Soap

- Mix and pour soap base (transparent)
- Mix and pour soap base (opaque)
- 3-5 colorants
- Fragrance (your choice)

Melt transparent soap and distribute into 3-5 dishes (as many as you have colors). Color and mix each dish of melted transparent base. Pour into separate molds (one for each color). Allow to harden. After hardening, pop out and cut into $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide confetti strips. Melt opaque soap. Mix in chosen fragrance. Spray confetti strips made earlier with alcohol (prevents bubbles) and place strips in your final molds. Allow opaque base to cool until a skin has formed twice (otherwise you may accidentally melt your confetti). Pour the slightly cooled transparent base over the confetti in the molds. Allow hardening.

Note: This soap recipe works well using tube molds (can use PVC tube with end cap). Use larger pieces of confetti sprayed with alcohol and, place them into the tube mold. Pour transparent base into mold. After hardening, push soap out, and slice.

Almond – Peach Soap

- 1 lb. Melt and pour base
- 2 tbs. Almonds (finely ground)
- 1 tsp. Peach fragrance

Melt base soap. Stir in ground almonds and fragrance. Pour into molds.

Shea Butter Soap

- 1 lb. Melt and Pour base soap (opaque)
- 1 tbs. Jojoba oil
- 1 tsp. Shea Butter
- 1 tsp. grated beeswax
- Fragrance (your choice)

Melt base soap. Mix in Jojoba oil, Shea Butter, Beeswax, and fragrance. A hand blender works well to completely combine ingredients. Pour into molds and spray surface with alcohol to prevent bubbles. Allow hardening. This soap recipe makes for a wonderful moisturizing bar.

Wheat Germ Soap

- 1 lb. Melt and Pour soap base
- 2 tbs. Wheat germ (finely ground)
- 1 tsp. Sweet almond oil
- $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. Sandalwood fragrance oil

Melt soap base and add the ground wheat germ, almond oil, and fragrance. Pour mixture into molds. Spray surface with alcohol. Allow hardening.

Orange Peel Oatmeal Soap

- 4 oz. Melt and Pour base soap (transparent)
- 1 tbs. Oatmeal (finely ground)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. Orange peel (grated)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. Orange colorant
- 4 – 5 drops grapefruit seed extract
- 1/8 tsp. Sweet orange oil
- 2 drops Vitamin E

Grind oatmeal with a coffee or similar grinder into a fine powder. Melt base soap. Add colorant, grapefruit seed extract and vitamin E. Allow to cool slightly, then add fragrance, ground oatmeal and orange peel. Stir until the oatmeal is distributed evenly. Allow the soap to cool sufficiently (heavy pudding consistency) and pour into your molds. This consistency will keep the oatmeal suspended and not floating to the top in the molds.

Excited About Peace Soap

- Melt and Pour soap base (opaque)
- Dried lavender
- Dried chamomile
- Dried orange peel
- 10 drops Fresh Rain fragrance

Grind lavender, chamomile, and orange peel into a fine powder. Melt base soap. Add ground lavender, chamomile, and orange peel, and drops of fragrance. Pour mixture into molds. Wake-up with this wonderful soap recipe.

Orange Peppermint Soap

- 16 oz. Melt and Pour base (transparent)
- 1 tsp. Sweet orange oil
- 1 tsp. Dried crushed peppermint leaves
- 1 tsp. Ground orange peel
- 1 tbs. Aloe vera gel
- 5 drops Orange colorant (alternative: Use food coloring – 3 drops red, 2 drops yellow)

Melt soap base. Add all ingredients and stir gently until well mixed. Pour into molds. Can use a bread loaf pan or small molds. Allow hardening then either pop out of molds or remove from bread pan and slice into desired bar sizes.

Note: This soap recipe has been used successfully to cleanse oily skin and relieve teenage acne.

Milk and Honey with Oatmeal Soap recipe

- 16 oz. Melt and Pour base soap (opaque)
- 1 tbs. Beeswax pellets
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup Oatmeal (finely ground)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup Powdered milk (finely ground)
- 3 tbs. Honey
- 1 tbs. Vanilla fragrance

Melt soap base. Melt beeswax pellets. Pour melted soap and beeswax together, add all other ingredients and stir gently but mix completely. Allow cooling to a pudding consistency. Pour into molds or a bread pan and allow hardening. If using bread pan, slice into desired sizes after hardening.

Coconut Citrus Soap Recipe

- Melt and Pour Coconut Milk base soap
- 1 tbs. Lemon Juice
- 1 tbs. Sugar
- 10-20 drops Mango, Orange, and Peach fragrance
- 2 Vitamin E gel tablets
- 1 tbs. Olive oil

Melt soap slowly while adding the vitamin E gel tablets. Once melted, add, lemon juice, sugar, fragrances, and olive oil. Lubricate molds with olive oil. Pour melted mixture into molds and allow hardening.

Cocoa Shea Butter Soap Recipe

- 4 oz. Coconut oil soap base (opaque)
- 1 tbs. Shea butter
- 1 tbs. Cocoa butter

- 10 drops Butter maple fragrance (or vanilla or coconut)
- 3 drops Yellow colorant

Melt base soap. Add melted shea and cocoa butter, fragrance, and color. Pour melted mixture into molds and allow hardening.

Hot Process Recipes

Apple Spice Soap Recipe

Oven Hot Process

Ingredients:

18 oz canola oil

8 oz coconut oil

18 oz olive oil

12oz distilled water

6oz lye

1Tbsp apple pie spice

1Tbsp Tumeric

2Tbsp Apple FO

Make sure you know the safety precautions before making any soap.

Preheat oven to 200 degrees. Add lye to water and cool to 100 degrees. Melt oils. I melt my oils in the same pot that I later put in the oven. Cool to 100

degrees. Mix oils and lye water together using a stick blender. At light trace add spices then FO. Cover with a lid and put it in the oven for 1 1/2 hours. Scoop into the mold. After 24 hrs I remove it from the mold and cut. I allow it several days to harden, then package. This recipe was modified from Kathy Miller's web site.

Milk-based Shea Butter Soap Recipe

Very moisturizing soap that is difficult to make, but heaven to use!

Ingredients:

8.6 ounces Canola Oil

8.6 ounces Coconut Oil

13.4 ounces Olive Oil

11.5 ounces Safflower Oil

5.8 ounces Shea Butter

47.0 ounces Vegetable Shortening

13.1 ounces Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH/Lye)

34.1 ounces Whole Milk

4.2 ounces Essential/Fragrance Oil

Milk based soaps are difficult to produce, mostly because the lye heats up the milk, and you must maintain a fairly narrow temperature range to make sure it neither scorches or becomes too cool.

- In a double heater, melt the vegetable shortening, shea butter, and all the oils. Do not allow the oils to become too hot! Set the melted oils aside.
- Place a large pot of previously frozen, then thawed milk (this process stabilizes the milk) in a sink filled with cool water and ice.
- Pour the lye carefully (use goggles and rubber gloves) and very, very slowly, into the milk, while stirring. Allow about 15 minutes to

pour all of the lye. Try to maintain a temperature of around 85 degrees F.

- When the lye is poured, re-heat the oil mixture to 120 degrees F over low heat. This will not take long.
- Wearing protective clothing, carefully pour the milk/lye mixture into the oils and stir. Using a stick blender, mix the oils and milk/lye well. Add the fragrances to the soap mixture while blending.
- When blended fully, pour into the mold(s) of your choice, and allow to set up for at least 24 hours, but no more than 48 hours. Allow to cure for 6 weeks.

Stefanie's Favorite Recipe

Emu Oil Soap

Ingredients:

16.8 oz. Olive Oil (28%)

12 oz. Coconut Oil (20%)

9 oz. Palm Oil (15%)

7.2 oz. Emu Oil (12%)

3.6 oz. Castor Oil (6%)

3 oz. Avocado Oil (5%)

2.4 oz. Cocoa Butter (4%)

2.4 oz. Shea Butter (4%)

1.2 oz. Jojoba (2%)

1.2 oz. Sweet Almond Oil (2%)

23 oz. Distilled Water

8.14 oz. Lye (6% excess fat)

Fragrance and color optional

Instructions:

OBSERVE ALL STANDARD SAFETY PROCEDURES. 1. Weigh lye and water. Mix and set aside. 2. Weigh and melt hard oils in microwave. Add to pre-warmed crock. 3. Weigh and add liquid oils to crock. 4. Add lye/water to crock oils while stirring gently. 5. Bring to trace alternating between whisk and stick blender. 6. Cover and cook until done. Glop into mold. 7. Unmold and cut when cool.

Rebatching Recipes

Nurilin's Recipe for Kiwi Rebatch Soap

(340 g) 12 oz. grated soap (scented/unscented)

(255 g) 9 oz. Water

1 kiwi

(4.5 g) 2 teaspoons powdered benzoin

(28.3 g) 1 oz. melted cocoa butter/castor oil

green dye

few drops of ylang ylang &/or kiwi fragrance oil

Peel, slice & puree kiwi and do not add any water. Weigh the pureed kiwi and add water to make 9 oz. (255 g). Add the liquid to the grated soap and melt in a double boiler (I melt it in a heatproof measuring cup in a pot of hot water). Add the benzoin powder, eo's and/or fo's, castor oil/cocoa butter, green dye and stir well, then pour into molds.

You might like to decrease the amount of water if you're using new batch of soaps for the above. These soaps still have a lot of moisture compared to those that have sat there for a couple of weeks. You can start at 4.5 oz. for 12 oz. grated soaps.

Chocolate Soap

Ingredients:

12 oz grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

5 oz milk

1/4 cup instant cocoa powder

1/8 oz Chocolate Fragrance oil

Instructions:

Combine the grated soap and milk in a saucepan, and set on medium heat. When the soap has melted, add the cocoa powder, and chocolate fragrance. Stir well, then pack into molds and let sit until hardened.

Gardener's Soap

Ingredients:

8oz. grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

1/4 Cup Milk

2 Teaspoon Shredded Luffa

1/4 Teaspoon Lavender Fragrance Oil

1/8 Teaspoon Rosemary Fragrance Oil

Instructions:

Heat milk and fragrance oils in top of a double boiler or in a bowl over hot water. Add grated soap, and stir until the soap and milk are completely incorporated. Add luffa and stir well. Press into molds and allow to set until completely dry.

Peppermint and Chamomile Soap

Ingredients:

4oz. grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

1/4 cup distilled water

2 tablespoons dried chamomile

1 drop food coloring {optional}

1 tablespoon liquid lanolin

1 teaspoon jojoba oil

10 drops peppermint oil

4 drops vitamin E oil (can squeeze out of capsule)

Instructions:

Shred the Castile soap and set aside.

Bring the water to a boil in a heavy saucepan and add the chamomile. Remove the pan from the heat and let the chamomile steep for twenty minutes.

Pour the water through a strainer, collecting the water in a bowl (this removes the chamomile). Pour the water back into the saucepan and reheat the water and stir until evenly distributed.

Lower the heat and add the soap chips. Stir until it forms a sticky mass.

Add the lanolin, jojoba oil, peppermint oil, and the vitamin E oil and stir until well mixed. Remove the soap from the heat and pack into a mold.

Let set for six hours or until the soap hardens.

Swirling

Melt two pans of soap down using our rebatching methods, till the soap is the consistency of applesauce. After melting, in one pan, add your coloring. Add your fragrance, herbs, and/or extra oils to one or both pans.

Using your spoon or ladle, create 4 to 5 "pockets" at the bottom of the pot of colored soap mixture. Scoop uncolored soap mixture into pockets. To swirl, place the ladle (upright) in the center of the pot. With your free hand, rotate the pot clockwise or counter-clockwise (whichever your preference) while pulling the ladle out towards the side of the pot. Make certain that the ladle is always in contact with the bottom of the pot. By doing this, you will be creating a spiral pattern in the soap mixture. Repeat this until you've gotten the swirl effect you want. Work quickly to prevent the soap mixture from drying out.

Finish plopping into molds as in our rebatching instructions

Chamomile & Oatmeal Soap

Ingredients:

2 cups grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter and oatmeal

1/4 cup palm oil

1/2 cup water

1 tablespoon ground dried chamomile

10 drops clary sage oil

Instructions:

Melt together the soap, palm oil, and water. After these are melted, add the remaining ingredients. If you would like a stronger floral scent, try adding few drops of ylang ylang essential oil. Once the scents and additives are mixed in, pour the soap into your molds

Aloe & Vitamin E Soap

Ingredients:

1/4 cup aloe vera gel (100% only)

1 ounce vitamin E oil

12 ounces grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

Instructions:

Start with your regular 12 ounces of shredded basic soap. The aloe vera will take the place of some of your regular 9 ounces of water. Put your 1/4 cup aloe vera gel in with water to measure a total of 9 ounces. Stir this mixture into the grated soap in a pan. Heat and stir until melted. Add the vitamin E oil, stir well, and pour into molds

Mango Mint Shampoo Bar

Ingredients:

1 cup grated goat milk rebatching shampoo base w/ shea butter

1/2 cup water

1 t dried crushed peppermint leaves

15 drops mango fragrance oil

Instructions:

Melt soap and water in heat resistant glass bowl in a saucepan. When soap is stringy add the remaining ingredients. Pour into prepared molds or hand mold.

Cucumber Loofah Soap

Ingredients:

3 oz. grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

3 Tablespoons Milk

2 Teaspoons Shredded Loofah

1 Tablespoon Aloe Vera Gel

1/4 Teaspoon Cucumber Fragrance Oil

1 Drop Green Food Coloring

Instructions:

Shred the soap in a food processor, add food coloring to soap and stir well to distribute the color evenly, set aside. Heat milk in a double broiler over simmering water. Stir in aloe vera gel and fragrance oil. Add soap and allow the soap to soften, stirring occasionally. It might take a while so be patient. When it is a creamy mass, add the loofah and stir well. Spoon the mixture in molds and allow to harden, for about 6 hours.

Soap Scrub

Ingredients:

4 oz. grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter and oatmeal

1 vitamin E capsule

1 tsp canola oil

2 tsp canola seed, ground

1 Tbsp hot water

20 drops essential oil

soap, mold

Instructions:

Grate bar of soap to make approximately 1 cup (250 mL) of grated soap.

Crush the grated soap with a spoon in order to make the pieces smaller. In a food processor or blender, grind oatmeal. Pierce the vitamin E capsule with pin

and squeeze contents into the grated soap. Add canola oil, canola seed, and ground oatmeal and mix well. Add hot water and essential oils - mix thoroughly. The mixture should be lumpy and damp - not wet. Line a mold with plastic wrap; press in approximately 1/4 cup (50 mL) of the mixture, and press very firmly. Continue to add more mixture into mold in 1/4 cup (50 mL) increments until all of the mixture is pressed into a whole bar. The more pressure that is applied, the more condensed the mixture and, the longer-lasting the soap bar that is created. Remove finished bar from the mold and let air dry on a rack for at least 1-2 days.

Lavender Citrus Soap

Ingredients:

2 cups grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

1/2 cup water

6 vitamin E capsules

1 T. ground dried lemon verberna leaves

1 T. dried lavender buds

10 drops lavender oil

20 drops sweet orange oil

Instructions:

Melt soap with water over low heat, stirring occasionally. Once melted, remove from heat and mix well. Add vitamin E oil and remaining ingredients. Mix well. Pour into molds and allow to harden.

To Make Soap Balls:

Rather than pouring into molds, allow the soap has to cool and thicken slightly. Then scoop out a small handful of the soap and roll into a ball. As the soap cures, press the soap into a firmer and smoother shape. Cure for about one week.

Note:

Lavender buds will discolor the soap. Use calendula petals if you like the look of the buds to avoid this, or omit the lavender buds altogether.

Peaches and Cream Beauty Soap

Ingredients:

4 oz. grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

1/4 cup distilled water

1/4 cup full-fat powdered milk

1/8 teaspoon peach fragrance oil

1 drop orange food coloring

soap molds

Instructions:

Prepare your soap molds: Spray a very light coat of vegetable cooking spray over the molds, and set aside. You can use any molds you like, or you can buy molds made specifically for soap at your favorite craft store.

Shred or grate the soap. If you don't want to use your grater to shred the soap, use a sharp knife and cut into very tiny pieces. Set grated soap aside. Heat the water over very low heat, and gradually stir in the soap until it begins to melt. Remove pan from heat, and add all other ingredients. Blend very well, until you have a nice, smooth mixture.

Pour the soap into the molds. Tap gently on the side to rid the soap of any bubbles. Allow to set for about a day before using.

Christmas Spice Bars

Ingredients:

4 tsp ground ginger

1 TBS ground cinnamon

4 TBS fresh grated orange peel

10 drops of cinnamon fragrance or essential oil

10 drops of neroli fragrance or essential oil

1-1/2 pounds grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

18 oz water

Instructions:

Melt grated Basic Soap and combine with water. Heat over low, stirring occasionally until soap melts and is well mixed. Combine the first 3 ingredients and add to the melted soap. Mix well and then stir in the scents. Mix thoroughly and pour into prepared molds. Due to the spices added, soap will have a medium brown color.

Herbal Handmilled Soap

Ingredients:

2/3 cup rosewater

4 oz grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

4 drops rosemary Essential Oil

3 drops lemon Essential Oil

2 drops bay Essential Oil

1 drop sage Essential Oil

Instructions:

Warm the rosewater on stove over low. Add grated soap and stir until a smooth gel is formed. Remove from heat and allow to cool slightly, then stir in essential oils. Pour into molds. Allow to harden 3-5 days.

Lemon Nutmeg Soap

Ingredients:

Juice of one lemon

1 ounce glycerin

Grated rind of one lemon

1 teaspoon ground nutmeg

5 drops lemon essential oil

12 ounces grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

Instructions:

Weigh the lemon juice and add water to make 9 ounces. Melt the liquid and grated 12 ounces of basic soap using your basic rebatching instructions. Once smooth, add glycerin, rind, nutmeg and fragrance. Stir in well each time. Pour into molds.

Fresh Herbal Soap

4 oz. grated goat milk rebatching base w/ shea butter

1/4 tsp basil (calming)

Pinch of ginger (toner)

Pinch of sage (clarifying)

Few drops of your favorite herbal scent (optional)

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