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KALAHARI MELON SEED OIL

TECHNICAL DATA

Product Name:	Kalahari Melon Seed Oil
Botanical Name:	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>
INCI Name (USA)	Citrullus lanatus (watermelon) seed Oil
CAS #	90244-99-8
EC #	290-802-9

Applications

Traditionally, Kalahari melon seed oil has been used in Southern Africa as a moisturizer to protect the skin from the sun. The rich yellow oil from the seeds is sold to a number of European cosmetic companies that formulate products that moisturize, regenerate, and restructure the skin, promote hair growth, and as an ingredient in soap. Unlike mineral oil that is a common ingredient in commercial skin products, Kalahari melon seed oil does not clog pores or prevent the body from naturally eliminating toxins through the skin. The oil contributes to the integrity of the epidermal cell wall; helps regulate epidermal hydration, and restructuring of the epidermis.

General Properties

Fatty Acid Composition (Range of values)					
Miristic Acid	C 14:0	<1%	Linoleic acid (omega 6)	C 18:2 (ω 6)	55-70%
Palmitic acid	C 16:0	6-13%	α -linolenic acid (omega 3)	C 18:3 (ω 3)	<1%
Palmitoleic acid (omega 7)	C 16:1	<1%	Arachic acid	C 20:0	<1%
Heptadecanoic acid	C 17:0	<1%	Heicosenoic acid	C 20:1	<1%
Stearic acid	C 18:0	5-11%	Behenic acid	C 22:0	<1%
Oleic acid (omega 9)	C 18:1 (ω 9)	10-24%	Lignoceric acid	C 24:0	<1%

Average Saturated Fatty Acids:	19%
Average Monounsaturated Fatty Acids:	17%
Average Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids:	64%

- Appearance : Liquid at 25°C
- Color : Clear yellow
- Odor : Low, Characteristic
- Taste : Characteristic
- Specific gravity : 0.91 – 0.92
- Refractive index : 1.46 – 1.47
- Iodine value : 121 - 129 g/100g
- Saponification Index: 190 - 198 mg (KOH/g)

Storage conditions

Stable vegetable oil. Shelf life 2-3 years.

Containers should be kept closed in order to minimize contamination. Store in a cool (<75° F), dry, well ventilated, place away from heat and light. Keep from extreme heat and away from all sources of ignition.

Note: Cool temperatures may result in coagulation of the fat molecules and appearance of "ghosts" in the oil. Slow and gentle reheating allows the "ghosts" to disappear.

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