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## FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL LIPSTICKS FROM EXTRACTION OF NATURAL COLOURING AGENT

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### ABSTRACT:

Presently, a day's herbal products are gaining popularity because natural products are untouchable to use and easy to handle. The term herbal refers to the symbol of security which has no adverse goods. The expression of Herbal Pastes (Our assortment of herbal pastes stands as a testament to the communication between tradition and nature. Immerse your skin in the soothing grasp of precisely amalgamated gravies, rigorously combined to produce pastes that offer holistic care and rejuvenation) Herbal Gels (Step into a realm of herbal refreshment with our curated line of herbal gels. drafted to invest your skin with the probity of botanical cautions, our gels give a revitalizing experience, leaving your skin doused, renewed, and renewed) Herbal Cosmetics (Unveil your essential beauty through the finesse of nature with our array of herbal cosmetics. These cosmetics, transformed by the essence of shops, go beyond regular makeup. They both enhance your features and take care of your skin, embodying a timeless and healthy allure. As a result, they've gained a reputation among shoppers.

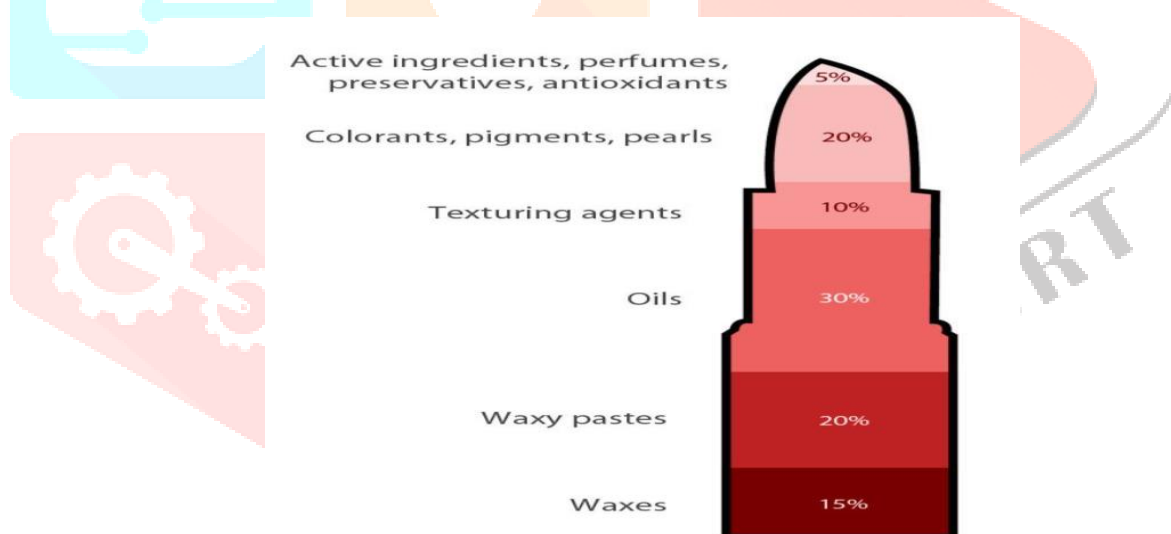
The present examination was done to prepare herbal camo as they drop the side goods caused by using artificial colourings in camo expression and to increase the operation increases available colours. Herbal camo is a natural dress output holding various types of colour material Some are lubricated & oils, and they also have spices, preservatives, antioxidants and colouring which enhance the appearance and product process of Herbal lipstick. For beautifying and increasing the appearance of our IP these products are made- up of natural plant extracts that rejuvenate and revitalize lip skin with new freshness. Different natural ingredients such as beeswax, castor oil painting oil, white be wax, Vitamin E coconut oil painting oil, rose oil painting oil, olive oil painting oil, and beetroot (Beta vulgaris) were used to formulate herbal camo. Prepared herbal camo was estimated for different evaluation tests analogous to colour, texture, pH, melting point, breaking point, face anomalies growth, and painting ability. The result has shown that different evaluation parameters of set herbal camo recalled standard values with the vented expression.

**Key Words:** Herbal, Beetroot, Pomegranate, Carrot, Strawberry, BlackBerry, Cosmetic, Extracts, Health, Skin.

## INTRODUCTIONS:

Formulating herbal lipstick involves extracting a natural colourant from plant-based sources. This colour extraction process typically entails crushing, maceration, or solvent extraction to obtain pigments. Common sources include beetroot, berries, and flower petals. The extracted colourant is then incorporated into the lipstick formulation, which can involve mixing with waxes, oils, and emollients to achieve the desired texture and colour. Testing for stability, skin safety, and performance is crucial before finalizing the formulation. The process of formulating and evaluating herbal lipsticks through the extraction of natural colouring agents is a fascinating endeavor. By harnessing the power of organic ingredients, this technique aims to create lipsticks that not only enhance beauty but also prioritize the use of natural resources. Through meticulous extraction methods, the inherent colours found in nature's palette are harnessed to craft lipsticks that provide both aesthetic appeal and a touch of sustainability. This exploration delves into the synergy between beauty, nature, and science, resulting in lip products that reflect a harmonious blend of innovation and the bounties of the earth. The Cosmetics word was obtain from the Greek word “Katipos” which means the power, organization and skill in beautifying. The word cosmetics is defined as substances of diverse origin, scientifically compounded and used to cleanse, alleviate skin troubles, cover up imperfections and give the shining, beautify, and is used in this paper in a wider sense to include oral hygiene as well. Lipstick is a cosmetic product containing waxes, oils, pigments and dyes, alcohol and fragrance, preservatives and antioxidants, colours, and surfactants.

These lipstick preparations do not damage to our lips and they do not cause the any side effect and toxicity in our body they are also minimizing the adverse effects, and drug insertion and increase patient compliance due to compliance of the patient that increases production rate and seal scale of herbal lipstick and it's formulations are most widely used to enhance the beauty of lips and to add glamour touch to the make-up and Lipstick is used to enhance the appearance of lips and add colour and style to makeup.



**MATERIAL AND METHOD:**

Bees wax, paraffin wax, Liquid paraffin, Coconut Castime Juice, Vanilla essence, Beet Rost. Pomegranates Carma Collection fromil as Starketin Mandavgan Pharat Tolouring inert were a Camus ingredients used in the current formulation.

Name	Model
Weighing Balance	Shimadzu Corporation Japan
P <sup>H</sup> Metter	Elico
Electrical water bath	Poly size Ltd
Melting point and apparatus	Esico

Name	Specification
Bees Wax	SD Fine
Carnauba Wax	SD Fine
White soft paraffin	SD Fine
Castor oil	SD Fine
Coconut oil	SD Fine
Almond oil	Dabur India
Olive oil	Sengee Bio-Chem
Essential oil	Grasee International
Rose essence	Jamson
Vanilla essence	Jamson
Strawberry essence	Jamson

**METHOD OF EXTRACTION: Lycopene extraction from tomatoes:****1. Benzene Extraction Method:**

First, we took tomato paste and weighed 100 grams of it in a beaker that could hold 250 millilitres. We heated the paste and added 30 millilitres of warm benzene (at 40°C) to it. We mixed it well and removed the benzene layer. We repeated this process five times. Then we distilled the benzene and were left with lycopene. We purified the lycopene by recrystallizing it with ether and measured its weight. We did the same steps with another tomato sample and noted the results. To identify the lycopene, we used chemical tests and looked at it under a microscope. We also used a visible spectrophotometer to understand its chemical structure.

## 2. Methanol Extraction Method:

In these extraction we take a tomato paste (50 gm) was dried by mixing with optimum quantity of methanol (65 ml) and shaking very well to prevent lumps and After 2 hours later ,the thick mixture was prepared and filtered it. The red cake should be gain was shaken with a mixture of methanol and carbon tetrachloride (75 ml) for 10-15 minutes after the proper shaking the carbon tetrachloride phase was separated by filtration and evaporated. The residue was mixed with benzene (about 2 ml) the boiling methanol (1 ml) should be added in drops wise, they causing crude lycopene crystals to form. Further crystallization was done at room temperature and with an ice bath. The crystals were washed 10 times with benzene and boiling methanol.

## BEET ROOT EXTRACTION:

### Beetroot:

The beetroot are peeled properly and the peeled beetroot into similar-sized fine slices. They slices are spread it over a butter paper and cover with a fine mesh and allow it to shade dry to absorb the moisture present in the slice for a 24hrs . Consider that if any moisture should be present they are dry in it in an oven and sunlight. After drying of beetroot slice we take a dried beetroot and crush into a mortar and pestle and we can also used some mixing machine for converting the large molecules into the fine powder. After uniform mixing of dried beetroot, they pass through the sieve No-44 and to get very fine powder we used the sieve No-85 and we can also used the Coulter Counter method for large scale production. After sieving we get a fine power if some particle and molecules present in the sieve we can also used sieve to get a uniform particle and check for any grainy particles weight the amount of powder and pack it.



### POMEGRANATE EXTRACTION:

In these extraction we take a sweet ripen red colour pomegranate and remove it's seeds present inside the piece of pomegranate and these seeds are taken into the mortar & pestle and the juice is taken out by grinding the seed in a mortar and pestle. Then, the mixture is poured into a thin muslin cloth and squeezed to separate the juice from the seeds. The collected juice is stored in a beaker for later use.



### CARROT JUICE EXTRACTION:

In this extraction, we take Fresh carrots and remove their upper layer with the help of a peeler. First, the carrot was peeled and grated evenly. Then, the grated carrot was placed in a fine muslin cloth and squeezed to separate the juice from the seeds. The juice was carefully collected from the beaker and stored for later use.



### PAPAYA EXTRACTION:

Extracting papaya juice or pulp from a papaya fruit is a straightforward process. Here's a basic guide:

- 1) **Selecting Ripe Papaya:** Choose a ripe papaya with vibrant orange or yellow skin. It should yield slightly to gentle pressure when you press it with your fingers.
- 2) **Washing and Peeling:** Wash the papaya thoroughly under running water. Cut off both ends with a knife and peel the skin using a vegetable peeler or knife.
- 3) **Removing Seeds:** Cut the papaya in half lengthwise and scoop out the seeds with a spoon. The seeds are not typically used in juice extraction.
- 4) **Cutting into Chunks:** Cut the papaya into chunks or cubes for easier blending.
- 5) **Blending:** Place the papaya chunks in a blender or food processor. You can also add a little water or fruit juice to facilitate blending.
- 6) **Blending Smooth:** Blend the papaya until it becomes a smooth puree. You can adjust the consistency by adding more liquid if necessary.



- 7) **Straining (Optional):** If you prefer a smoother juice without any pulp or fibre, strain the blended papaya through a fine-mesh strainer or cheesecloth. This step is optional, as some people enjoy the texture of papaya juice with the pulp.
- 8) **Sweetening (Optional):** Depending on your taste preferences, you can add a sweetener like honey, sugar, or agave syrup to the juice and mix well.
- 9) **Chilling:** Refrigerate the papaya juice for a refreshing, cold drink. You can also include ice cubes if you want to.
- 10) **Serving:** Pour the papaya juice into glasses and garnish with a papaya slice or a mint leaf for presentation.



### AMLA EXTRACTION:

The extraction of Alma, also known as Indian gooseberry, typically involves the following steps:

- 1) **Harvesting:** Alma fruits are harvested when they are ripe, usually in the late summer or early autumn.
- 2) **Cleaning:** The harvested fruits are cleaned to remove any dirt or debris.
- 3) **Drying:** In some cases, Alma fruits may be dried to reduce their moisture content, making them suitable for extraction. This step is not always necessary but can be done to increase the shelf life of the fruits.
- 4) **Crushing or Chopping:** The Alma fruits are crushed or chopped into smaller pieces to facilitate the extraction process. You can do this by hand or with machines.
- 5) **Extraction:** There are several methods for extracting the beneficial compounds from Amla, including:
  - **Cold-Pressing:** This method involves applying pressure to the Alma fruit to extract its juice or oil without the use of heat. Cold-pressed Alma oil, for example, is popular in hair and skin care products.
  - **Solvent Extraction:** Alma compounds can also be extracted using solvents like ethanol or water. This method is commonly used to obtain Alma extracts for supplements and cosmetics.
  - **Steam Distillation:** This method is used to extract essential oils from Alma for aromatherapy and other applications.
- 6) **Filtration:** The extracted liquid is often filtered to remove any solid particles or impurities.
- 7) **Concentration:** If needed, the extracted solution may be concentrated to increase the potency of the Alma extract.

- 8) Preservation: Preservatives may be added to extend the shelf life of the Alma extract.
- 9) Packaging: The final Alma extract is packaged into bottles, capsules, or other suitable containers for distribution and use.

The specific extraction method and conditions can vary depending on the desired end product and its intended use. Alma extracts are valued for their high vitamin C content and antioxidant properties, making them popular ingredients in dietary supplements, skincare products, and traditional herbal remedies.



### **STRAWBERRY EXTRACTION :**

Strawberry extract is sometimes used in the formulation of herbal lipsticks for its natural colour and fruity fragrance. It can provide a subtle reddish-pink tint to the lipstick and is often chosen by natural cosmetics brands as an alternative to synthetic dyes and fragrances. Additionally, strawberry extract may contain antioxidants and vitamins that can be beneficial for lip health. However, the specific formulation can vary between brands, so it's essential to check the ingredient list to determine the exact components and benefits of a particular herbal lipstick.

It's valued for its natural colour and fruity scent, making it a popular choice for natural and organic cosmetics. Strawberry extract can provide a subtle reddish-pink tint to the lipstick while adding a pleasant fragrance. Additionally, it may contain antioxidants and vitamins that can be beneficial for lip health. However, the exact formulation can vary between brands and products, so it's advisable to check the ingredient list to confirm the presence of strawberry extract in a specific herbal lipstick.



## BLACKBERRY EXTRACTION :

Blackberry extract can be used in the formulation of herbal lipstick to provide natural pigmentation, flavour, and potential antioxidant benefits. It can be incorporated into the lipstick formula along with other herbal ingredients to create a unique and natural product. However, the specific formulation and process would depend on the desired colour, texture, and properties of the lipstick.

This extraction process can vary but often includes the following steps:

1. **Harvesting:** Ripe blackberries are carefully harvested.
2. **Cleaning:** The blackberries are cleaned to remove any dirt or impurities.
3. **Crushing:** The berries are crushed to break down the cell walls and release their juices.
4. **Extraction:** Various methods can be used to extract the desired compounds. Common methods include maceration (soaking the crushed berries in a solvent), cold pressing (mechanical extraction), or using specialized equipment like centrifuges.
5. **Filtration:** The extracted liquid is typically filtered to remove any solid particles.
6. **Concentration:** The extracted liquid may be concentrated to increase the concentration of the desired compounds.
7. **Preservation:** To maintain the stability of the extracted compounds, preservatives or stabilizers may be added.
8. **Formulation:** Depending on the intended use, the blackberry extract can be incorporated into various products, such as herbal lipstick, skincare products, or dietary supplements.



### Method of formulation of lipstick:

#### FORMULATION1- METHOD OF PREPARATION:

Herbal lipsticks are made by using a classic lipstick-making procedure. First, beeswax and carnauba wax are transferred in a beaker at 70°C by using a water bath and tripod stand, and the wax at the highest temperature to get a liquid solution of wax. Correspondingly, we take a white soft paraffin and castor oil in another beaker, and melt at 70°C by using the water bath and tripod stand and all the ingredients that melt at the highest



temperature the colourful pigments were added into the oil phase until the smooth mixture are formed after these step mixture was added to the wax phase with the same temperature was maintained .

This combined mixture was cooled at 40-50 °C After cooling we added vanilla essence to the mixture and this mixture was poured into shipwreck moulds for proper shape and size After some time the mixture was dried and solid then the moulds were removed from the lipstick and placed into a lipstick case the final finished product was formed with the highest quality and they do not show any side effect on our body lip.

#### FORMULATION 2-METHOD OF PREPARATION:

The herbal lipstick was formulated as per the general method of lipstick formulations. In this formulation, carnauba wax is melted in a beaker at 70<sup>th</sup> °c in a **water** bath. Similarly, almond oil was melted in a beaker at 70°c in a water bath. The colouring water and rose oil were added to the oil phase until a homogenous mixture was obtained.

After this step, we added the obtained homogeneous mixture into the wax phase at a particular temperature and the mixture was colled at 40-50°C after cooling we added the strawberry essence for increase the appearance and flavouring properties after these step these mixture was added into the lipstick moulds after solidification the lipstick was separated from the lipstick mould and these lipstick fitted in a lipstick case .

**table: 4 formulation 2 ingredients:**

Ingredients	Quantity
Carnauba wax	5mg
Almond oil	15gm
Rose oil	5 drops
Rose petals (Colour)	5gm
Strawberry essence	q.s

#### FORMULATION 3-METHOD OF PREPARATION:

The herbal lipstick was formulated as per the general method of lipstick formulation. In this formulation, carnauba wax is melted in a beaker at 70°c on a water bath. Similarly almond oil, coconut oil, were taken in another beaker and melted at 70°c on a water bath in decreasing order of their melting point. The coloured pigment turmeric was added to the oil phase until a homogenous mixture was obtained. Then it is added to the wax phase at a particular temperature.

The mixture was cool at 40°c to 50°c and we added some drops of lavender oil The fused mixture was poured into lipstick moulds. For the solidification of proper size and shape after solication, the lipstick was separated from the moulds and these lipstick formulation was fitted in the lipstick case.

**table : 5 formulation 3 ingredients:**

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>Carnauba wax</b>	<b>10gm</b>
<b>Coconut oil</b>	<b>5gm</b>
<b>Almond oil</b>	<b>5gm</b>
<b>Lavender oil</b>	<b>5 drops</b>
<b>Turmeric ( Colour)</b>	<b>1 gm</b>

**FORMULATION 4-METHOD OF PREPARATION:**

The Herbal lipsticks are made by using a classic lipstick-making procedure. In this production, firstly bees wax was melted in a beaker at 60°C- 70°C on a water bath by using a tripod stand and flame. Similarly, the coconut oil and almond oil were melted at 60°C-70°C in a water bath in decreasing order of their melting point.

The coloured pigment (carrot juice) was added to the oil phase until a homogenous mixture was obtained. Then it was cooled at 40°C and added a few drops (1-2 drop) of 1-2 drops of essential oil. All mixture was poured into lipstick moulds for proper shape and size. After the solidification of the mixture compound, it was separated from the moulds and fitted in the lipstick case.

**table : 6 formulation 4 ingredients:**

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>Bees wax</b>	<b>6gm</b>
<b>Coconut oil</b>	<b>11gm</b>
<b>Almond oil</b>	<b>3gm</b>
<b>Carrot juice</b>	<b>0.9gm</b>
<b>Essential oil</b>	<b>1-2 drops</b>

**FORMULATION 5-METHOD OF PREPARATION:**

The herbal lipstick are made by using classic lipsticks-making procedure, beeswax is melted in a beaker at 70°C on a water bath. Similarly, coconut oil and almond oil was taken in another beaker and melted at 70°C on a water bath in decreasing order of their melting point. The coloured (cinnamon) pigment added to the oil phase until a homogeneous mixture was obtained. After these step this mixture was added to the wax phase at a particular temperature. The mixture was cool at 35°C-40°C and we added the vanilla essence. This mixture was poured into lipstick moulds for proper shaping and size for their solidification, after the solidification the lipstick was separated from the moulds and fitted in the lipstick case.

**Table : 7 formulation 5 ingredients**

Ingredients	Quantity
Bees wax	5gm
Almond oil	5gm
Coconut oil	15gm
Cinnamon oil	5gm
Cinnamon	5gm
Vanilla essence	q.s

**FORMULATION 6-METHOD OF PREPARATION:**

The herbal lipstick was formulated as per the general method of lipstick formulation. In this formulation, beeswax is melted in a beaker at 70°C in a water bath. Similarly, castor oil, coconut oil, and olive oil were taken in another beaker and melted at 70°C on a water bath in decreasing order of their melting point. The coloured pigment (beetroot) was added to the oil phase until a homogenous mixture was obtained. Then the obtained mixture was added into the wax phase at a particular temperature and then the mixture was cooled to 30°C- to 40°C and added the vitamin-E this mixture was poured into a lipstick mould for proper shaping size and solidification after solidification the lipstick was separated from the moulds and fitted in a lipstick case.

**Table : Formulation 6 ingredients:**

Ingredients	Quantity
Bees wax	10gm
Castor oil	5gm
Olive oil	2gm
Coconut oil	5gm
Beet root	3gm
Vitamin E	q.s

**FORMULATION 7-METHOD OF PREPARATION:**

The herbal lipstick was formulated as per the general method of lipstick formulation. In this formulation bees wax, coconut oil and olive oil in decreasing order of their melting point melted in a water bath at 70°C in a beaker. Similarly, add colouring matter to castor oil in another beaker and heat till it dissolves completely. Mix both phases at the same temperature. The mixture was cooled to 35°C and essences and vitamin E were added. Then these obtain the mixture was poured into the lipstick moulds for proper shape and size and solidification of the mixture after the solidification the lipstick was separated from the lipstick case which contains the moulds lipstick.

**Table: 9 Formulation 7 ingredients:**

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>F1</b>	<b>F2</b>	<b>F3</b>	<b>F4</b>
<b>Bess wax</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>2gm</b>	<b>2gm</b>
<b>Coconut oil</b>	<b>2gmgm</b>	<b>2.5gm</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>3gm</b>
<b>Olive oil</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>2gm</b>	<b>2gm</b>
<b>Castor oil</b>	<b>2gm</b>	<b>2gm</b>	<b>2gm</b>	<b>2gm</b>
<b>Carrot juice</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>3.5 gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>
<b>Coco powder</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>3.5gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>
<b>Pomegranate juice</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>
<b>Tomato juice</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>
<b>Vanilla essel</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>2gm</b>
<b>Strawberry essence</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>1.5gm</b>	<b>2.5gm</b>	<b>3gm</b>
<b>Vitamin E</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>3.5gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>
<b>Lemon juice</b>	<b>3gm</b>	<b>3.5gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>	<b>4gm</b>

## **IDENTIFICATION TESTS FOR DIFFERENT COLOURED MATTERS:**

### **IDENTIFICATION TEST FOR CARROT JUICE:**

In these identification of carrot we added the phloroglucinol and also adding the conc HCL in the ratio of 1:1 which gives pink colour, That means the presence of glycosides and glycosides are confirmed.

### **IDENTIFICATION TEST FOR POMEGRANATE:**

#### **Test For Anthraquinones:**

In these identification of pomegranate for a few minutes in a water bath, 2.0ml of 10.0% HCl solution was heated with 1.0ml of pomegranate extract. After filtering, it was allowed to cool. After the cooling we Add an equivalent amount of chloroform and filter it. After adding the filtrate(Filter solution), we heated the mixture at a specific temperature while adding a few drops of 10.0% ammonia. When a rose-pink colour appeared, it was established that anthraquinones were present and anthraquinones was confirmed.

#### **TEST FOR SAPONINS:**

**In these tests the 5.9 ml of distilled water and 1.0 ml of each extract were combined before being heated to boiling. The presence of saponins was revealed by the creamy mist of tiny bubbles.**

#### **TEST FOR TERPENOIDS (Salkowski Test):**

In these tests we taken the 1.0ml of each extract mixed with 2.0 ml of chloroform and 3.0 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid was carefully added to form a layer 2.0 ml Reddish brown colour shows the presence of terpenoids.

#### **TEST FOR GLYCOSIDES:**

In these tests we take a 0.1ml of each extract are hydrolysed with 1.0ml of 10% of HCl solution and neutralised with 1.0 ml of 0.2M NaOH solution we are adding the 2.0ml few drops of Fehling's solution A and B are added the red precipitate shows that means the presence of glycosides and glycosides are confirmed.

#### **TEST FOR FLAVONOIDS:**

In these tests we take a 1.0ml of each extract was dissolved in 1.0 ml of diluted 0.2 M NaOH and 1.0 ml 10% HCl solution was added Presence of yellow substance turning colourless shows that there are flavonoids present.

#### **IDENTIFICATION TEST FOR CINNAMON:**

In there test we take an extract, add volatile oil and 5 ml of alcohol, to that add 1 drop of ferric chloride gives green colour This shows the presence of cinnamic aldehyde that means the cinnamon was confirmed.

#### **IDENTIFICATION TEST FOR TURMERIC**

In these test we take a curcumin is an orange yellow crystalline powder with melting point with 183°C to the extract add concentric sulphuric acid ( $H_2SO_4$ ) on dissolving it gives yellow colour and on addition of NaOH ,it gives deep brown colour they show the presence of turmeric that means the turmeric was confirmed.

#### **IDENTIFICTION TEST FOR BEET ROOT:**

To the extract ,add few drops of diethyl ether will give violet colour that turns into the yellow colour .

#### **EVALUATION OF HERBAL LIPSTICS:**

##### **1. Melting point:**

The melting point of the formulated lipstick was determined using the capillary tube method. This involved filling a capillary tube, placing it in an apparatus, and observing the gradual melting of the product until it was completely liquefied. This process was repeated three times, and the melting point ratio was noted for each formulation. This helps assess the safe storage limit of the product.



## 2. Solubility test:

The herbal lipstick formula was mixed with different liquids to see if it would dissolve.

## 3. pH parameter:

We used a pH meter to check the acidity or alkalinity of the herbal lipstick formula.

## 4. Colour:

Lip colors are cosmetics that give your lips color, texture, and shine. They use safe ingredients for this purpose and may offer extra benefits like moisturizing or sun protection. To ensure safety, lip color ingredients are chosen carefully for their intended use.

## 5. Breaking point:

The breaking point test was used to measure the strength of lipstick. The lipstick was placed horizontally in a holder about an inch from the edge. We added weight to it slowly, increasing by 10 grams every 30 seconds until it broke. The weight at which it broke was noted as the breaking point.

## 6. Force of application:

This test measures how much force is needed to apply lipstick. A piece of rough brown paper is placed on a balance, and lipstick is applied at a 45-degree angle to cover a 1 square inch area completely. The pressure reading shows how much force was used for application.

## 7. Surface anomalies:

We looked at this to check for surface problems like the absence of crystal formation, and to ensure there was no contamination from molds or fungi.

## 8. Aging stability:

The product was kept at a temperature of 40°C for 1 hour. We then looked at different aspects like bleeding, crystal formation on the surface, and how easy it was to apply.

## 9. Skin irritation test:

This is done by putting the product on the skin for 10 minutes.

## 10. Perfume stability:

We tested the herbal lipstick formula after 30 days to check its fragrance.

Table 10. Evaluation Of Formulation Herbal Lipstick (F1-F6) :

Evaluation Parameters	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
Colour	Light Brown	Light Pink	Yellow	Orange	Brown	Red
Solubility	Soluble in Methanol	Soluble In Methanol	Soluble In Methanol	Soluble In Methanol	Soluble In Methanol	Soluble In Methanol
Melting Point	85°C	82°C	80 °C	67°C	62°C	63°C
pH	6.3+0.2 -	6.7+0.4 -	6.5+0.5 -	6.5+0.2 -	6.2+0.1 -	6.8+0.1 -
Skin Irritation	Nope	Nope	Nope	Nope	Nope	Nope
Breaking Point	25	31	32	22	23	22
Force Of Application	Easy	Good	Good	Easy	Easy	Easy
Perfumed Stability	++	+++	++	+	++	++
Surface Anomalies	No Defect	No Defect	No Defect	No Defect	No Defect	No Defect
Aging Stability	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth

**Table 11. Evaluation Of Formulation Herbal Lipstick ( F7 ) :**

<b>Evaluation Parameters</b>	<b>F1</b>	<b>F2</b>	<b>F3</b>	<b>F4</b>
<b>Colour</b>	<b>Orange</b>	<b>Dark Brown</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Bright Orange</b>
<b>Solubility</b>	<b>Soluble In Methanol</b>	<b>Soluble In Methanol</b>	<b>Soluble In Methanol</b>	<b>Soluble In Methanol</b>
<b>Melting Point</b>	<b>56°C</b>	<b>62°C</b>	<b>59°C</b>	<b>57°C</b>
<b>pH</b>	<b>6.5+0.2</b> -	<b>6.3+0.2</b> -	<b>6.4+0.2</b> -	<b>6.5+0.1</b> -
<b>Skin Irritation</b>	<b>Nope</b>	<b>Nope</b>	<b>Nope</b>	<b>Nope</b>
<b>Breaking Point</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Force Of Application</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Easy</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Poor</b>
<b>Perfumed Stability</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>+++</b>
<b>Surface Anomalies</b>	<b>No Defect</b>	<b>No Defect</b>	<b>No Defect</b>	<b>No Defect</b>
<b>Aging Stability</b>	<b>Smooth</b>	<b>Smooth</b>	<b>Smooth</b>	<b>Smooth</b>

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

In these current conditions the formulation and evaluation of herbal lipsticks was aimed to formulate a lipstick using herbal ingredients with a hope to minimize the side effects as produced by the available synthetic ones. The set expression( Table 6.1) was estimated( Table6.2) and it was set up that the herbal camo, F7 expression containing was stylish among the seven phrasings in terms of color and smoothness. The phrasings containing carnauba wax. ie; F2 and F3 proved to be better than the rest of phrasings in terms of breaking point. still the powders were hard to apply in comparison to other phrasings. None of the phrasings produced any skin vexation. No face anomalies were set up in any expression. Aging stability was smooth for all the seven phrasings. incense stability was stylish in F2 expression containing rose oil painting among all sevenformulation.F7 phrasings also showed acceptable incense stability upon storehouse. Solubility of the set herbal powders was checked in different detergents like methanol, ethanol, chloroform and petroleum ether. All the seven phrasings were set up to be answerable in methanol. Hence, from present disquisition it was concluded that this formulated herbal powders has better option to women with minimum side goods though a detailed clinical trials may be done to pierce the expression for better efficacy.

## CONCLUSION:

Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Lipsticks from Extraction of Natural Colouring Agent: Present research work is novel and can be used in routine work as well as we have used natural aids like colouring agent: Beet, Pomegranate and Carrot Extract, Different natural ingredients such as bees was, castor oil, coconut oils, rose essence and lemon juice. After using this formulation, customer can take safe and effective advantages of herbal lipsticks. So it has been concluded from above result table of evaluation parameter that F1 batch is better as compared to other prescribed batched like F 2 and F3. Thus I have optimized the formulation FI prepared from beta Vulgari.

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