NIRMALA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS), COIMBATORE – 641 018 INSTITUTION INNOVATION CELL

Report on Start Up Based Workshop cum Virtual Hands Training Programme

Date : 27.05.2021 & 28.05.2021

Time : 10 am- 11 am
Platform : Google Meet

Topic : Cold Process Soap Making

Resource Person : Mrs. J. Josephine Hope Hailma, M.Tech,

Proprietor of 'Hail & Hearty' (Handmade Soaps)

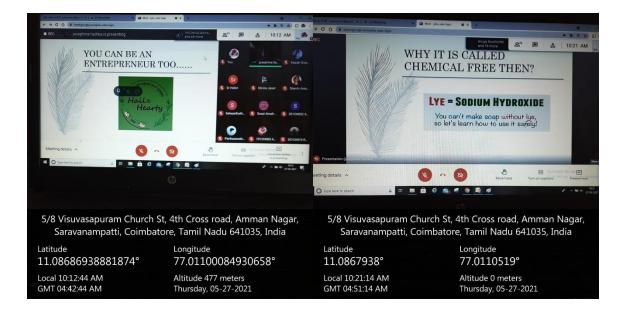
Report: Day-1 (27.05.2021)

The Institution's Innovation Cell organized a two-day start up based workshop cum virtual hands training programme on 27th & 28th May at 10am on the topic 'Cold Process Soap Making' through google meet platform. Mrs. J. Josephine Hope Hailma, M.Tech, Proprietor of 'Hail & Hearty' (Handmade Soaps) served as Resource Person.

The session began with a prayer song followed by the welcoming of the gathering. Mrs. J. Josephine Hope Hailma commenced her presentation by giving a brief introduction about 'Hail & Hearty' Organisation, which is a handmade soap trading owned by her. Mrs. Hailma further proceeded to explain the difference in handmade soaps and store soaps and the different types of soap making. She explained on the four types of Soap Making: Cold process Soap Making, Melt and Pour Soap Making, Hot Process Soap Making and Rebatch Soap Making. Then the presentation moved to the key subject of preparing a soap in Cold Process Method.

Cold process soap is made by combining the sodium hydroxide lye with the required oils and butters, which causes a chemical reaction called saponification. The oils, scents, colorants and other ingredients are added according to the retailers choice. The pH of the soap is noted after the traces are cured and the soap is processed for trading. Mrs. Hailma explained the step by step procedure of cold process soap making and the calculations used to measure the lye, oils, colorant and butters. Brambleberry (US Calculator) or the Soapcalc (Indian Calculator) are used as soap calculators for measuring the correct quantity of lye and oils. Hard oils like coconut oil, palm oil, etc., Soft oil like olive oil, sunflower oil, rice bran oil, sesame oil, castor oil, etc., Hard butter (mango butter, cocoa butter) and Soft butters (shea butter) are used in the process. 40% of hard oil, 60% of soft oils and upto 5% of butter are right measurement for Cold Process Soap Making.

The session of Day 1 came to a close with an example for measuring 500g of oils such as 40% coconut oil (200g), 30% rice bran oil (150g), 25% Sesame oil (125g) and 5% Castor oil (25g). The measurements were fed in the calculators and the quantity of lye to be used was found out. The above mentioned were the measurements of Soap Making in Cold Process Method.



Day-2 (28.05.2021)

The second day of the virtual hands training programme was started with the prayer song. The session was then taken over by the resource person Mrs. J. Josephin Hope Hailma. Mrs. J. Josephin Hope Hailma gave a quick review of the previous day session followed by showing the cold process soap making practically.

The process began by preparing the safety measures such as wearing goggles, gloves, long sleeves, covering the work surface with newspaper, using non-plastic vessels and spoons. At the foremost, the lye (sodium hydroxide) and the liquid (water) were measured separately. The lye was poured into the liquid and it was allowed to cool to room temperature. Then the oils such as coconut oil, rice bran oil, sesame oil and castor oil were measured according to the measurements shown in Day 1 Session. The mixture of oils and the lye solution were mixed with the help of the spatula. It was mixed with a stick blender to achieve the Trace. The soap solution is poured into the mould. The soap can be taken out of the mould after four days and cut into small bars. Then the bars should be kept open for four weeks for curing. After four weeks, the soap is ready to use.

Mrs. Hailma showed all these process virtually and showed some of the sample soaps made with alovera, charcoal, goat milk etc which she made previously. The doubts of the participants were clarified. Around 90 participants were benefited from this workshop. The session came to an end with a formal vote of thanks.

