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A REVIEW ON COSMETIC PRODUCT " LIPSTICK "

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ABSTRACT

Lipstick is commonly regarded, for good or ill, as the typical, perhaps even the proto-typical decorative cosmetic. Since the days of Nefertiti, modification or accentuation of lip colour has been known to play a prominent part in the achievement of cosmetic effect. Enabling the user to adjust lip outline and modify external perception and visual impact of mouth form and texture, lipstick has become an almost universal constituent of ladies' handbags. Moist lips, dry lips, shiny lips, smooth lips, all are simple matters of cosmetic application. Put on skillfully, lipstick can substantially alter the apparent facial characteristics of the user.

KEY WORDS:- INTRODUCTION, IDEAL PROPERTIES, COMPOSITION, MANUFACTURING OF LIPSTICK, FORMULATION, COMPOSITION , EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION:- Lipstick are basically dispersions of colouring matter in a base containing a suitable blend of oils, fats and waxes suitably perfume, flavoured and moulded in the form of stick and enclosed in a case Base – emollient action .It should have pleasant odour/flavour. • It should not lose its smooth and shiny appearance during storage. • It should remain free from bloom or sweating during storage. • It should remain firm within reasonable variation of climatic temperature. Many colors and types of lipstick exist. Some lipsticks are also lip balms, to add both color and hydration[1,2]





Fig. Lipstick

IDEAL PROPERTIES:-

- 1-It should be nontoxic & nonirritant to the lips
- 2-It should impart uniform color to the area of application.
- 3-It should make lips soft.
- 4-It should have stability towards environmental conditions.
- 5- It should completely free from grittyness
- 6-The container should operate easily.

COMPOSITION: -

- 1-Wax mixture,
- 2- Oil mixture,
- 3- Bromo mixture,
- 4-Colours,
- 5- Preservatives

6-Fragrance • Antioxidants,
7- Surfactants and other additives[3]

FORMULATION

- Carnauba wax – 10g
- Bees wax – 15g
- Lanolin – 5g
- Cetyl alcohol – 4g
- Castor oil – 62g
- Candelilla wax – 2g
- Ozokerite wax – 2g
- Dye – q.s Perfume – q.s

MANUFACTURING OF LIPSTICK

• Steps involved is:



EVALUATION OF LIPSTICK:

- Colour control,
- Determination of melting point(heat test),
- Softening point,
- Microbial testing,
- Rancidity,
- Rupture test,
- Breaking load test.[5,6]

Determination of melting point is important as it is an indication of the limit of safe storage. The melting point of formulated lipstick was determined by capillary tube method, the capillary was filled and kept in the capillary apparatus and firstly observed the product was slowly-slowly melted. After sometimes observed product was completely melted. The above procedure was done in 3 times and the melting point ratio was observed in all formulation.

BREAKING POINT

Breaking point was done to determine the strength of lipstick. The lipstick was held horizontally in a socket inch away from the edge of support. The weight was gradually increased by a specific value (10 gm) at specific interval of 30 second and weight at which breaks was considered as the breaking point.

SOLUBILITY TEST

The formulation herbal lipstick was dissolved in various solvents to observe the solubility. pH parameter The pH of formulated herbal lipstick was determined using pH meter. Skin irritation test It is carried out by applying product on the skin for 10 min.

MICROBIAL TESTING

Contamination from raw materials, moulds, storage kettles or lipstick container can lead to microbial growth. • The test consist of plating a known mass of the sample on two selected culture media specifically suitable for the growth of bacteria fungi incubating them for a specified period to permit the development of visual colonies for counting. • The limit is, not more than 100 µo/gm

RANCIDITY

• Rancidification is the decomposition of fats, oils and other lipids by hydrolysis or oxidation. • It leads to obnoxious odour, bad taste & sticky product & sometimes change of colour of the product. • Testing of rancidity can be done by determining its peroxide number[4]

BREAKING LOAD TEST • The test is to find out the value of maximum load that a lipstick can withstand before it breaks. • The protruded lipstick salve is subjected to a number of weights hanging from it. • The weight at which the lipstick breaks is its Breaking Load

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