

What is a Salve?

A salve is a semi-solid topical preparation used for soothing, healing, or protecting the skin. It is typically made by combining herbal infusions with a thickening agent, such as beeswax or a plant-based wax. Salves are applied directly to the skin to address various issues such as dry skin, minor wounds, or muscle soreness.

Benefits of Salves

- 1. Skin Healing: Salves can support the healing of minor cuts, bruises, and dry patches by providing a protective barrier and delivering beneficial herbal properties.
 - 2. Moisturizing: The oils and waxes used in salves help to lock in moisture, making them effective for treating dry and chapped skin.
 - 3. Targeted Relief: Salves can be formulated with specific herbs to target conditions such as muscle pain, inflammation, or skin irritation.
 - 4. Convenient Application: The semi-solid nature of salves makes them easy to apply and ideal for on-the-go use.

Shelf Life and Storage Guidelines

- Shelf Life: Salves typically last from 6 months to 1 year, depending on the ingredients used and storage conditions. Properly stored, they can last even longer.
- Storage: Store salves in a cool, dark place to maintain their efficacy and prevent degradation. Glass or metal containers with tight-fitting lids are ideal.
 - Refrigeration: Not usually necessary unless you are in a very hot climate. Refrigeration can help extend the shelf life and maintain the salve's consistency.

Preparing Salves: Step-by-Step

- 1. Choose Your Herbs: Select herbs based on the therapeutic properties you need.

 Common choices include:
 - o Calendula: Known for its anti-inflammatory and skin-healing properties.
 - Comfrey: Supports tissue repair and helps with minor wounds.
 - o Arnica: Useful for bruises and muscle soreness.
 - o Lavender: Offers calming and soothing benefits for the skin.
 - 2. Prepare the Herbs: If using fresh herbs, let them wilt to reduce moisture and prevent mold growth. For dried herbs, ensure they are completely dry.
 - 3. Infuse the Oil:
 - Choose a Carrier Oil: Common options include olive oil, coconut oil, or jojoba
 - Combine Herbs and Oil: Use a ratio of 1 cup of herbs to 2 cups of oil. Place herbs in a clean, dry glass jar and pour the oil over them.

o <u>Infuse</u>:

- Cold Infusion: Store the jar in a cool, dark place for 2-4 weeks, shaking it daily.
- Heat Infusion: Place the jar in a double boiler or slow cooker on low heat for 1-2 hours, keeping the temperature below 120°F (49°C).

- 1. Strain the Oil: After infusion, strain out the herbs using a fine mesh strainer, cheesecloth, or coffee filter to remove all plant material.
 - 2. Prepare the Salve Base:
- Beeswax: Use beeswax as a thickener to give the salve its semi-solid consistency.
 The typical ratio is 1 part beeswax to 4 parts infused oil.
- Melt the Beeswax: In a double boiler, melt the beeswax until it becomes liquid.
 3. Combine and Pour:
- Mix Oil and Beeswax: Slowly add the melted beeswax to the infused oil, stirring continuously. Adjust the amount of beeswax based on the desired consistency. More beeswax will create a firmer salve, while less will result in a softer consistency.
- Optional Additives: You can add essential oils or additional herbs at this stage if desired. Be sure to mix thoroughly.
- 4. Pour and Set: Pour the mixture into sterilized glass or metal containers while still liquid. Allow the salve to cool and solidify at room temperature.
- 5. Label and Store: Label your salve with the date and ingredients used. Store in a cool, dark place for best results.
- Best applied when skin is well hydrated & Pores open.
- Tools / Ingredients Herb Infused Oil
- Beeswax, chopped, grated or pellets 1oz of wax for every 6-8 fluid ounces of oil
- Essential Oil (Optional)
- Small Pot
- Shot Glass
- Storage Vessels
- Labels
- You can purchase empty tubes and pour hot salve directly into them to make your own lip balm!

