



Honey and Aloe Melt & Pour Soap Recipe



The wonderful additives in this bar are very beneficial to skin.

Tea Tree Essential Oil is known for rejuvenating skin and it is also antibacterial, and antiseptic.

Honey is known as “nature’s ointment,” for good reason. It is antimicrobial, and also in some cases has faded scars, treated psoriasis, healed minor wounds, combated acne, and there are even claims that it can delay skin aging.

Turmeric is known for its anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, lightening blemishes, acne fighting, and wrinkle reducing properties.

Yarrow Leaf and Flower Powder is also known for its anti-inflammatory properties.

Calendula Flower contains cell regenerative properties so it has been used to treat wounds and chapped skin, dry damaged skin, acne, eczema, rashes and soreness, and scars. It is anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, antibacterial, and astringent. It is easy to grow your own calendula, harvest the petals, and dry it, but you can also easily find it online.

Aloe has been known to treat inflammation, aging skin, wounds, scars and blemishes, acne, stretch marks and dry skin.

Please note, as soapmakers we are only allowed to claim that soap cleans, so it is important that you don’t make any other claims on your labels.

Also please note, even though this soap base may be more "sweaty" and exceeds the recommended amount of honey, it has been tested multiple times and there has never been an issue. Please just follow the guidelines below and as with any melt & pour soap, keep out of humidity until ready to use.

INFORMATION

- Difficulty: Easy
- Yield: 10 Bars

TIMING

- Prep Time / Clean Up: 10 Minutes
- Perform Time: 1 Hour, 20 Minutes
- Total Time: 1 Hour, 30 Minutes

SUPPLIES

- Disposable Gloves (easily found in first-aid section at local supercenter)
- Isopropyl Alcohol in a spray bottle (highest percentage you can find, 91% was used for this tutorial) (easily found in first-aid section at local pharmacy or supercenter) Elements Bath and Body carries a variety of [Bottles](#) and [Lids](#)
- Paper Towels
- Cutting Board (dedicated to soapmaking)
- Wax Paper (to cover cutting board)
- [Digital Scale](#)
- 2 Quart Glass Measuring Cup or Bowl (you can use plastic as long as it is microwave safe and dedicated to soapmaking)
- Infrared Thermometer (an infrared thermometer is much easier to use with melt & pour soap) or [Digital Thermometer](#)
- Measuring Spoons (not pictured)
- Spatula and/or Chopstick (for stirring)
- [Pipette](#)
- 10" Silicone Loaf Mold or Compartment Molds (to hold a total of approximately 49 oz / 1.4 kg)
- Plastic Wrap
- Knife or Crinkle Cutter
- Vegetable Peeler (one that is dedicated to soap)
- Shrink Wrap or Plastic Wrap (to wrap soap) (not pictured)

INGREDIENTS

- 3 lbs / 1360 g [Clear Melt & Pour Base w/ 25% Glycerin](#)
- 0.8 oz / 24 g Honey
- 0.7 oz / 20 g [Tea Tree Essential Oil](#)
- 0.5 oz / 15 g Aloe Extract or [Aloe Vera Gel](#)
- 1 tsp / 2 g Turmeric Powder (easily found in the spice isle at your local supercenter)
- 2 tsp / 4 g Yarrow Leaf & Flower Powder (optional)
- 2 tsp / 2 g Dried Calendula Flowers (chopped in blender) (optional)



OVERVIEW – Please read thoroughly before beginning.

Microwaving: When microwaving melt & pour soap base it is important to keep temperature relatively low or the soap base can scorch. You can do this by microwaving for 30 second intervals and stir in between. Toward the end of melting, use 10-15 second intervals. If you have a microwave with a defrost setting, it works even better. Set it for a half pound or the shortest time, start microwave and check periodically. Keep starting over until melted.

Stirring: When melting the soap base, try not to introduce air bubbles. Only gently stir. The best tool for this is a chopstick. A spatula will work fine but a lot of the melted soap tends to solidify on it, causing frustration.

Spraying Isopropyl Alcohol: Spraying isopropyl alcohol is done to pop air bubbles. This is done sometimes after stirring your melted base as you see fit, and always immediately after pouring. The top of the poured soap gets a skin on it pretty quickly. That is why it is important to quickly pop the bubbles. Don't worry about getting the entire base out of the pitcher, just pour until it stops and quickly spray.

Cutting: Don't cut until the next day.

DIRECTIONS

Before beginning, put on gloves and wipe down all surfaces and supplies that will come in contact with the soap. Use isopropyl alcohol and paper towels.

Step 1

Cover your cutting board with a sheet of wax paper. Cut the soap base into small pieces using a knife or crinkle cutter.



Use wax paper to transfer cut pieces to bowl.



Step 2

Melt the soap base as directed above.

Step 3

While melting base, make a slurry with the remaining ingredients. Mix well to make sure the honey is well incorporated.



Step 4

Add slurry to melted soap base.



Step 5

By stirring continuously, cool to around 125°F/52°C.



Step 6

Pour mixture into mold(s).



Step 7

Spray top with isopropyl alcohol to pop any bubbles. Once the soap is somewhat solidified, cover with plastic wrap and let sit undisturbed overnight.



Step 8

With gloved hands, unmold soap, mark and cut into bars.



Step 9

If desired use a vegetable peeler to bevel all edges.



Step 10 – Wrap Soap

Melt & Pour Soap sweats when introduced to high humidity. For this reason wrap your finished bars with plastic wrap or shrink wrap and enjoy!