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**UTILIZATION OF DEESWAX IN THE
PRODUCTION OF SHOE POLISH**

RESEARCH STUDY

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UTILIZATION OF BEESWAX IN THE PRODUCTION OF SHOE POLISH

**A Research Study
submitted to the faculty of the
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**In partial fulfillment
of the requirements for graduation**

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ABSTRACT

AGUINALDO, MARVIN CHRISTOPHER A., LIBRES, LEO HENRY R., and PONCIANO, PAOLO P., Applied Research III (General Science Curriculum), Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, March, 2003, **“UTILIZATION OF BEESWAX IN THE PRODUCTION OF SHOE POLISH.”**

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Prof. Dulce Ramos

The study was conducted at Libres' Residence in Barangay 4, Indang, Cavite from October-November, 2002 to utilize beeswax in the production of shoe polish. It also aims to (a) prove that beeswax can be used as an ingredient in the production of shoe polish; (b) determine the best treatment that would give the best result of shoe polish from beeswax; and (c) compare the texture, shine and waterproofing ability of the produced shoe polish to the commercial KIWI.

The proportions used in the study were: Treatment 0 or Control Treatment (75 ml Kiwi commercial shoe polish;) Treatment 1 (60 grams beeswax, 50 ml turpentine, 10 grams black dye;) Treatment 2 (120 grams beeswax, 50 ml turpentine, 10 grams black dye;) Treatment 3 (180 grams beeswax, 50 ml turpentine, 10 grams black dye.)

The results of the study indicated that beeswax could be used as an ingredient in making shoe polish. Treatment 3 was the most effective according to the mean scores of the sensory evaluation done by the researchers. It was also proven that the produced shoe polishes were not as acceptable as those of the commercial shoe polish in terms of texture and shine, but in terms of waterproofing ability, it is as good as the commercial ones.

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¹A research study presented to the faculty of Laboratory School, College of Education, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation under the advisorship of Dr. Mila Cueno and Prof. Dulce L. Ramos.

INTRODUCTION

Three different kinds of waxes are found in nature: animal, plant, and mineral or petroleum. Beeswax, an animal wax, is a very stable mixture of chemicals with a distinguished history. It was found in Egyptian tombs and was washed ashore from ancient shipwrecks.

Beeswax came from the glands of the abdomen of the bees wherein the wax is consisting of different and various substances.

Pure beeswax has low melting point and insoluble in water. Beeswax is contaminated to varying degrees by pollen, propolis and honey, which increases its density and color.

Today, beeswax is used in cosmetics and candle making, and beekeeping industries. Many of the formulas for cold creams, ointments, lotions, pomades, lipsticks, rouges, salves and pill coatings contain beeswax. Some adhesives, crayons, chewing gums and inks also contain beeswax.