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A Review: On Herbal Lipstics

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ABSTRACT

The roots of Beta vulgaris are used to make the red condiment betanin. It is frequently used to give meals a red colour, but it is also occasionally utilised for its natural antioxidant. The current investigation's goal was to Since lipstick is one of the main cosmetics used by women, create and test a herbal lipstick using the coloured pigment of the Beta vulgaris. The practise of colouring skin, especially the skin on the face and lips, dates back to the prehistoric era. The use of such a product has grown in recent years, and the range of colour, texture, and lustre options has expanded. This is evident from the fact that lipsticks are sold in a vast array of colour tones to meet female demand. The beta vulgaris taproot's colouring pigmentwas decoction-extracted, and three separate formulations (F1, F2, and F3) made using olive oil, paraffin wax, bees wax, pigment-betanins , acacia, lemon juice, and vanilla essence. Formulations F3 among the created lipsticks revealed the best qualities of lipsticks. The current endeavour was conceived by us to create a herbal lipstick with little to no side effects that would be widely used by the women in our communities with great assurance and satisfaction. This was done due to the numerous negative effects of synthetic medications already available.

Regular use of synthetic lipstick colours can have negative effects on the skin, including skin discolouration, skin irritation, acne, and cancer. The use of plant-based plant extract from the plants helps lessen side effects.This overview of lipstick covers its kind, technique of formulation, variety of colours, pigment extraction, natural oil, flavour, physical assessment, and quality control standards for lipstick used in the industry, as well as mould and flaws. Cosmetic procedures are used to enhance facial attractiveness. The demand for natural cosmetics is currently rising steadily thanks to its natural gifts. The natural products that women use today include a variety. Contrary to synthesis

Key words – herbal lipstick , beetroot , mould , formulation, evaluation , natural ingredient.

INTRODUCTION

The word "cosmetics" comes from the Greek word "kosmtikos," which denotes strength, organisation, and ability in beautification.iThe definition of cosmetics is that they are "substances of various origin, scientifically compounded and used to cleanse, alleviate skin problems, cover up imperfections, and beautify." However, this paper uses the term cosmetics in a broader meaning to refer to mouth hygiene as well.Beauty products have incorporated into every woman's life. Herbal cosmetics are items created with a variety of legal cosmetic ingredients, but one or more herbal compounds are added for specific cosmetic

advantages. They go by the name "herbal cosmetics."Shampoo, lipstick, cream, mascara, eye shadow, foundation, and skin cleanser are examples of common cosmetics.

Cosmeceuticals are cosmetic pharmaceuticals designed to improve the health and beauty of the skin by providing specific results ranging from anti-acne and anti-wrinkle to sun protection. Created by Dr. Albert Klingman, the concept claims that Kosmeceuticals are topical substances that fall into a wide range of materials between pure cosmetics (lipstick and rouge) and pure medicine (antibiotics, corticosteroids). Cosmetic products are a combination of biologically active ingredients with medicinal or drug-like properties and cosmetic products that help beautify the skin. Cosmetic preparations are topically applied preparations that contain active ingredients that affect the biological function of the skin. External factors such as air pollution, exposure to sunlight and the normal aging process damage important parts of the skin such as DNA, collagen and cell membranes. Most cosmeceuticals use vitamins, herbs, various oils and plant extracts. Desirable characteristics of cosmetic products are efficacy, safety, formulation stability and novelty.

What is lipstick ?

Simply said, lipstick is the dispersion of colouring material in a base made of an appropriate ratio of oils, fats, and waxes.When applied to the lips, the right scents and aromas are sculpted into sticks that provide a lovely sheen and hue.Lipsticks give the lips a moist appearance, emphasising them and hiding any flaws.

CHARACTRISTIC OF HERBAL LIPSTICKS

1. It should have a bright, smooth appearance that is free of perspiration
2. It from any chemical preservatives.
3. When stored, it shouldn't dry out.
4. The container should be simple to use.
5. It should give the area of application a consistent shade.
6. There shouldn't be any grit in it.
7. There shouldn't be any melting or hardening within a tolerable range of climatic temperature.
8. herbal lipstick must be free.
9. it must be economical for both manufacturer and consumer.

shouldn't Irritate or be poisonous to lips.

TYPES OF LIPSTICK

1. Matte lipstick
2. Liquid lipstick
3. Frosted lipstick
4. Glossy lipstick
5. Moisturised lipstick
6. Creamy lipstick

ADVANTAGES OF HERBAL LIPSTICK

1.The natural lipstick contains only all-natural, safe-to-use ingredients, as well as natural nutrients that support healthy lips.
2. They have minimal or no impact on aspects.
3. They are used to treat leucoderma of the lips and are non-toxic, highly lipophilic, anti-oxidants, anti-microbial, and anti-inflammatory.
4. A wide variety of colour options.
Purplish red, ruby red, beetroot purple, dark violet, pastel red, pale red, purplish red, rose red, deep magenta, dark purple, orange, and deep violet are just a few of the original colour tones that are available in colouring agents.
5. Colour can be altered to different colours by adding organic and inorganic acids and bases.

DISDVANTAGES OF HERBAL LIPSTICK

1 . time consuming process for manufacturing

2. difficult to hide taste and odour.

3. no pharmacopecia define proper use of herbal ingredient or procedure in prepration of herbal cosmaticS.

METHODS FOR PREPRATION OF HERBAL LIPSTICK

STEP 1 –

Melt and combine the raw materials for the recipe in order of melting point first.

STEP 2 –

Use separate stainless steel or ceramic containers to heat the solvents, oils, and waxes.

STEP 3 –

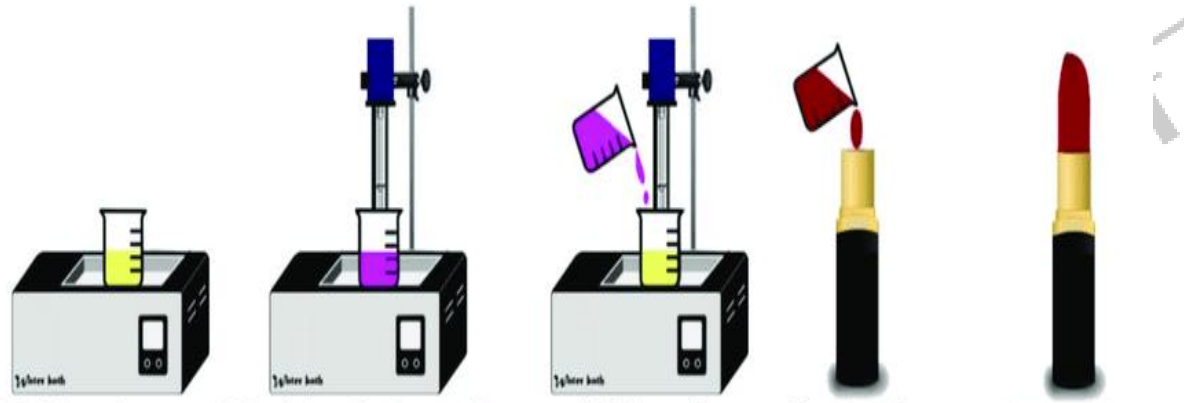
After that, combine liquid and solvent with the colour pigments.

STEP 4 –

Combine the hot wax and the pigment mass.

STEP 5 –

Then, after cooling, pour this into tubing moulds, remove the lipstick from the mould, and put it in the lipstick container.



COLOURING AGENTS

COLOUR	CHROMOPHORE PLANT	SOURCE
Purple blue	Anthocyanin	Grapes, Blueberry, Pulm, Purple cabbage
Green	Chlorophyll	kiwi, Cucumber
Yellow orange	Caroteniods	Papaya, pineapple, Pumkin, Carrot, Orange.
Red	Lycopene	Beetroot, Tomato, Strawberry, Water, watermelon,
Whitetan	Anthoxanthines	Cauliflower, Potato, Ginger,

FLAVOURING AGENTS

BASE	OILS	FLAVOURING AGENTS
Coca butter	Coconut oil	Strawberry
Bees wax	Olive oil	Orange
Carnauba wax	Caster oil	Saffron
Candellia wax	Glyscrene	raspberry
Avocado butter	Arachis oil	vannila
Olive wax	Grapes oil	Rose
Olive butter	Seasum oil	Cherry
Raspberry butter	Corn oil	Sandal wood

PROBLEMS DURING FORMULATION OF HERBAL LIPSTICKS

1. SWEATING
2. BLEEDING
3. STREAKING
4. LADDERING
5. DEFORMATION
6. CREATING
7. MUSHY FALIURE

SWEATING-

It is the most typical formulation issue with lipstick because of the excessive oil content or poor oil binding. Any climate or range of temperatures can cause it to

BLEEDING-

The separation of coloured liquids from the waxy base is meant by this.

STREAKING-

The finished object has a narrow band or line that is a different hue or material.

Issues Associated With Moulding

LADDERING –

After congealing and setting, lipstick has a multilayered appearance rather than a smooth or uniform appearance.

DEFORMATION-

This is a moulding issue where the lipstick appears to be distorted in shape. It stands out and is visible on both sides of the lipstick.

CRATING -

When a stick develops dimples, this material manifests as burning in split moulding.

STUPID FALIURE -

This is a situation where the lipstick's inner core lacks support and cracks.

FORMULATION TABLE

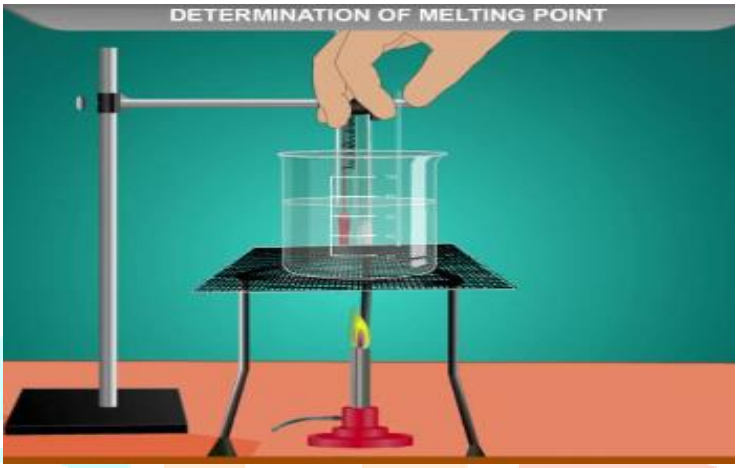
INGREDIENTS	QUANTITY TAKEN	IMPORTANCE OF INGREDIENT
bees wax	1gm	hard wax (hardness)
coconut oil	1.5 ml	soft wax (soft ness)
olive oil	1 ml	soft wax (softness)
caster oil	2 gm	blending agent
beetroot powder	5-6 gm	colouring agent
vannila	5 drop	flavouring agent
rose powder	3 gm	flavouring agent

EVALUATION OF LIPSTICK

1. MELTING POINT

Finding the Melting Point: Finding the melting point is a crucial parameter for formulating lipstick since it shows the maximum storage temperature that is safe.

The capillary tube method was used to determine the formulation of 1187 lipsticks. A glass capillary tube with both ends open was filled with melted lipstick measuring 50 mg in total. Capillary was increased with a thermometer after being chilled with ice for 24 hours. The water-filled beaker was set on a heating plate with a magnetic stirrer, and a thermometer with a capillary was deep inside. We slowly began heating and stirring at a melting point.

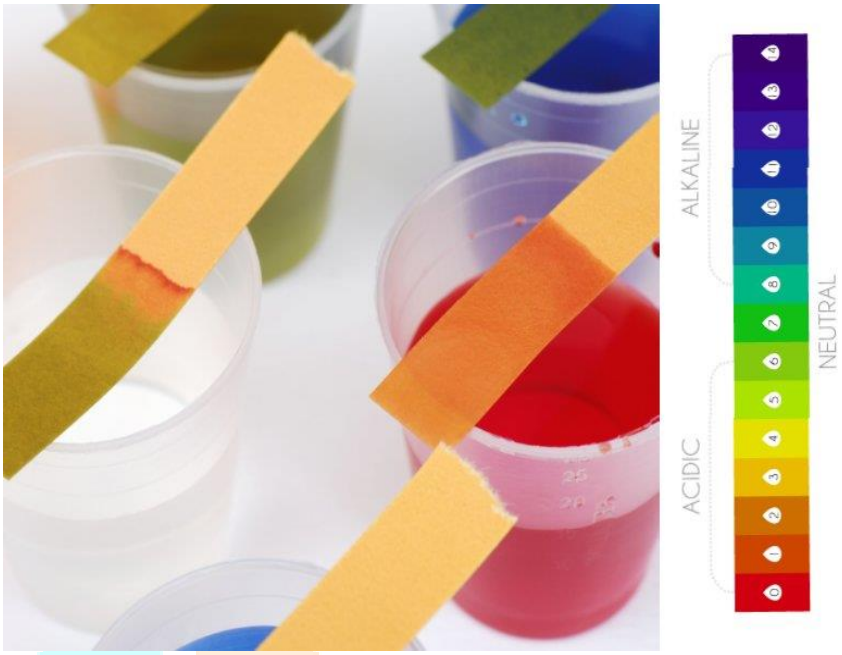


2. BREAKING POINT

This experiment was conducted to determine the maximum load that lipstick may withstand before it breaks. This assessment of lipstick's durability. An inch from the edge of the support, a prepared herbal lipstick was held horizontally in a socket. The breaking point was determined by gradually increasing the weight by a predetermined amount (10 g) at predetermined intervals of 30 sec.

3 .PH DETERMINATION TEST

Using a digital metre and pH paper, the pH of herbal lipstick formulations was obtained.

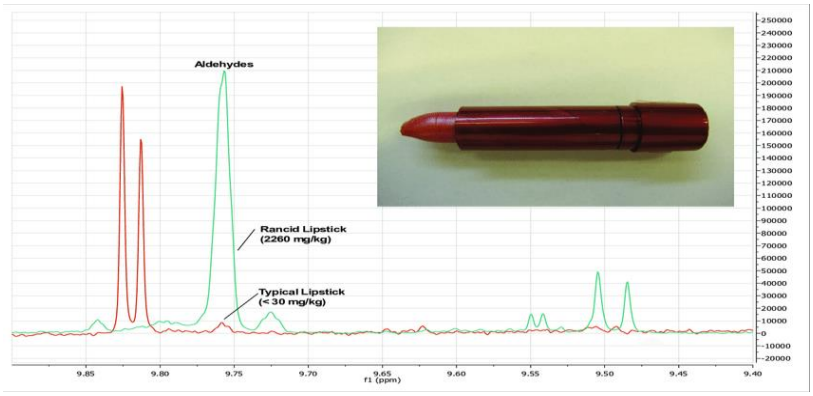


3. SKIN IRRITATION TEST

The lipstick was repeatedly applied to the glass slide to test the consistency of the protective layer's formulation to see if the stick fragmented, deformed, or broke while being applied.
Good: Consistent, no pieces, flawless application, and no lipstick distortion.
Intermediate: consistent, leaves a few pieces, good application, but not to distorted.
Bad: Uneven leaves many fragments, is challenging to apply, and is distorted.

4. RANCIDITY TEST

When done on dark-colored lipstick, this test is likely to be tainted since the peroxide number endpoint may not be particularly precise sharp. In these situations, it is expected that the producer will frequently conduct a peroxide number test on the raw materials used to make lipstick, particularly vegetable oil and other ingredients that are prone to rancidity.



5. SOLUBILITY TEST

Solubility testis done by dipping the lips stick in various solvent and checking the rate of solubility various liquid samples are taken in different containers and lipstick is kept in it for specific peiod of time and solubility is checked .

CONCLUSION :

Overview of herbal lipstick is provided in this review.It has few, if any, negative side effects. Herbal lipstick is made with a variety of organic ingredients. Therefore, using natural color is a step toward using health cosmetics, and women can do so with great pleasure. The price of cosmetics was reduced by advancements in the manufacture of metal tubes and applicators. This contributed to widespread use and rising popularity, along with the general public's acceptance of the new technology.

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