

Chapter 1 : Crock Pot Hot Process Method

How to Make Hot Process Soap in a Crock Pot. Making hot process soap is a lot like cooking a chicken. You can cook the chicken really fast over high heat, or you could cook it low and slow like BBQ.

Making soap is fun. It can be a wonderful creative process as you choose which ingredients to use. For many years I made my soap using the cold process method. I would stir until trace, add a few herbs, place the soap in its mold. And then I discovered hot process soap making and this 3 ingredient crockpot soap. Suddenly, I can have soap in an afternoon. If you are anxious to get into soapmaking, this no weigh recipe is super easy. All you need is water, lye, and vegetable shortening. It can be used as is, or turned into future hand milled soap projects more on that below. No other additions and no butter flavor yikes! This can be a plastic tub, small cardboard box, or actual soapmaking molds. Protect your work area with newspaper, put on your protective gear, and measure your water and lye. Prepare your molds by covering them with enough plastic to hang over the edge. Pour water into a separate bowl, and then slowly pour the lye in the water. Always pour solids into liquids to reduce splashes. Stir the mixture until the crust on the bottom has broken up to make sure that it is mixed well. You should not be able to see or feel any granules and the mixture will go from cloudy to clear when it is completely incorporated. Set this aside to cool. Melt the vegetable shortening on the stovetop until it is just melted. Take it off the heat. Check the temperature of the shortening and the lye. You may have to wait a bit of time for each to reduce to the range you need. Consider placing your bowl of lye into a sink of ice water to reduce the temperature faster, but be careful!. Add the melted shortening to the crockpot. You will be able to see the chemical reaction taking place. You can also use a wooden spoon, however, you may need to stir for up to minutes. Once it begins to thicken, turn the crockpot on low and cover it. You are beginning to cook your soap. In approximately 30 minutes the mixture will begin to puff up. Give it a good stirring to mix it all together. Put the top back on the crockpot. Do not walk away or forget about it or you just might have a hot mess on your hands. After another 30 to 60 minutes, the soap should be finished. How do you know? As the soap cooks in the crock pot, it will start to gel along the sides of the pot, because that is where the soap is hottest. You can tell the soap is processing nicely because it becomes translucent which means you can kind of see through it and it looks like jelly. Once the soap is fully translucent, it is done cooking. Now you can scoop the soap into your prepared molds and let it cool. After this cooking process, the soap is completely safe to touch and has become soap. There is no waiting. Once it has cooled you can remove it from the mold and cut it into bar sized chunks. Hand milled soap is my preferred method for getting great soap every time. Check out these posts and books for more information.

Chapter 2 : No Weigh 3 Ingredient Crockpot Soap | PreparednessMama

Hot process soap making (aka crock pot soap) and cold process soap making are pretty much identical processes. The main difference is that hot process soap allows the chemical reaction to complete immediately, while cold process soap allows the chemical reaction to happen over a curing period of six weeks.

Many crock pots only have heating elements on the sides and not on the bottom, in which case you may need to double or triple this recipe to fill the slow cooker a little more. Pour the water into a quart canning jar. Slowly add the lye and stir until dissolved. Remember to wear long sleeves, use gloves, and wear a mask. The fumes that come from the lye will stop within a minute or so. Read our response to the common question: Next, measure your oils and place them in the crock pot. When the oils are hot you can start on high to get it going, but then switch to low you can add the lye. Once you get the lye and oil mixed together, stir by hand for 5 minutes. I honestly believe that this is very important as it brings all of the lye in contact with all of the oil. After 5 minutes, then use a stick blender to bring it to a light trace. A light trace is more like pancake batter. Thick, but not like pudding. Once it gets to a light trace, cover it and walk away. This was just about the hardest thing for me since I worry about it sticking. Then it will start to boil sort of and turn translucent, almost like petroleum jelly. After approximately another 20 minutes, it will expand more and start to curl in on itself. This is where my secret comes in. At this point, turn the heat off. The soap will probably turn orange or yellow and get really pasty, but adding the water after that will loosen it up. After it gets smoothed out, then you can add dried herbs and essential oils to make it what you want. Pour it into molds, cover with wax paper, and let it sit for 24 hours. You just cooked it all out! After 24 hours, take it out of the molds. The weeks have been reduced to a week by cooking the lye out and speeding up the oxidization process. Sometimes it takes another week, but most of the time the soap is ready within a week. Just one more note: Be sure to use an old crock pot. The lye will eventually etch the ceramic and it can break after a few years. Of course, I use mine a lot, so most should last longer. And for clean up, let everything cool and then add hot water and let it soak overnight. I use this water for my dishes or laundry. Have you ever made crock pot soap? If so, how did it go?

Chapter 3 : Homemade Hot Process Soap In A Crock Pot

With the hot process soap making method, curing soap essentially allows any moisture (water) to evaporate, leaving a harder bar of soap. Now, cold process soap is a different matter altogether. You can find out more about the differences and similarities of both hot process and cold process soaps in this comparison article.

But I was completely intimidated by the whole process. First of all it involved math, which is not my strong suit. Probably not, but I can hope. Continue Reading Let me first dispel some of the silly notions I had about the soap-making process: It turns out there are actually online soap calculators that do all the math for you! How cool is that? I really should have known. You really can find anything on the www nowadays. You will need to know some simple addition, but I believe in you! Would you believe me if I told you I already had all but one of the ingredients I needed in my kitchen already? There were literally only 4 ingredients in the soap I made, including the water! Olive oil, coconut oil, lye and water. I chose THIS one because. One lucky reader is going to get a scale and an immersion blender to make their own soap! More info at the end of the post. I have to start by profusely thanking Angela at Living From Scratch for her tutorial. It was after reading through her careful, clear and complete tutorial that I finally felt like I could do this thing! So thank you Angela! Oh, I forgot to mention, there is one more fairly important piece of equipment that is needed for this particular soap-making endeavor. Once in awhile Michaels the craft store will send me a "craft challenge" of some sort. I appreciate the opportunity because it pushes me to try new Continue Reading First thing you have to do if you want to make soap is find a recipe. I decided to make Hot Process Soap vs. You can approach this a couple of different ways. Basically you tell the calculator what type of oils you want to use in your soap it lists pretty much any oil you can THINK of! It took me a little while to figure it out. So my bowl was I needed to add Adding the two numbers together I got So all I had to do was pour in the olive oil until the scale reached that number. Then do the same thing with the coconut oil. It was actually kind of FUN channeling my inner mad scientist. I love to garden. But after all was BUT, all I had to do was ask the nice gentleman at our local hardware store to order me some and I had it in my hot little hands two days later. This is what my container looked like. If you are concerned about working with lye you can avoid it by purchasing melt and pour soap base at a craft store. That way all the lye-handling has been done for you. Measure your water into a heat proof glass container and then add your lye to the water. Adding water to the lye will result in an unfortunate volcanic reaction. Stir until the lye is completely dissolved. This part gives off some pretty strong fumes, so be careful and make sure you got some ventilation going! Next step pour the water and lye mixture into the crockpot with the oils. Put the cover on your crockpot still set on Low and wait 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, it should just be starting to get thick around the edges, but runny in the middle. You can see from the pictures, the progression after that is fairly rapid. By one hour you should be to the point where you can turn off the crockpot, give the mixture a stir and add any fragrance if you so desire. So I added the first thing that came to my head one of my favorite combinations. Not too much just enough. Mine had hardened enough overnight to unmold and cut. The soap will actually continue to harden for another week or two, so cutting it right after taking out of the mold is recommended. I easily cut mine into small bars with a large kitchen knife. I keep a little bar of it on my kitchen sink at all times a because it feels and smells wonderful!

Chapter 4 : How to Make Soap in A Slow Cooker: It's Simple Crock Pot Soap!

Pioneer soap makers, boiling their soap in big kettles over an open fire were basically doing a hot process soap - cooking the soap in the pot. You can also hot process a batch of soap in the oven. This method uses a crock pot to cook the soap.

Hot process uses an external heat source to bring the soap to gel phase, where it is then poured into the mold. This is contrary to cold process, which does not use external heat; the heat is internally generated during saponification and the soap may or may not go into gel phase. Design-wise, hot process has what many call a "rustic" or less refined look, with little to no opportunity for swirling or intricate designs. For this article, we will be covering hot process soap made in a crock pot. A crock pot A plastic, glass or stainless steel container to measure lye do not use aluminum or tin: Measure and prepare Measuring your ingredients and preparing your mold first will drastically streamline your hot process soapmaking experience. Measure your oils both solid and liquid, but keep them separate for now , lye, water, fragrance and colorants. Mix up your lye solution This can be the most intimidating step for new soapmakers. When handled properly, lye is perfectly safe. With your apron, goggles and gloves firmly in place, mix your lye into your water; never, ever pour your water into your lye: Stir the water with your chosen wood or silicone spatula as you are sprinkling the lye in to keep it well mixed. Stir slowly, being careful not to splash, until the lye is fully dissolved. Note that it will get hot - this is the chemical reaction taking place. You will also notice that combining the lye and water will produce fumes; this is perfectly normal. Do your best not to breathe in these fumes. Combine melted and liquid oils Once you have mixed your lye solution, check on your oils. Make sure your oils are melted completely before continuing. When all your oils are liquified and heated to around degrees, then you can add your lye solutions. Your oils should not be over degrees when adding the lye water, or a negative reaction may occur. Time to Make the Soap! Time to combine the two and make beautiful, beautiful soap! Lay your stick blender on the side of the crock pot. Slowly and gently pour the lye down the shaft into the oils. By using the shaft of the stick blender as a means of diffusing the lye solution, you will drastically reduce the risk of being splashed. Lay your blender against the side of your crock pot; slowly pouring the lye water down the shaft will help to prevent splashing. Once you have poured in all of your lye, stir for a few moments with the bell of your stick blender to begin incorporating the lye water into your oils. Then, pulse your stick blender on low and slowly circle around the pot, keeping the bell of the blender immersed in the batter; this will help to eliminate air bubbles. Periodically, hold your stick blender upright and while the bell is seated flat on the bottom of the crock pot, tap it up and down to get rid of unwanted bubbles. Alternate between pulsing your stick blender and using it to stir for about minutes to emulsify your mixture, and reach what is called trace. The trails in the soap indicate that trace has been reached. During the cook process your soap is going to change form quite a bit. You may notice that the edges start to bubble; this is normal. Once the bubbles rise, you can do one of two things; either you can stir it down gently recommended if it starts to bubble a lot or you can leave it to cook. After awhile, your mix will start to look like Vaseline; it will have a glossy, almost iridescent appearance and will be wax-like to the touch. Depending on your recipe, this can take anywhere from a half hour to an hour. Craft your masterpiece Now that your soap has cooked, turn off the heat in your crock pot. If you are adding fragrance, let the batter to cool for a bit first. Adding fragrance at very high temperatures may cause some of the fragrance to dissipate, leaving you with a faintly scented product. You can also add your colorants at this point. If this is your first time making hot process soap, I would recommend using one color and fragrance until you get use to how the soap behaves when it is cooling. Grab your prepared mold and plop your soap batter in; you can use your spatula to smooth it out, but try to work quickly. If your batter cools down too much, it will be difficult to work with. If you are using any decorations like lavender buds or glitter on the top, add it now! Decorations will be much easier to place and will stay on better if your soap is still nice and warm when they are added. Now, the waiting begins. Most hot process soap will be fully cooled and ready to unmold and cut in about 24 hours. As with any bar of soap, the longer it sits, the harder and better it will be. Letting it sit for at least a week will really make a difference in the overall quality of your bar. The hot process

method of making soap produces a nearly ready-to-use bar, and is a relatively easy method for those just starting out. If you Login or Register you can take advantage of more available content.

Chapter 5 : Hot Process Soap Making

I make hot process in a crock pot when I make soap. I don't have the patients to wait the weeks to use it, that's why I chose the hp method. I'm fairly new to soap making (since last July()).

Start with a good recipe. The one shown below is a good basic recipe. Any recipe can be used for Hot Process Soap, you just need to make sure that the lye calculation is correct. Follow this link for a great soap lye calculator that I highly recommend [www](#). One of my favorite recipes is very simple: Run it through a lye calculator to determine the amount of lye and [distilled] water needed. I use a large crock pot. A 2kg batch of soaps fits perfectly. First, measure water and set aside. Measure the lye into a separate container with digital scales. Slowly pour the lye into the cold water. Set aside in a safe place. These solid oils can be put into the crock pot to be melted. At this point, my crock pot is on low to gently warm the oils. Slowly pour the lye mixture into the melted oils. Stir initially with a spatula or spoon to combine. Then take out your stickmixer and start to mix it. Giving your mixer a rest every 30 seconds or so. Use the stickmixer to stir as well so you can monitor progress, lifting it up whilst off [so](#) you can see the texture and viscosity of your soap batter. Gently move the stickblender around, up, down, around, ensuring a nice even blend. Keep mixing like this until a good trace is reached. For HP Crock Pot soap the trace consistency is not essential but you must be sure that you have reached trace. However, the first few times I made crock pot soap, I left it on low until I was confident in how it worked both the soap AND my crockpot. I do recommend this for first timers and until you are used to your specific recipe. Constant monitoring is recommended for this to be achieved. After about 30 minutes on high or 60 min on low, I take the lid off and, using a potato masher, mash the soap around to ensure that all has cooked through. Lumpy pieces of white and any parts that look solidish are not cooked enough. Between each cooking season take the lid off and give a really good mix with a spoon, spatula or masher. It has a look of a thick vaseline texture; glossy and slick. It will have a waxy feel if you rub a piece of it between gloved fingers. If it tingles, keep cooking. If your not game to do this, a ph strip is also a great way to test. The hot process soap batter is in a gel state [when](#) its ready and will continue to gel in the mould for a few hours. Add your additives, colorants, herbs, etc and mix well using the potato masher. Once that is blended fairly well, add your fragrance and mix again. It only needs to be put into your mould. Now is a good time to wash all the dishes. I let this sit over-night. The next morning, I unmold and slice into bars to air out for a week or so. My favorite crock pot soap recipe: You can add any additives or essential oils to this to personalize your bars. Hot Process Soap Recipes [1](#). Sodium Hydroxide is highly caustic and should be handled carefully and knowledgeably. It is the soapmakers responsibility to research safety procedures for soapmaking.

Chapter 6 : Hot Process Series: Crock Pot Camo - Soap Queen

Work quickly because hot process soap can get very hard to pour if left to cool for very long. Note: To save time, you can add the fragrance oils to the fats/oil mixture before adding the lye/water mixture - this will keep the soap mixture more pliable for pouring into molds.

February 18, I recently made a batch of hot process soap in my crockpot. I hope to make another batch in the next few days. Hot process soap is an easy quick method of making soap. There are 2 ways to make soap. One is called cold process and the other hot process. Here is the difference: Then pouring the mixture into molds. In a day or two you unmold, cut the bars and let the soap lay out on a flat surface to cure anywhere from 3 to 6 weeks depending on the recipe. This ensures the soap is free from all traces of lye. You follow the same procedures as CP but instead of pouring into your mold you keep cooking the soap. The soap is heated and cooked all the way through to the end meaning there is no traces of lye left in the soap. After you remove it from the mold you can cut the bars and pretty much use them right away. Although the bars can still be a bit soft so letting them sit for a week or so can harden up the bars as excess moisture evaporates. Both methods have there are pros and cons. There is more flexibility with cold process. You can add essential oils, additives, milk and such much easier. However you have to wait a few weeks for the soap to cure before you can use it. There are still traces of lye that need to evaporate before you can use the soap. Cold process soap will also give you nice smooth looking bars. Hot process soap making is quick and easy. When you are done you have soap with no residual lye left. Hot process soap is more mottled looking when done and not as pretty in my opinion as cold processed soap. If you are not familiar with making soap you will want to make sure you are prepared with information and the proper equipment before you start. My soap recipe is a 4 batch that is the weight of the oils. Crockpot Hot Process Soap.

Chapter 7 : How to Make Hot Process Soap in a Crock Pot (with Pictures)

One of the benefits of hot process soap from a crock pot is the even cooking that will result in a much better product. If you want to try this at home, then make sure to use an old crock pot. You do not want to use any crock pots to cook food after making soap.

Jul 16 A couple of years ago when I started making homemade soap, I was scared. Soap seemed so complicated. Once I started making it, I realized it was quite simple—and even easy. I wrote a post, How to Make Soap. While that post is still useful, especially for someone who has never made soap before, it includes a lot of information, for both cold and hot process. This post contains simplified directions for hot process only. This is my favorite soap recipe for a soft and nourishing bar with a light lather. The recipe below makes a two-pound batch, which is a good batch size for a beginner or when trying out a recipe, though I find a four-pound batch size is easier to work with when doing the cook. To make a four-pound batch, just double the recipe. Likewise, if you prefer a one-pound test batch, cut it in half. Choose your own additives, fragrance, and coloring to make a unique soap. If you want to use a different recipe, go ahead. You can use any soap recipe to make hot process soap. You can find many recipes with exotic and sometimes expensive and special order fats and oils.

How to make Hot Process Soap: Gather all tools, utensils, ingredients, and other supplies including your molds and prepare your work area. Just carry on the way your great-grandma did, except without the iron kettle and the open fire. Heat until completely melted. Turn the crock pot off. Step 2 Put on your goggles and gloves. Weigh the lye and the water or milk. I take the lye and water or milk outside to mix, releasing the fumes in the open air. Slowly pour the lye into the water or milk. A water mixture will appear cloudy at first. The mixture quickly clears. Take it back inside. Stir briefly with a spoon then begin mixing with a stick blender. This recipe takes me about 10 minutes to trace. May take longer if using milk. Step 4 Identify trace. Step 5 Set your crock pot to Low and put on the lid to start the cook. The soap will gradually take on a waxy appearance. The edges will appear dryer than the middle as they push up the sides of the crock pot. Stir occasionally—this keeps the soap mixture cooking evenly. As it nears finishing, it will look like waxy mashed potatoes. When you think the soap is ready, take out a small dab and place on a paper plate. Put one drop of the solution on the soap. Very easy and clear cut way to test soap. It takes about an hour for me with this recipe. Step 6 This is optional, but I prefer to transfer the mixture to a new bowl and continue to stir for a couple of minutes, letting the soap cool slightly. In this case, I was making a two-layer soap different additives, fragrances, and coloring so I divided the soap. Mix in the additives and colorant, if using, as you stir. Additives and fragrance should be measured and prepared before the soap is ready to come out of the pot so that you can work quickly. More may make your soap crumbly. If adding honey, add 2 tablespoons per two-pound batch. I prefer liquid soap colorant. I find dry pigments are more difficult to blend evenly. Use as many drops as it takes to reach your desired effect. You can also color soap naturally in a variety of organic ways, and keep in mind that some additives such as ground cinnamon will color your soap. More may make your soap oily. Scoop the mixture into the mold. Making two layers here, I placed the pink on the bottom and the yellow on top. Vitamin E, aside from other benefits, is a preservative. You may line the mold I use freezer paper to protect the mold for example, a wood mold from the oils in the soap and to make the soap come out easily. Hot process soap is already saponified by the time it goes into the mold. See Pringles can note below. Bang the mold down a little to settle, cover the soap I just fold over the freezer paper I used to line the mold, and clean up your work area. I usually set the bars on end for a day or two while they continue to set. Hot process is real soap, real fast! In the apple-oatmeal, I used no coloring. The oatmeal and sugars make a lightly scrubby, conditioning bar combined at the same time with the soft and nourishing base recipe. FYI, to make round bars, I use Pringles cans. See all my homemade soapmaking posts here.

Chapter 8 : Hot Process Soap Making Using Crock-Pot Recipe - Going EverGreen

I love the hot process (crock pot) because I like the rustic look and I don't like waiting to use my soap. I use a drop of phenothalene to test my soap for doneness. Love trying new soaps.

One good example is soaps used for bathing and cleaning. Soaps can be made using various methods. If you have an interest in the production of your own soap, then finding an easy way to make them may be ideal. Hot process soap can be easily made in a slow-cooking vessel, such as a crock pot. One of the benefits of hot process soap from a crock pot is the even cooking that will result in a much better product. If you want to try this at home, then make sure to use an old crock pot. You do not want to use any crock pots to cook food after making soap. Another benefit of hot process soap is faster curing once the soap is in your molds. There are only a few ingredients needed to make homemade soap. You will need olive oil, castor oil, a bit of sodium hydroxide, oatmeal flour, honey, and water. Make sure to have proper skin and eye protection as the sodium hydroxide can cause skin irritation. One important thing to keep in mind about hot process soap is mixing the ingredients properly. Very important – the sodium hydroxide or lye needs to be added to the water. If you switch that around and add the water to the lye, then the possibility of an explosion exists. This is the reason to wear skin and eye protection. The rest of your ingredients will then need to be added to the crock pot to continue the hot process soap-making procedure. Thickening of the liquid may require the use of an immersion blender as stirring may be too much for you to do by hand. The result you are looking for will be a pudding-like consistency. One important detail you need to consider when using the hot process soap method is the type of mold to use. The tutorial offers several suggestions and some helpful hints that will let you streamline and enjoy the process. Find out how to make hot process soap in a crock pot from [littlehouseinthesuburbs](#).

Chapter 9 : How To Make Homemade Soap In A Crockpot

Instructions for Crock Pot Hot Process Soap. Making soap in a crock pot is an easy way to use the "Hot Process Method" These instructions outline the steps for making crock pot soap and assume you are familiar with the soapmaking process.

Click here to add everything you need for this tutorial to your Bramble Berry shopping cart! Line the Wood Mold with freezer paper shiny side up. In this tutorial, I used an early-release exclusive-to-Bramble Berry silicone liner for the 2 pound molds. Suit up for safe handling practices! Goggles, gloves, and long sleeves are your soap making uniform. Be sure that kids and pets are out of the house or unable to access your soaping space, and always soap in a well-ventilated area. Make sure the soap volume will not fill up more than half of your crock pot. If you have never made cold process soap before, I highly recommend you get a couple of basic recipes under your belt before trying out this tutorial. Slowly and carefully add the lye to the water. Stir until clear, then set aside to cool. Melt and combine the Palm and Coconut Oils. Add the Shea Butter to the warmed oils and still until melted. Slowly add the lye water to the oils. Mix with a stick blender until a thick trace is achieved. Put the lid on the Crock Pot and set it to low. After 15 minutes, check the soap to see the progress made. Starting from the outside, the texture and color of the soap will start to change. If the middle does not appear to be changing, stir the batch to ensure even cooking. Do not leave your soap unattended in the first 30 minutes of cook time for this reason. If the soap gets too high in the pot, take the pot off heat and stir like crazy. It should be showing below a The amount of time that the soap takes in the Crock Pot phase can depend on the size and shape of your Crock Pot. The flatter ones meant for roasts may go a bit quicker because the soap will be spread out thinner on the heated surface. The crock pot in the Soap Queen Lab is a stainless steel industrial one, so my soap cooked fairly quickly. When the soap is ready, add the Sleigh Ride Fragrance Oil and mix well. Split the soap into three even parts you can totally eyeball this part. Stir in each of the colors well. Follow up with the Chrome Green and Yellow colored soaps, dolloping each randomly through the mold. Repeat this process, alternating colors, until the mold is full. Tamp the mold on the table after each color to get rid of any air bubbles that might form during the plopping process. You want to work fast because warm soap adheres better than cool soap. Using a spatula or piece of plastic wrap, press the soap into the mold while at the same time forming an even and rounded top layer. The soap is very warm and should not be touched without a barrier between your hands and the soap. Allow the soap to harden in the mold for days. This soap is ready to use right away but will last longer in the shower after a full week drying time. Some commonly asked questions: This is the main reason we recommend filling the container no more than half full. Always wear your gloves and if the soap does start to boil over, do not attempt to grab the hot, boiling soap. Can I use my crockpot for food again? So, there are two schools of thought on this. One is that you should never reuse anything that soap was in for food. What if there was some lye heavy soap left in there? You can usually find them at Goodwill for a fairly economical price. You make soap in this. You literally wash it with soap to clean it! What about cure time? This allows the water to evaporate out, leaving with you with a harder bar of soap. Can I use any fragrance or essential oil? What about those really expensive ones, like absolutes? Ahhhh, I do love a good absolute. Jasmine Absolute is my current BFF in the essential oil world. Surprisingly, some of the very expensive absolutes do make it through the excessive heat process of crock pot hot process this is because of their extraction method, it does not make them as prone to vaporizing off as easily as some of the oils pressed from citrus rinds, for example. Essential oils and fragrance oils can be used in CPHP. Since the lye has been neutralized before you add the fragrance, most essential oils and fragrance oils work exceedingly well in CPHP. To be on the safe side, always do a small test batch. Can I use plastic molds? Silicone molds that are suitable for baking are a great choice, lined wooden molds are a good option and individual molds, like the Heavy Duty Molds or the Milky Way mold line will work with CPHP. If using any other ones, ensure they work with temperatures up to and above. I overcooked my soap! You just need to rehydrate that soap a bit. Pour in 1 ounce of water for every pound of finished soap, 1 ounce at a time, carefully stirring the water in. This is not a fast process. Once you get to a gloppable consistency, start

glopping into your molds. I hope you enjoy making Hot Process Crock Pot soap.