Wax and polishes are used for many purposes. Wax has their principal use in waterproofing; they are mainly consumed industrially as components of complex formulations, often for coatings. Waxes confer matting effects and wear resistance to paints. Although most natural waxes are esters, paraffin waxes are hydrocarbons, mixtures of alkanes usually in a homologous series of chain lengths. These materials represent a significant fraction of petroleum. They are refined by vacuum distillation. The degree of branching has an important influence on the properties. Millions of tons of paraffin waxes are produced annually. They are used in adhesives, in foods (such as chewing gum and cheese wrapping), in cosmetics, and as coatings. Paraffin wax is typical of the agents that are coated on a film or sheet, one that really melt. Waxed paper, still the most widely used heat sealing material, was the earliest product to bring the advantages of heat sealing to packaging. Paraffin wax is mostly found as a white, odorless, tasteless, waxy solid, with an average melting point. The FT waxes are purely synthetic polymers of carbon monoxide and hydrogen which can be best be described chemically as mineral waxes. Duroxons of the B group also serve as additives in the manufacture of lubricating greases for the purpose of raising their dropping point and improving the consistency. There are various types of mineral waxes; lignite wax, montan wax, durmont wax, ozocerite wax, utah wax, peat wax etc. Utah waxes are successfully utilized in dance floor wax, linoleum wax, shoe polish etc. Some other important uses of waxes are in candles, polishes, electrical insulation, coatings and carbon paper. There are various types of polishes having industrial and domestic applications; abrasive polish, aluminium polish, motor car polishes, cellulose friction polishes, furniture polishes, leather belt polishes, pine oil metal polish etc. For many years, petroleum wax was considered a byproduct of lubricant base stock production, it has come onto its own over the last decade and is considered by most refiners to be a relatively high margin product and is often an important contributor to the overall profitability of the refinery. Pure paraffin wax is an excellent electrical insulator. There are many refineries in India which have with fuel, lube, wax and petrochemical feed stocks production facilities. Mineral waxes (including petroleum) account for an estimated 85% of this
global demand, with synthetic waxes accounting for 10% and animal and vegetable waxes, accounting for 5%. Wax consumption is expected to grow at an average annual growth rate of 1% in this decade. Clearly, different regions and different product applications will enjoy different growth rates. This book basically deals with microcrystalline waxes in floor polishes, properties of brazilian grades of carnauba wax, compatibility of paraffin waxes with other substances, synthetic mineral waxes, miscellaneous synthetic waxes, additives for raising melting point of candles, wax coating for fruits, shrubs, and plants, effect of paraffin on esparto montan mixtures, water proofing of kraft papers, production of montan wax, polish, abrasives, metal cleaners, nickel silver castings, cleaning, polishing metals for metallographic analysis, paste for wax calf leather, burnishing polishes for automobile maintenance, etc. The purpose of this book is to present comprehensive information of different types of wax and polishes like their processing, properties and uses. This book is very useful for new entrepreneurs, technocrats, professionals and researchers.
Wax Polishes Manufacturing Handbook with Process and Formulae
(Automobile, Industrial, Leather, Furniture, Floor, Marine, Metal and
Shoe Polish)
Polishes typically contain a lot of abrasives, rinsing agents and organic solvents. Protectants typically contain neither abrasives nor rinsing agents, less organic solvents than the two other product types and a lot of protectant. Polishes are used to maintain a glossy finish on surfaces as well as to prolong the useful lives of these surfaces. Polishes can be described in terms of their physical form, carrier system, ability to clean, and durability. Physical forms of polishes include pastes, pre-softened pastes (non-flowing emulsions), liquids, and gels. Polishes beautify and protect by coating or refinishing surfaces. Waxes are used as finishes and coatings for wood products. Waxes are also used in shoe polishes, wood polishes, and automotive polishes, as mold release agents in mold making. Furniture polish value sales are expected to reach US$ 13,101.3 mn by 2027, expanding at a CAGR of 5.0%. Shoe polish protects the shoes from moisture, water, and becoming hard. It provides the shoes with a waxy coating and a shine. Shoe polish market is concentrated in the urban areas. The global shoe polish market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 2.75% over the forecast period of 2019-2025. The global metal polish products market has been registering rapid growth, owing to the use of different metal alloys in machinery, furniture and other metal products due to their cheaper cost and high efficiency. Globally, the metal polish market has been witnessing significant growth, owing to the rise in the demand for cleaning and polishing products. The book contains formulations and manufacturing process of auto polish and wax products, furniture polish, marine polish, metal polish and shoe polish, their marketing strategies, BIS specification, directory section, plant layouts and photographs of machinery with supplier’s contact details. A total guide to manufacturing and entrepreneurial success in one of today’s most wax and polish industry. This book is one-stop guide to one of the fastest growing sectors of the wax and polish industry, where opportunities abound for manufacturers, retailers, and entrepreneurs. This is the only complete handbook on the commercial production of wax and polish products. It serves up a feast of how-to information, from concept to purchasing equipment.
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